# National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report:

# Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty International Mineral Corp.

## Liberia, West Africa

### Period: June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007

**Prepared for:**

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

Liberty International Mineral Corporation engaged Robin J. Whiteaker, P.Geo. ("the Author") to review and update the mineral exploration activities on their mineral concessions in Liberia, West Africa for the period of June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007. This work included the collection, review and compilation of Company files and maps for this period. In addition, the Author conducted a site visit to some of the Company's project areas in Liberia between February 10th and 21st, 2007. The results of the site visit have been integrated into this technical report. Much of the content of this report draws from information previously documented in the Company's 43-101 National Instrument Technical Report submitted by the Author in November 2006 (*NI 43-101 Technical Report: Reconnaissance Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty Diamond International Inc. and Canlib Resources Inc., Liberia, West Africa*). The findings of the Author presented in this technical report are in a format consistent with industry standards.

Liberty International Mineral Corp. (Liberty) was formed through the amalgamation of Liberty Diamond International Inc. (LDI) and Canlib Resources Inc. (CRI) on November 28, 2006. As a result Liberty became the sole owner of the following six Liberian companies: Liberty Gold and Diamond Mining Inc., Golden Ventures Inc., Magma Mineral Resources Inc., Craton Developments Inc., G-10 Exploration Inc., and T-Rex Resources Inc. (prior to November 28, 2006 these companies were collectively referred to as the "Liberty Group" or "Liberty Group of Companies").

Liberty holds license to several mineral exploration concessions distributed across Liberia from the Ivory Coast in the southeast to Sierra Leone in the northwest, and to Guinea in the northeast. Although the Company has several potential diamond properties in western Liberia only gold exploration was carried-out between June 2006 and May 2007.

LIMC (through the prior corporations LDI and CRI) began operations in Liberia in mid-2004 by means of a series of joint venture agreements with the Liberty Group of Companies. After securing reconnaissance licenses to 219.5 blocks of territory (21,950 square kilometers) the Company completed an initial reconnaissance program of these territories between late-2004 and late-2005. The most prospective of these territories were then retained for further mineral exploration work. These concessions amounted to 90.50 blocks of land (9,050 square kilometers) which are currently under mineral exploration agreement to the six companies owned by Liberty.

Between June 2006 and May 2007 Liberty performed mineral exploration work on 6 main project areas within their 15 concession areas (work statistics summarized in Table 1): The Kpo/Gbarpolu, Bomi/Alasala, Nimba South, Putu (which includes the Putu CVI, Putu Mountain and Putu North areas), the River Cess and the Grand Kru concessions. These properties were chosen for continued exploration work based on encouraging regional stream, soil and grab sample results received from 2004-2006 fieldwork, and on interpreted favorable geology and mineral potential based on regional mapping by Company geologists.

## TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES FOR REPORT PERIOD JUNE 1, 2006 TO MAY 31, 2007

| PROPERTY | Cut Lines Traversed (km) | Soil Samples Collected | Rock Chips /Grabs Collected | Stream Samples Collected | Trenches | Trench Samples Collected | Length of Trenching (m) | Pits | Drill Holes | Total Drilling (m) | Total Core Samples |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kpo/ Gbarpolu | 354 | 3,651 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bomi/ Alasala | 97 | 1,673 | 57 | 0 | 9 | 1,432 | 1,230 | 0 | 12 | 964 | 1,063 |
| Nimba South | 379 | 7,969 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| River Cess | 113 | 1,796 | 153 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Putu Mtn | 70 | 620 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Putu North | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Putu CVI | 265 | 3,136 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 228 | 200 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grand Kru | 440 | 7,500 | 52 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Totals** | **1,718** | **26,345** | **518** | **6** | **10** | **1,660** | **1,430** | **6** | **12** | **964** | **1,063** |

The work on these six properties was mainly grassroots in nature with extensive grid work, geochemical soil sampling, and geological mapping comprising the bulk of the activity. One concession, the Bomi/Alasala property was the subject of a diamond drilling and trenching program in the Mandingo Hill area in late 2006. Most of the widest intersections of elevated gold mineralization in drill-core were encountered from the collar of the holes in the upper laterite horizons (i.e. 1.88 g/t Au over 5 metres in BODD001; 1.78 g/t Au over 4 metres in BODD006; and 7.17 g/t Au over 5.9 metres and 4.94 g/t Au over 6.6 metres in BODD011). Narrower zones of gold mineralization were intersected down section in some holes (i.e. 58.33 g/t Au over 0.7 metres in BODD011).

Trenching at Mandingo Hill resulted in the identification of several short zones of stronger gold mineralization in laterite (i.e. 2.23 g/t Au over 2 metres in BOTR002; 1.25 g/t Au over 5 metres in BOTR006; and 1.62 g/t Au over 3 metres in BOTR008), as well as longer intersections of lower grade gold mineralization in lateritic material (0.53 g/t Au over 52 metres in BOTR001 and 0.68 g/t Au over 8 metres in BOTR006). Minor trenching and pit excavation was also carried-out on the Putu (CVI project area) and River Cess properties respectively. The most significant assay was 1.18 g/t Au over 1 metre in the single CVI trench.

The geology of Liberia consists of the metamorphic provinces of the Proterozoic and Archaean West African Craton and includes a basement complex of amphibolite-grade quartz-feldspar-biotite (± hornblende) gneisses and migmatites, supracrustal

metasediments and metavolcanics (schist, phyllite, quartzite, greenstone and iron formations) metamorphosed to lower amphibolite facies. In general, Archaean rocks are located in the northwestern portion of the country, and Proterozoic rocks cover the southeastern part. Liberia is known to host many economic iron-ore deposits, and abundant alluvial and artisanal gold and diamond workings. It is also reportedly prospective for barite, platinum, palladium, nickel, manganese, and uranium.

During February of 2007 the Author collected two grab samples from the Company's Kpo/Gbarpolu concession for assay analysis at an independent lab in Canada. One sample of highly fractured quartz vein from a previously worked pit named "Laki 1" returned a value of 2.93 g/t gold. Another grab sample of smokey quartz from an area called "Laki 2" contained only trace gold (0.04 g/t Au).

In addition, the Author collected three 'spot QA/QC' samples from diamond drill hole BODD-002 between 28.0 and 31.05 metres depth. The assays returned values consistent with the original assay work submitted by Libery to West African assay laboratories.

On the CVI grid in the south east part of the Putu concession the Company has carried-out an extensive soil geochemical survey and have outlined significant zones of anomalous geochemical gold signals with an approximate length of 6 kilometres and average widths of approximately 250 with one zone measuring 700 metres in width. This significant anomalous zone is situated within a region containing numerous large artisinal gold mining operations.

The Putu-CVI grid has recently been the subject of an Induced Polarization (IP—gradient electrode array) ground survey by Sagax Afrique S.A. Consulting and resulted in the detection of numerous geologic 'structures' potentially favorable to hosting shear-related gold mineralization. The survey was successful in identifying many targets with *chargeable* and *resistive* signatures suggesting that they may be candidates for potentially hosting silicified structures containing disseminated sulfides—therefore making them attractive for advanced mineral exploration work (i.e. trenching and drilling).

Reconnaissance grab samples of three mineralized quartz vein material collected from the Jolodah mining area on the Grand Kru concession returned encouraging assay values of 270.0 g/t Au, 118.5 g/t Au and 252 g/t Au.

As well, recent exploration work in the Kpo Mountian range within the Gbarpolu concession has identified gold mineralization in three grab samples of quartz vein material that have returned assay values of 42.7 g/t Au, 70.6 g/t Au and 88.3 g/t Au.

To date Liberty geologists have collected over 12,000 soil samples from various project areas in Liberia. These samples have been submitted to the SGS Bibiani Assay Laboratories in Ghana for analysis with results pending. These assay results may reveal further anomalous zones within the sampled project areas.

# 2.0 INTRODUCTION

## 2.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

In early February 2007 Robin J. Whiteaker, P.Geo. ("The Author") was commissioned by Liberty to undertake a site visit to the Company's mineral exploration concessions in Liberia, West Africa (Figure 1) with the aim of preparing an 'in-house' Company technical report detailing the exploration work performed between June 1, 2006 and February 28, 2007. The Company subsequently requested that the Author also prepare a NI 43-101 technical report covering the activities for this period, as well as all work performed between March 1, 2007 and May 31, 2007. This NI 43-101 is also meant to support a forthcoming Liberty Offering Memorandum.

All geological and Company-related data and interpretations for work performed between June 1, 2006 and May 31, 2007 has been supplied to the Author by Company Geologists and/or management.

The mineral exploration program of Liberty for this period consisted mainly of grassroots grid-cutting, soil and grab geochemical sampling and some geological/regolith mapping. As well, limited trench work and pitting took place on the Putu/CVI grid and the River Cess grid. The Bomi/Alasala concession experienced the most advanced exploration work with a total of 12 completed diamond drill-holes totaling 964 metres, and 9 hand-dug trenches totaling 1,230 metres.

The results of the exploration work for this period were compiled by Company geologists and management in Liberia. Mr. Rockson Coffie and Mr. Rufus Tarnue were the Senior Project Geologists responsible for the direct supervision of this field program and compilation of technical data at the Company's Monrovia field offices. In January 2007 Mr. Lawrence Omari-Mensah was hired as Senior Project Geologist responsible for digital data management. Mr. George Ahinikwah was engaged as Senior Project Geologist with the responsibilities of assisting in technical planning and of supervising work in the Putu project areas. The exploration team in Liberia also acted on advice and direction from Company management in Canada.

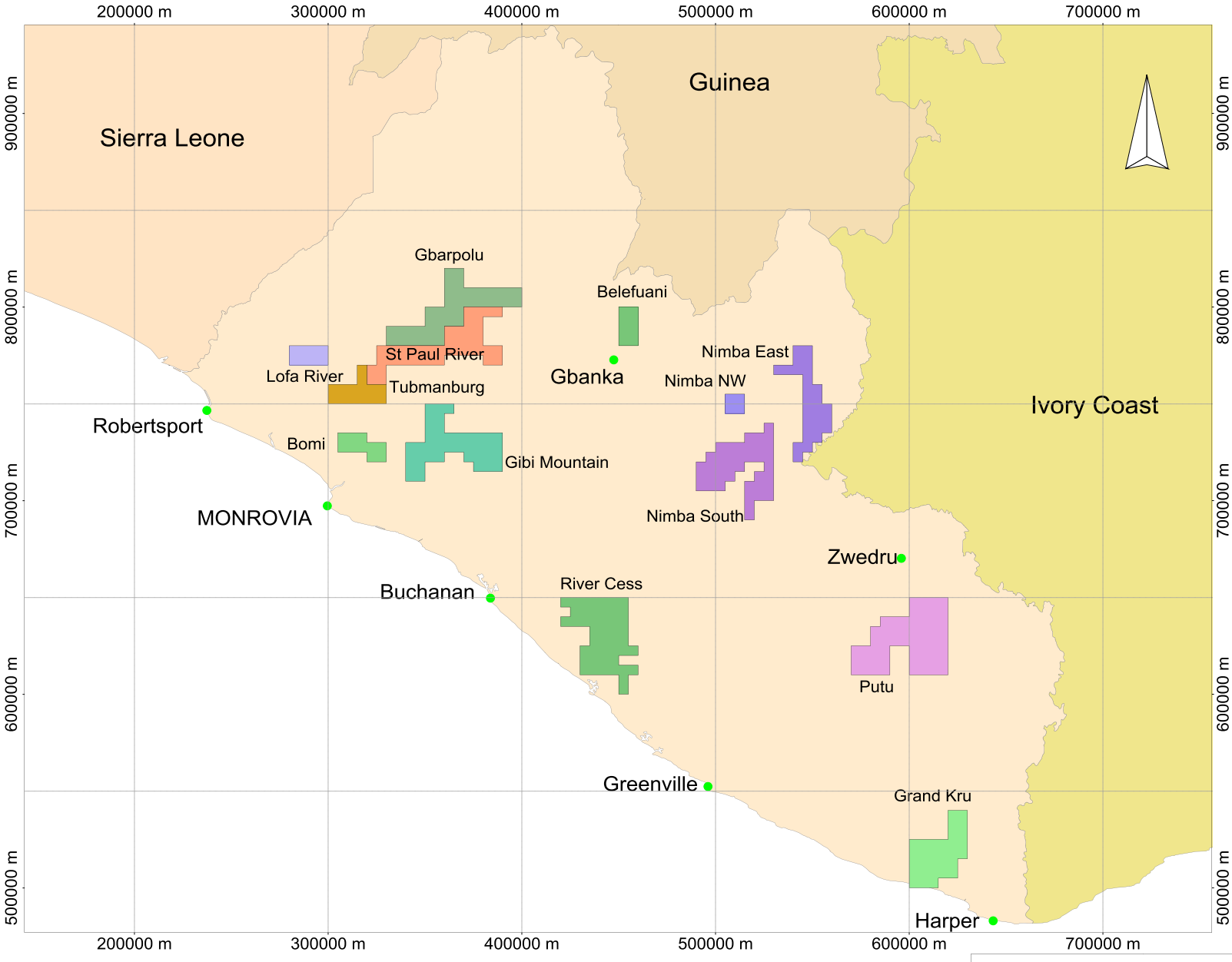
## 2.3 EXPLORATION STATUS

For the period of this report Liberty conducted both regional and more locally focused gold exploration programs on 6 of their 15 concession areas in Liberia—the Kpo/Gbarpolu, Bomi/Alasala, Putu (mainly the CVI project area), Nimba South, River Cess and Grand Kru blocks (Figure 2). Currently the Company is engaged in the exploration for gold on 6 of its 15 concession areas (the Kpo/Gbarpolu, Bomi/Alasala, Putu-CVI and Putu Mountain, Nimba South, River Cess and Grand Kru blocks). This new work includes further localized grid cutting, soil sampling, trenching, regolith mapping, access maintenance, as well as some regional reconnaissance exploration work. As of May 31, 2007 the Company had completed a ground geophysical survey (Induced Polarization—gradient electrode array) on the anomalous gold geochemical zones across the Putu-CVI grid—results of which are presented in this report. Geophysical surveys are also being planned for several other Liberty project areas.

**FIGURE 1: LOCATION MAP OF LIBERIA, WEST AFRICA**


Map No. 3775 Rev. 6 UNITED NATIONS
January 2004

Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Cartographic Section




Liberty International Mineral Corp.
Liberia Tenure Holdings
2006
Figure 2

Over the last twelve months (June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007) Liberty has spent in excess of $2.5 million (USD) in expenses related to gold exploration projects in Liberia, West Africa.

## 2.4 HISTORY AND POLITICAL SITUATION

Liberia, which means "land of the free," was founded by free African-Americans and freed slaves from the United States in 1820. The initial immigrants (called Americo-Liberians) arrived in Liberia in 1820 and established a settlement in Christopolis (now Monrovia, named after U.S. President James Monroe). Thousands of freed American slaves and free African-Americans arrived during the following years, leading to the formation of more settlements and culminating in a declaration of independence of the Republic of Liberia in 1847.

One hundred and thirty-three years of Americo-Liberian political domination ended with the formation of the People's Redemption Council (PRC) in 1980. This occurred when indigenous Liberian Master Sergeant Samuel K. Doe seized power in a coup d'etat and his forces executed President William R. Tolbert and several officials of his government—mostly of Americo-Liberian descent. Over time, the Doe government began promoting members of Doe's Krahn ethnic group, who soon dominated political and military life in Liberia. This raised ethnic tension and caused frequent hostilities between the politically and militarily dominant Krahns and other ethnic groups in the country. Under Doe Liberia began to experience increased human rights abuses, corruption, and ethnic tensions. The standard of living further deteriorated. Despite Doe's poor human rights record and questionable democratic credentials, he retained close relations with the United States.

In December, 1989, a small band of rebels led by Doe's former procurement chief, Charles Taylor, invaded Liberia from the Ivory Coast. Taylor and his National Patriotic Front (NPF) rebels rapidly gained the support of many Liberians and reached the fringes of Monrovia within six months. The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) intervened in 1990 and succeeded in preventing Charles Taylor from capturing Monrovia. Rather than work to improve the lives of Liberians, Taylor supported the Revolutionary United Front in Sierra Leone.

From 1989 to 1996 one of Africa's bloodiest civil wars ensued, claiming the lives of more than 200,000 Liberians and displacing a million others into refugee camps in neighboring countries. Liberia is still trying to recover from the ravages of war—until today, pipe-borne water and electricity are unavailable, and schools, hospitals, roads, and infrastructure remain neglected or in ruins.

In 2001 the United Nations and the international community placed a ban on the international sale of diamonds being sold out of Liberia in an attempt to curtail the purchasing of arms for war through the sale of rough diamonds coming from Sierra Leone. In May of the following year it also imposed sanctions on diamonds mined in Liberia.

In June, 2003 ECOWAS facilitated peace talks among the Government of Liberia, civil society, and the opposing rebel groups. On the same day, the Chief Prosecutor of the Special Court for Sierra Leone issued a press statement announcing the indictment of Liberian President Charles Taylor for "bearing the greatest responsibility" for atrocities in Sierra Leone since November 1996. In July 2003 the Government of Liberia and the Liberian rebel groups signed a cease-fire that all sides failed to respect; bitter fighting reached Monrovia in July and August of 2003, creating a massive humanitarian disaster.

Charles Taylor, the President of Liberia during the latter portion of the country's long civil conflict, has been accused of fueling the war through political corruption, widespread terror and greed. In June 2003, the International Criminal Court issued an indictment for war crimes against Charles Taylor, and in August of that year he resigned. Nigeria offered Taylor asylum to help bring an end to the war. In June of 2006 Taylor was extradited to The Hague to face a War Crimes Tribunal, a move which has the potential to greatly reduce any new uprising in Liberia and add further stability to West Africa.

A peace agreement was signed with the two rebel groups, and several thousand West African peacekeepers arrived, supported temporarily by an offshore U.S. force. In October of 2003, this West African force was placed under UN command and reinforced with troops from other nations. Businessman Gyude Bryant was appointed as President of a new power-sharing government called the National Transitional Government of Liberia (NTGL) for a two year term until democratic elections could be held. The civil war in Liberia formally came to an end in early 2003 with the introduction of widespread disarmament measures by 3,600 UN peacekeeping military troops. Hundreds of thousands of refugees fled the country during wartime, many of whom have returned since peace was restored. Liberia is slowly recovering from many years of civil conflict which has seen its population reduced by up to 200 thousand lives and its infrastructure badly damaged.

The October 11, 2005 presidential and legislative elections and the subsequent November 8, 2005 presidential run-off were one of the most free, fair, and peaceful elections in Liberia's history. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, a woman with strong political experience and international respect, was declared Africa's first democratically elected female president in November, 2005 and inaugurated in January of 2006. The prospects for political stability and economic recovery in Liberia have improved considerably since the completion of the disarmament and repatriation processes of rebel militants began, and the subsequent 2005 democratic elections were held.

The Liberian government is a multiparty republic with an executive branch headed by a president elected for a six year term. The UN Security Council has welcomed the strong commitments and determination of President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf to meet the conditions for terminating the imposed measures and to control illicit mining and smuggling of diamonds out of the country. The sanctions on timber were removed in June 2006 and the removal of the sanction against the exportation of diamonds was passed by the UN Security Council in May 2007. There have never been sanctions against the exploration of diamonds in Liberia but work carried-out by diamond exploration companies was

subject to restrictions such that Liberia could meet the requirements of the Kimberley Process. There has never existed a sanction against the exploration, mining or exportation of gold. Nevertheless, the removal of all economic sanctions should significantly help Liberia in its move towards economic recovery as it will then be free to export all of its natural resources, encourage greater foreign investment and consequently providing employment for its impoverished citizens.

The United Nations continues to maintain its peace keeping force of approximately 15,000 members and its 3,000 administrative and humanitarian workers within Liberia. The UN is committed to seeing continued political stability and economic redevelopment of the nation and is not expected to withdraw its troops from Liberia in the foreseeable near future.

Since her election President Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf has made great strides in gaining the support of the international community, especially in the area of foreign debt forgiveness. The United States, Canada, the EU and China are either in discussions to, or have already forgiven most of Liberia's foreign debt. Liberia's foreign debt recently amounted to about $3.5 billion (USD).

Current estimates place the Liberian population around 3.48 million with an 80-85% unemployment rate and over 80% of the population living in poverty.

The African Union, the United Nations, the European Commission, the Economic Community of West African States and the United States of America have all been key partners with Liberia, and the country relies on their continued support for sustained order, peace and economic revival.

## 2.5 ECONOMY

The 1989-2003 civil wars in Liberia had a devastating effect on the country's economy. Most major businesses were destroyed or heavily damaged, and most foreign investors and businesses left the country. Iron ore production stopped completely, and Liberia could not profit from timber and diamond exports due to UN sanctions. Until recently its few earnings came primarily from rubber and agricultural exports and revenues from its maritime registry program.

Prior to the civil war the Liberian economy relied heavily on the mining of iron ore and on the export of natural rubber. Liberia was a noted major exporter of iron ore on the world market. In the 1970's and 1980's iron mining accounted for more than half of Liberia's export earnings. Following the coup d'etat in 1980, the country's economic growth rate slowed because of a decline in the demand for iron ore on the world market and political upheavals in Liberia.

As the second-largest maritime licenser in the world (with more than 1,800 vessels registered under its flag, including 35% of the world's tanker fleet), Liberia earns about $14 million annually from the flag registry.

There is also increasing interest in the possibility of commercially exploitable offshore crude oil deposits along Liberia's Atlantic Coast.

Liberia's business sector is largely controlled by foreigners, mainly of Lebanese and Indian descent. There are also limited numbers of Chinese engaged in agriculture and fishing activity in the country. There are significant numbers of West Africans engaged in cross-border trading.

Prior to Liberia's civil strife it formed the Mano River Union (MRU)—formed with Guinea and Sierra Leone—for the development and the promotion of regional economic integration. The MRU became all but defunct because of the Liberian civil war, which spilled over into neighboring Sierra Leone and Guinea. There was some revival of MRU political and security cooperation discussions in 2002. Liberia is also a member of ECOWAS.

Current official statistics show that the nation has an annual growth rate of 2.4% (2004), a GDP of US $548.4 million (2005), and a per capita GDP of US $119.4 (2005). The literacy rate sits at 20% (2003), and Liberians have a life expectancy of 47 years (2003). In 2004 Liberia was exporting US $103.8 million in rubber, cocoa and other agricultural goods. Imports exceeded US $268 million and included mineral fuels and lubricants; food and live animals; machinery and transport equipment; manufactured goods; pharmaceuticals; and tobacco.

Within West Africa Liberia is reportedly a leader in new mineral exploration activity with a 15 percent increase in economic growth in 2004-2005.

With a new and democratically elected government in place since January 2006, Liberia seeks to reconstruct its shattered economy. The Governance and Economic Management Program (GEMAP), which started under the 2003-2006 transitional government, is designed to help the Liberian Government raise and spend revenues in an efficient, transparent way. Success under GEMAP and solid economic performance should result in Liberia being able to attract investment and begin rebuilding its economy.

An important step in this regard occurred in early May of 2007 when it was declared that the new Liberian government had met the necessary requirements to be considered Kimberley Process compliant resulting in the unanimous decision of the UN Security Council to remove the sanctions imposed against the nation on the international trade of diamonds.

## 3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

Robin J. Whiteaker, P.Geo. ("The Author") is an independent mining consultant and holds no interest in Liberty International Mineral Corp., their partners or their affiliated companies. The Author will be paid a fee for the preparation of this report according to normal consulting practices.

The Author has reviewed a letter (dated August 3, 2007) from Mr. Samuel R. Clark, BBA, LLB (the Company's Liberian Lawyer) stating that all of the mineral titles held by Liberty in Liberia are valid and in good standing, and that there is currently no outstanding or threatening legal issues against Liberty or any of its subsidiaries in Liberia. The Author is not responsible for the accuracy of any property data or validity of title of the concessions described herein.

The technical information in this report was derived from Company reports, maps, digital files and memorandums, as well as from discussions with Liberty Geologists and Management. The source data is believed to be reliable but there exist possibilities for error and difference of opinion. Reasonable care has been taken to ensure that this report is accurate and factual. In this regard the Author has made all reasonable effort (including a site visit and review of Liberty operations) to confirm the authenticity and completeness of the technical data on which this report is based.

The Author has reviewed a letter (dated August 23, 2007) from Liberty management that states that to the Company's knowledge there are no known outstanding environmental or political issues regarding the mineral concessions that they hold in Liberia. The Author is not a qualified person with respect to environmental, legal or political issues and is not aware of any other concerns with respect to these topics.

All maps and digital data relating to concession tenure and Mineral Exploration Agreements described in this report have been supplied to the Author by the Company. The Author is not aware of, nor is qualified to provide expert comment on the environmental and/or legal issues associated with Liberty concessions, including any agreements, joint venture terms or the legal status of the tenures.

The interpretation and recommendations for the geophysical survey conducted on the Putu-CVI project area were authored by Mr. Jean David of Sagax Afrique S.A. Consulting. Additional interpretations and comments on the Putu-CVI geophysical survey were supplied by Mr. J.L. LeBel, P.Eng. of Orequest Consultants Ltd.

## 4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION, TITLE AND LOCATION

The Author has not undertaken a legal review of the mineral title of the Liberian properties of Liberty; however, in October 2006 the Author was supplied with copies of the mineral and exploration agreements and the territory maps of the licensed areas held by the Liberty Group of Companies, which conveyed the rights as stated by the Company. At that time the Author also received a letter from the Liberian Ministry of

Lands, Mines and Energy (dated September 6, 2006) outlining the validity of the Company's mineral exploration agreement titles (as detailed in the report *NI 43-101 Technical Report: Reconnaissance Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty Diamond International Inc. and Canlib Resources Inc., Liberia, West Africa*, dated November 2006). The Author has relied on a letter (dated August 3 2007) from the Company's Liberian Lawyer Mr. Samuel R. Clark to provide accurate details of the rights conveyed by these.

The current mineral exploration agreements held by Liberty are listed in Table 2 and their locations illustrated in Figure 2.

**TABLE 2 MINERAL EXPLORATION TENURE OF LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL MINERAL CORP.**

| COMPANY NAME | LICENSE AREA | BLOCK SIZE | SIZE ($km^2$) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Liberty Gold and Diamond Mining Inc. (LDMI) | Kpo Mtn. (Gbarpolu County) | 10 | 1,000 |
| | River Cess | 11.5 | 1,150 |
| Golden Ventures Inc. (GVI) | Putu | 13.75 | 1,375 |
| Magma Mineral Resources Inc. (MMRI) | Nimba South (Kuobahn Mtn) | 10 | 1,000 |
| G-10 Exploration Inc. (G-10) | Lofa River | 1 | 100 |
| | Graveyard (included in Lofa River block in Figure 2) | 1 | 100 |
| | Tubmanburg | 3.5 | 350 |
| | Bomi/Alasala | 1.5 | 150 |
| | Artinton (included in Bomi/Alasala block in Figure 2) | 1 | 100 |
| | Belefuani (Toto Mtn) | 2 | 200 |
| | St.Paul River | 10 | 1,000 |
| Craton Developments Inc. (CDI) | Gibi West (included in the Gibi Mountain block in Figure 2) | 5.5 | 550 |
| | Gibi Mountain | 4.5 | 450 |
| T-Rex Resources Inc. (T-REX) | Grand Kru | 7.50 | 750 |
| | Nimba East | 6.75 | 675 |
| | Nimba Northwest | 1 | 100 |
| **Total Area Under Mineral License** | | **90.50** | **9,050** |

During the 2004-2005 reconnaissance phase of exploration the Liberty Group held approximately 21,950 square kilometers of property (219.5 blocks) within Liberia, of which 90.50 blocks (9,050 square kilometers) has been granted to the Companies in the form of mineral exploration agreements.

## 4.1 COMPANY AND PROPERTY HISTORY

Liberty International Mineral Inc. operates its mineral exploration activities jointly from the Company's head office in Kelowna, B.C., Canada, and from its field office located in Monrovia, Liberia.

Liberty is currently a private company with a board of three directors; Mr. Leonard A. Lindstrom, Mr. Edwin Esslinger and Mr. Lawrence Guard, and a board of three identical directors for all six Liberian corporations—Mr. Leonard A. Lindstrom, Mr. Michael Lindstrom and Mr. Harvey Loland.

Mr. Len Lindstrom is the *President* and *Chief Executive Officer* of all six Liberian corporations that comprise the Liberty Group of Companies and also the *President* and *Chief Executive Officer* of Liberty in Canada. He is also the major shareholder in Liberty.

Mr. Michael Lindstrom is *Vice President*, Mr. Bernard McMahon is *Chief Resources Officer,* Mr. Tony Leblanc is *Chief Information Officer* and Mr. Melvin Weibe is *Public Relations Officer (Alberta)*.

Below is a list of Liberty management and key staff working in Liberia:

| | |
|---|---|
| *General Manager* | Mr. Tony LeBlanc |
| *Resident Manager* | Mr. James Arku |
| *Senior Project Geologist* | Mr. Rufus Tarnue |
| *Senior Project Geologist* | Mr. Rockson Coffie |
| *Senior Project Geologist* | Mr. George Ahinakwa |
| *Senior Data Management Geologist* | Mr. Lawrence Omari-Mensah |
| *Operations Manager* | Mr. Charles Davis |
| *Head Accountant* | Mr. David Dixon |

Appendix 4 lists the geologists that have been working for Liberty during the past 12 months. For the period of this report the Company did not retain a "professional geologist" or "geological engineer" to supervise the exploration activity in Liberiaa—i.e. a Qualified Person (QP) as per Canadian National Instrument 43-101.

The following is a summary of the general development of Liberty and its predecessor companies LDI and CRI (and the six Liberian companies that comprise the Liberty Group of Companies), which are now wholly owned subsidiaries of Liberty:

- On June 21 2004, Liberty Gold and Diamond Mining Inc ("LGDMI") was incorporated by Mr. Len Lindstrom and associates in Liberia for the purpose of acquiring two mineral exploration agreements over 13 blocks (1,300 square kilometres) and three reconnaissance licenses over approximately 57 blocks (5,700 square kilometers) for a total of 70 blocks (approximately 7,000 square kilometres) under license in Liberia.

- On July 19 2004, a second company, Golden Ventures Inc ("GVI") was incorporated in Liberia and between LGDMI and GVI an additional 14,950 square kilometres of territory was acquired under reconnaissance licenses bringing the Company's total licensed territory to 219.5 licensed blocks.

- On August 25, 2004, a third Liberian company, Magma Mineral Resources Inc ("MMRI"), was incorporated for the purpose of acquiring future licenses and/or territory in Liberia.

- On July 6, 2004, LDI was incorporated in British Columbia. LDI entered into Joint Venture Agreements with LGDMI, GVI and MMRI under which LDI agreed to fund all exploration and related costs in exchange for 90% of all net profits.

- On February 17, 2005, CRI was incorporated in British Columbia and a Partnership Agreement was entered into between LDI and CRI.

- On August 17, 2005, three new companies were incorporated in Liberia, G-10 Exploration Inc. ("G10"), Craton Developments Inc. ("CDI") and T-Rex Resources Inc. ("TRX"). Due to the large amount of territory the companies deemed worthy of further exploration these three new corporations were registered in Liberia in preparation to apply for all the desired Mineral Exploration Licenses.

- On October 26, 2005, after delineating 90.5 blocks as worthy of further exploration, the territories were divided between the six Liberian Companies which each received one new mineral exploration agreement collectively covering 9,050 square kilometres.

- On October 27, 2005, new Joint Venture agreements were entered into between LDI and each of the Liberian Companies. Under the terms of the six Joint Venture agreements, LDI agreed to fund all exploration and administration expenses and all government fees and licensing costs in exchange for 90% of the proceeds from the sale of an interest in the Licenses or 90% of the net profit from any mining operations, with the balance to be retained by the Liberian companies.

- On October 27, 2005, a new Partnership Agreement was entered into between LDI and CRI under which they agreed to form a partnership called the “Liberia Exploration and Mining Partnership” concerning the joint venture interests held by LDI, with each partner’s interest in the partnership being equal to their proportionate contribution made to or on account of the joint venture interests.

- On August 26, 2006, the shareholders of LDI and CRI unanimously passed resolutions approving the amalgamation of those two companies.

- On November 22, 2006, CRI completed the purchase of all the issued shares of the Liberian companies from Len Lindstrom, Michael Lindstrom and James Arku, a resident of Liberia, in exchange for 20,000,000 shares of the Issuer plus an additional US $5,000 in cash to James Arku. These transactions terminated the six Joint Venture Agreements and effectively made all six Liberian corporations wholly owned subsidiaries of CRI.

- On November 28, 2006 the amalgamation of Liberty Diamond International Inc. and Canlib Resources Inc. was completed and the resulting company registered as Liberty International Mineral Corp. ("Liberty").

## 4.2 PROPERTY STATUS AND TITLE

In April of 2000, the Minerals and Mining Law of 1956 was repealed and a new Liberian Code of Laws was enacted which set-out new rules governing all aspects of mining and exploration in Liberia. The following is a brief summary of the pertinent aspects of these laws as pertaining to Liberty.

In Liberia a certain amount of work must be performed on a mineral property and the stated or negotiated fees paid in order to qualify for the renewal of the reconnaissance license. In 2005 most of the Liberty Group properties were under reconnaissance licenses and were only valid for six months with an option to renew for another six months. Upon completion of the reconnaissance work in the designated area, the holder may then apply for a mineral exploration agreement to conduct detailed exploration on any parts of the area originally granted. The owner of the property must then carry-out sufficient scientific and historical research to determine if the concession has economic mineral potential (successful mineral delineation).

Original dead-lines for work decreed that all reconnaissance activity be completed by June 30, 2005, however extensions were granted enabling fieldwork to continue to August 31, 2005. The delineation process was finalized on October 6, 2005 and territories covering a total of 90.50 blocks were applied for by the Liberty Group's six companies. Mineral exploration agreements between the Liberty Group of Companies and the Republic of Liberia were finalized and signed on October 26, 2005.

The agreement spells out specifics of the mining act, whereby under the terms of the agreement, the exploration period is granted for a term of three years. The Mining Act allows an extension period of two years; in the agreement this option is available "plus any period of renewal to which the Government may agree", thus potentially removing the time restraints for mineral exploration of the property.

The Mineral Exploration Agreements are granted for a term of three years after the Effective Date, with an extension of another two years at the option of the Operator "plus any period of renewal to which the Government may agree". At, or before the end of the initial term of the Exploration Period, the Operator shall surrender a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of the original exploration area. Not withstanding, if the operator wishes to retain all of, or any part of the exploration area upon expiry of the exploration period, it shall have the right to do so by applying for a Mineral Development Agreement over the area.

The Liberian Department of Lands and Mines and other government departments are currently in the process of updating the mining law of Liberia. This process will include a forum to produce a new model Mining Development Agreement (MDA) which will set out the terms for the interest in mineral projects to be retained by the Liberian

government and the taxes to be imposed by the Government on all professional mining in the country. In addition, the updated law is expected to provide for a new mining cadastre (public real property and tenure registry system), new procedures for the issuance of future Mineral Exploration Agreements, and the pre-qualifying of companies in the process of being granted licenses.

## 4.3 MINERAL EXPLORATION AGREEMENTS

The Mineral Exploration Agreement grants Liberty the exclusive right to explore for gold, diamonds, associated minerals and any other mineral deposit except iron ore. It states that exploration must commence within six months of signing, and that foreign unskilled labor may not be employed. It also states that Liberian employees must be provided with training. As well, at least two geologists or mining engineers from the Liberian Ministry of Lands and Mines must be employed per license by the company. Since Liberia is currently deficient in the number of available local professional geologists to cover the Company's personnel requirements Liberty obtained permission to contract 19 foreign geologists (Ghanaian) for its exploration program.

A royalty of 3% NSR shall be paid to the Liberian government on any gold produced under pilot mining during the exploration period. The rate of royalty on any other minerals mined is left open to negotiation, and the rate of royalties to be paid in the production stage of gold mining has not been noted. There is no set royalty rate on diamonds under the current Mineral Laws of Liberia.

The Mineral Exploration Agreement states that each company must pay a fee of US $5,000 for the grant or renewal of the exploration license. Annual rental payments of US $0.18 per acre, plus the annual $5,000 license fee, must be paid for the territory under exploration license (unless other arrangements are negotiated) and any area subjected to pilot mining will face a land rental fee of US $3 per acre.

If, and when, Liberty moves into advanced active mining, a future Mining Development Agreement (MDA) between the Company and the Liberian Department of Lands and Mines would be applied for by the Company. A Mining Development Agreement (MDA) is valid for 25 years and renewable for an additional 25 years. The MDA would include the particulars concerning mining surface rights, potential processing plant sites, and possible tailings storage areas and waste disposal sites. In addition, the Company is required to reclaim any disturbed land to a form similar to that prior to the commencement of mineral exploration and mining activity. Any contaminates and waste left on site must be controlled or removed as per Liberian law (which is similar to Canadian laws in that regard). Once mining activity is complete any structures which cannot be removed by Liberty would become the property of the Liberian government.

Liberian artisanal gold and diamond miners who actively work small claims on parts of the Company's concessions can be broadly divided into two groups; those who are mining illegally (activity that is not recognized by the Liberian government and poses no legal hindrance to future mining activity), and those who actually own a legal mining license for their parcel (active for one year from the date of acquisition). The Liberian

Department of Lands and Mines has advised Liberty that local artisanal mining licenses within the Company's concessions will not be renewed once applications for an MDA are accepted. Some compensation packages will most likely need to be negotiated with former small claim holders. Typically mining companies engaged in advanced exploration or mining activity in areas containing expired artisanal mining claims will employ local miners and villagers for their work programs and assist with selected community development programs.

Between June 2004 and September 2005 the Liberty Group paid a total of US $417,010 to the Department of Lands, Mines and Energy to cover all land rental fees, mineral exploration agreements and permits on the 21,950 $km^2$ of territory under license. Upon delineation and the issue of six new mineral exploration agreements the Liberty Group of Companies were collectively granted a combined bulk annual land rental fee of US $200,000 per year which included all six license fees of US $5,000 each for the first two years of their contracts. This agreement covers the first annual period of October 26, 2005 to October 25, 2006 and the second annual period of October 26, 2006 to October 26, 2007. After this period of time the contractual agreement rates of the Company's mineral exploration agreements will revert to the standard rate of US $0.18 per acre for all territories retained plus the additional US $5,000 fee per license.

In December of 2006 Liberty was informed by GEMAP authorities in Liberia that all of their licenses and contracts were legitimate and in good standing.

The Liberian Department of Lands and Mines and other government departments are currently in the process of updating the Minerals and Mining Law.

# 5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

## 5.1 ACCESSIBILITY

The West African nation of Liberia is situated along the Atlantic Ocean coast approximately 700 kilometers north of the equator and centered at approximately 6°30' North latitude, 9°30' West longitude (~UTM 450000E/740000N)—Figure 1. Liberia has an International Airport which is serviced by flights from Ghana, Belgium and recently the United Kingdom. Although many highways have suffered neglect and damage during wartime Liberia is accessible by road from the countries of Sierra Leone, Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire. Travel throughout Liberia is primarily by way of irregular dirt roads with some sections of paved highway near larger urban centres. Currently private helicopter or fixed-wing travel within Liberian airspace is very limited to non-existent.

In general, the majority of the properties of Liberty are accessible by highway, rough roads and local trail systems. Some of the more remote parts of some concessions (i.e. Putu, Grand Kru and Kpo/Gbarpolu) are not as easily accessible during the rainy season and typically require persistent road maintenance and/or trail development. Over the past

year the UN has greatly improved a number of major roads within the country improving access to some of the Company's concessions.

This report discusses 6 primary concession areas where Liberty has been engaged in mineral exploration activities—Kpo/Gbarpolu, Bomi/Alasala, Nimba South, River Cess, Putu and Grand Kru. With respect to accessibility issues and any potential future mining operations within these project areas it should be noted that the large amount of territory held by the Company within each of these concessions allows ample area for active mining operations, as well as for any potential tailings storage areas, potential waste disposal areas, heap leach pads and/or future processing plant sites.

## 5.2 CLIMATE

The majority of Liberia is classified as an equatorial rainforest biome with average annual temperatures ranging between 24°C to 34°C, with very high humidity. The highest temperatures occur between January and March and the lowest temperatures during the months of August and September. These lower temperatures are caused by the large amount of cloud cover, which is common over much of coastal West Africa during these months. The average annual rainfall near the coast is estimated at 4,770 mm while the interior of the country receives an average annual amount of approximately 2,080 mm of precipitation. The dry season typically lasts from November to May while the rainy season extends from as early as May until late November. Although fieldwork can be successfully carried-out year round in Liberia, the months between November and June offer the best window of opportunity for exploration work.

## 5.3 LOCAL RESOURCES

Liberia is rich in many natural resources. The primary resources of the country include rubber (collected from rubber trees) and other agricultural commodities such as cocoa, coffee, rice, vegetables and fruit, etc. Historically Liberia has also been a source of hardwood lumber and has numerous old logging roads still in use by locals.

Prior to Liberia's civil conflicts mining was the most important sector of the economy and accounted for about two-thirds of the nation's exports. In the past iron-ore deposits have been exploited by major mining companies and have historically contributed up to half of Liberia's revenues—two of the largest being the Bong and Lamco-Liminco deposits.

There continues to be numerous local, small-scale alluvial diamond and gold operations throughout Liberia. In 2003 diamond sanctions were imposed on Liberia forbidding the international sale of diamonds—a situation affecting the exploration of the mineral since that time. Recently (May, 2007) it was announced that Liberia had met the requirements to be Kimberley Process compliant. This resulted in the unanimous decision of the UN Security Council to remove sanctions against the international trade of diamonds.

Up until the end of the civil conflict mining in Liberia had been limited to the mineral production of cement, gold, crushed stone and sand.

In recent years the Government of Liberia has reported that sizable deposits of crude oil had been discovered off of its Atlantic Coast.

## 5.4 INFRASTRUCTURE

As a result of chronic neglect and damage during more than 14 years of civil strife much of Liberia's infrastructure has been destroyed—this includes its main electrical plant, the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC), utility buildings and much of the nation's road network. Private generators are currently the main source of electrical power generation throughout the country. Charcoal and fuel-wood remain the primary source of energy in the smaller villages and accounts for over 70 percent of Liberia's annual energy consumption. Because of the country's high dependence on charcoal and fuel-wood, many areas of the country are experiencing deforestation which is estimated at an annual rate of 1 percent (37,000 hectares per annum).

During the period of civil unrest many business people fled the country as rebel forces gained control over commodities such as gold, diamonds, natural rubber and tropical hardwoods. Historically, these items, along with iron ore, produced the bulk of Liberia's export earnings, but currently the value of Liberia's imports greatly exceeds that of its exports. As a result the country has accumulated enormous international debts, much of which has since been forgiven by the international community.

Liberia has approximately 10,600 kilometers of road networks throughout the country, of which only 650 kilometers are paved highway. Some of the dirt roads in the interior of the country were constructed in the 1990's, chiefly by Asian timber companies. These roads were well built and maintained at the time, but have since fallen into disrepair. These roads are only made worse by the heavy rains that fall between the months of May and November.

The 490 kilometres of rail lines in Liberia were primarily constructed to haul iron-ore from interior mining areas. The current status of the rail system and its infrastructure is not known, but it is thought to be either non-functional or badly damaged from years of war and looting.

Private satellite Internet service is available in Monrovia and in some of the other, smaller urban centres of the country. Cellular phone coverage in Liberia is good within the major urban areas and is rapidly becoming more widespread throughout much of the country.

Monrovia is the country's capital (with a population of approximately 1 million), its largest city, commercial centre and main seaport. Smaller ports are located in the towns of Buchannan, Greenville and Harper (Figure 1).

## 5.5 PHYSIOGRAPHY

Liberia has an area of approximately 111,369 square kilometers, with 570 kilometers of Atlantic coastline along its western edge. Liberia is bordered on the northwest by Sierra Leone, to the north by Guinea and on the east by Côte d'Ivoire (Figures 1 and 2).

The country can be divided into three distinct geographical areas: firstly, a flat coastal plain some 15-80 kilometers wide, with creeks, lagoons, beaches and mangrove swamps; secondly, a region of wooded hills and semi-deciduous shrub lands along the immediate interior with elevations from 180 to 370 meters; and thirdly, a region of deep tropical forests and plateaus in the highlands against the borders of Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire (with elevations of 1,384 meters in the Nimba Mountains and 1,380 meters in the Wutivi Mountains). Liberia's six main rivers and many of their dendritic tributaries flow southwest into the Atlantic Ocean. Vegetation throughout much of the country consists of dense forest growth, typical of a tropical rain forest biome. Liberia is reported to contain 40% of West Africa's rain forests.

## 6.0 HISTORY

Prior to the period of civil war and political conflict in Liberia some sparse reconnaissance geological mapping and mineral exploration work had been carried-out in specific parts of Liberia. The most comprehensive work was completed between the late 1960's and late 1970's by the Liberian Geological Survey in collaboration with the US Geological Survey, and under the sponsorship of the United States Agency for International Development (Dorbor, 2005). This team produced regional geologic maps of the country on 10 quadrangle sheets. It is from this work that much of the current knowledge of Liberian geology and mineralization is based.

Other than local small-scale artisanal and placer gold-diamond mining in Liberia the only other historical and major mining activity of importance has been the extraction of iron ore. Three major mining areas were operated in the past: Bomi Hills, Bong Mines and Nimba Mountains which accounted for almost half the nation's GDP before the civil war (Kushner, 2005). Iron ore processing plants were located near the towns of Buchanan and Bong. The Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO) operated the Nimba Iron Project until 1990 when it was forced to close due to civil conflict.

The Liberian government and large steel companies are negotiating to re-open the Yakepa Nimba mining area and to also develop a projected 1 billion tonne iron ore reserve in northern Liberia (Kushner, 2005). As well, Mittal Steel is reportedly completing negotiations with the Liberian government to begin iron-ore operations in Liberia, and is reportedly planning to spend over US 1 billion dollars in development.

Some limited barite and kyanite alluvial operations have been worked by local miners in Liberia.

In compliance with the mineral reconnaissance licenses granted to the Liberty Group of Companies a 2005 program of 'rapid reconnaissance' exploration and sampling was initiated. This work program was carried-out over the concessions held by the Liberty Group with the aim of identifying anomalous and prospective areas for further mineral

detailed work. Stream sediment samples and select grab samples were collected on a regional scale and submitted for gold geochemical analysis. The results were plotted, analyzed and interpreted against geologic maps of the regions. Areas anomalous in gold were identified by Company geologists and management for inclusion within an advanced program of more detailed field work.

These early surveys covered considerable portions of the Company's reconnaissance licenses in Liberia. Altogether, almost 7,000 stream samples were collected and processed at the SGS laboratories in Ghana and Guinea. Upon the successful completion of this reconnaissance program the Company was granted mineral and exploration agreements on 9,050 $km^2$ (90.50 concession blocks) of the original 21,950 $km^2$ (219.5 concession blocks).

The Company also carried-out some cursory diamond exploration in the 2004-2005 reconnaissance programs, results of which were not encouraging (Whiteaker, 2006)—possibly due to the fact that the work was not under the supervision of a professional diamond exploration geologist and did not implement industry-standard exploration techniques. LIMC has plans to restart reconnaissance diamond exploration work on a number of its concession areas, employing experienced professionals and standard exploration methods.

Based upon results from the 2004-2006 reconnaissance programs Liberty geologists and management decided to continue with further detailed grassroots mineral exploration work on some of their more prospective concession areas. This work began in June of 2006 and is the subject of this technical report.

## 7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

To date, a limited volume of detailed geological data exists for Liberia, West Africa. The geological understanding of Liberia is still in its formative stages, making geologic interpretations and metallogenic modeling difficult. While this may present many challenges to mineral exploration, it also offers great opportunities for the discovery of new economic mineral deposits.

Due to years of civil war and inconsistent historical exploration programs the geology and the distribution and nature of gold and diamond mineralization across much of Liberia is poorly understood. A generalized geologic map of Liberia has been compiled (Figure 3) and is based chiefly on work performed in the 1970's by the US Geological Survey and the Liberian Geological Survey, as well as recent interpretations by The Commission for the Geological Map of the World, UNESCO, and the Council for Geoscience, South Africa (Veselinovic-Williams and Frost-Killian, 2002; and Choubert, G. and A. Faure-Muret, 1988).

In general, the tectonic history of West Africa can be described as a process of the progressive accretion of a series of younger mobile (or orogenic) belts onto the oldest crustal core of early Archean age. Locally, younger orogenic belts developed inside existing cratons, but more commonly they added to the size of older cratons by accreting new crustal material along their margins.

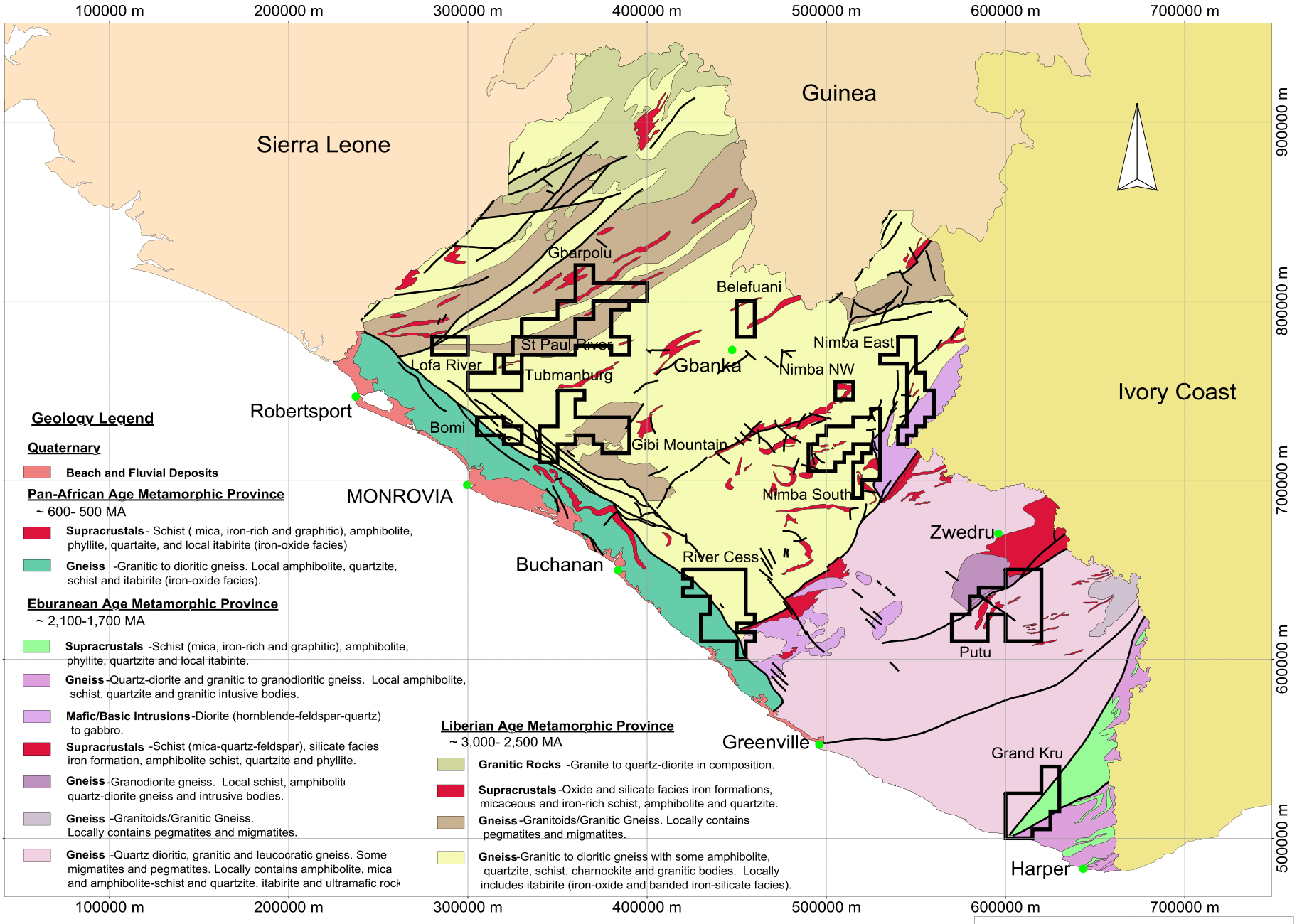
The West African craton has been subdivided into rocks of the Man shield—a proto-continent accreted onto Africa approximately 2,100 Ma in an orogenic event that resulted in the collapse of Palaeo-Proterozoic Birimian volcanic arc and sedimentary basinal successions that now mantle the Man shield from the north to the east. The Man shield is comprised of an Archean core of extensive granitic gneiss/granitoid complexes irregularly broken by narrow, elongate metamorphosed volcano-sedimentary and sedimentary supracrustal belts (greenstones) of Precambrian age. The Eburnean orogenic cycle (2,100 to 1,700 Ma) re-metamorphosed Archean cratonic rocks of the earlier Liberian metamorphic age province.

In the central and eastern regions of the West African Craton these units have been broadly classified as basic and ultrabasic volcano-sedimentary rocks and iron formations, and are known to host many important precious metals, base metals and bulk mineral deposits in West Africa. The metamorphic grade of these greenstone belts ranges from lower greenschist to amphibolite facies. The Birimian formations of West Africa were deformed by the most active period of the Eburnean orogeny, which took place in three major tectono-metamorphic phases between 2150 and 2190 Ma. After the Eburnean orogeny, most of West Africa formed a stable craton (around 1,700 Ma) and was bounded on the east and west by the Pan-African mobile zones. Birimian successions host most of the major gold deposits in West Africa—such as Ashanti in Ghana, Loulo, Morila, Sadiola and Tabakoto in Mali, and Yaouré in Cote d 'Ivoire.

The last major tectonic event in West Africa was the Pan-African orogeny of Upper-Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic age (600-500 Ma). This event completed the addition of new crustal material to the older cratons and re-metamorphosed older pre-existing lithologic sequences of Archean to Late Proterozoic age (i.e the Liberian and Eburanean age metamorphic provinces). Pan-African mobile belts rim the western margins of West Africa and along Liberia's coast. The end of the Pan-African orogeny welded the various cratons of all of Africa together to form the approximate current shape of the continent of Africa. To a great extent, the older Archean to Lower-Proterozoic crustal material was preserved along with the contained base-metal and gold mineralization within the Pan-African belts.

Intracratonic sedimentary basins, virtually unaffected by any orogenic event, cover extensive parts of the larger region. They range from Proterozoic to Quaternary age. Coastal basins of Cretaceous to Quaternary age occur along sections of the Atlantic coast.

The Liberian mineral exploration concessions of the Liberty Group are distributed across the Archaean and Proterozoic aged metamorphic provinces of the West African Craton (Figure 3). In general these geologic provinces consist of the following lithologic units: (i) a basement complex of amphibolite-grade quartz-feldspar-biotite (± hornblende) gneisses and migmatites of granodioritic composition; (ii) supracrustal metasediments and metavolcanics (schist, phyllite, greenstone and silica-rich itabirite) displaying metamorphism in the greenschist to lower amphibolite facies; and (iii) granitic intrusions that cross-cut both (i) and (ii) (Wright, 1985).




LIBERTY

Liberty International Mineral Corp.
Geology With Tenure
Figure 3

Metamorphic and granitic rocks of the Liberian Province (~3200-2500 Ma) underlie the northwestern two-thirds of Liberia while the southeastern portion of the country belongs to the Eburnian Province (~2100-1700 Ma). These units are primarily re-activated Archaean basement rocks with some local Proterozoic lithologies. Rocks of the Pan-African Province (~600-500 Ma) truncate older rocks forming a narrow belt of re-activated Archaean (and Proterozoic?) gneisses and supracrustals along the northwestern coast of the country (Figure 3).

The metamorphic rocks of these provinces have been subjected to several deformation events (re-metamorphosed) that include generations of folding, faulting, regional metamorphism and locally inferred unconformities (Tysdal and Thorman, 1983). Microscopic to regional scale isoclinal folds with steeply dipping limbs and gently to moderately plunging axes have been mapped throughout much of Liberia.

The primary structural fabric of the Liberian and Eburnean age provinces is mainly northeast, whereas that of the Pan-African age province is primarily northwest.

All three metamorphic-age provinces and their related structures are cross-cut by northwest-trending diabase dykes and sills of Jurassic age (~192 to 172 Ma). These intrusive bodies intruded along structural fault systems and outcrop throughout the entire length of the country (Tysdal and Thorman, 1983).

Liberia contains several major regional shear zones containing wide areas of mylonite and extensive fault systems (Figure 3). The steeply dipping Cestos and Dugbe shear zones are located in eastern Liberia and trend northeast-southwest. The Lofa River shear in northeast Liberia also trends northeast-southwest. The Todi shear zone runs along the western portion of the country with a northwest-southeast trend. Placer gold deposits are associated with these major structural corridors and are very prospective targets as a source of the placer gold.

Extensive tropical weathering over millions of years has produced large areas of lateritic and duricrust soils over vast region of Liberia and has effectively masked much of the underlying geology of the country. As a result of this deep weathering, and due to the low relief of much of the country, outcrop is limited. Where outcrop does occur it is commonly as in-situ saprolite or lateritic residuum. In these cases it is often difficult to characterize the protolith.

Economic mineralization throughout Liberia is typical of other global Precambrian mineral deposits—i.e. banded iron deposits, and quartz vein-hosted and shear-related mesothermal lode gold deposits associated with greenstone belts.

Jurassic to Cretaceous age kimberlite rock has been mapped in northwestern Liberia, with some localities reportedly diamondiferous (Kushner, 2005). The prevalence of abundant placer gold and diamond workings throughout the country indicates probable local sources to these alluvial and elluvial deposits.

Cretaceous to Tertiary sandstone and conglomerate outcrop in coastal areas just south of Monrovia. As well, fairly significant amounts of Quaternary beach and fluvial deposits occur along the coast of Liberia immediately southeast and northwest of Monrovia and Buchanan.

## 8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

Based on current geologic and structural information Liberia is thought to host an Upper Archaean to Lower Proterozoic cratonic style metallogeny. Liberia's geologic environment is favorable to the following economic deposit types (Dorbor, 2005): (i) gold-quartz veins and disseminated, and possibly lode-gold associated with regional greenstone belts, (ii) Homestake-type deposits associated with iron formations; (iii) diamondiferous kimberlite pipes of a younger age than the host gneissic basement complex; and (iv) alluvial/placer gold and diamond concentrations derived from (i), (ii) and (iii).

A very thick and extensive package of metasediments and metavolcanics called the Birimian sequence has been recognized in Lower Protereozoic rocks of West Africa (prominent in Ghana, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Cote d 'Ivoire, etc.). Gold mineralisation within the Birimian is probably of syngenetic volcano-exhalative origin, related to greenstone volcanism and sedimentation, and remobilized during subsequent metamorphic events to become concentrated in quartz veins localized along major deep-seated shear zones (Wright, 1985). This sequence of rocks is known to host significant gold deposits in Ghana, Ivory Coast, Guinea, southern Mali and eastern Senegal. Previous workers have mapped 'Birimian-style' rocks (or metamorphosed supracrustals) and associated gold mineralization in parts of central and southeast Liberia (Figure 3), but it is unclear how much of the supracrustal rocks in Liberia (i.e. greenstone, schist, phyllite, amphibolite and itabirite, etc.) are genetically related to the Birimian group of rocks found in other West African countries. Regardless, the supracrustals mapped in Liberia are known to host numerous small-scale gold mining operations and remain excellent gold exploration targets, especially within zones containing strong regional structures, shearing and lithologic unconformities.

### Mineral Deposits in Tropical Laterite/Saprolite Environments

Company concessions are located in a wet, humid and tropical region of West Africa containing extensive tropical rainforest vegetation and advanced lateritic weathering processes.

Tropical lateritic weathering regimes pose two primary barriers to mineral exploration. Firstly, the subsurface is obscured by a thick blanket of lateritic residuum (lateritic gravel and ferruginous duricrust) and associated soils; and secondly, by containing a very deep zone of clay-rich weathering covering the potential ore body. By understanding the paleoweathering history of a region and the dispersion patterns of elements such as gold (which is inherent in the weathering of these systems), then it is possible to utilize geochemistry to locate concealed bedrock mineralization and gold-bearing structures.

Mineral exploration work in tropical West Africa must employ careful regolith mapping of paleo-weathered surfaces (erosional, depositional and relict regimes—Figure 4) and adapted sampling procedures for each exploration phase of a program. In addition, laterite geochemistry is most powerful when carried-out with multi-element analyses.

Analyzing for elements such as As, Sb, Bi, Mo, Ag, Sn, Ge and W should aid in increasing the effectiveness of anomaly recognition, help allow delineation of source ore bodies and broaden the potential commodity types in a deposit area. It can also help characterize host rocks and alteration zones (Freyssinet and Itard, 1997, and Butt, 2003).

## Shear-Related Mesothermal Auriferous Quartz Veins

One of the primary targets of the Company's mineral exploration program in Liberia is that of gold-bearing quartz veins and breccia zones hosted in mesothermal shear zones.

Shear zones hosting gold-bearing quartz veins typically have a three-stage model of formation. These stages are indicative of the progressive increase of the gold concentration with the evolution of the shear zone and consist of (i) an early stage with microscopic gold, (ii) an intermediate stage with fine grained gold, and (iii) a late stage with coarser gold nuggets (Bonnemaison, 1990).

**FIGURE 4: SECTIONAL PROFILEOF RELICT, EROSIONAL AND DEPOSITIONAL REGIMES OF LATERITE ENVIRONMENT (from Smith et al, 1997)**

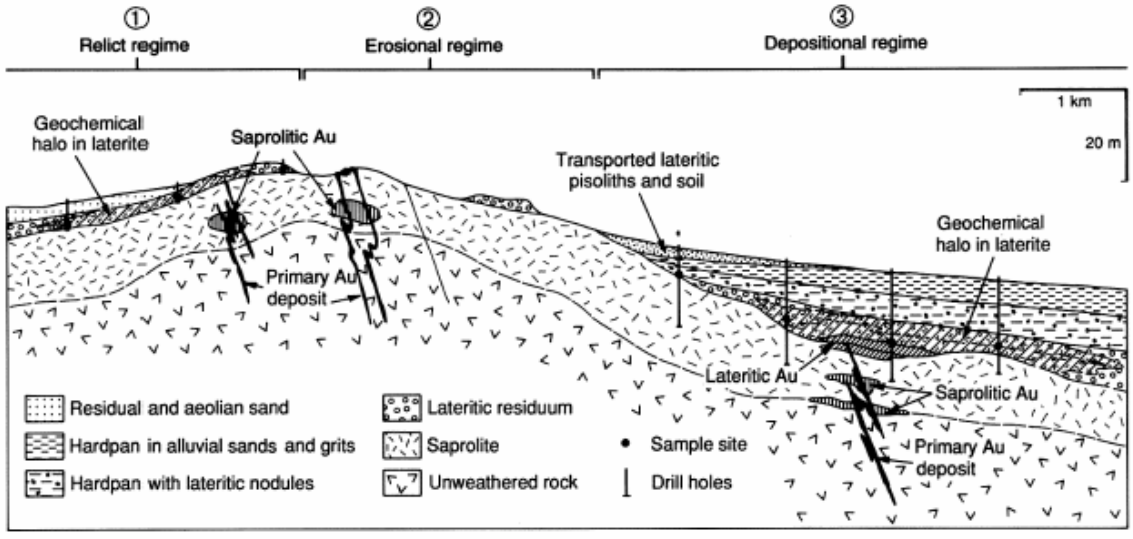



Figure 3: *Landscape section illustrating relationships between a lateritic surface that is, from left to right, exposed, eroded or buried. Dispersion of Au into the regolith is shown diagrammatically in terms of two of the dispersion models referred to in the text. Modified after Smith and Anand (1988).*

The early stage consists of two consecutive episodes comprising the development of the shear zone and resulting in the formation of a structure characterized by a mylonite fabric that essentially acts as a drain for hydrothermal fluids. Under the combined action of structural deformation and hydrothermal fluid circulation, the rocks undergo a mineralogical transformation consistent with the initial composition of the rock.

These phenomena gain increasing intensity towards the cores of the structures which are the sites of substantial silicification and sulfidation.

Gold is initially fixed in the crystal lattice of pyrrhotite and disseminated throughout the structure as a whole. In the core of the system it can be destabilized to a pyrite-marcasite assemblage during the second episode of this early stage whereby liberated gold becomes trapped in the lattice of locally abundant pyrite, arsenopyrite and berthierite.

The intermediate stage also consists of two consecutive episodes. Further deformation in the shear zone can generate openings, thus allowing the emplacement of lenses and veins of milky white quartz. These various vein-types are then crushed by continued tectonic activity forming microsaccharoidal quartz by cataclasis, which acts as a 'receptacle' for the gold mineralization. Mineralization at this stage is characterized by the appearance of visible native gold caused by the destabilization of the auriferous sulfides formed during the early stage of mineralization. This gold is generally very fine-grained (several micrometres) and relatively free of silver.
The late stage (i.e. the fifth episode) in a brittle deformational domain can occur within pre-existing structures of the early or intermediate stages. It corresponds to a period of opening whereby stockworks of quartz and/or quartz-carbonate will form causing in-situ remobilization of the gold mineralization that formed during the earlier stages. This event is accompanied by the formation of gold nuggets up to several millimetres in size, and is commonly rich in silver (electrum).

Liberty Geologists have reported variations on all three stages of gold-bearing quartz veins on Company territory, some of which are being actively mined by locals.

## 9.0 MINERALIZATION

Miners have been exploiting lode and alluvial gold occurrences in West Africa since earliest times. In Liberia numerous artisanal gold mining sites occur within the concessions of Liberty and highlight the potential for stronger 'source' gold mineralization locally.

Due to the general lack of bedrock outcrop, and of detailed geological information, Liberian artisanal gold mining activity has become a useful guide to modern mineral exploration in the country.

Liberia has a long history of alluvial gold and diamond mining. Small mining operations have been working for generations, and continue to the present day. These deposits are alluvial-elluvial in origin and are presumably weathered laterite and saprolite deposited in

wide basins adjacent to eroded ancient mountain ranges. In addition, simple artisanal mining across much of Liberia has also exploited pockets of gold and diamond mineralization in saprolitic soils above sub-surface bedrock—and locally bedrock mineralization has been excavated and mined. These areas are very attractive for advanced exploration work as they could potentially host higher tonnage primary gold or diamond deposits.

Laterite and saprolite gold exploitation methods of local miners are primitive and labour intensive. In general, all waste and ore are transported to a central surface location using sacks or buckets, where material judged to be ore is hand cobbled for visible gold. This material is crushed in adjacent camps using crude mortar and pestle techniques and then washed through rudimentary sluice boxes to a concentrate of black sand. This material is then panned by hand to produce a gold concentrate which is subsequently sold to local gold buyers who sell it to larger buyers in urban centres.

Alluvial placer gold mining operations in Liberia generally consists of anywhere from two to seven dozen men working with spades and a simple sluice box to separate and wash the gold from the sand and gravels. Gold dust and nuggets are collected in riffles and a carpet on the bottom of the sluice. Many excavated pit areas are tens of metres deep and up to 500 square metres in aerially extent. Likewise, local bedrock mining will employ similar techniques to free the gold from the mineralized rock. Gold is typically extracted by 'cracking' the outcrop by fire-and-water methods and then manually crushing and pulverizing the quartz vein material or the adjacent mineralized units. Finally the fine material is either sluiced or panned in order to concentrate the heavier grains such as gold.

Artisinal and alluvial diamond mining occurs in much the same manner. Gravels are excavated by hand, picked of the larger stones and then washed and 'jigged' by hand. This process results in an 'eye' of concentrate which is then visually examined for the presence of diamonds.

Local miners appear to perform very little in the way of systematic mineral exploration around their artisinal workings and the majority of the miners seem to be only interested in alluvial gold and diamond deposits and, in some cases, if their operation encounters bedrock or solid quartz the pit is abandoned (Kushner, 2005).

By way of geological mapping and geochemical soil and stream sampling Liberty project geologists have identified numerous 'showings' of gold mineralization on Company concessions. Regardless of the property area these mineralized areas all appear to share similar characteristics whereby elevated gold values are commonly associated with quartz-veining in re-activated shear zones that host narrow bands of supracrustal rocks and granitic gneiss. Pyrite content is typically between 1-3% with fine gold visible in some localities. In some areas gold mineralization is strongly concentrated in a surficial saprolite or ferruginous duricrust leach-dispersion zone. Locally, bedrock mineralization has been identified.

Gold mineralization at Mano River's New Liberty Gold Project at King George Larjor (currently Liberia's most advanced gold exploration project) in the northwestern part of the country is thought to be hosted in a remnant schist belt caught within a major shear zone (Mano River Resources Inc. Website, 2007). At this deposit the shearing-event has served as a pathway for the upward migration and channeling of gold-bearing fluids into metamorphosed (greenschist-amphibolite facies) ultrabasic rocks. Gold in talc-schist occurs as disseminations with, or without visible sulphides. The rocks at this deposit are reported to be intensely deformed and show evidence of a pervasive ductile-shear fabric consistent with a right-lateral strike-slip zone.

## 10.0 EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

In 2004, the Liberty Group established a regional office in Monrovia, Liberia staffed by a team of exploration and resource geologists, technicians and support personnel. In order to facilitate the establishment of their exploration camps and to gain access to more remote properties within Liberia Company management and staff held informal meetings with local community representatives at most of their mineral concessions. The Company has also developed good working relations with the Liberian Government and Ministry of Lands and Mines.

Between mid-2004 and mid-2006 the Liberty Group conducted a regional mineral exploration program across much of their concession areas, details of which are described in the report "*NI 43-101 Technical Report: Reconnaissance Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty Diamond International Inc. and Canlib Resources Inc.*" dated November 26, 2006 and prepared by this Author. Briefly, the reconnaissance program focused on gold exploration and consisted of regional stream and grab geochemical sampling aimed at broadly delineating areas with the greatest mineral exploration potential. This work was under the direction of then Senior Project Geologist Mr. W. Kushner. The reconnaissance work resulted in the identification of numerous local target areas that subsequently became the focus of more advanced exploration programs beginning in June of 2006.

Between June 1, 2006 and May 31, 2007 Liberty employed a total of 20 *Project Geologists* (primarily from Ghana, West Africa), all with experience in the exploration of gold deposits in rocks of Archaen and Proterozoic age in West Africa.

Senior Project Geologists Mr. Rockson Coffie and Mr. Rufus Tarnue have been responsible for managing much of the field exploration activities on Liberty concessions since June of 2006. During this period, Senior Project Geologist Lawrence Omari-Mensah was hired to assist in technical planning and GIS data management, and Senior Project Geologist George Ahinikwah was added to the geological team to further support technical planning and to oversee work on the Putu project. The Senior Project Geologists managing the field exploration programs have worked closely in conjunction with Company President Mr. Len Lindstrom.

Since June of 2006 the Company had employed over 400 local skilled and unskilled Liberian laborers to aid in the exploration work. Under the supervision of Company professionals these workers carried-out such duties as line-cutting, sample collection, trench, pit excavation, etc.

For the period of this report Liberty has focused its energies and resources on 6 mineral exploration concessions—the Kpo/Gbarpolu, Bomi/Alasala, Nimba South, Putu (Putu CVI and Putu Mountain), River Cess and Grand Kru (Figures 2 and 3). The following section details the work performed on these 6 properties between June 1, 2006 and May 31, 2007. These results are also summarized in Table 2.

To date, exploration methods within concession areas have been as follows:

1. Identify local areas containing current or historical alluvial, elluvial or bedrock artisanal gold or diamond activity.
2. Carry-out regional reconnaissance stream-sediment, soil and grab sampling programs for gold mineralization.
3. Follow up broad geochemical gold anomalies with the development of more focused grid-work including bedrock and regolith mapping, and more detailed geochemical soil sampling surveys.
4. Test elevated gold signals from soils with either pitting or trenching programs and further infill grid soil sampling.
5. More advanced but specific diamond drilling and geophysical surveys on the Bomi/Alasala and Putu-CVI properties respectively.

The following sections discuss the particular activity on Company concessions for the report period. Most of the information contained in these sections has been provided to the Author by Senior Project Geologists and Company management.

## 10.1 KPO MOUNTAIN/GBARPOLU

### 10.1.1 Introduction

The Kpo Mountain/Gbarpolu concession is located within the Gbarpolu County area in the northwest part of Liberia (Figures 1, 2 and 5). The mineral exploration concession consists of 10 blocks of approximately 1,000 $km^2$ of property. The property is near territory held by Mano River Resources Inc, where a cluster of five kimberlites were discovered east of the town of Wesuea and 12-15 kilometers to the northwest of the Liberty concession boundary. The Kpo Mountain/Gbarpolu concession is licensed to the Liberty wholly owned subsidiary Golden Ventures Inc.

Numerous alluvial gold mining sites containing several small-scale placer gold mining operations are scattered along the Kpo Range, with the Ziligai area being the most extensive (Figure 6—see Appendix 6 for legend). African Aura Resources holds three

adjacent blocks in the Bella Yella forest to the north of the concession and have been actively conducting gold exploration in this area.

Artisanal workings on the concession are most active in the alluvial plain areas adjacent to the mountain ranges where local miners have stated to Company representatives that gold mineralization is greater towards the higher relief amphibolite and itabarite (iron formation) rock units in the region.

In addition, local mining activities (hard rock and alluvium artisanal) have been observed by Company geologists at locations along the road linking Gbarpolu and Tawalata. The most active mining spots include the areas surrounding Henry Town, Supermarket Town, Gyama and the 'Gold Camp' on the Kpo Range (a mining area that was reportedly abandoned for safety reasons), as well as on numerous streams around the Tawaleta and Gblita areas. Company Project Geologists who conducted reconnaissance work within the concession report that all of the streams in the more remote Ziligai area (regions that have experienced extensive mining activity both historically and currently) are sourced from the Kpo Range.

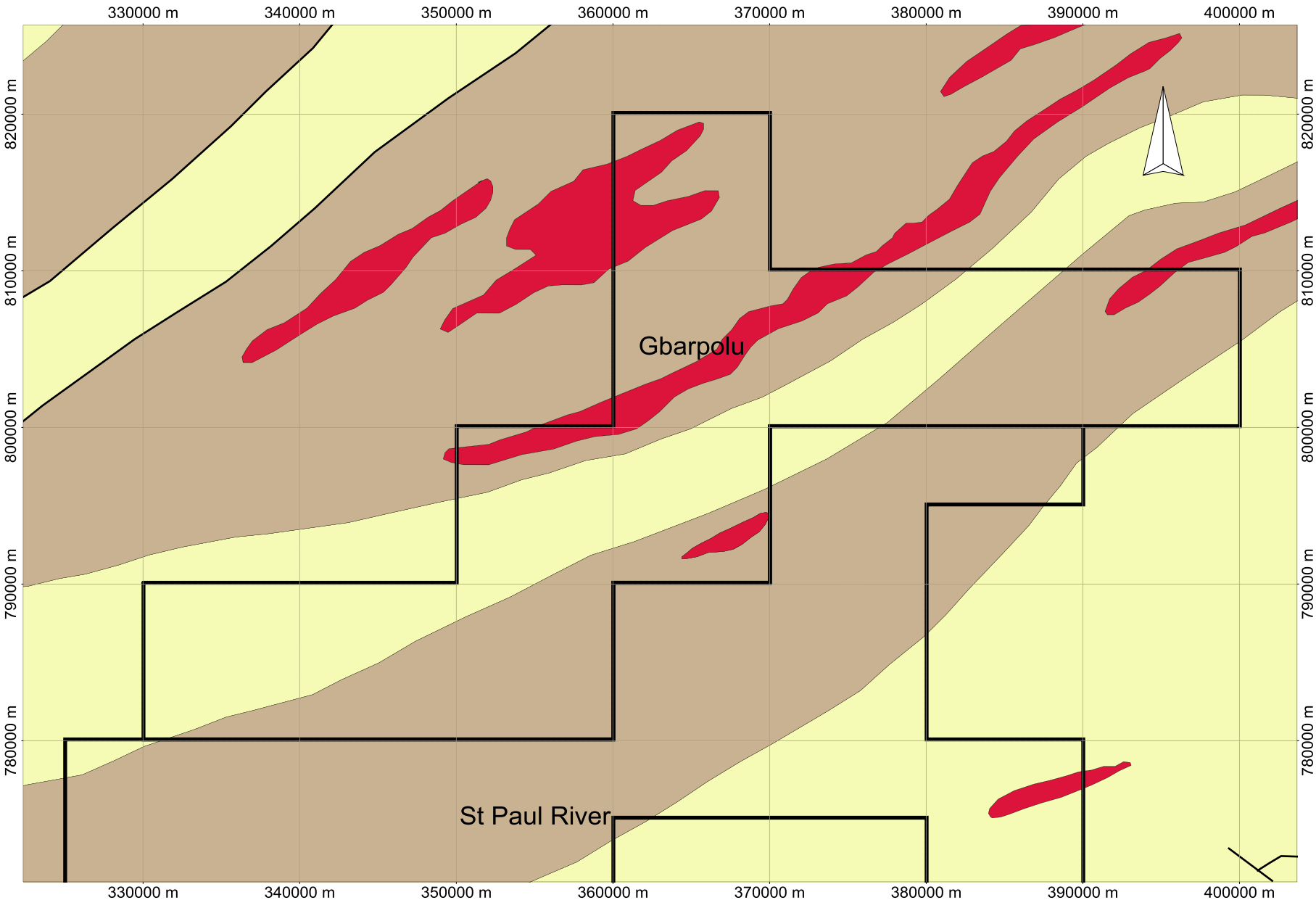
### 10.1.2 Accessibility

The Kpo concession lies about 160 kilometres to the north of the capital city of Monrovia. Access to many prospective areas of the Kpo concession is limited as the 55 kilometre dirt road that links the towns of Bopolu in the south to Tawalata Town in the north is in very poor condition—especially in the rainy season when it cannot be successfully navigated by vehicle. Also, safe passage across numerous bridges on this road cannot be guaranteed during periods of heavy rain and are commonly damaged by flooding. Liberty currently has a regional base camp in the village of Henry Town and is working to improve existing old bridges and logging roads such that work on the project may continue throughout much of the rainy season.

The Ziligai region is located at the centre of the concession, but can only be accessed by way of a single 18 km footpath from Gblita Town. The general lack of accessibility has prevented many locals from returning to the isolated Ziligai artisinal mining area (historically the largest mining district in the Kpo region) since the end of the civil conflict.

A 4.2 kilometre road from the village of Gbilita to the northern prospect of Lucky Hill was opened during March 2007 and has greatly reduced the required walking time to the various workings around that part of the Gbarpolu property.

Because of the large amount of territory held by the Company within this concession there exists ample areas for active mining operations, as well as for any potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, leach pads and/or future processing plants.

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Kpo/Gbarpolou with Geology
Figure 5

### 10.1.3 Local Geology and Mineralization

Mapping by Company geologists has resulted in the identification of two main lithologies underlying the Kpo/Gbarpolu concessions—namely granite and granitic gneiss, both of which are locally cross-cut by milky and smoky quartz veins. The general structural trend of both lithologies ranges from 044º to 082º (azimuth) with a steep dip to the northwest (>65º). Around the Ziligai region and the Tawalata Town area greenstone formations and itabirite (banded iron formation) are more common. Regionally these units are more weather-resistant and typically form high ridges and narrow mountain ranges.

Along the Kpo Range an undifferentiated mafic rock (and/or an amphibolite unit) has been mapped, dipping steeply to the east with a general strike of between 065° and 075°. A mafic schist body has also been mapped locally. Steeply dipping quartz veins have been noted in the area and were observed to cross-cut local stratigraphy. Project Geologists have noted that gold mineralization appears to be controlled by sheared lithoglogical contacts between granite, granitic gneiss (containing quartz veins) and the supracrustal units (itabirite, schist and amphibolite).

The Kpo Range contains very similar lithologies, structure and alteration as rocks hosting gold deposits to the southwest (ie. Mano River deposit at King George Larjor)—these units are mainly northeast-trending greenstone belts consisting of amphibolites, schists and itabarites, associated with melanocratic granite (Figure 3). It has been noted that the nature of the gold mineralization found in adjacent properties appears to be controlled by regional northeast-trending shear zones along the contact between granites, granitic gneisses and ‘greenstones’.

The kimberlites recently discovered north of the Liberty Kpo/Gbarpolu concession are reportedly in Archaean aged rocks and are cut by numerous regional northwest-southeast trending faults extending through the Kpo Mountain Range and south into rocks of similar geology on Company territory (Figure 3). The Kpo Mountain Range runs between the two properties and may serve as a barrier to alluvial emplacement of diamonds from weathered kimberlite outcrop to the north. Extensive alluvial diamond mining to the south and southwest of the Kpo Mountains indicates a potential source of diamonds within the Kpo Mountain area and/or the Upper St. Paul regions.

### 10.1.4 Exploration Activity

Initially, detailed office and field research by Company Geologists was carried-out in order to identify areas of greatest mineral potential and easiest access. As well, there was early contact made with local communities to inform people of Liberty’s intentions and that there would be numerous jobs for locals living within areas of active mineral exploration.

During the 2004-2006 reconnaissance exploration program some major areas of artisinal workings were identified in the Kpo/Gbarpolu region. Subsequently in late-2006 a line

cutting program was initiated in the southern part of the Kpo Range (an area containing a series of active mining pits), and in the western part of the property where high gold values were returned from local grab samples collected by Liberty Geologists (Figure 6—see Appendix 6 for legend). This late-2006 line traversing, stream and soil sampling and geological mapping program was initially staffed with only one geologist working with three assistants, but as the program accelerated in January of 2007 this number was increased in January of 2007 to four geologists and six field assistants—and under the supervision of Project Geologist Oscar Gyemang. Stream and grab samples were collected and sent to SGS labs in Ghana for analysis.

In order to investigate any potential mineralization associated with a series of east-west minor faults identified on the property Liberty crews continued with detailed geological mapping and rock chip sampling starting from the southern part of the project area (east of Bolus Town) and working northward along the Kpo Range. In total the Company collected 92 grab samples on this concession.

Line cutting at the south-western part of the concession targeted the geological boundaries between a granitic body and the undifferentiated mafic rock units and granitic gneisses that constitute much of the Kpo Range. Soil sampling of this grid is complete with assay results pending.

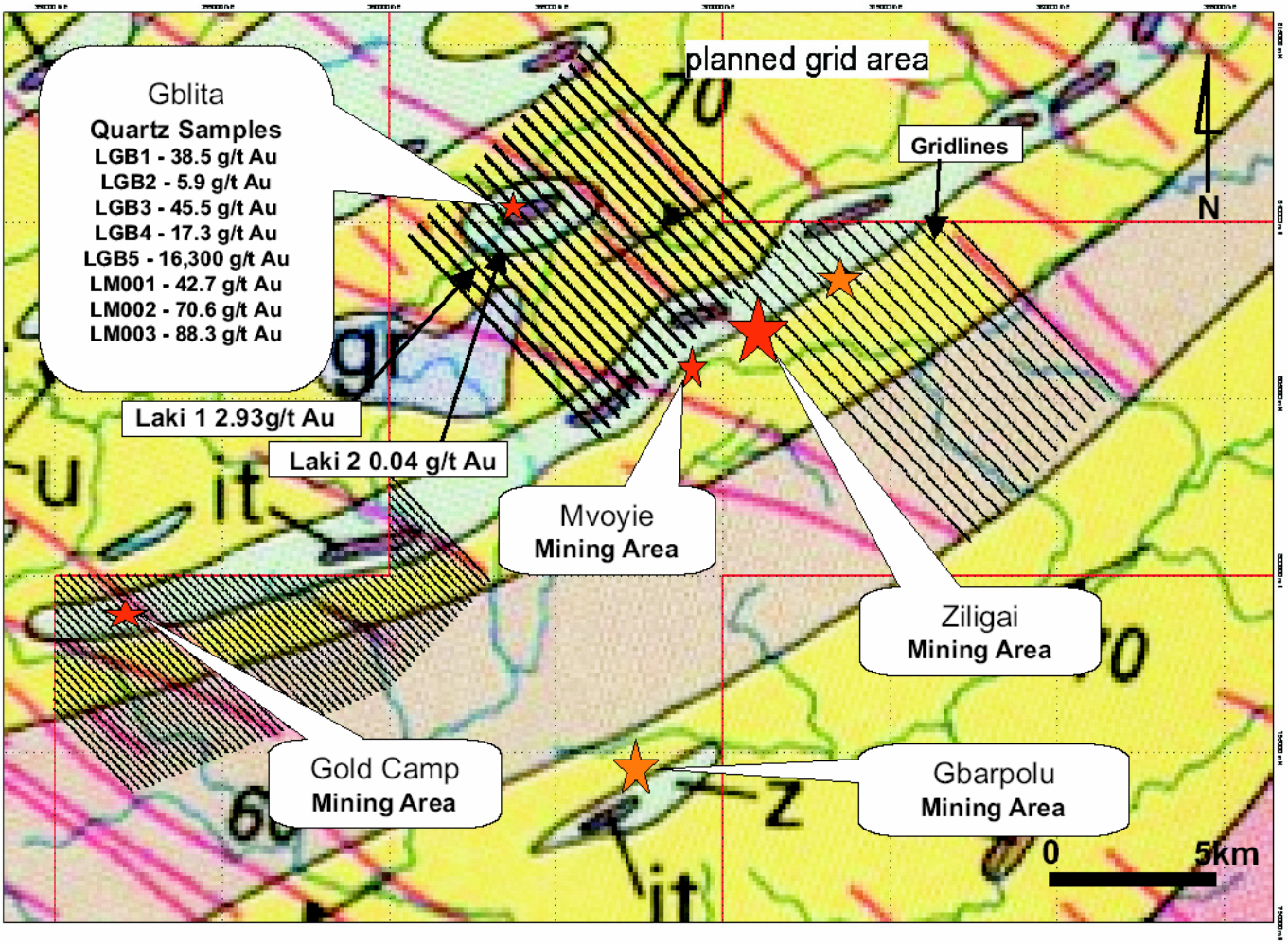
In early 2007 further exploration work was carried-out on the Kpo Range concession with a total of 354 kilometres of grid line cut and traversed since January 2007 in the Gold Camp and Kpo regions (Figure 6—see Appendix 6 for legend). As well, a total of 3,651 soil geochemical samples were collected and were sent to the SGS Laboratories in Bibiani, Ghana. At the time of this report these assay results remain pending.

In February, 2007 Company geologists collected four grab samples from quartz veins in the Lucky Hill (Gblita) area and one sample directly from a quartz veinlet. These were submitted by Liberty management to Eco-Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. (Canada) for assay analysis (Appendix 5). Returned assay values for these samples were as follows:

| Sample No. | Au (g/t) | Au (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|
| LGB 1 | 38.5 | 1.123 |
| LGB 2 | 5.90 | 0.172 |
| LGB 3 | 45.5 | 1.327 |
| LGB 4 | 17.3 | 0.503 |
| LGB 5 | 16300 | 475.3 |

The Company reports that during fieldwork conducted in February of 2007 a grab sample of granitic gneiss material collected at the Lucky Hill mine-site was submitted to the SGS Lab in Bibiani, Ghana which returned a value of 53.3 g/t Au. Two additional samples of granitic gneiss were repeated in the area and sent with Liberty management to Canada for analysis in May of 2007. The samples reportedly assayed at 0.03 g/t Au and <0.03 g/t Au

**FIGURE 6: KPO/GBARPOLU PROJECT AREA SHOWING EXPLORATION WORK AND SAMPLE LOCATIONS**



suggesting that at least some of the mineralization is locally concentrated in higher-grade narrow zones.

In May of 2007 Company geologists also gathered three grab samples from a quartz vein—several fragments reportedly containing visible gold—from approximately 30 meters distance from an earlier sample site in the Gblita area (Figure 6). The samples were sent with Liberty management to Canada for submission to Eco-Tech Assay Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C., Canada (Appendix 5). Reported assays for these samples were as follows:

| Sample No. | Au (g/t) | Au (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|
| LM001 | 42.7 g/t | 1.245 oz/t |
| LM002 | 70.6 g/t | 2.059 oz/t |
| LM003 | 88.3 g/t | 2.575 oz/t |

### 10.1.5 Planned Work

Liberty is currently working to complete an extensive soil grid on the Lucky Hill project area near Gblita and has currently mapped-out a grid over the entire Ziligai region where work commenced in late-June of 2007. The Company also plans to carry-out further detailed geological mapping and grab sampling over the entire concession followed by further soil sampling programs in areas reporting positive assay values and having geological evidence for potential mineralization. Regolith mapping will be conducted by Company Geologists in conjunction with the geochemical program. Based on analysis of lab results and interpretation, infill line sampling, trenching and geophysics may follow with the intention of generating drill targets on the concession.

The Kpo/Gbarpolu concession is licensed to the Liberty wholly owned subsidiary Liberty Gold and Diamond Mining Inc.

## 10.2 BOMI/ALASALA

### 10.2.1 Introduction

The Mandingo Hill project is in the Bomi/Alasala concession which is 2.5 blocks in size (approximately 250 $km^2$) and is located in the Alasala District of Bomi County northeast of Monrovia and eastward into Montserado County (Figures 1, 2 and 7). Historically there has been years of alluvial gold mining in the concession area with current alluvial operations situated on most of the drainages leading from the Mandingo Hill topographic high and the Goban Hill area to the south. In 1997, locals began mining the Mandingo Hill area utilizing rudimentary mining techniques to collect, wash and pan gold from local pits. Local workers reported that gold mineralization became greater with increasing depth and state that near depths of 10 to 12 metres fine gold was observed in a granitic gneiss unit; and at depths of 18 metres or more visible gold was more common in gneiss

and greenstone units that have a structural orientation consistent with other locally observed trends.

The 2004-2005 reconnaissance stream sediment sampling returned anomalous gold results for a cluster of sample sites in the northwest part of the territory near Mandingo Hill (Whiteaker, 2006). As well, the Author collected grab samples in this area as part of a site visit in May of 2006. Two of these samples were of brecciated metavolcanic-metasediment (greenstone) contained 1-3% finely disseminated pyrite and returned values of 6.23 g/t gold and 13.49 g/t gold (Whiteaker, 2006).

The data from the 2004-2006 work highlighted the Mandingo Hill camp as a potential source for bedrock gold mineralization. Therefore the Company continued with detailed soil sampling, trenching and diamond-drilling in 2006-2007. The diamond-drill program at Bomi was supervised by two Company Geologists and supported by two field assistants.

Company Geologists have suggested that the granitic gneiss and the greenstone units at the Mandingo Hill camp are the primary hosts for the gold mineralization. The Bomi/Alasala concession containing the Mandingo Hill prospect is licensed to the wholly owned Liberty subsidiary G-10 Exploration Inc.

### 10.2.2 Accessibility

The Bomi/Alasala concession near Mandingo Hill is of relatively low relief and is well-connected with local dirt roads. The concession is approximately 40 kilometres from the capital city of Monrovia and most of this distance can be traveled by paved road with the rest on relatively well-maintained dirt roads. The close proximity of the Bomi/Alasala property to Monrovia has undoubtedly contributed to the large amount of exploration activity performed in this project area.

Due to the large amount of territory held by the Company within this concession, there exists a sufficient quantity of surface ground for potential mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, leach pads and any future processing plants.

### 10.2.3 Local Geology and Mineralization

Project geologists have mapped granitic gneiss, granodiorite and dolerite as the primary lithologies across the property. Amphibolites have been observed in the mine waste material at the Mandingo Hill workings and on the wall of the pit where it is weathered and brecciated within a granitic gneiss unit. Locally the amphibolite displays fuchsite (?) alteration and abundant fine to medium grain disseminated pyrite.

Regionally the area is characterized by northwest-southeast shear structures—different from some locally observed structural features. The rock units in the Mandingo Hill region generally trend southwest-northeast and dip moderately to the west. This has been confirmed by the trenching program carried-out in 2006. Geologists have noted that

locally sheared granitic gneiss is well-foliated and contains a series of cross cutting joint sets.

The major structural feature in the area is the Todi Shear Zone (Figures 3 and 7), which strikes approximately 320° and dips between 40°-60° to the west. In other areas it has been mapped as dipping in an easterly direction.

Structural mapping of outcrop at sample sites in the Bomi/Alasala concession shows a general structural trend of northeast-southwest (~104° azimuth) with a dip of 45° to 55° west. This differs from the Todi Shear Zone which trends northwest-southeast (310° azimuth) and dips 55º east.

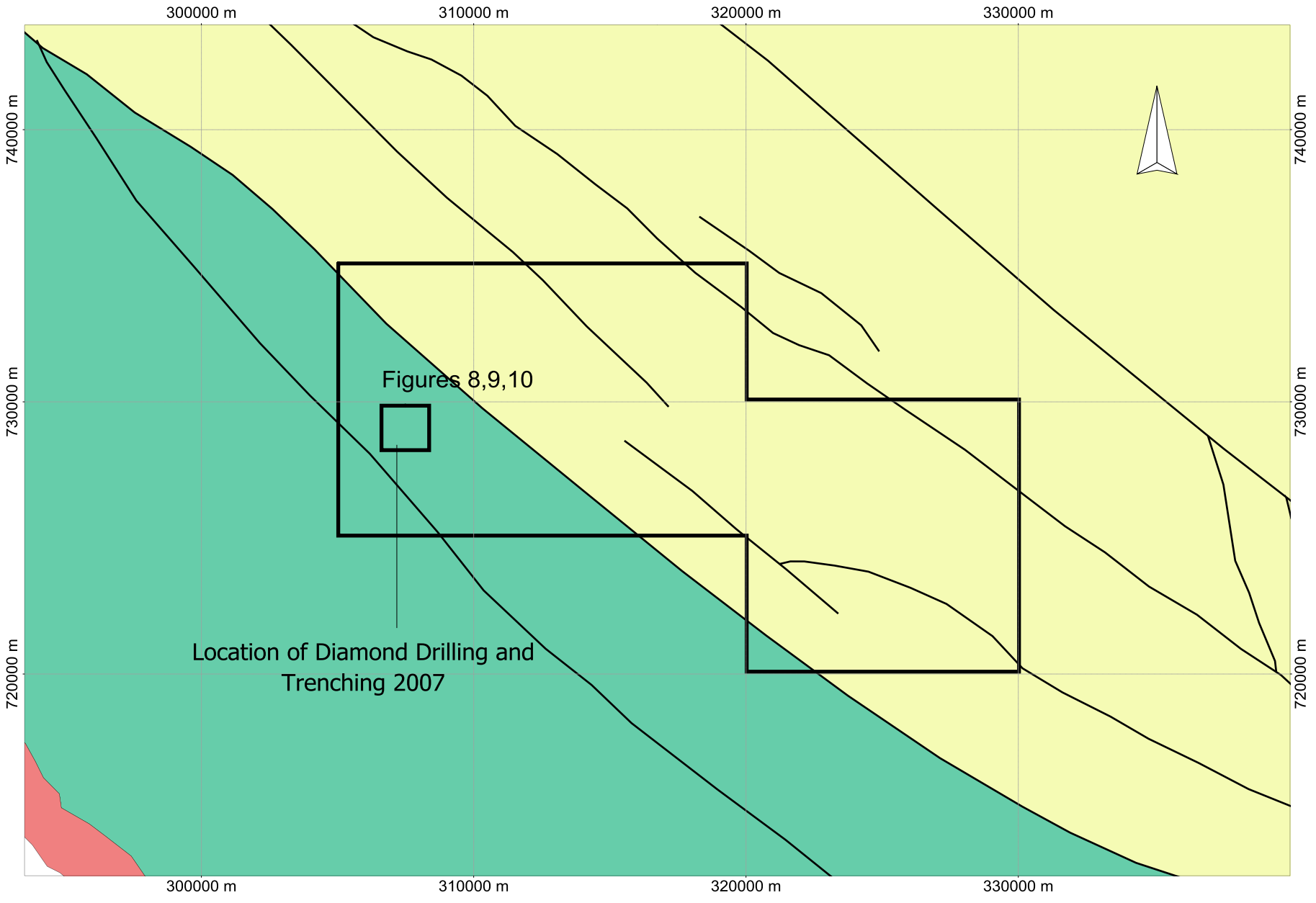
The Mandingo Hill area is covered by lateritic material with strong iron content. It is underlain by granitic gneiss, granodiorite, amphibolite, felsic granites and fault breccia. The granitic gneiss is commonly sericite and hematite altered. Company Geologists report that the rocks are characterized by a series of deformation events resulting in a high number of joints and faults, leading to disseminated, vein, and foliation controlled styles of sulphide mineralization. Gold mineralization is strongly associated with hematite-carbonate-sericite-pyrite alteration that is common in strongly sheared zones containing a brecciated quartz stockwork.

Detailed mapping coupled with the analysis of results from trench and grab samples have led Project Geologists to state that Bomi/Alasala mineralization is not simply related to lithology, but is also associated with intense carbonate-chlorite-hematite alteration, disseminated sulphides (pyrite ± chalcopyrite) and brecciated quartz stringers. Silicification and K-Feldspar alteration has been reported locally. Anomalous gold zones (based on the 9 trenches at Mandingo Hill) indicate two sets of mineralization trending northeast-southwest (parallel to the strike of the Todi Shear Zone) and northwest–southeast.

### 10.2.4 Exploration Activity

In July of 2006 the Company dispatched three geologists to the property (Head Geologist Mr. Philip Asiedu, Mr. Emmanuel Ashai Sarfo Kantanka and Mr. Eddie Y. Gyapong) for regional geological mapping and grab sampling. The mapping covered an area of approximately 100 $km^2$. Detailed geological mapping discovered three main active workings on the Mandingo Hill, Mandingo Twin Hill and Goban Hill areas in the Alasala region.

Seventy initial rock-chip samples were collected from working pits and local outcrop on the Mandingo Hill and Goban Hill areas and were sent to SGS Labs (Ghana). Of these, seven of the Mandingo Hill samples returned gold grades between 0.6 g/t and 10.5g/t. The best assay from Goban Hill was a single value of 1.52g/t.

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Bomi/Alasala with Geology
Figure 7

Based primarily on these early positive results grid lines were cut on the Mandingo Hill zone (located in the northwest corner of the Bomi/Alasala concession—Figure 7) and a trenching program was initiated soon after. Regolith mapping was also carried-out on the Goban Hill and the northing part of the Bomi/Alasala concession.

For traversing the property a grid baseline with a bearing of 010° was cut with cross lines at 100°. This grid layout was designed to intersect the local ridges and the Todi Shear Zone at perpendicular angles. The baseline was corrected by a surveyor using a total station instrument (Theodolite). A total of 22.5 kilometres of cross-line and 7.2 kilometres of baseline were initially traversed. For the period of this report Liberty has completed 97 kilometres of line cutting/traversing and collected 1,697 soil samples on the Bomi/Alasala concession.

## Trenching Program

In total nine trenches were excavated for a total length of 1,230 metres; from this 1,432 trench wall samples were systematically collected and analyzed for gold at SGS Labs in Ghana. Quality control samples were also submitted. The trenches were excavated by a local labor force utilizing basic hand tools. Trench statistics are given in Table 3, and trench locations are shown on Figure 8.

One metre wide samples were collected in saprolite material from the cleaned floor of trenches and across the strike of mapped structures. If significant structures were encountered then samples were collected according to structure width (if less than or equal to 1.5 metres width, otherwise the sample remained 1 metre wide). Samples were taken in consideration of topography or individual trench profiles.

**TABLE 3 STATISTICS FOR BOMI/ALASALA TRENCHING PROGRAM**

| Project | Trench No. | Dip | Depth (m) | Width (m) | Length (m) | Azimuth | Easting | Northing | Grid ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bomi | BOTR001 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 125 | 98 | 307433 | 728843 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR002 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 225 | 98 | 307314 | 729144 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR003 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 179.3 | 98 | 307464 | 729334 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR004 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 99.5 | 98 | 307542 | 729519 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR005 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 99.5 | 98 | 307449 | 728719 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR006 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 150 | 98 | 307387 | 728817 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR007 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 140 | 98 | 307421 | 729028 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR008 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 100 | 98 | 307505 | 729249 | WGS84 |
| Bomi | BOTR009 | -90 | 4 | 1 | 99 | 98 | 307687 | 729884 | WGS84 |

In order to take advantage of locally mapped north-northeast trending structures and lithologic contacts all trenches were oriented with an azimuth of 098°. Trenches BOTR002, BOTR004, BOTR006, BOTR008 and BOTR009 intersected short zones of gold mineralization (averaging greater than 1.0 g/t Au) over widths of 1 to 5 metres (Figure 8 and 10). Trench BOTR001 encountered a wide intersection of 0.53 g/t Au over 52 metres width. From trench results a northeast trending zone of gold mineralization is suggested, but this is only an inferred bias and impossible to support due to the wide spacing of the trenches and the difficulty in correlating the heavily oxidized lithologies in the saprolite. More work is required to firmly establish these spatial relationships.

Based on trench and soil assays, as well as field observations Project Geologists report that the elevated gold signals in soils at Mandingo Hill has a strike length of 700 metres and a width of approximately 50 metres.

Below are highlights of the most significant gold intersections for the Bomi/Alasala trenching program at Mandingo Hill.

- BOTR001: 52 m at 0.53 g/t Au (0-52 metres)
- BOTR002: 2 m at 2.23 g/t Au (164-166 metres); 3.5 m at 1.0 g/t Au (175.5-179 metres)
- BOTR004: 2 m at 1.74 g/t Au (57-59 metres)
- BOTR006: 8 m at 0.68 g/t Au (35-43 metres); 5 m at 1.25 g/t Au (49-54 metres); 1 m at 6.83 g/t Au (110-111 metres); 1 m at 5.2 g/t Au (145-146 m)
- BOTR008: 2 m at 1.89 g/t Au (8-10 metres); 3 m at 1.62 g/t Au (12-15 metres); 2 m at 1.14 g/t Au (25-27 metres)
- BOTR009: 2 m at 1.19 g/t Au (66-68 metres)

307100.0 E
307200.0 E
307300.0 E
307400.0 E
307500.0 E
307600.0 E
307700.0 E
307800.0 E
307900.0 E
308000.0 E
308100.0 E

729900.0 N
729800.0 N
729700.0 N
729600.0 N
729500.0 N
729400.0 N
729300.0 N
729200.0 N
729100.0 N
729000.0 N
728900.0 N
728800.0 N
728700.0 N
728600.0 N

BOTR009
BOTR009
99.00m

BOTR004
BOTR004
99.50m

BOTR003
BOTR003
179.30m

BOTR008
BOTR008
100.00m

SECTION 5
BODD005
BODD005
80.20m
SECTION 5

BOTR002
SECTION 4
BODD007
BOTR002
225.00m
BODD007
62.10m
SECTION 4

SECTION 3
BOTR007
BODD008
?
?
BOTR007
140.00m
BODD008
57.80m
SECTION 3

Zones of Elevated Gold

SECTION 2
BODD010
BODD006
60.20m
?
BODD011
78.30m
?
?
BODD011
BODD004
BODD004
33.10m
BODD010
80.00m
BODD001
130.70m
SECTION 2

?

SECTION 1
BODD009
BODD002
BOTR001
BODD002
122.70m
BODD003
BODD009
90.00m
?
BODD003
119.90m
BOTR001
125.00m
BOTR006
150.00m
SECTION 1

BOTR005
BOTR005
99.50

N

0 50 100m

Scale 1:2000

Geologist: R Whiteaker P.Geo.

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Bomi/ Alasala Project
Plan View
Drill Hole and Trench Locations

April 25 2007 Figure 8

## Key to Symbols used in Figure 9

| | |
|---|---|
| **GN** | **Granitic Gneiss** |
| **GG** | **Granite (sensu stricto)** |
| **GGD** | **Granodiorite** |
| **MD** | **Dolerite** |
| **FP** | **Felsic porphyry** |
| **GDI** | **Diorite** |
| **BC** | **Breccia** |
| **F** | **Undifferentiated felsic rock** |
| **M** | **Undifferentiated mafic rock** |
| **G** | **Undifferentiated granitoid rock** |
| **VN** | **Vein** |

307100.0 E
307200.0 E
307300.0 E
307400.0 E
307500.0 E
307600.0 E
307700.0 E
307800.0 E
307900.0 E
308000.0 E
308100.0 E

729900.0 N
729800.0 N
729700.0 N
729600.0 N
729500.0 N
729400.0 N
729300.0 N
729200.0 N
729100.0 N
729000.0 N
728900.0 N
728800.0 N
728700.0 N
728600.0 N

SECTION 5
BODD005
BODD005
80.20m
5.71
SECTION 5

SECTION 4
BODD007
BODD007
62.10m
SECTION 4

SECTION 3
BODD008
BODD008
57.80m
1.61
SECTION 3

Zones of Elevated Gold

SECTION 2
BODD011
78.30m
52.30
4.94
4.45
?
BODD011
BODD006
60.20m
1.88
BODD010
1.64
1.03
1.10
?
1.77
1.06
BODD010
80.00m
3.12
3.13
BODD004
BODD004
33.10m
BODD001
130.70m
SECTION 2

SECTION 1
BODD009
BODD002
1.05
BODD002
122.70m
BODD003
BODD009
90.00m
4.00
2.59
3.14
2.35
1.62
BODD003
119.90m
SECTION 1

N

LEGEND

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| GD | GDL | HOLE-ID |
| GG | FP | |
| GGD | M | |
| MD | BC | |
| F | VN | |
| GN | * | |

Assay
Geology

ASSAY : AU_GPT
0.0-0.5
0.5 -1.0
1.0 - 1.5
1.5 - 2.0
>2.0

0 50 100m
Scale 1:2000

Geologist: R Whiteaker P.Geo.

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Bomi/ Alasala Project
Plan View
Drill Holes and Significant Assays

April 25 2007 Figure 9

## Diamond Drilling Program

In the fall of 2006 the Company initiated a diamond drill program on the Mandingo Hill property. The work was conducted by Enviro-Drill of the U.K. with a CX-1000 drill rig. In total, 12 holes were drilled (NQ-size core) with a combined length of 964 metres. Table 4 lists the complete statistics for the drilling program on the Bomi/Alasala concession. Figures 8 and 9 illustrate drill-hole locations and significant assays in plan view.

**TABLE 4 STATISTICS FOR THE MANDINGO HILL—BOMI/ALASALA DIAMOND DRILLING PROGRAM**

| Hole ID | Dip | Azimuth | Depth (m) | Elevation (m) | Easting | Northing | UTM Grid ID |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BODD001 | 50 | 100 | 130.7 | 39 | 307403 | 728920 | WGS84 |
| BODD002 | 60 | 100 | 122.7 | 33.1 | 307375 | 728825 | WGS85 |
| BODD003 | 50 | 100 | 119.9 | 34 | 307449 | 728818 | WGS86 |
| BODD004 | 50 | 100 | 33.1 | 46.5 | 307480 | 728916 | WGS87 |
| BODD005 | 50 | 100 | 80.2 | 48.2 | 307486 | 729214 | WGS88 |
| BODD006 | 60 | 280 | 60.2 | 39 | 307403 | 728920 | WGS89 |
| BODD007 | 50 | 100 | 62.1 | 42.2 | 307467 | 729114 | WGS90 |
| BODD008 | 50 | 100 | 57.8 | 51.3 | 307506 | 729017 | WGS91 |
| BODD009 | 50 | 100 | 90 | 26 | 307336 | 728826 | WGS92 |
| BODD010 | 50 | 100 | 80 | 32.3 | 307356 | 728923 | WGS93 |
| BODD011 | 70 | 280 | 78.3 | 49.4 | 307437 | 728934 | WGS94 |
| BODD012 | 50 | 92 | 49.3 | 56 | 307571 | 729519 | WGS95 |

Diamond-drilling activity and site clean-up was supervised by Company Geologists. After the core was drilled it was logged (geological and geotechnical) and sample intervals measured-off by Project Geologists at the Bomi/Alasala base camp. The core was then cut in half using a water saw and bagged for delivery to the assay laboratory. Samples were stored in a fenced and locked compound prior to being shipped. A total of 1,063 drill-core samples were dispatched to SGS Laboratories in Bibiani, Ghana for gold analysis (fire assay and Aqua Regia). To date, results from only 1,012 samples (including QA/QC blanks and standards) have been received by the Company. Appendix 6 lists complete assay results for these 12 drill holes.

The Author is not aware if the drill-core samples represent true width.

## TABLE 5 SIGNIFICANT GOLD INTERSECTIONS FOR THE MANDINGO HILL—BOMI/ALASALA DIAMOND DRILL PROGRAM

| Hole No. | Depth (m) (from) | Depth (m) (to) | Width (m) | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BODD001 | 0 | 5 | 5 | **1.88** |
| BODD001 | 13 | 15 | 2 | **1.78** |
| BODD001 | 18 | 20 | 2 | **1.06** |
| BODD001 | 67.2 | 68 | 0.8 | **3.12** |
| BODD001 | 110 | 111 | 1 | **3.13** |
| | | | | |
| BODD002 | 28 | 30 | 2 | **4** |
| BODD002 | 32 | 33 | 1 | **1.05** |
| BODD002 | 46 | 49.23 | 3.23 | **2.58** |
| BODD002 | 63 | 64 | 1 | **3.15** |
| BODD002 | 104.5 | 106.15 | 1.65 | **2.35** |
| | | | | |
| BODD003 | 85 | 87 | 2 | **1.62** |
| | | | | |
| BODD005 | 24.7 | 26.2 | 1.5 | **5.71** |
| | | | | |
| BODD006 | 0 | 4 | 4 | **1.78** |
| BODD006 | 35 | 36 | 1 | **1.23** |
| BODD006 | 37 | 38 | 1 | **1.25** |
| | | | | |
| BODD008 | 25.1 | 25.9 | 0.8 | **1.61** |
| | | | | |
| BODD010 | 3.9 | 5.7 | 1.8 | **1.64** |
| BODD010 | 28.4 | 28.9 | 0.5 | **1.03** |
| BODD010 | 33 | 34 | 1 | **1.1** |
| | | | | |
| BODD011 | 0 | 5.9 | 5.9 | **7.17** |
| **(incl 0.9 m of 35.7 g/t Au, 5-5.9 m)** | | | | |
| BODD011 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 1 | **3.97** |
| BODD011 | 11 | 17.6 | 6.6 | **4.94** |
| **(incl 1.0 m of 21.6 g/t Au, 14-15 m)** | | | | |
| BODD011 | 18.9 | 19.6 | 0.7 | **58.3** |

(Note: interval 18.9-19.6m from BODD011 averaged 58.3 g/t Au when including original assay of 52.3 g/t Au and Liberty duplicate analyses of 64.3 g/t Au ).

307100.0 E
307200.0 E
307300.0 E
307400.0 E
307500.0 E
307600.0 E
307700.0 E
307800.0 E
307900.0 E
308000.0 E
308100.0 E

729900.0 N
729800.0 N
729700.0 N
729600.0 N
729500.0 N
729400.0 N
729300.0 N
729200.0 N
729100.0 N
729000.0 N
728900.0 N
728800.0 N
728700.0 N
728600.0 N

BOTR009
BOTR009
99.00m
1.19

BOTR004
BOTR004
99.50m
1.74

BOTR003
BOTR003
179.30m
0.66

Zone of Elevated Gold
?
BOTR008
BOTR008
100.00m
1.87
1.62
1.14
?
SECTION 5
SECTION 5

Zone of Elevated Gold
BOTR002
SECTION 4
?
BOTR002
225.00m
0.68
2.21
0.97
?
SECTION 4

SECTION 3
BOTR007
BOTR007
140.00m
SECTION 3

SECTION 2
SECTION 2

Zone of Elevated Gold
SECTION 1
BOTR001
?
BOTR001
125.00m
0.54
?
0.68
1.25
6.83
5.20
BOTR006
150.00m
SECTION 1

BOTR005
BOTR005
99.50

N

LEGEND
Trench
Assay
ASSAY : AU_GPT
0.0–0.5
0.5 –1.0
1.0 – 1.5
1.5 – 2.0
>2.0

0 50 100m
Scale 1:2000

Geologist: R Whiteaker P.Geo.

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Bomi/ Alasala Project
Plan View
Trenches and Significant Assay

April 25 2007 Figure 10

### 10.2.5 Planned Work

In 2007 the Company is considering conducting further soil sampling and detailed geological and regolith mapping over the entire Mandingo Hill, Mandingo Twin Hill and Goban Hill areas. Select areas of interest may be the subject of follow-up ground geophysics and a possible in-fill drilling program (RAB or diamond-drilling).

Geological mapping, rock chip sampling and geochemical soil sampling is also anticipated in the eastern part of the concession around the Ben-Ben mining area located in the Artinton block where local artisinal miners are extracting gold from bedrock in numerous hand-dug pits, two of which have reached a depth of approximately 20 metres. Initial indications suggest that gold is being mined from contact material in the shear zone and from the surrounding mafic unit containing pyrite and visible gold. Rock samples were collected by Company Senior Geologists and sent to the Eco-Tech labs in Kamloops, Canada for analysis with results pending.

In addition to the work in the Alasala/Mandingo Hill region, further reconnaissance and geological mapping is anticipated over the Ben Ben area located approximately 15 kilometers to the east of the Alasala project in the Artington block. Over the past two years the Ben Ben area has witnessed a renewed surge of artisinal mining with reports of local gold rush activity by surrounding villagers. Liberty Senior Geologist Isaac Mensah reported that locals are hard-rock mining from several deep pits on the Ben Ben Hill area where gold is being extracted from both quartz veins and from contact material within the adjacent shear zone, and less-commonly from mafic country rock containing pyrite, sericite alteration and locally trace fine visible gold. The fact that the property is close to Monrovia with roads situated within half a kilometer of these mine sites Liberty plans to conduct a soil grid survey during the rainy season.

## 10.3 NIMBA SOUTH

### 10.3.1 Introduction

The Nimba South concession lies in the southern part of Nimba County, Liberia and covers part of the Kuobahn Mountain Range (a series of hills northwest of the town of Tapetta)—Figures 1, 2 and 3. Liberty has a mineral exploration agreement covering 10 blocks of territory (1,000 $km^2$)—Figure 17. The Nimba South concession is licensed to the wholly owned Liberty subsidiary Magma Mineral Resources Inc.

The entire area is reportedly cut by quartz veins (Kushner, 2005) and contains numerous working placer gold mining operations.

Reconnaissance stream and soil sampling conducted on the Nimba South property during the 2004-2005 programs returned favorable gold results in high relief areas containing supracrustal and itabirite units. Stream sampling identified numerous locations that returned assay values ranging between 100-250 ppb gold, with a half dozen sample sites containing greater than 254 ppb gold (Whiteaker, 2006). This early work indicated a

strongly defined anomalous gold zone striking northeast-southwest and following the trend of the low-lying Nimba Mountains that sit in the middle of the property (Whiteaker, 2006)—outlining an anomaly approximately 7 kilometers wide and over 40 kilometers in length (Kushner, 2005). This range of hills was the focus of further geochemical grid-work and mapping between June 2006 and February 2007.

There has been historical artisanal mining around the Kuobahn Mountain area in the Nimba South concession for many years. A small pilot alluvial program was carried-out by Liberty Gold and Diamond Mining Inc. (LGDMI) and led by Joe Leital after the civil-war ended in 2004. At that time line-cutting and soil sampling on the project was begun under the direction of Michael Suah, a geologist with LGDMI. Currently there are active, small artisanal mining operations around the villages of Kwendine, Kartee and Sampa Town.

### 10.3.2 Accessibility

The Nimba South property can be accessed by way of recently improved dirt and paved roads linking Monrovia and Tapetta (Figure 1) over a distance of approximately 280 kilometres. Within the concession is a sparse network of old timber logging roads leading south and to the north through the property. The central portion of the concession can also be accessed by using the Tapetta-Ziah road.

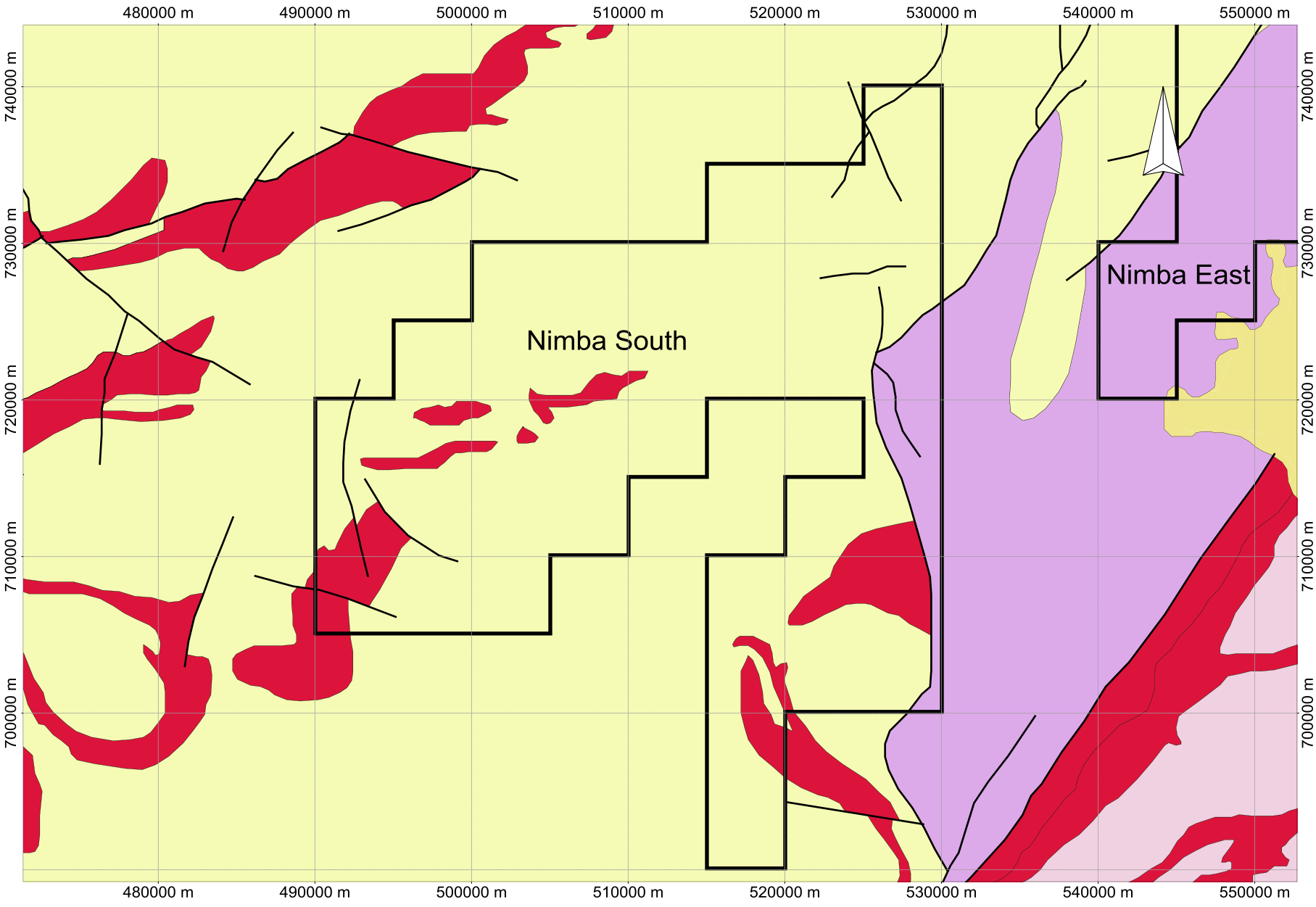
The relief in the area ranges from 150 to 380 metres above sea level with steep ridges of greenstone and itabirite crossing the centre of the property in a southwest-northeast direction.

Due to the large amount of territory held by the Company within this concession, there exists a sufficient quantity of surface ground for potential mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, leach pads and any future processing plants.

### 10.3.3 Local Geology and Mineralization

The Nimba South project area is part of the Archean Liberian Age Province of West Africa (Figure 3). Company Geologists state that leucocratic gneiss underlies most of the concession with itabirite (specifically banded iron-magnetite-quartz formations) forming areas of high relief and ridges of the Kuobahn Mountain Range. Medium to coarse grained itabirite rocks are highly magnetic indicating high magnetite content to the formations.

The primary rock type mapped on the Nimba South concession was light-coloured, medium to coarse-grained granitic gneiss. This unit is well-foliated and strikes 085° to 110° and dips between 18° and 34°, but was locally observed to strike 034° and dip 20°. Itabirite, amphibolite schist and some ultramafic units were also mapped. At very few locations, a dark coloured gneiss was mapped and displayed minor gneissic banding. An outcrop of phyllite was also noted along a hill slope on one of the ridges of the Kuobahn Mountain area.




Liberty International Mineral Corp.
Nimba South with Geology
Figure 11

The thick overburden and generally poor outcrop across much of the low relief areas of the Nimba South property are probably a result of a high rate of weathering and the relatively low resistance of the granitic gneiss to erosional processes.

Company Geologists suggest that mineralization in the Nimba South area is hosted in sheared granitic gneiss containing brecciated quartz veins, abundant fine pyrite and carbonate and hematite alteration. These shear zones have been recorded as trending southwest-northeast to west-east and dipping west-northwest.

### 10.3.4 Exploration Activity

Results from 2004-2006 reconnaissance work were studied and interpreted by Company Geologists with targets for potential mineralization on the concession selected. The primary area of interest was the Kuobahn Ridge close to the town of Tapetta. Due to the limited volume of outcrop on the Nimba South concession the Company concentrated its exploration work within the limited areas containing known sheared geological contacts between granitic gneiss, itabirite and amphibolite schist.

The Nimba South project area was staffed by a technical field team of four geologists and four geological assistants who actively traversed cut lines to collect soil samples and perform detailed regolith mapping. This work resulted in the discovery of a southwest-northeast trending gold geochemical anomaly on Kuobahn Hill (Figure 12—see Appendix 6 for legend). In order to better define this mineral target the grid received further work in late 2006 and early 2007. This activity includes infill line cutting with the collection of additional soil samples and more regolith mapping.

To date an area of approximately 150 $km^2$ has been covered by line cutting. In total 379 kilometres of line was cut with 28.1 kilometres consisting of baseline. A total of 7,969 soil samples were collected across a 400m x 50m grid oriented 50°. Regolith and geological mapping has been on-going. In addition, test pitting has been undertaken by one geologist and field assistants.

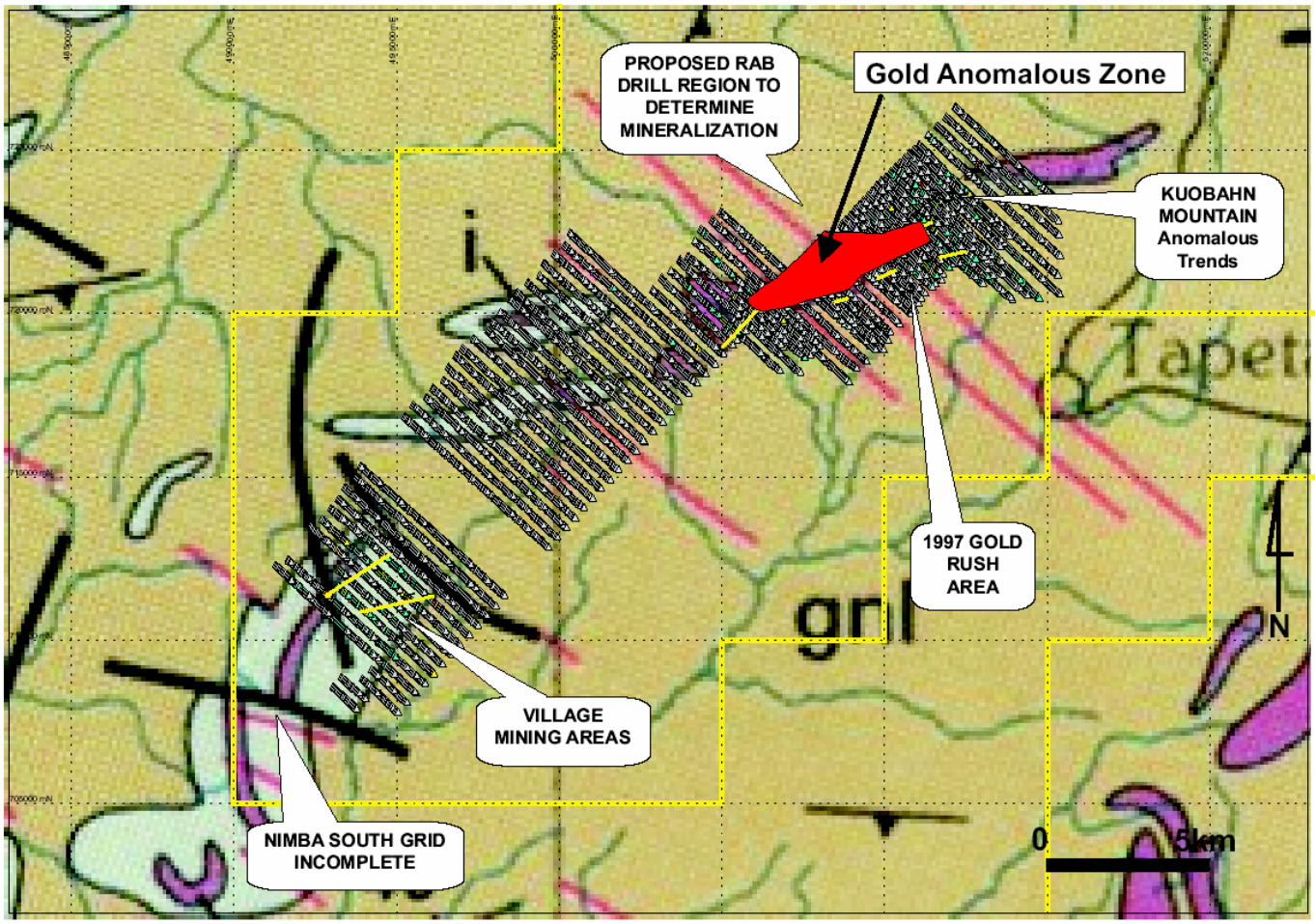
No exploration work has been undertaken in the Nimba South area since March 2007 as the Company is awaiting pending results of 1,770 soil samples that were submitted from the first phase of the Nimba South soil sampling program. A second phase of soil sampling will commence after Liberty geologists complete a detailed review of regolith and geologic mapping, structural interpretation and geochemical soil assay analysis.

### 10.3.5 Planned Work

Liberty plans to continue the line cutting towards the southern and northern parts of the concession followed by soil sampling and geological mapping. Infill work and trenching should be considered and should be based upon positive assay results and mapping investigations.

Several gold-bearing streams drain both sides of the Kuobahn Mountain area but thick accumulations of leached material (ferruginous duricrust) masks potentially stronger gold

**FIGURE 12: NIMBA SOUTH PROJECT AREA SHOWING EXPLORATION WORK AND GOLD SOIL ANOMALY**



mineralization over the Kuobahn Mountain. For this reason RAB drilling should be considered to determine mineralization below the duricrust. If trenching and RAB drilling is successful then an initial diamond-drill program could be initiated.

## 10.4 RIVER CESS

### 10.4.1 Introduction

The River Cess property is located in River Cess County on the Monrovia-Buchanann-Cestor City road in the southwest portion of Liberia (Figures 1 and 2).

Liberty holds license on 11.5 blocks (1,150 $km^2$) of mineral exploration tenure north of the coastal town of River Cess in the south-western side of Liberia (Figure 19). Because of encouraging reports of gold and diamond discoveries in the area the River Cess blocks were obtained by the Company in 2004 under a reconnaissance license.

The River Cess concession block is cut along the centre by the northwest-southeast trending Todi Shear Zone (Figure 3). This large-scale structural feature separates Archean and Proterozoic aged metamorphic rocks to the east with Paleozoic aged metamorphic rocks to the west. Following regional mineral delineation the concession boundaries for the River Cess property included approximately 45 kilometers of the prospective Todi Shear Zone.

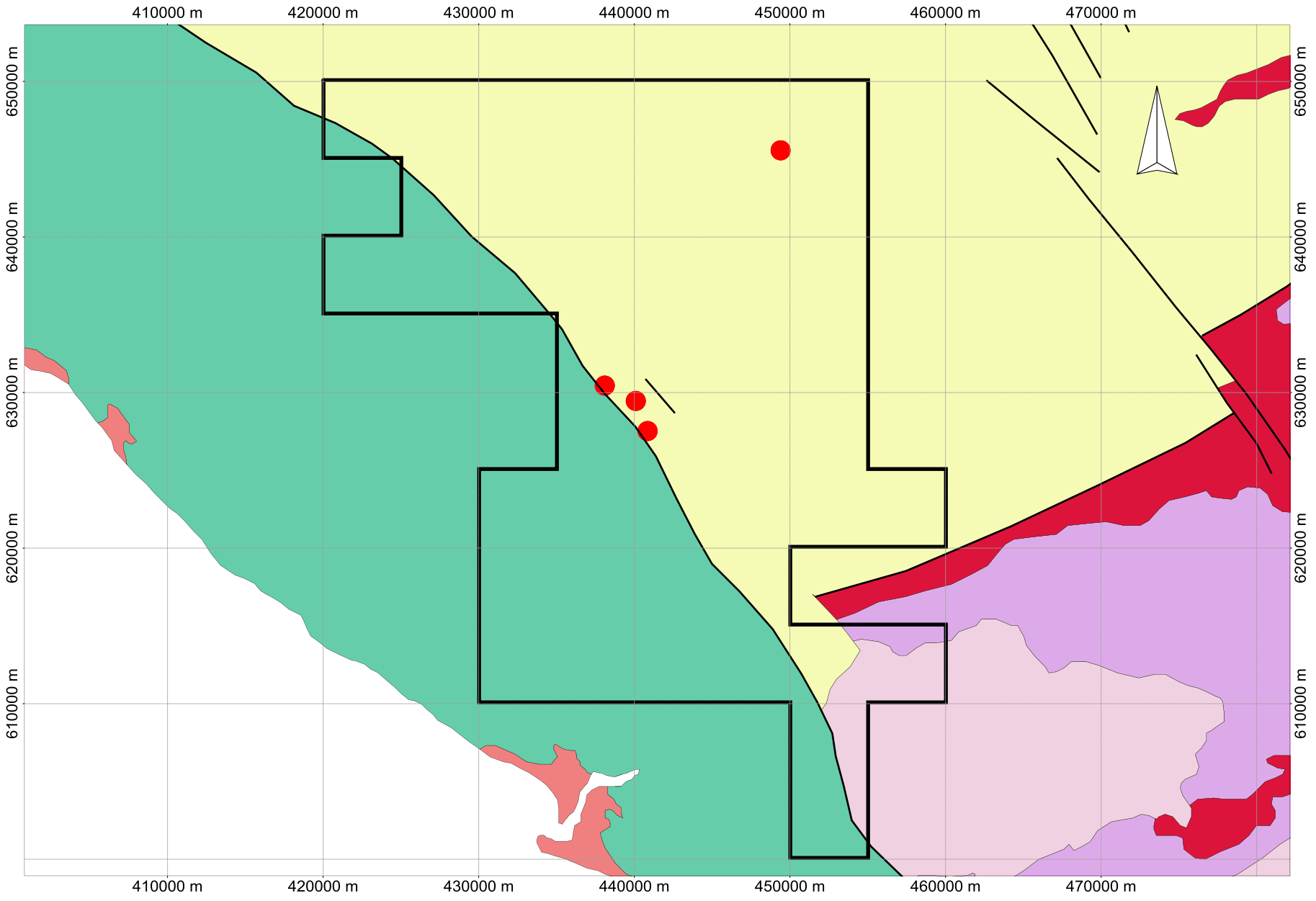
Amlib United Minerals is reported to hold about 15 blocks to the east of the River Cess property, and Ducor Minerals has acquired an adjacent strip of about 10 blocks to the north of the property (Kushner, 2005).

Historically artisanal mining has been carried-out on the low-lying alluvial plains along stream banks and in hand-dug pits throughout the region. To the Company's knowledge there has been no proper hard rock mining, nor any professional mineral exploration performed on the River Cess concession area.

In May of 2005 a major alluvial diamond rush occurred in the area northwest of the town of Greenville along, or near the Todi Shear Zone, but was halted by the UN and Liberian officials due to health and sanitation issues, as well as to clamp-down on illicit mining activity. It is reported that alluvial miners have since returned to the area.

The 2004-2005 reconnaissance stream sediment sampling program returned numerous elevated gold values which encouraged the Company to continue with a systematic grid soil sampling program, geological mapping and a small pitting program in late 2006.

The River Cess concession is licensed to the wholly owned Liberty subsidiary Liberty Gold and Diamond Mining Inc.

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River Cess with Geology
Figure 13

### 10.4.2 Accessibility

Company field crews report that the River Cess concession is approximately 180 kilometres from Monrovia and accessed by the main highway through Buchanan and by a network of partly-paved and dirt roads (Figures 1 and 2). The concession locally contains a series of poor road networks, which are only made worse during the rainy season (May through November). The relief in the area is low and ranges from 50-140 metres above sea level.

Due to the large amount of territory held by the Company within this concession, there exists a sufficient quantity of surface ground for potential mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, leach pads and any future processing plants.

### 10.4.3 Local Geology and Mineralization

The River Cess concession block is underlain by Archean aged basement crystalline rocks comprising granitic-dioritic gneiss and supracrustals (schist and local amphibolite and silicate-iron formations). The property is cut by the Todi Shear Zone with the eastern half of the concession being part of the Liberian age province and western portion belonging to the Eburnian age province of West Africa (Figure 3).

Company Geologists have mapped lithologic units of quartz diorite, granitic gneiss and amphibolite which are locally silicified and/or moderately sheared. Mica schist and granodiorite outcrop locally. In addition project geologists report that the River Cess concession shares similar lithologic and structural characteristics as that of the Bomi/Alasala concession (notably the Mandingo Hill camp).

Since the concession lies on the Todi Shear Zone most of the rocks display weak to moderate mylonite textures and shearing with local cross-cutting milky quartz veins. Structural measurements appear to generally correspond with the trend of the Todi Shear Zone—striking between $280^{o}$ and $330^{o}$ and dipping between $30^{o}$ and $50^{o}$ to the northeast. Micro-folding has been observed in quartz diorite bodies along local open road-cuts.
Company Geologists suggest that the controls on mineralization may be strongly associated with the Todi Shear Zone. Hematite, carbonate and albite alteration have been noted and locally occur with fine and tarnished sulphides. Garnet and goethite have been noted but their relationship to mineralization is not clear.

The Todi Shear is also thought to have similar controls on the structure and mineralization style of the Bomi/Alasala area (on strike to the north-northwest of the River Cess region).

### 10.4.4 Exploration Activity

Primary work on the River Cess property has included grassroots regional and local stream sediment sampling, geological mapping, and rock-chip/grab sampling. (It should

be noted that due to its low elevation the River Cess area has very limited outcrop to map and sample).

Approximately 113.15 kilometres of grid line (with 16 kilometres of baseline) was cut and traversed with compass and GPS navigation along the low relief areas along the eastern and western margins of the Todi Shear Zone in the River Cess concession. In total 1,796 soil samples were collected for the period of this report—results are pending. The most encouraging results to date were received from the 2005 reconnaissance program, and were collected in the eastern and central parts of the concession.

As well, detailed geological mapping was conducted on the southern portion of the shear where a 1972 USGS aerial magnetic survey identified an amphibolite-granitic contact zone (Figure3).

A limited pitting program was conducted on prospective areas. In total four pits were dug at selected points (Figure 14) and three samples were collected from the different soil horizons: the laterite layer, the mottled clay zone, and the saprolite horizon. Results of this work were not encouraging as pit RCP001 returned the only elevated gold value (0.64 g/t Au) in the laterite layer.

For most of 2007 very little exploration activity has been carried-out on the River Cess Concession. A detailed regolith and geological contour map is being compiled from the soil geochemical data by Company Geologists and should give a better understanding of property geology and its relationship to geochemical soil analyses.

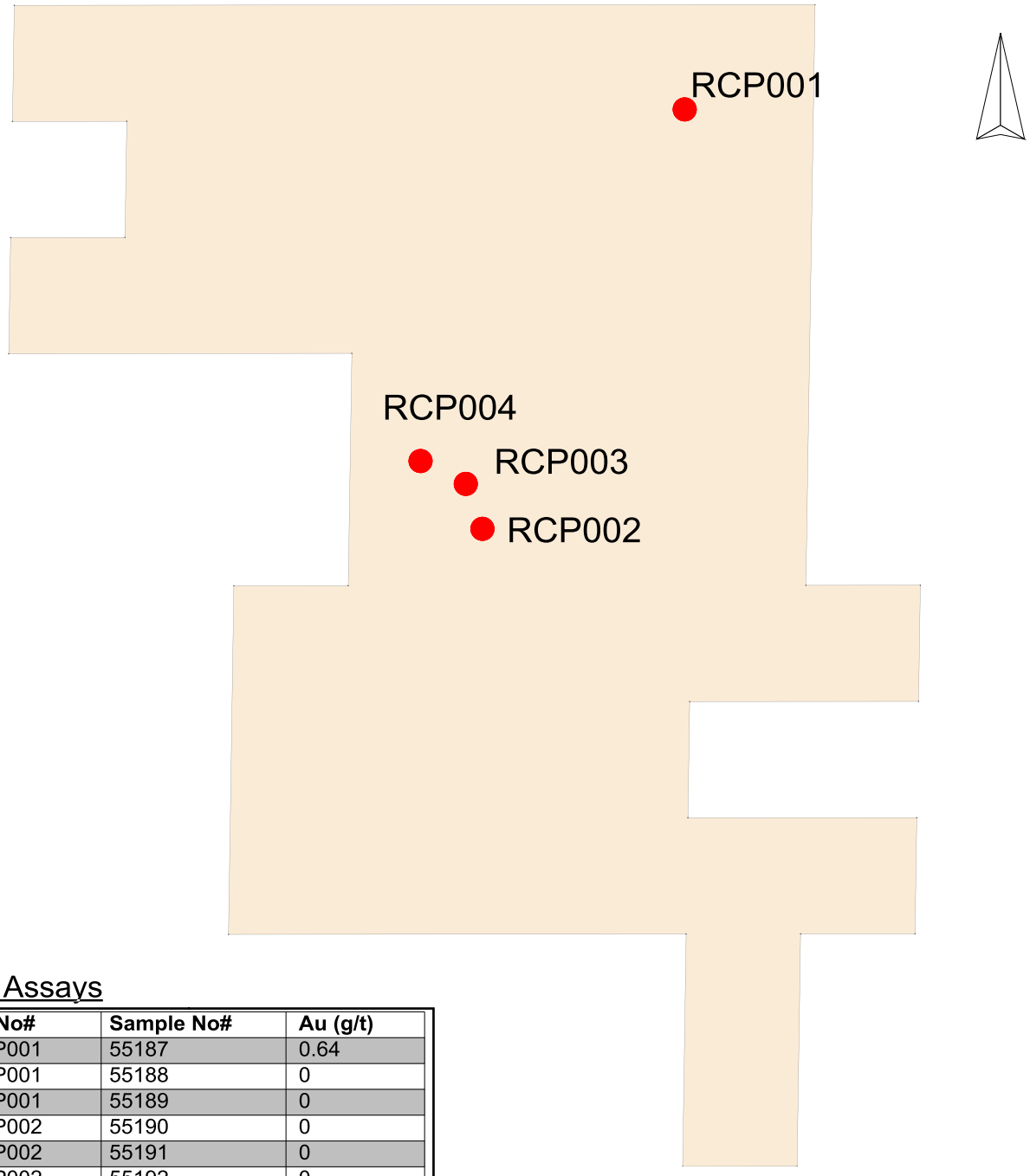
### 10.4.5 Planned Work

The Company plans to continue with further grid work across areas mapped within the Todi Shear Zone and near an amphibolite unit in the south-central portion of the concession. This activity will consist of line-cutting, geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping, with the possibility of pitting and trenching if warranted.

## 10.5 PUTU

### 10.5.1 Introduction

The Putu mineral exploration agreement consists of 13.75 blocks (1,375 $km^2$) of territory in the Grand Gedeh County of east-central Liberia (Figures 1, 2 and 15) and covers most of the Putu Range of mountains. Liberty currently has three main areas of mineral exploration activity on the Putu concession—the Putu CVI, Putu Mountain and Putu North projects (Figure 16—see Appendix 6 for legend). The Putu CVI zone is currently the Company's most advanced project area on this concession with extensive grid-work geochemical sampling, regolith mapping and geophysics conducted during the report period. The Putu Mountain zone has seen some limited line-cutting and soil sampling work and the Putu North zone has been the subject of some preliminary reconnaissance mapping and geochemical sampling.




## Pit Assays

| Pit No# | Sample No# | Au (g/t) |
|---|---|---|
| RCP001 | 55187 | 0.64 |
| RCP001 | 55188 | 0 |
| RCP001 | 55189 | 0 |
| RCP002 | 55190 | 0 |
| RCP002 | 55191 | 0 |
| RCP002 | 55192 | 0 |
| RCP003 | 55193 | 0.01 |
| RCP003 | 55194 | 0.02 |
| RCP003 | 55195 | 0.02 |
| RCP004 | 55196 | 0.02 |
| RCP004 | 55197 | 0.03 |
| RCP004 | 55198 | 0 |

0 5000 m

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Liberty International Mineral Corp.
River Cess with Pit Sample Assays
Figure 14

This property borders the Juazohn Shear Zone (also called the Putu Shear Zone or the Trou Mountain Fault) and is underlain by granitic gneiss and northeast-trending bands of supracrustal rocks (schist, amphibolite, itabirite and quartzite)—Figure 3.

The Putu concession is licensed to the wholly owned Liberty subsidiary Golden Ventures Inc.

### 10.5.2 Accessibility

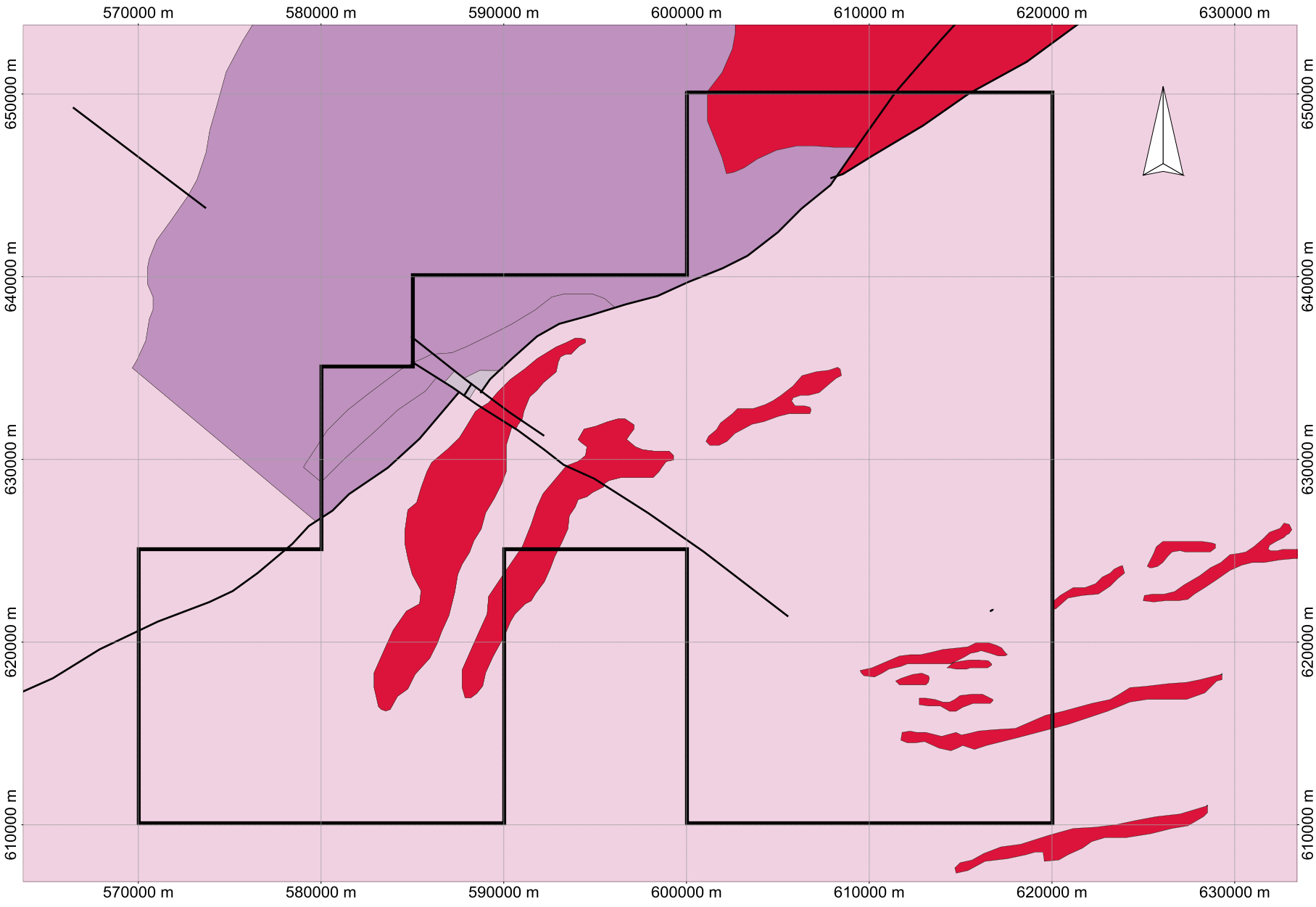
The Putu concession is situated approximately 450 kilometres from Monrovia and is accessed by way of recently improved roadways (work carried-out by the UN Development Department). Most of the primary highway stretching northeast from Monrovia to Ganta is patched pavement; the dirt road running southeast from Ganta through the towns of Tapetta and Zwedru to Tiamis Village in Grand Geddeh County (where Liberty has their project headquarters) has been recently widened with numerous new bridges and culverts installed. These road improvements should eliminate some of the difficulties encountered during previous rainy seasons.

Liberty has three large active projects areas in this concession (Figure 16—see Appendix 6 for legend): (i) the Putu North located in a very remote area of Grand Geddeh County with very limited access; (ii) the Putu Mountain project which can be accessed first by vehicle and then by a series of walking trails, and their main project; and (iii) the Putu CVI (the main project area), which currently has vehicle access as far as the CVI Project Base Camp.

Access into the CVI Headquarters has been greatly improved since Liberty completed approximately 29 kilometres of road clearing and re-building into the CVI area. This work consisted of repairing old logging roads and the temporary reconstruction of eleven damaged bridges and has allowed light vehicle access as far as the old CVI Headquarters/Base Camp which is located at the trailhead of the main alluvial mining areas. From this point a system of footpaths connect the numerous artisinal and pit mining operations located throughout the property over several kilometers. Liberty is currently working to repair roads and to install a series of culverts over 8 smaller water crossings and 3 log bridges across the larger creeks in the area. This will provide access for heavy equipment such as excavators and/or drill rigs. The Company has immediate plans to extend a road network throughout the length of the entire CVI project area.

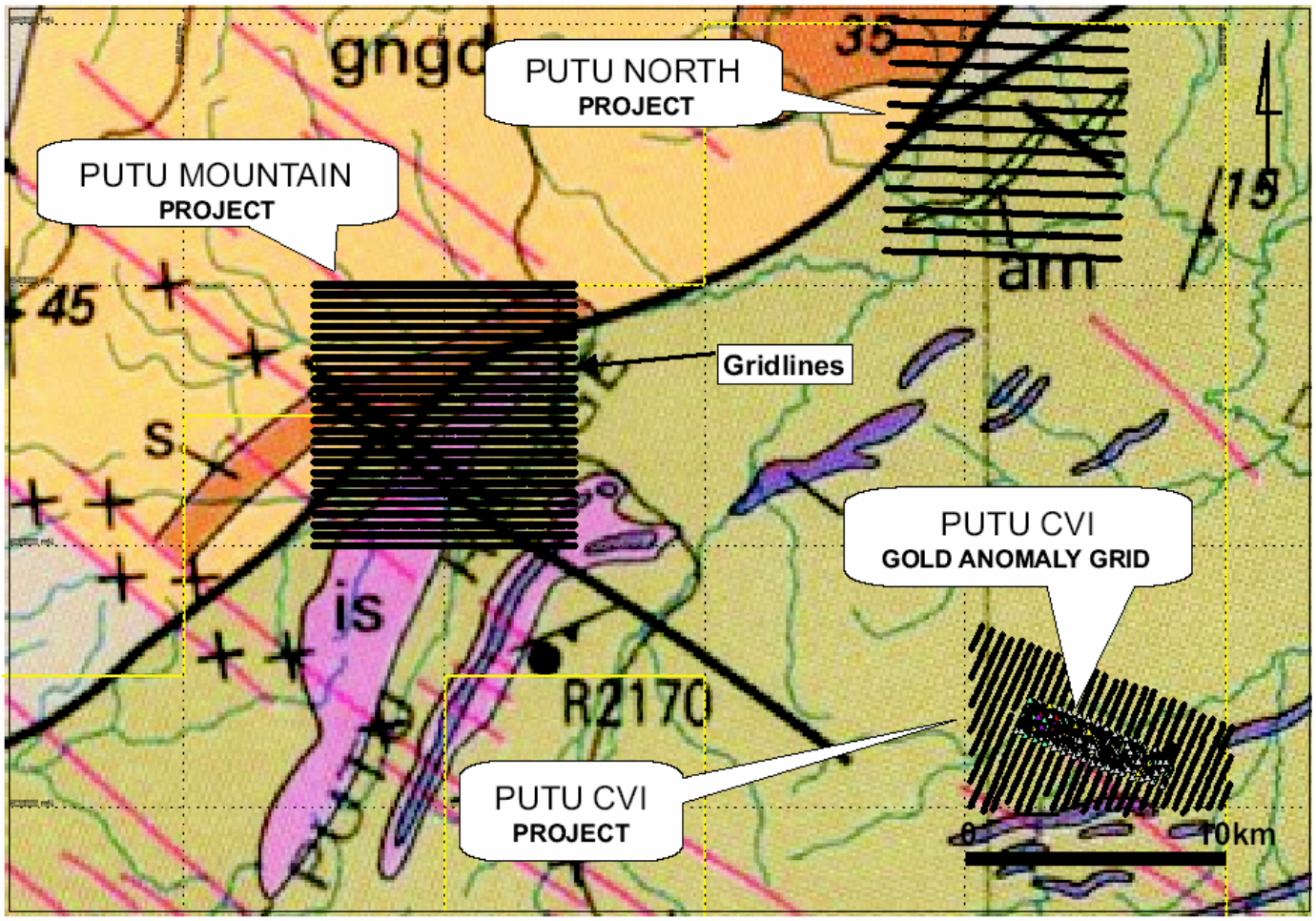
The Putu concession is situated in a region of heavily forested tropical rainforest with fairly high relief and elevations ranging from 100 to 600 metres above sea level. The topography in the mountain region is characterized by steep narrow ridges and mountains cut by mainly southwest streams and drainage systems

Due to the large amount of territory held by the Company within this concession, there exists a sufficient quantity of surface ground for potential mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, leach pads and any future processing plants.




Liberty International Mineral Corp.
Putu with Geology
Figure 15

**FIGURE 16: PUTU CONCESSION SHOWING PROJECT AREAS**



### 10.5.3 Local Geology and Mineralization

Geological mapping carried-out in tandem with gridline cutting has identified granitic gneiss as the primary geologic unit in the area, as well as some minor amphibolite and itabirite on the higher ridges. Locally the granitic gneiss is silicified with quartz-pyrite laminations. The general trend of the units has been recorded as being between 300° and 310° (NW-SE) and a dip of between 50° and 70° west.

The Putu property is cut by the northeast-southwest trending Juazohn Shear Zone, the lower portion of which is known to host numerous alluvial gold mining operations situated within Liberty concession boundaries.

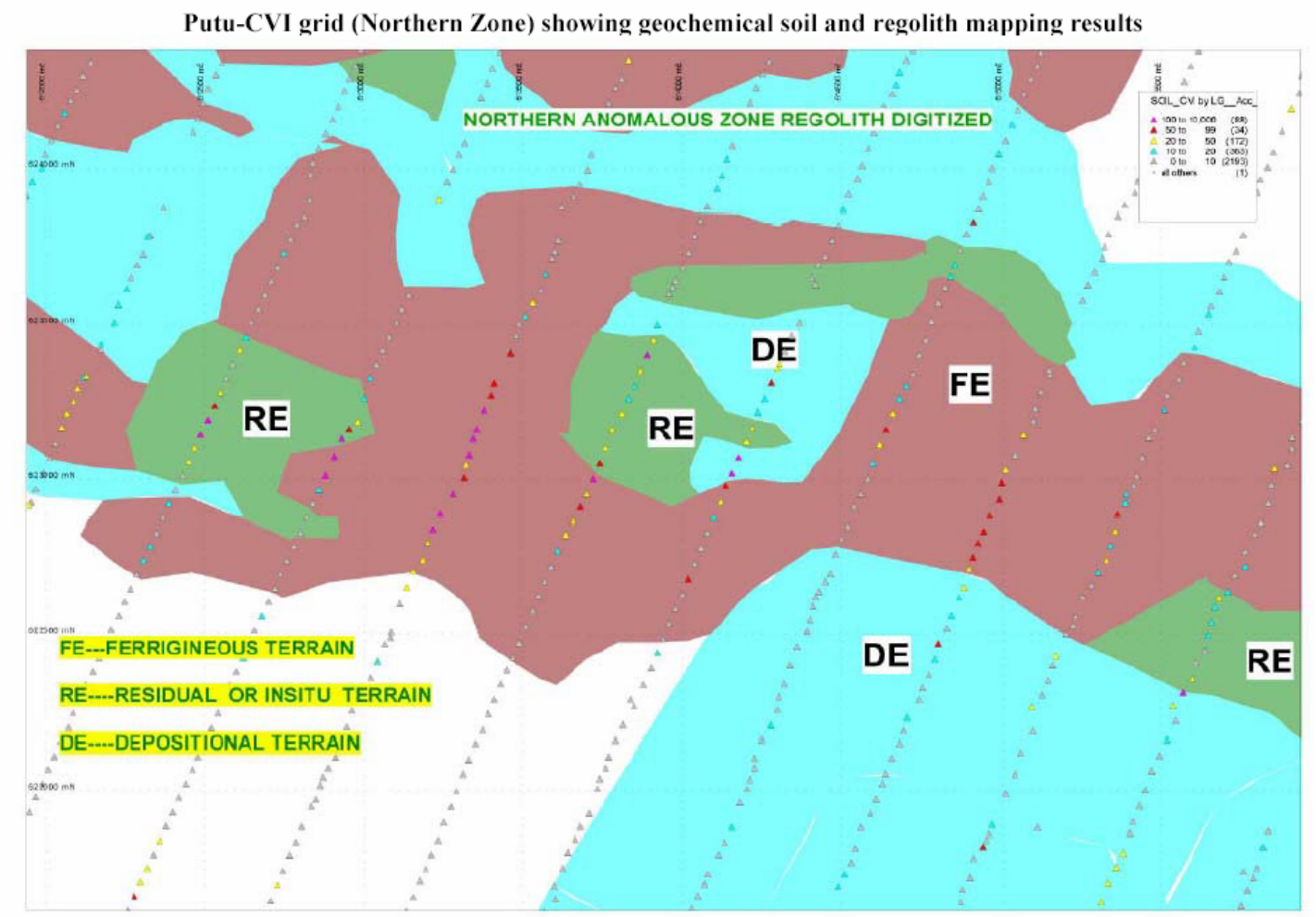
The reconnaissance work conducted on the concession during the 2005 program was concentrated on the western and central portions of the property. Anomalous gold values from the 2005 stream sediment sampling and mapping programs were identified to be clustered along the flanks of known supracrustal bodies (itabirite, metasediment and metavolcanic units), but it should be noted that to date the direct sampling of oxide or silicate facies itabirite has seldom returned significant gold values. No sampling was conducted in the eastern half of the concession during the 2005 program due to time restraints and accessibility issues. In May of 2006 Liberty geologists began working in the eight eastern blocks of the concession with a concentrated focus on the CVI mining district—an area containing significant historical artisinal/alluvial mining activity (Figure 16).

The main area of interest to date is on, or near to the CVI gold workings where artisinal miners have been in operation for many years. The locals have extracted both fine and coarse grained gold from alluvial workings over an area approximately 8 kilometres in length suggesting a significant primary gold source in the immediate vicinity. In the main alluvial mining areas of the CVI camps structural data suggests that lithologic units strike parallel to that of the main ridge in the area. These topographic highs are mainly granitic gneiss containing an abundance of muscovite and quartz, as well as fine pyrite locally.

Mapping by Liberty geologists indicates that CVI soil regoliths are mainly of a ferruginous regime (~51%), with a residual regime (~31%) and depositional regime (~18%)—no erosional regime was encountered (Figure 17).

Mineralization appears to be structurally controlled and associated with regional shearing, quartz stockwork, and gneissic units containing pyrite and/or abundant muscovite. In many cases carbonate-bearing quartz veins are also associated with gold mineralization. Based on structural data from the CVI area and the noted trend of the regional gold soil anomalies, it has been inferred by Company Geologists that the gold mineralization in this region is structurally controlled and has possibly experienced a D1 and D2 deformation regime.

**FIGURE 17: PUTU-CVI GRID SHOWING GEOCHEMICAL SOIL ANOMALIES AND REGOLITH MAPPING RESULTS**
**(Note: soil values in ppb Au)**



### 10.5.4 Exploration Activity

Grass-roots reconnaissance field work was carried-out by a crew of 4 geologists and 6 field assistants (initially supervised by Project Geologists George Asiedu and Augustine Kumi, but later by Senior Geologist George Ahinakwa) who performed geological mapping and rock sampling on the CVI and Putu Mountain areas (Figure 16). Ongoing results from the CVI project area were analysed and interpreted with targets selected for further mineral exploration work—line cutting (167 kilometres completed in the initial grid), soil sampling and detailed regolith mapping. This work on the CVI project area has been underway since June of 2006.

Work by Liberty crews has covered a total area of approximately 135 $km^2$ with cut grid-lines, soil sampling, regolith-geological mapping and grab sampling on different parts of the Putu concession. In total over 335 kilometres of gridline have been cut, and 3,136 soil samples and 81 rockchip samples collected. Of the soil samples collected 911 were sent to SGS Guinea Laboratories for analysis with the remaining 2,845 samples shipped to SGS Bibiani Laboratories in Ghana. Results for a single exploratory trench on the CVI project area were not encouraging (three samples > 0.4 g/t gold) with no follow-up work performed.

To date soil geochemistry work on the CVI project area has identified a large and significant anomalous gold zone (averaging >50 ppb Au) over a strike length of 6 kilometres with an average width greater than 250 metres (Figure 18). There are five sizeable artisinal mining operations located within these soil anomalies—namely CVI Headquarters, Beleyala (or "Beer Bottle"), Kumasi 2, New Creek and Solo Camp.

Project geologists have noted some important results for gold in soils collected across the CVI grid (a grid that was initially cut on 400 metre spacings with sample stations every 50 metres along the line; samples were collected from approximately 0.5 metres depth), and include the following: 100 metres of 810.5 ppb Au (including one sample of 1,616 ppb Au) on L23800; 250 metres of 515.3 ppb Au (including 100 metres of 924.75 ppb Au and a single value of 1,819.50 ppb Au) on L23400; 100 metres of 687.5 ppb Au on L30400; and 150 metres of 433.5 ppb Au on L27200. Soil assay results indicate key significant soil anomaly widths of 150 metres, 200 metres and 50 metres on the western side of gridlines 23600 N, 23200 N and 24000 N cross lines respectively.

The encouraging anomalous gold signals on the 2006 CVI grid resulted in an extended program of soil sampling and mapping along 200 metre infill lines (completed in March of 2007). This infill work focused on adding greater accuracy and delineation to the spatial geometry of the 6 kilometre long CVI soil anomalies. Infill grid work consisted of 11 newly cut lines (lines 24200 N to 28200 N) for a total of 13.2 kilometres of 200 metre spaced grid. These lines were traversed in a soil geochemistry and mapping program in order to infill the existing 400 metre spaced lines.

**FIGURE 18: PUTU-CVI PROJECT AREA WITH GOLD SOIL CONTOURS AND CAMP LOCATIONS**

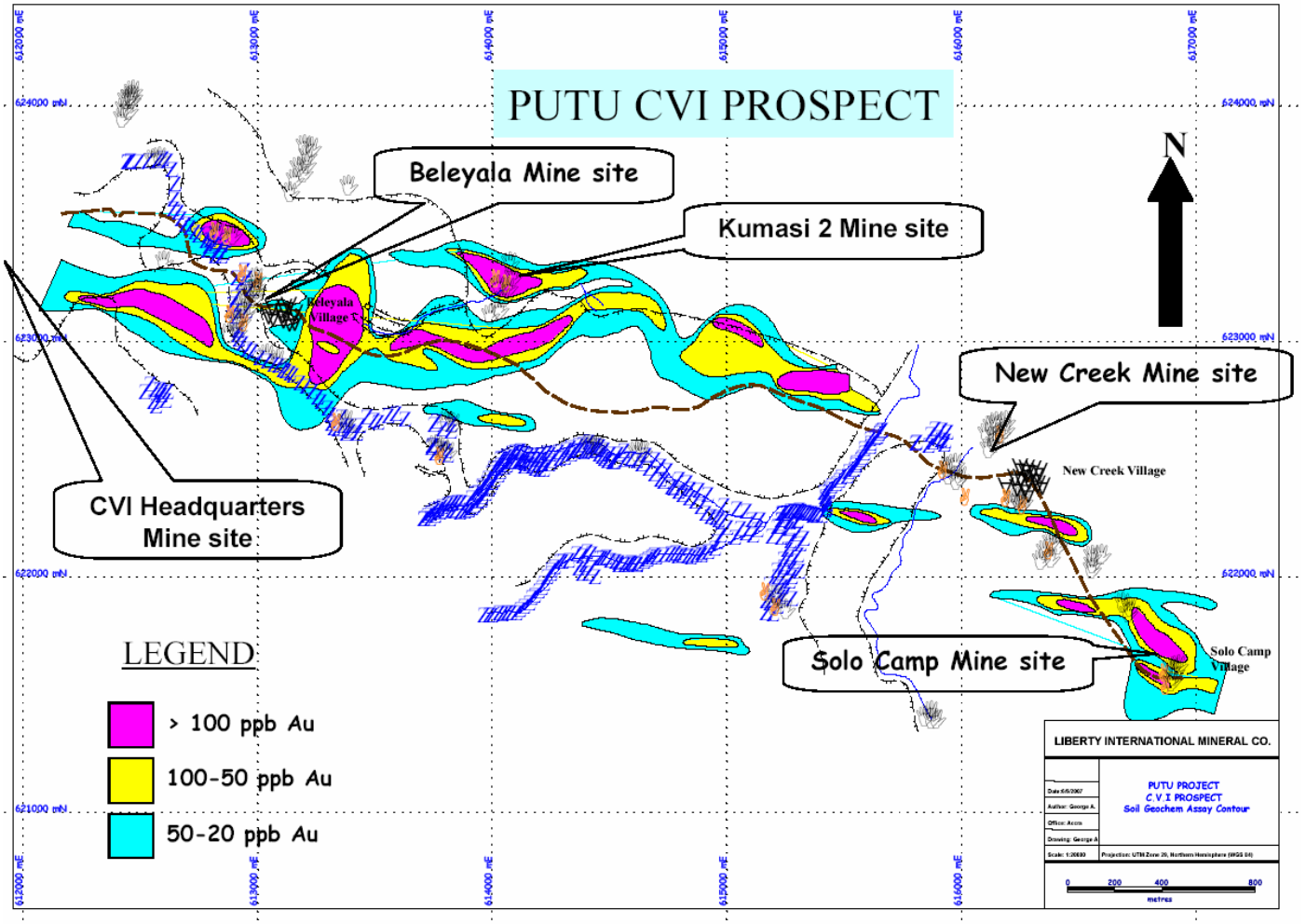
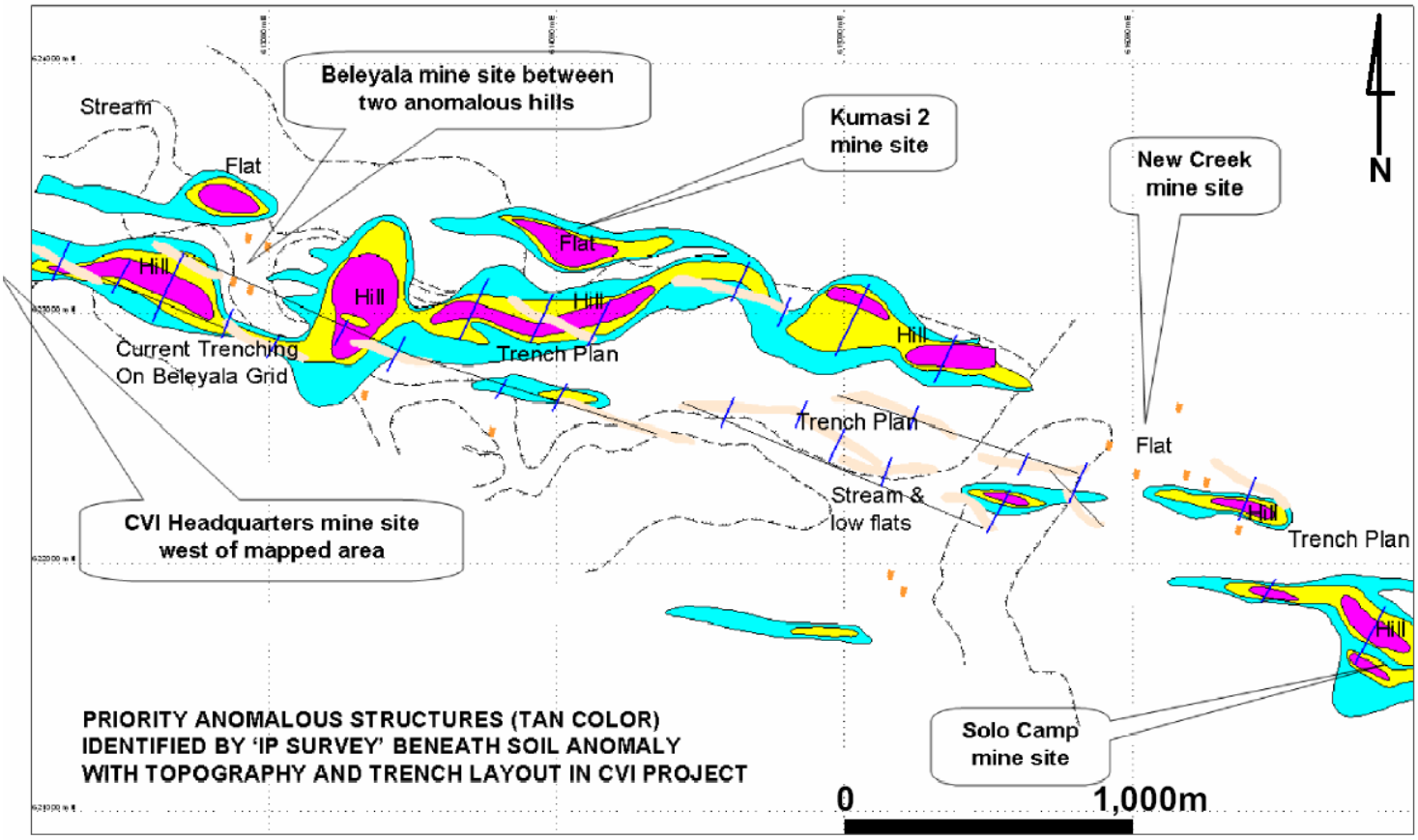


**FIGURE 19: PUTU-CVI PROJECT AREA SHOWING GOLD SOIL ANOMALIES, IP ANOMALIES AND CAMP LOCATIONS**



Some significant soil values from the infill lines include 100 metres of 294.5 ppb Au (on L28200 N), 100 metres of 274.5 ppb Au (on L27800 N), and a single sample of 507 ppb Au at 612270m E/623205m N on L28200 N. The results of the infill sampling work have added greater reliability to the nature and trend of the regional gold anomaly across the CVI grid. Regolith mapping of the grid indicates that the bulk of the anomalous gold in soils occurs in areas containing ferriginous, or residual material (Figure 17).

Senior Project Geologist George Ahinakwa reviewed the 2006-2007 regolith mapping performed over the CVI project area prior to producing the contoured geochemical soil anomaly map of the main anomalous zone (Figure 18). His compilation work and interpretation indicates that a weaker zone of gold-in-soils that continues approximately 2 kilometres northwest and upstream from the CVI Headquarters Village.

To aid in geological interpretation and to better understand the underlying structures and the nature of the gold-in-soil signals on the CVI grid the Company plans to excavate five 100 metre long trenches, primarily on the Beleyala and New Creek portions of the CVI grid (Figure 18 and 19).

In addition to the work being carried-out on the main Putu CVI project area a detailed geological mapping program has also been initiated on the northern part of the Putu block (Putu North zone—Figure 16) approximately 20 kilometres north of the CVI. It is in this area that a 1970's USGS aerial magnetic survey identified a possible faulted amphibolite-gneiss contact, as well as some structural interpretation suggesting that the Juazohan Shear cuts within the northern portion of the Putu concession.

The third active project within the concession is the Putu Mountain zone, located approximately 20 kilometers to the northwest of the CVI project, is also experiencing exploration activity in the form of grid mapping and geochemical sampling. To date, over 70 kilometres of grid lines have been cut on the Putu Mountain project.

#### 10.5.4.1 The Putu-CVI Grid Geophysical Survey (Induced Polarization)

In May of 2007 Sagax Afrique S.A. Geophysics Surveys and Consulting Ltd. ("Sagax") performed an Induced Polarization (IP-gradient electrode array) geophysical ground survey across the CVI grid located within the Putu concession in southeastern Liberia.

The purpose of the survey was to delineate geophysical anomalies that may indicate favorable geological lithologies and/or structures that may host gold mineralization. The survey grid was the same grid used for the CVI geochemistry soil sampling program carried-out by Liberty. In total, 53.73 line-kilometres of gradient array polarization data was gathered on the CVI grid, with lines spaced at 100 metres and stations along the lines spaced 25 metres apart. Sagax states that the accuracy of the 100 metre spacing used in the survey was sufficient.

The results of the IP survey were generated into colour contour maps of (i) apparent chargeability, (ii) apparent resistivity, (iii) apparent conductivity, (iv) residual

chargeability, (v) residual resistivity and (vi) residual conductivity. In addition, Sagax has prepared a geophysical compilation map (Figure 20) that integrates the geophysical data as well as interpreted fault zones and structural trends, local chargeable and resistive peaks, priority anomalies and recommended drill/trench targets. A total of 61 chargeable anomaly axes have been identified by Sagax and are labeled PM1 through PM61 on Figure 20.

Some important findings of the IP survey performed by Sagax on the CVI grid are as follows:

- The region contains a structural corridor trending roughly west-northwest/east-southeast (N 115° azimuth) and is thought to be an earlier tectonic phase of intense regional shearing.
- There is a set of northwest-southeast (N 140° azimuth) and north-northwest/south-southeast (N 160° azimuth) trending structures generated by late faulting activity in the region.
- In general, the grid contains a curved contact between a more conductive zone in the north and a more resistive region in the south.
- Most of the priority target anomalies are relative to the resistive unit or structure located in the southern portion of the grid.
- The anomalies located at the intersection of these two structural corridors (N 115° azimuth and N 150° azimuth) should be of first priority for advanced mineral exploration.

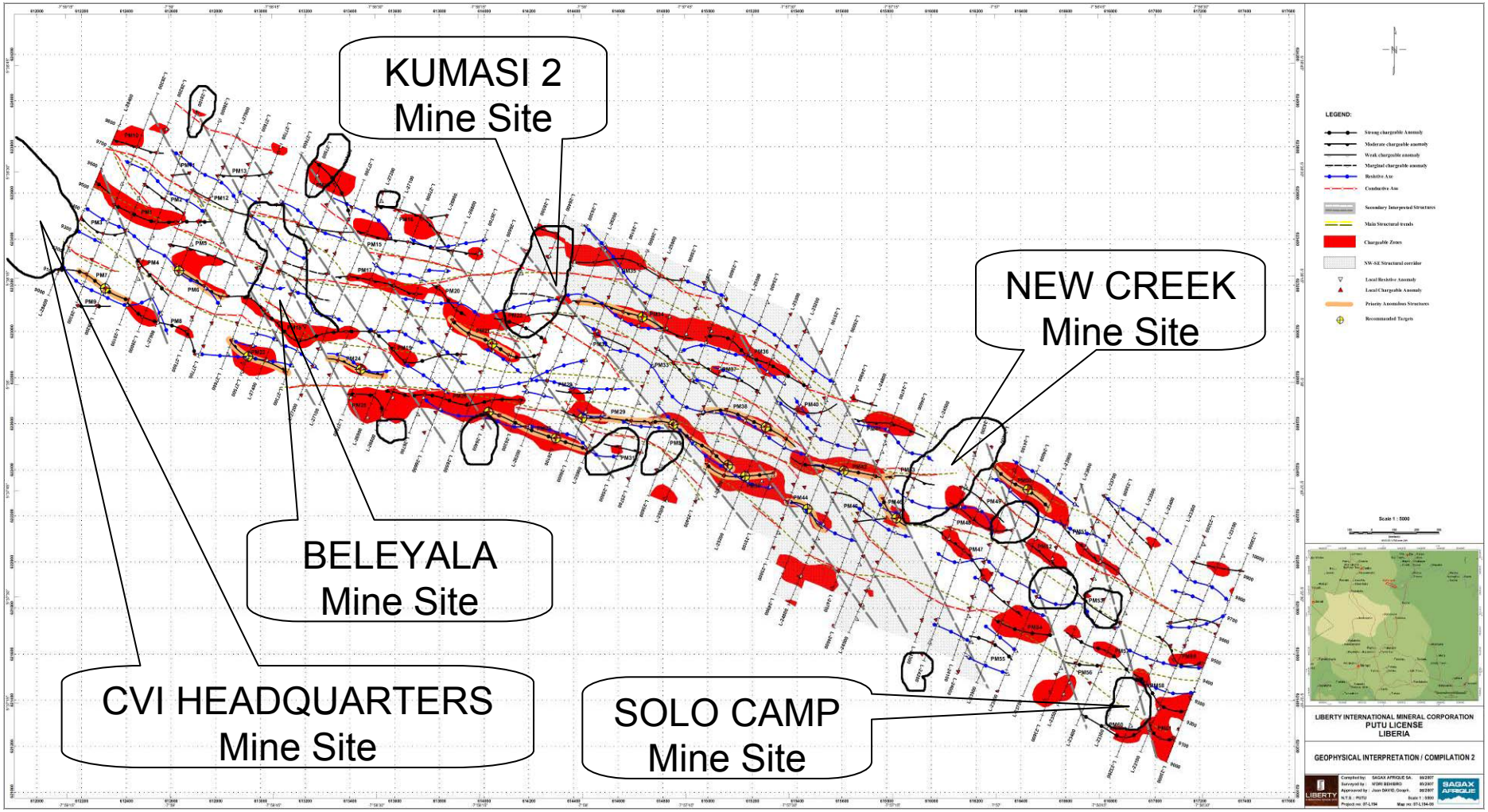
**Recommendations of Sagax Consulting**

Sagax has the following recommendations for the CVI geophysical anomalies:

*"…the conductivity/resistivity maps partially represent the depth variations of the interface between the saprolitic covering (clays) and the fresh (or partially fresh saprock) bedrock. Faults and shear zones, which ones have contribute to the thickening of the weathering, present normally a conductive signature. Consequently, the resistive anomalies (low conductivity or high resistivity) are generally associated with rock that have resisted…superficial weathering. It's the case of quartz veins, silicified structures, acid intrusions, etc."*

It is suggested that the CVI anomalies with a *chargeable and resistive* signature are the ones of most interest and of first priority for further exploration—as they are *"…relative to silicified structures containing disseminated sulfides"*. Sagax states that the following are the 15 principal chargeable and resistive anomalies: PM-6,7,21,23,24,27,29,30,34,38,39,42,44,46, and 50. The location of these anomalies is illustrated in Figure 20.

**FIGURE 20: PUTU-CVI GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION MAP SHOWING INTERPRETED PRIORITY ANOMALOUS STRUCTURES, PRINCIPAL MINING CAMPS AND POLYGONS OF POTENTIAL DRILL TARGET AREAS (FROM SAGAX AFRIQUE CONSULTING)**



As well, Sagax reports:

*"In Putu, ten (10) chargeable anomalies are directly or partially associated with a conductive structure: PM1, PM4, PM5, PM17, PM21, PM25, PM26, PM43, PM54 and PM56."*

But Sagax recommends that unless strong gold-in-soil assays values are associated with these targets areas then these ten anomalies are of second priority.

In their report Sagax lists 17 target anomalies selected for advanced mineral exploration work (trenching and/or drilling), with their UTM coordinates and the recommended level of priority ($1^{st}$, $2^{nd}$ or $3^{rd}$).

With respect to the identified resistive anomalies and associated chargeable anomalies the Sagax report states the following:

*"The sources of these…are probably the presence of disseminated sulphides (pyrite, chalcopyrite) located within or on the edge of the resistive geological units (quartz veins, silicification zones, chert horizon, acid intrusions, etc.)*

In addition:

*"The chargeable anomalies associated with conductors are usually graphitic horizons (black schist) and/or thick clayey corridors, frequently associated with important faults."*

For a separate opinion on the work conducted by Sagax Liberty submitted the geophysical report to Mr. J.L. LeBel, P.Eng. of Orequest Consultants (Vancouver, B.C., Canada) for examination and additional interpretation. Mr. LeBel reviewed 1:10,000 scale colour contour maps of the apparent resistivity, apparent chargeability and apparent conductivity results, as well as Company maps illustrating the gold-in-soil geochemical results for the CVI grid. Based on this data Mr. LeBel submitted the following remarks:

*"The survey outlined a large number of mostly narrow, discontinuous linear, parallel to en-echelon weak chargeability highs of up to 40 mv/v versus a background of 20 mv/v. There is one larger area of the high chargeability measuring 800 m by 400m at the eastern end on the survey. However, a chargeability contrast of 2 is relatively insignificant and I doubt there would be any perceptible visual difference in the polarizeable material content between areas with the high and low chargeability values. The resistivity survey outlined a number of mostly narrow, discontinuous linear, parallel to en-echelon highs up to 20K ohm-m versus a background of 2K ohm-m. 20K ohm-m is quite high and usually signifies a dense and/or siliceous rock. In similar environments in Ghana such high resistivity would be assigned to quartz rich sediments and/or volcanic rocks which resist erosion and are commonly found along ridges. I do not have a topographic map or a geology map to check if the resistivity highs correlate with topographic highs and/or the geology. There appears to be a random correlation*

*between chargeability and resistivity features, as if their causes are geologically unrelated."*

LeBel's interpretation states that *"...there is no consistent correlation between the chargeability or the resistivity results and the gold soil geochemical results. Indeed, the main geochemical high crosscuts several of the chargeability/resistivity features and many similar chargeability/resistivity features occur well away from any geochemical anomalies. This indicates the gold mineralization and chargeability/resistivity features are not related."*

With respect to the geophysical survey and inferred structures LeBel states the following:

*"Dislocations and terminations in the geophysical features seem to point to several north/northwest structures. One such structure passes through the Beleale Mine area and another one passes through the New Creek Mine and Solo Camp Mine area. The large weak chargeability anomaly mentioned above lies on this structure. It is possible the gold mineralization is related to these inferred structures. It is possible the presence of several zones aligned across the property leaves the impression in the soil results of a more continuous bed or beds of mineralization."*

In order to fully understand the causes of the geophysical anomalies (and that they are not caused by surficial features alone) LeBel advocates the use of Induced Polarization dipole-dipole array surveys over gradient electrode array surveys and suggests using dipole-dipole array methods to further investigate any identified chargeability features on the property.

In addition LeBel disagrees with Sagax's recommendation to follow-up on several chargeability highs as he believes these to be of relatively low strength. Based on the current chargeability highs LeBel suggests that additional commentary is required from Sagax with respect to the *"...low contrast with background and whether they are related to the known mineralization."*

Lastly, the LeBel report states that the large number of faults identified by Sagax *"...may be responsible for the emplacement and location of the gold mineralization."*

### 10.5.5 Planned Work

The Company is currently focusing a great deal of their resources and manpower on the well-defined gold-in-soil anomalies identified on the CVI project grid (Figures 18 and 19).

Liberty is arranging for an IP dipole to dipole survey to be conducted in conjunction with an Electro Magnetic (EM) survey over the Putu-CVI anomalous zones, therefore providing three separate methods of geophysics over the project area prior to any final determination of drill targets

As well, Liberty is currently in the process of contracting bridge repairs and road improvements in order to facilitate the movement of heavy equipment and drill rigs into the CVI project area. Liberty's crews are also undertaking a series of trenches across select sections of the many priority anomalous structures identified by Sagax Geophysics. This work should help to further confirm and more accurately assist in the delineation of the priority drill targets established by Sagax.

Follow-up RAB (Rotary Air Blast) or RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling is anticipated after the analysis and interpretation of geophysical, geochemical and trenching results are complete. A potential diamond-drill program is contingent on the results from the RAB or RC drilling program, as well as further compilation work. Currently the CVI grid is being extended to cover additional areas prospective for further mineralization.

The Putu Concession is licensed to the wholly owned Liberty subsidiary, Golden Ventures Inc.

Senior Liberty Project Geologists are encouraged by both the geochemical and geophysical results at the CVI project area and have recommended the following zones within the CVI grid as having the greatest potential to benefit from further detailed mineral exploration work, including RAB (Rotary Air Blast) or RC (Reverse Circulation) and/or diamond drilling programs (Figure 19):

- CVI Headquarters at Camp Hill
- Kumasi 2
- Beleyala Mine Site (Kumasi 1 or “Beer Bottle”)
- New Creek Camp Hill
- Solo Camp Hill

## 10.6 GRAND KRU

### 10.6.1 Introduction

The Grand Kru property is located in the southeastern corner of Liberia (Figures 1, 2 and 21) and is accessed by both paved and rough dirt roadways. This block is one of the most remote concessions of Liberty and therefore has seen limited exploration work since an initial reconnaissance stream sediment program was conducted in 2005. It was only in late February of 2007 that Company Geologists returned to the area to begin a more detailed exploration program on the south-central portion of the property—an area that reported numerous high gold values in stream samples (i.e. 65.78 g/t Au near the Jolodah mine site located near the centre of the concession—Figure 22, see Appendix 6 for legend).

Over a four month period between February and June of 2007, Liberty's geologists and field crews cut 440 km of grid line (on 400 meter spacings) in the Grand Kru project area, and as of May 31, 2007, Liberty geologists and field technicians have collected a total of

7,500 soil samples at 50 metre intervals on the Grand Kru concession. The geochemical samples from the Grand Kru project have been sent to SGS Laboratories in Bibiani, Ghana but as of the date of this report no results have been received. Upon receipt of these assay results they will be plotted, analyzed and interpreted (alongside the geological mapping data), with the objective of delineating additional areas suitable for infill sampling work, geophysical surveys, and possible drill campaigns.

The Grand Kru concession is licensed to the wholly owned Liberty subsidiary T-Rex Resources Inc.

### 10.6.2 Accessibility

The remoteness of this property from the Company's main field offices in Monrovia has hampered mineral exploration activity in this region. In addition, a large bridge connecting Grand Kru County and other parts of southeast Liberia by way of a coastal route from the capital was damaged during the war and has yet to be replaced.

Therefore the only available road access into the Grand Kru concession is by way of the main route northeast from Monrovia to Ganta and then south to Tappeta, Zwedru, Fish Town and Plebo—a distance of over 450 kilometres, generally requiring a two day drive.

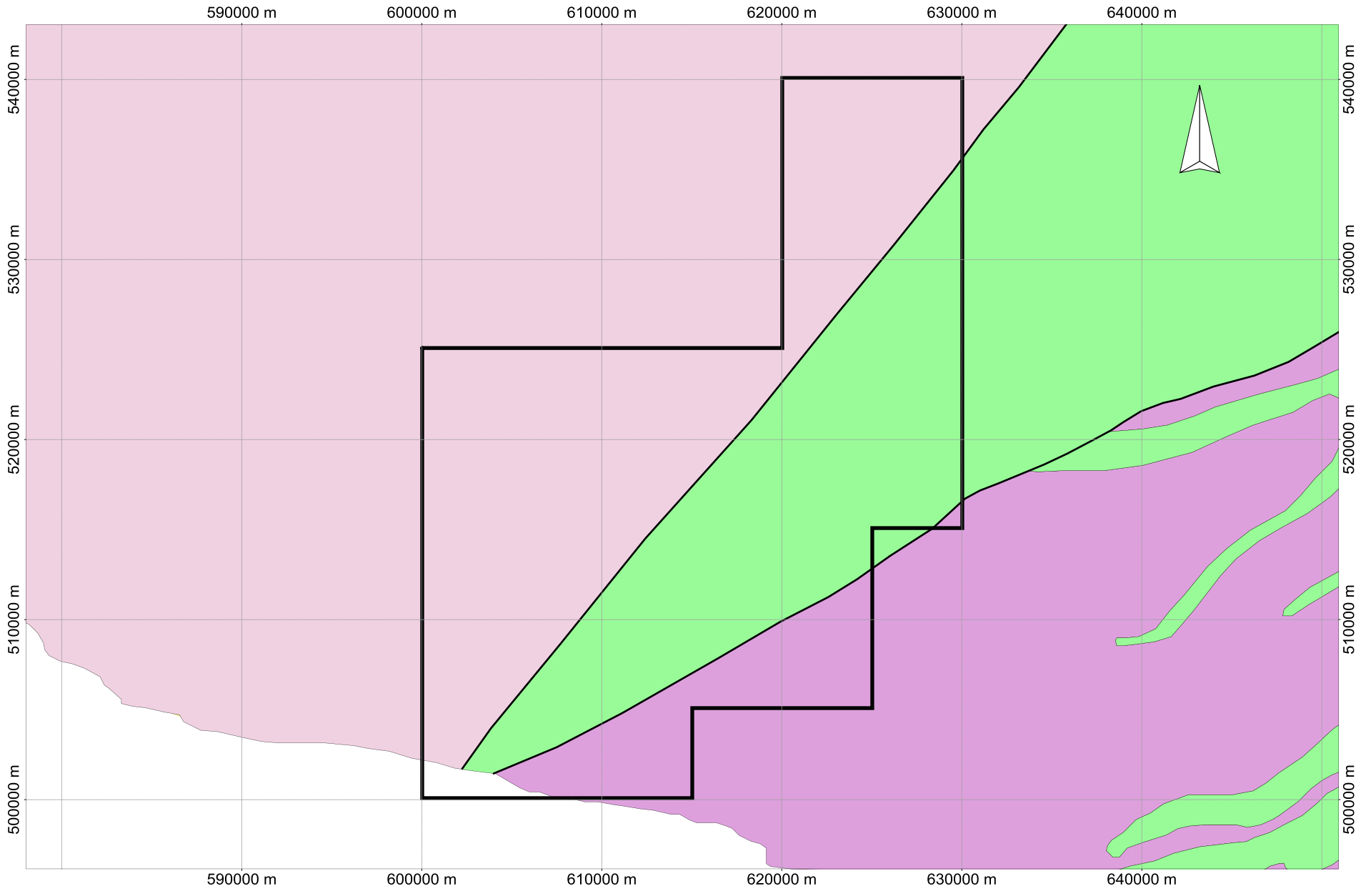
The dirt road from Ganta southeast to Plebo in River Gee County has recently been widened and reconstructed by UN troops, but the final 40 kilometre portion into the Liberty concession in Grand Kru County has yet to be repaired. This section of road is currently the worst portion to travel and presents serious reliability issues during the rainy season. Two primary dirt roads cut through the concession but most local mining areas are only supported by a network of narrow jungle tracks and local trails.

It has also been reported that travel by boat is possible between Monrovia and several major towns along the southern coast of Liberia—this may provide reliable access during the rainy season if roads become impassable.

Due to the large amount of territory held by the Company within this concession, there exists a sufficient quantity of surface ground for potential mining operations, tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, leach pads and any future processing plants.

### 10.6.3 Local Geology and Mineralization

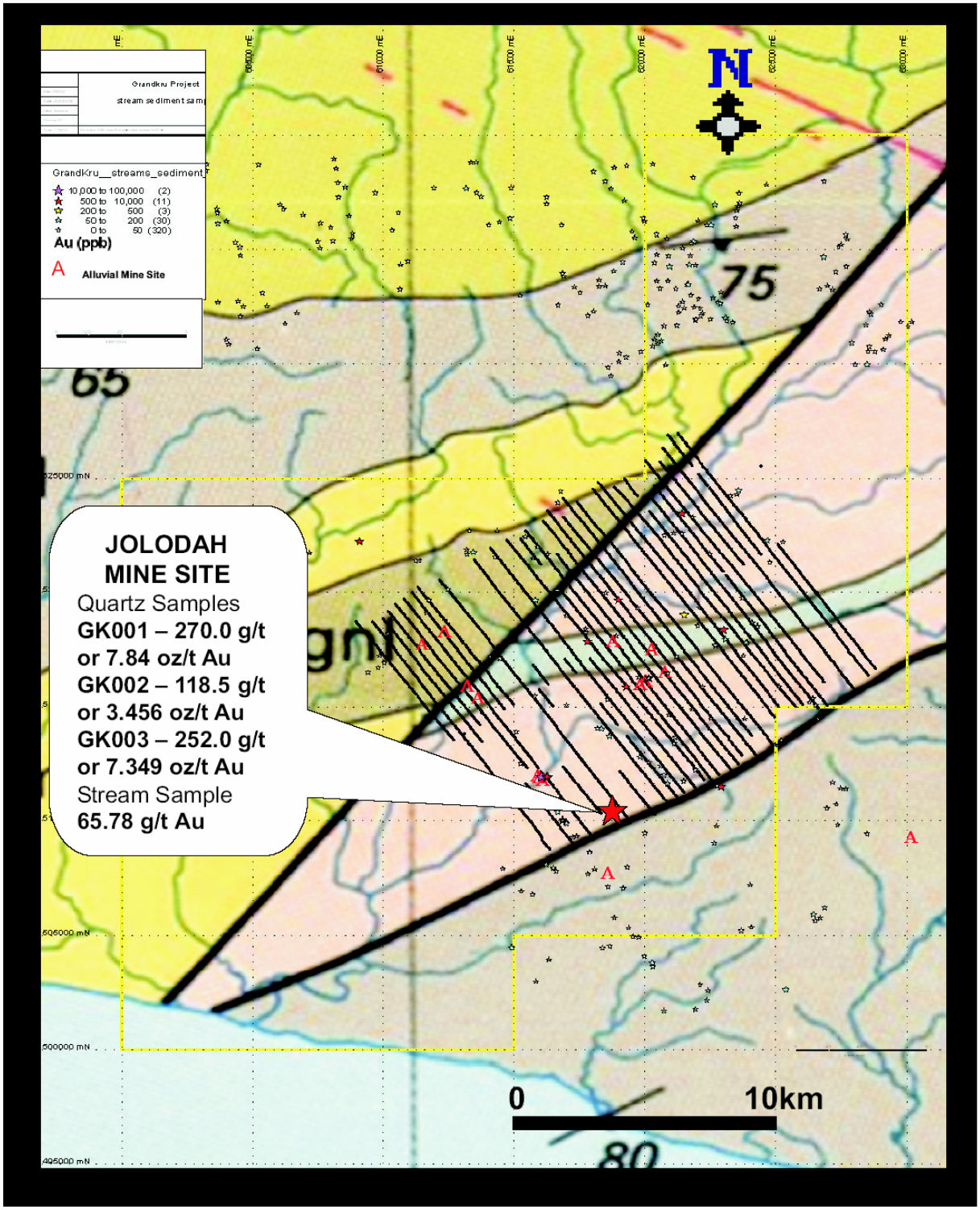
Since February of 2007 geological mapping on the concession has been ongoing and to date three main lithologies have been identified: granitic gneiss (porphyroblastic with coarse potassium feldspar/microcline grains), schist and banded iron formation (itabirite). Northwest-southeast trending and moderate to steeply dipping (easterly) quartz veins have also been observed. Project Geologists suggest that mineralization may be controlled by both the nearby Dube Shear zone and the degree of shear-related alteration within the regional lithologic units.




LIBERTY
INTERNATIONAL MINERAL CORP.

Liberty International Mineral Corp.
Grand Kru with Geology
Figure 21

**FIGURE 22: GRAND KRU PROJECT AREA SHOWING 2007 GRID, 2006 GOLD-IN-STREAM RESULTS, ALLUVIAL MINING SITES AND GK001 TO GK003 SAMPLE LOCATIONS**



### 10.6.4 Exploration Activity

Issues with accessibility delayed work on the Grand Kru concession until a new reconnaissance field program was carried-out in February of 2007 on the south-central part of the concession (Figure 22). This short program was aimed at assessing the nature of property mineralization and evaluating the types of exploration activities to be conducted on the property prior to the onset of the annual rainy season in late May.

The impetus for the 2007 reconnaissance program at Grand Kru was based on the positive results obtained from the 357 stream samples collected from the concession during the 2005 reconnaissance program—the highest of which was a stream sample collected near the Jolodah mining site that returned a value of 65.78 g/t Au (Figure 22—see Appendix 6 for legend).

The February 2007 field visit to the Grand Kru property included initial introductions of the Liberty geological team to the County Superintendent of Mines, local government officials and to traditional leaders and town officials.

Project geologists visited some artisanal mining sites within the concession and collected 6 in-situ soil samples, 5 grab samples and 4 samples of highly weathered quartz veining from areas in, and around, local mining sites. The samples were shipped to the SGS Bibiani lab in Ghana for gold analysis. The Company is in receipt of assays for these few samples and reports the following:

- 2,052 ppb Au in a sample from a sheared contact between granitic gneiss and a quartz vein (collected from the area near the Jolodah Town mine site—a location near to where a 2005 reconnaissance stream sediment sample assay returned a value of 65,000 ppb Au).

- 805 ppb Au and 260 ppb Au for samples collected from lateritic residual soil at the flank of a low hill adjacent to an artisanal mining site. These samples were collected approximately 5 kilometers southwest of a major contact zone mapped.

- 220 ppb Au and 260 ppb Au collected from sugary quartz veins 0.8m and 2.5m wide respectively.

- Two samples of granitic gneiss float with values of 4 ppb Au and 18 ppb Au.

An initial geological mapping and sampling program was begun in early March of 2007. Based on reconnaissance findings and geological interpretations Company geologists outlined a soil grid for the central portion of the concession with a significant line-cutting program to be followed by soil geochemical sampling and geological mapping. This work was under the supervision of Head Project Geologist Emmanuel Ansu. Five geologists, eight field technicians and three contract surveyors worked alongside a number of grid-cutting teams who completed the entire line-cutting and geochemical sampling program by mid-May, 2007.

Between mid-March and late-May of 2007, 440 kilometres of grid line was cut on 400 metre spacings and 3,560 soil samples had been collected at 50 metre intervals on the Grand Kru concession (Figure 22). As of the date of this report the assay results have yet to be received from the laboratories. The exploration team continues to work to complete the soil sampling program over this portion of the project before the anticipated rainy season begins in July-August. The remaining geochemical samples collected at Grand Kru will be sent to the SGS Lab in Ghana with the results plotted, analyzed and interpreted (in conjunction with the geological mapping data), with the objective of delineating future drill targets on this concession.

In May of 2007 Senior Project Geologists Rockson Coffie and Lawrence Omari-Mensah, along with Company President Len Lindstrom visited the main alluvial mining site called Jolodah Village—considered by locals to be the main mining area in Grand Kru County—where approximately 150 locals were mining a large alluvial fan as well as recovering gold from soils. It was reported that these soils contained numerous highly angular gold pieces suggesting a possible local source of lode gold.

Some of the workers in the Jolodah alluvial fan were excavating a massive pit with hand tools (approximately 30 metres wide and 16 metres deep) with the aim of reaching a large quartz vein that had been mined prior to the civil war. Locals report that this vein had contained "large quantities of visible gold".

During this May, 2007 visit Liberty representatives collected 2 grab samples of broken quartz vein (containing visible gold) from a rock pile near the edge of a stream feeding the alluvial fan. Of the 2 samples, the one containing the least amount of visible gold was sent to the Eco-Tech Laboratories in Kamloops, B.C. for analysis. Two other grab samples of quartz were collected from rock piles created during the excavation of the large pit within this local alluvial fan. The samples were bagged and sealed prior to being shipped with Liberty Management to the Eco-Tech Laboratories. Refer to Figure 22 for location of samples.

Results of these 3 grab samples collected at Grand Kru are as follows (see Appendix 5 for Assay Certificates):

| Description | Sample No. | Au (g/t) | Au (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Transported quartz (Jolodah Creek) | **GK001** | **270.0** | **7.874** |
| Blue-grey quartz (Jolodah mine site) | **GK002** | **118.5** | **3.456** |
| Glassy-white quartz (Jolodah mine site) | **GK003** | **252.0** | **7.349** |

It should be noted that the Jolodah Village mining area is also the approximate location where during the 2005 reconnaissance program a stream sediment sample carrying 65.78 g/t Au was gathered by company geologists. The Jolodah mining site is situated towards the center of the Liberty Grand Kru project area—where exploration crews have almost

completed cutting the 480 kilometre grid and collecting the geochemical soil samples for this region.

### 10.6.5 Planned Work

Further exploration work in 2007 will consist of additional geological mapping of the Jolodah area with the aim of developing a better understanding of the controls on mineralization and the potential significance of the numerous cross-cutting quartz veins in the area. As well, the remaining 9,600 soil samples (an approximate number) that are expected to be collected from the Grand Kru concession will be sent to SGS Assay Laboratories in Ghana. Upon receipt of the assay results they will be plotted and analyzed for potential infill grid work, trenching and geophysics studies. Drilling programs are expected to follow in early 2008 and may consist of one or more of the following: RAB (Rotary Air Blast) drilling, RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling or Diamond drilling.

In addition to further exploration over the primary Grand Kru grid, the Company intends to conduct further geological mapping and reconnaissance work over other parts of this 750 $km^2$ concession—especially along the prospective Dube Shear Zone.

The Grand Kru concession is licensed to the Liberty wholly owned subsidiary T-Rex Resources Inc.

## 10.7 Other Liberian Properties and Potential Projects

In addition to the above stated projects, the Liberty Group holds license to several other properties in Liberia. Chief of these are the Nimba NE property (covering 675 square kilometers), the Upper St. Paul property (1,000 $km^2$), the Gibi Mountain property (1,000 $km^2$), the Tubmanburg and Lofa Bend/Graveyard properties (covering a combined area of 550 $km^2$) and the Belefuani property (200 $km^2$)—see Figure 2.

The Company reports that a large soil sampling grid is planned for the Gibi Mountain property (an area thought to contain a large portion of the Gibi Thrust fault). As well, a large soil grid is proposed for a sizeable portion of the Belefuani property in Upper Bomi County which will cover the southwestern end of the Toto Range (a region where locals have reportedly been observed mining visible gold from 'in-place' material).

Available finances and manpower, as well as some access issues (i.e seasonal road quality) will determine the rate at which Liberty will be able to undertake mineral exploration within these other project areas.

## 11.0 DRILLING

Only the Bomi/Alasala concession received drilling activity during the period of this report (see *Section 10.2.4*). To the Authors knowledge none of the other concessions of Liberty have had any recent drilling activity.

## 12.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

The Author has discussed the field sampling methods of Company personnel with Project Geologists and management. The sampling techniques described to the Author appear to be consistent with mineral exploration standards adhered to in other West African mineral exploration programs. Liberty sampling methodology is listed in Appendix 4.

The trenches at Bomi/Alasala were excavated by a local labor force utilizing basic hand tools. One metre wide samples were systematically collected in saprolite material from the cleaned floor of trenches and across the strike of mapped structures. If significant structures were encountered then samples were collected according to structure width (if less than or equal to 1.5 metres width, otherwise the sample remained 1 metre wide). Samples were taken in consideration of topography or individual trench profiles. Quality control samples were also submitted.

Diamond-drilling activity on the Bomi/Alasala concession was supervised by Liberty Geologists. After the core was drilled it was logged (geological and geotechnical) and sample intervals measured-off by Project Geologists at the Bomi/Alasala base camp. The core was then cut in half using a water saw and bagged for delivery to the assay laboratory. Samples were stored in a fenced and locked compound prior to being shipped. Quality control samples were inserted at regular intervals throughout the sampling process.

With respect to the Bomi/Alasala diamond-drill program the Author is not aware of any factors that would have materially impacted the accuracy or reliability of the drilling, sample quality and representation or the core recovery process. It is also not known if the drill-core samples represent true width.

Section 10.2.4 of this report lists the significant trench and drill intersections at Bomi/Alasala.

The Author is not personally familiar with the soil or grab sampling techniques employed by Liberty field workers or management other than that which is described in Appendix 4 (Liberty Sampling Methodology).

Based solely upon February 2007 visit to Liberia the Author is not aware of any other information relating to quality of the June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007 gold samples, whether the samples were representative, or of any other factors that may have resulted in sample bias.

## 13.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

In total 22,405 soil samples, 1,660 trench samples, 1,063 drill-core samples, 518 rock chip/grab samples and 6 stream samples were collected and submitted for gold assay for the period of this report (Table 1).

Prior to being sent to assay labs field samples collected from various projects were either stored at the Company's guarded compound in Monrovia or in a secure facility at the field base camp. Un-assayed duplicates were kept at the Monrovia compound. QA/QC standards were prepared by WCM Minerals in Vancouver, B.C., Canada, and delivered to Liberia by Company management.

In February of 2007 the Author visited the Bomi/Alasala field office and compound where cut drill-core and sample shipments were stored in an enclosed and secure facility. The Author also visited the Kpo/Gbarpolu field camp where daily collected soil and grab samples were being stored in a locked metal shipping container prior to being delivered to head office in Monrovia for shipment to the assay lab. The Author also visited the Nimba South and Putu Mountain field offices in February of 2007, both of which were located within a secure and enclosed compound. Details of Company QA/QC procedures can be found in Appendix 4.

## 14.0 DATA VERIFICATION

### 14.1 Field Observations and Grab Samples

The Author performed an independent site visit of the following areas between February 10$^{th}$ and 21$^{st}$ of 2007: the Kpo/Gbarpolu concession and base camp, the Bomi/Alasala base camp and core storage facilities, the Nimba South base camp, the Putu Mountain base camp, and the main Liberty offices/compound in Monrovia. During this period the Author was able to discuss many aspects of the field program with project geologists and management.

A limited amount of geological fieldwork was performed by the Author at the Kpo/Gbarpolu Mountain concessions. In general the mining areas around the Kpo base camp were underlain by foliated leucocratic granitic-gneiss, mafic and chlorite-sericite-mica schists, amphibolite and quartzite. Locally these units are cross-cut by milky quartz veins (up to 5 metres wide) and smaller smoky quartz veins (with or without sulphides and visible gold mineralization). A fairly massive potassium feldspar-rich granitic unit was mapped and displayed only moderate foliation. Local mining activity was centralized in zones containing sheared gneiss-schist contacts. Local itabirite and oxidized amphibolite float occurred in areas of higher relief.

Some structures of bedrock foliation were taken: 065°/88°, 070°/75°, 050°/70°, 065°/80°, 086°/85°, 065°/65°, 075°/75° and 135°/85° (average dip ~ 65°-85° and strike ~ 65°-75°). Measured quartz veins were oriented 086°/85°, 054°/40° 175°/75°, 085°/55° and 068°/88°.

During the February 2007 site visit the Author collected three independent grab samples from Liberty's Kpo/Gbarpolu concession area. The UTM location and results are listed in Table 2 and on Figure 6.

The samples (both grab and core) were packaged and shipped to Canada for assay analysis at an independent ISO Certified Laboratory (Eco-Tech Laboratory Ltd., Kamloops, British Columbia), where Quality Control (QA/QC) procedures are followed. The samples were analyzed for gold (30 gram) and 28 element ICP analysis (assay certificates are found in Appendix 1). Due to the typically coarse nature of the gold over much of the Company's concessions a metallic screen was utilized during the assay process. It is not clear whether any of the 2006-2007 collected soil, rock or stream samples submitted for assay were subjected to a metallic screen during analysis.

Sample 9805 was collected from an exposed pit called Laki 1 (Figure 6). This small excavation was previously worked by local artisinal miners who crushed and panned fine gold from a brecciated quartz vein in deeply oxidized saprolite. The sample contained less than 1% pyrite, and returned a value of 2.93 g/t Au.

Sample 9804 was of a smoky quartz vein outcrop located in an artisinal mining area called Laki 2 (Figure 6). This sample carried no significant gold mineralization.

## 14.2 Core Samples

Company drill-core storage facilities (located at the Bomi/Alasala base camp) were examined by the Author and were deemed safe, secure and well-organized. The author has not examined official assay certificates from SGS Laboratories for all of the core and trench samples collected and assayed for the period of this report.

Diamond drill-core from the 2006 Bomi/Alasala drill-program was examined by the Author with brief core-logging and geological notes recorded.

In order to perform a random QA/QC spot-check three ¼ split samples were collected and brought to Canada for independent assay analysis. The Author supervised the cutting and bagging of the samples at the Monrovia compound. The independent results were relatively consistent with those submitted by the Company in 2006 (see Table 6).

**TABLE 6 INDEPENDENTLY COLLECTED FIELD SAMPLES**

| Sample | Source | Type | Location | Au (ii) (g/t) | Au (i) (g/t) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9801 | BODD002 | Core | 28.0-29.1m | 6.28 | 5.88 |
| 9802 | BODD002 | Core | 29.1-30.0 m | 1.09 | 1.18 |
| 9803 | BODD002 | Core | 30.0-31.05 m | <0.03 | 0.09 |
| 9804 | Laki 1 | Grab | 363419E/ 808967N | 2.93 | |
| 9805 | Laki 2 | Grab | 364637E/ 809965N | 0.04 | |

Note: Au (i) = original half cut drill-core sampled by Liberty
Au (ii) = ¼ split sample collected by the Author in February, 2007

## 15.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

In 2005, it was reported that approximately 23 international and local mineral exploration companies had either mining, reconnaissance or mineral exploration agreements in Liberia (Kushner, 2005). It is difficult to acquire detailed information about the holdings of foriegn companies from the Ministry of Lands and Mines, therefore verification of these numbers is problematic. The following is a list compiled in 2006 of other companies thought to be currently operating in Liberia along with the supposed number of land holdings within their tenure:

- Africa Aura Resources – 8 blocks
- AMA – 3.5 blocks
- Amlib United Minerals – 22 blocks
- Bea Mountain Mining Corporation – 10 blocks
- Broadway Mining – 30.5 blocks
- Diamond Fields International – 33 blocks
- Diamond Mineral Trading and Investment Company – 6.5 blocks
- Ducor Minerals – 19 blocks
- Earthservices – 1 block
- Freedom Gold – 9 blocks
- Hope National Investment Corporation – 9.5 blocks
- Intervest – 3 blocks
- Kpo Resources – 2 blocks
- Precious Minerals Mining Company – 5 blocks
- Sino King International Holdings – 12 blocks
- Yamereco – 1 block
- Africa West Minerals—6 blocks
- MaxTech Ventures—unknown number of holdings
- Fundy Minerals—unknown number of holdings

Perhaps the most advanced gold exploration project currently operating in Liberia is the Bea Mountain Project of Mano River Resources Inc (MRR). The King George Larjor (KGL) and Weaju deposits of MRR are reported to contain significant geological resources of gold (Mano River Resources Inc. Website, 2007). During 2005, MRR resumed drilling at the KGL and Weaju gold projects.

In addition, MRR commenced work on a large diamond reconnaissance agreement in the northwest of Liberia which is under a special joint venture agreement with the Ministry of Lands Mines and Energy. MRR also holds an 'Iron Only' exploration license for 6 blocks within the centre of the Putu property where two known large iron formation/itabirite ridges outcrop and are flanked by highly anomalous gold values that were identified by Company geologists during the 2005 reconnaissance program. Liberty geologists have recently discovered evidence of major quartz veining (and/or possible 'silica injections') cutting itabirite in regions containing current (and historical) alluvial gold mining activity within drainages adjacent to these mountain ranges.

Iron ore is covered under a separate agreement from gold and diamonds, and as Liberty was advised by the Department of Lands and Mines and the international review body the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP) that this overlap of agreements would not impose any agreement or mineral risk upon the gold, diamond or base metal holdings of Liberty in this area.

Clarification of laws concerning the staking of iron properties may be obtained from the Ministry of Lands and Mines along with guarantees concerning Liberty's mineral exploration rights for gold, diamonds and other base metals, excluding iron, on territory within the Putu concession. The Liberian Mining Act stipulates that no company may claim minerals on ground that has been previously licensed to another group.

Several large iron mining companies are negotiating for iron deposits in Liberia, most notably Mittal Steel which has received initial governmental approval for the redevelopment of the Yakepa iron deposit in the North Nimba region.

BHP Billiton recently completed initial reconnaissance for iron deposits over 13 concessions reportedly resulting in the signing of six Exploration Licenses in late 2005. Africa West Minerals has received a mineral exploration agreement over six blocks in northeast Grand Gedeh County and 6 blocks in east Maryland County. Ducor Minerals holds a number of contiguous blocks north of Liberty's River Cess property and an unknown company has apparently acquired territory adjacent to both sides of the Liberty Group's Putu property in southeastern Liberia. Fundy Minerals has also acquired an unknown number of blocks in the Putu region.

Numerous territories within Liberia are currently under application by several exploration companies (including one submitted in early February of 2007 by the Liberty Group of Companies) and it is reported by Lands and Mines that the applications will most likely be dealt with on a 'first come first served' basis before being passed through an approval committee recently set up by the government of Liberia. Upon its completion this new application process may result in a fairly significant increase in the number of mineral exploration companies doing business within the country.

## 16.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

To the Authors knowledge no mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been completed on the Liberian mineral properties of the Liberty Group.

## 17.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE CALCULATIONS

There is no current resource estimate for the Liberty Group properties in Liberia, West Africa and the Author has not performed any mineral resource estimate.

## 18.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Author is of the opinion that most of Liberty's mineral exploration properties in Liberia, West Africa—specifically the Kpo/Gbarpolu, Putu (CVI, Putu North and Putu Mountain), Grand Kru and Nimba South project areas—are highly prospective for bedrock lode-gold mineralization. Many specific regions which have experienced exploration work have excellent potential to host numerous ore-bodies of significant size, yet for vast areas within other unexplored parts of the Company's concession blocks the mineral potential is simply not known and remains open for investigation.

The majority of the detailed exploration work on the Company's concessions has been that of local grassroots geochemical soil and rock sampling performed along cut grid lines. Work to date on the Putu/CVI, Kpo/Gbarpolu, Nimba South, Bomi/Alasala and Grand Kru has identified several zones of gold mineralization all of which warrant further exploration of a more advanced nature.

A trenching and diamond drill campaign was carried-out at the Mandingo Hill area on the Bomi/Alasala concession but to date the results of this work remain inconclusive. The Putu-CVI project area on the Putu concession was the subject of an Induced Polarization survey which has been interpreted as delineating numerous targets for more advanced exploration work (trenching, drilling and further geophysical surveys).

The Company has yet to receive, plot and analyze many of the assays for samples collected on the Kpo/Gbarpolu, River Cess, Bomi/Alasala, Nimba South, Putu North, Putu Mountain and Grand Kru concessions. Because of this it is difficult to arrive at any quantitative conclusions concerning any elevated gold values in lateritic or saprolitic material on these project areas.

It should be noted that the following concessions have seen very little exploration work beyond broad reconnaissance stream and soil sampling programs carried-out between 2004 and 2006: Lofa River, St. Paul River, Tubmanburg, Gibi Mountain, Belefuani, Nimba Northeast and Nimba East (Figure 3). The general lack of detailed exploration work on these Company concessions hinders any pragmatic comments on their mineral potential other than it is unknown. Any comments on the potential for local bedrock gold mineralization on these properties must be based primarily on regional reconnaissance work and ongoing sub-regional exploration activity—this includes grab sampling at local

mining sites, geological mapping by Company geologists and incomplete regolith geochemical surveys. Ultimately a great deal more regional and local scale exploration work is required to develop a better understanding of the nature of, and controls on gold and diamond mineralization on most of the Company's concessions.

Based upon mapping and interpretive work by Project Geologists the Company's mineral exploration properties possess many of the ideal geologic components to host sizeable, high-grade gold deposits—these include known areas of Archean and Proterozoic supracrustal lithologies (metasediment and metavolcanic greenstone belts), extensive zones of structural disruption (shears, cross-faults, etc.), and locally mineralized quartz veining. The ubiquitous distribution of artisinal gold mining activity on Company property is also encouraging and strongly suggests local sources of the alluvial gold and diamond deposits. Some areas on Company territory contain bedrock gold mining activity (i.e. the Lucky Hill area of the Kpo/Gbarpolu concession) where mineralized structures can be traced for some distance. These are regions that require further investigation—firstly with detailed geological modeling, soil geochemistry and trenching, and then with more advanced exploration techniques such as geophysics and drilling.

The Company's mineral exploration concessions contain numerous historical and active mining operations exploiting both transported (alluvial and elluvial) and bedrock-hosted gold deposits. There are also alluvial diamond workings on parts of the Company's northern and western properties. The presence of extensive artisinal and small-scale bedrock mining activity in areas such as the Kpo/Gbarpolu, Bomi/Alasala, Nimba South, CVI, Grand Kru and Belefuani (Toto Mountain Range) concessions suggests that further, undiscovered gold mineralization may occur on these properties. Despite this activity, years of limited exploration and mapping fieldwork in Liberia has resulted in a gap in detailed and scientific understanding of the geology and the nature of mineralization across the country, including many parts of the Company's properties.

Some of the most promising geological settings for gold mineralization are those areas reported as containing belts of Archean and Proterozoic supracrustal rocks (metasediments and metavolcanics of schist, amphibolite, iron formation and greenstone affinities). These lithologic units are considered excellent hosts for shear-related and quartz-hosted gold mineralized systems, and a key exploration tool will be gaining a better understanding of the tectonic history of the Company's project areas and how past structures have effected the generation of shears, cross faults, mineralized systems and intrusive activity. Historical fieldwork has established that supracrustal rocks are locally situated within zones of regional-scale northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast trending structures (i.e. the Juazohn, Todi, Dube and Cestos shear zones) as well as within areas containing smaller structural corridors with similar orientations.

There is also the potential for the discovery of diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes in the northwestern concessions (i.e. the Lofa River, St.Paul River, Kpo/Gbarpolu and Tubmanburg concessions, as well as the southwestern portion of the Gibi Mountain concession).

The concessions of Liberty are situated in a wet, humid and tropical region of West Africa containing extensive tropical rainforest vegetation. Due to the advanced nature of lateritic weathering processes active in soils of humid tropical regions such as Liberia, an understanding of the relationship between soil geochemistry and the identification of buried mineral deposits is important. Soil (or regolith) geochemical surveys are a powerful tool for mineral exploration in tropical West African terrain—and sometimes one of the only methods available in a grassroots program in this type of terrain. To date, geochemical surveys have been one of the primary exploration tools used by Liberty.

The Company has performed extensive geochemical soil sampling over grids on six of their exploration concessions. This activity gives the Company an opportunity to identify potential buried gold deposits by carefully analyzing gold signals in soils (laterite and saprolite regoliths) while combining this data with geophysical surveys and structural and geologic field observations.

Many of the exploration areas on Liberty's properties have been the subject of regolith mapping programs by Project Geologists who report ferruginous, residual (or in-situ) and depositional terrains. The interpretation of geochemical gold anomalies in tropical soils of West Africa is strongly dependent on the maturity of the system and the type of lateritic weathering processes that have been active throughout geologic time. Erosion and depositional regimes also play a critical role.

**Bomi/Alasala Project**

Diamond drilling on the Mandingo Hill area identified elevated gold mineralization underlying the project area. Preliminary analysis suggests that mineralized structures dip steeply and trend north-northeast There is insufficient information on the width, depth, continuity, grade and dip of the Mandingo Hill target to draw any firm conclusions to calculate an economic resource.

On a cursory level it is also difficult to establish a correlation between elevated gold signals in soils and the spotty intersections of higher grade gold mineralization from the Mandingo Hill drill campaign. It is possible that a lower-grade dispersion halo was produced from narrow, high-grade structures that underlie the property but at this point further work is required to establish a definitive relationship—i.e. a geophysical survey would aid in the identification of any potential structural and lithological controls on mineralization at Mandingo Hill.

A re-interpretation of the drill results, gold-in-soil signatures and trench sampling results, along with further fieldwork and geological and structural analysis will aid in characterizing the nature of these soil gold anomalies and their relationship to regional and local mineralized structures.

## Putu/CVI Project

To date the most advanced, and thus the most encouraging work has come from the regional and semi-regional exploration activity conducted on the CVI project area located in the southeastern portion of the Putu concession (Figure 16)—an area where Liberty is currently focusing much of their resources and manpower in exploration (geochemistry, geophysics and geological mapping) with the anticipation of identifying solid drill targets in this region.

Firstly, the Company has outlined a large gold-in-soils geochemical anomaly on the CVI grid which is approximately 6 kilometres long by 250 metres wide. Secondly, Liberty Geologists have identified favorable geology near numerous active artisinal gold mining operations throughout the grid area, many of which are either located in bedrock/saprolite adjacent to elevated soil gold values, or they are being mined in wide drainage basins and/or alluvial fans down slope from the soil anomalies.

Lastly, the CVI grid has recently been the subject of an Induced Polarization (IP—gradient electrode array) ground survey by Sagax Afrique Consulting. The survey was successful in identifying many targets with a *chargeable* and *resistive* signature, which in the opinion of Sagax makes them ideal candidates for potentially hosting silicified structures containing disseminated sulfides, and therefore making them attractive for advanced mineral exploration work (i.e. trenching and drilling).

Mr. J.L. LeBel, P.Eng. of Orequest Consultants has added his own interpretation to the geophysical work that Sagax performed on the CVI grid and, in general, states that the survey was successful in outlining a large number of "*…mostly narrow, discontinuous linear, parallel to en-echelon weak chargeability highs…"* and a number of resistivity signatures consisting of "*…mostly narrow, discontinuous linear, parallel to en-echelon highs…"*. LeBel maintains that the delineation of multiple drill targets based on the relatively low strength of the CVI chargeability highs is problematic and that further data analysis is required with respect to low contrast with background and whether they are related to the known mineralization. LeBel also reports that correlations between chargeability and resistivity features is random and suggests that their causes may be geologically unrelated.

In addition, LeBel states that *"…there is no consistent correlation between the chargeability or the resistivity results and the gold soil geochemical results. Indeed, the main geochemical high crosscuts several of the chargeability/resistivity features and many similar chargeability/resistivity features occur well away from any geochemical anomalies. This indicates the gold mineralization and chargeability/resistivity features are not related."*

LeBel concurs that several north/northwest structures cross the grid area and that *"…it is possible the gold mineralization is related to these inferred structures."* He adds that *"…one such structure passes through the Beleale Mine area and another one passes through the New Creek Mine and Solo Camp Mine area. The large weak chargeability*

*anomaly mentioned above lies on this structure."* As well, LeBel indicates that the numerous faults identified by Sagax *"...may be responsible for the emplacement and location of the gold mineralization."*

The LeBel report states that the IP method employed (gradient electrode array) may not satisfactory in revealing enough interpretive information about the deeper structures and the causes of the geophysical anomalies on the property. For this reason an IP dipole-dipole array survey is preferred over an IP gradient electrode array survey.

## 19.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on historical geologic mapping of Liberia and on recent field work carried-out by Company Geologists, the mineral exploration properties of Liberty cover areas that are geologically favorable to hosting significant gold mineralization.

Liberty currently holds more than 9,000 $km^2$ of territory in Liberia that is under mineral exploration tenure. Further grassroots and detailed exploration over much of this large volume of unexplored territory is warranted. Based on current staffing levels and financial resources this is more territory than the Company can realistically explore in satisfactory detail. Therefore, it is recommended that the Company restrict the scale of its exploration activities and focus the greater part of its resources on its most advanced and prospective projects—specifically the Putu projects (CVI, Putu Mountain, Putu North), Kpo/Gbarpolu, Nimba South and Grand Kru project areas. This will accelerate the completion of more advanced exploration techniques such as geophysical surveys, trenching and drill programs (RAB or diamond-drilling). As this work progresses, and if extra geologists and field assistants become available, the Company should consider pursuing further regional reconnaissance work on other prospective concession areas. The Company may also want to consider entering into joint venture agreements with other exploration and mining companies.

Due to the critical role that structures play in centralizing gold mineralization regional and detailed ground and/or airborne geophysical surveys should be undertaken on other prospective concessions (to date only the Putu-CVI property has had geophysical work performed).

In order to delineate and prioritize a comprehensive list of trench and/or drill targets for the Putu-CVI property a composite of the geological, geochemical and new geophysical data should be carefully considered by professionals associated with the project. It is likely that the combination of these different 'exploration tools' will result in outlining numerous specific gold targets for the CVI concession area.

An airborne magnetics survey would also be useful in the exploration of diamond-bearing kimberlite pipes. This information, along with property-scale 'ground-truthing' will aid in developing a geological model for the concessions of interest with an analysis of how they may relate to each other on a regional scale. If adequate staffing levels and finances are in place the Company should consider conducting future diamond exploration work

on the concessions that are prospective for the mineral (i.e. the Kpo Mountain/Gbapolu County, Upper St. Paul River, Lofa Bend, Graveyard, Gibi Mountains and Tubmanburg areas). It is recommended that any work program of this nature be designed and supervised by qualified diamond exploration geologists, and that all sampling for diamond indicator minerals be carried-out by these same geologists or by carefully trained field technicians.

It is also recommended that Company Geologists and management work to compile and update all field data, maps (etc.) that have been collected from the start of the Company's mineral exploration program in 2004. A complimentary detailed structural analysis of mapped and potential structures on the properties is also advised.

Results for the 2006 work on the Bomi/Alasala concession (the Mandingo Hill project area) should be carefully examined by Project Geologists prior to any further trenching or diamond-drilling work is considered. This would include a comprehensive look at the drilling and trenching results, local soil geochemical signatures, and regolith and structural mapping data. An interpretation of the geology, alteration and local structures should be developed with the aim of creating a geologic model to better understand the nature of the mineralization at Mandingo Hill.

To summarize, the Company holds numerous mineral exploration concessions in Liberia, West Africa, which are underlain by Precambrian metamorphic complexes of granitic gneiss, supracrustal greenstone belts and local intrusive suites. These rocks are cut by shears and structural corridors that generally trend northeast-southwest and north-northwest-south-southeast. In light of this geological data the properties of Liberty have excellent potential to contain shear-zone hosted lode-gold deposits.

Although work to date has identified several geological and geochemical gold anomalies as well as extensive artisinal gold mining activity on most of the Company's concessions, more work is required to test the extent and distribution of mineralization on Liberty's mineral exploration properties—specifically, but not exclusively, the Putu-CVI, Putu Mountain, Putu North, Grand Kru, Kpo/Gbarpolu, Belefuani and Nimba South project areas. Additional work may include supplementary geochemical surveys, geological mapping and trenching which would potentially lead to specific geophysical surveys (ground and/or airborne) and future drill campaigns (RAB or diamond-drilling).

In areas where it is justified Induced Polarization (IP—dipole-dipole array) surveys may be carried-out in conjunction with detailed ground magnetic surveys. These surveys may be followed up with high resolution IP and resistivity surveys over selected targets. Detailed total field and gradient magnetic surveys may also be carried-out on narrow line spacings. Induced Polarization surveys are well-suited to detect structural controls and also low concentrations of sulphides possibly determining if there are areas of higher sulphide content indicative of feeder or stockwork mineral zones.

It is to be expected that with the accumulation of additional mineral exploration data, priorities among the geophysical and geochemical anomalies will change, and therefore

the emphasis will undoubtedly be placed on the best of the emerging mineral exploration targets.

## 19.1 Proposed Work Program and Cost Estimates

### Phase 1

Due to the fact that Liberty is largely engaged in advanced grassroots mineral exploration activity within sizeable unexplored sections of their Liberian concessions it becomes problematic at this point to recommend more than one phase of exploration for these particular areas (i.e. Nimba South, Gibi Mountain, Belefuani and River Cess, etc.). If Company staffing and finances allow it then it is recommended that initial broadly-based work programs (i.e reconnaissance geological mapping and sampling) be initiated on these properties to assess their potential for gold mineralization and to identify locations where follow-up work can be undertaken (i.e. soil sampling, geophysics and trenching activity). At this point in time no additional work is recommended for the Bomi/Alasala concession other than further analysis of past trenching, mapping and drilling results.
As for the Company's more advanced and prospective project areas (i.e Putu—CVI, Putu Mountain and Putu North—the Kpo/Gbarpolou, and the Grand Kru concessions) a two-phase work program is recommended. Phase 1 is designed to focus energies into drill-test known geophysical and geochemical anomalies (Putu-CVI grid) and to move other project areas into this stage of exploration (the Putu North, Putu Mountain, Kpo/Gbarpolou and Grand Kru).

Phase 1 exploration work on the Company's most developed property—the Putu-CVI grid—would include drilling (RAB/RC drilling) and trenching to investigate the geophysical and geochemical anomalies, and further local geophysical surveys if warranted, and would follow a detailed review and synthesis of geophysical survey results, geological mapping (bedrock, regolith and surficial), gold soil surveys and topographic map analysis by Company professionals and consultants. The delineation of drill targets on the CVI would take into consideration the exploration targets suggested by Sagax and would be based on combining their recommendations with all other relevant field data collected on this grid. If initial RAB or RC drill results are encouraging then the Company may consider immediate follow-up work with a short diamond drill program.

Along with a complete compilation of work to date a Phase 1 program on the Kpo/Gbarpolou, Putu Mountain, Putu North and the Grand Kru concessions would include soil sampling, geophysical surveys and trenching.

### Phase 2

Phase 2 work is contingent on Phase 1 results and consists chiefly of further RAB/RC as well as some diamond drilling to test any deeper targets identified through Phase 1 RAB/RC drilling. Additional geophysical surveys (dipole-dipole array) in areas where on-going soil sampling and geological mapping have delineated zones of potential gold

mineralization may be considered on the Kpo/Gbarpolu, Putu-North, Putu Mountain and Grand Kru project areas.

The scope and timing of the field work to be conducted will be greatly dependent on current Liberty workforce levels, available finances and accessibility/weather conditions in the more remote concessions.

The various logistical challenges and tentative costs of operating a mineral exploration program in Liberia makes it difficult to propose a precise program budget. However, based upon expenditure information provided to the Author by Liberty every effort has been made to produce realistic exploration costs. For this reason a contingency figure of 10% has been added to the program.

The cost estimates for a five month Phase 1 exploration program are detailed in below. If warranted an additional Phase 2 of work may be initiated and would be contingent on results from Phase 1 work program.

**Proposed Costs of Phase 1 Exploration Program (5 Months)**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Senior and Field Geologists | $350,000 |
| • Geophysical Surveys | $40,000 |
| • Trenching, sampling, analytical costs | $46,000 |
| • Drilling (RAB/RC), sampling, analytical costs | $255,000 (5,000 metres) |
| • Drilling (Diamond), sampling, analytical costs | $604,000 (4,000 metres) |
| • Vehicle costs and fuel, camp costs, equipment, local laborers and staff wages | $800,000 |
| • Administration, operations and supplies | $360,000 |
| • Surveyors and Line-Cutting Contractors | $90,000 |
| • Soil sample analytical costs | $33,000 |
| • CVI camp construction | $35,000 |
| • Access (road and bridge construction) | $300,000 |
| Sub-Total | $2,913,000 |
| 10% Contingency | $291,300 |
| **Total Phase 1** | **$3,204,300** |

**Proposed Costs of Phase 2 Exploration Program (2 Months)**

| | |
|---|---|
| • Senior and Field Geologists | $140,000 |
| • Diamond drilling, sampling, analytical costs | $604,000 (4,000 metres) |
| • RAB/RC drilling, sampling, analytical costs | $110,000 (2,000 metres) |
| • Geophysical Surveys | $40,000 |
| • Surveyors and Linecutters | $36,000 |
| • Trenching, sampling, analytical costs | $64,000 |
| • Administration, operations and supplies | $144,000 |
| • Vehicle costs and fuel, camp costs, equipment, local laborers and staff wages | $320,000 |
| Sub-Total | $1,458,000 |
| 10% Contingency | $145,800 |
| **Total Phase 2** | **$1,603,800** |

**Total Phase 1 and Phase 2:** **$4,808,100**

## 20.0 SIGNATURE PAGE

This report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty International Mineral Corp., Liberia, West Africa (Period: June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007)" dated September 2 2007 was prepared by and signed by the following author:

"Signed and Sealed"

Dated at Kamloops, British Columbia
September 2, 2007

Robin J. Whiteaker, P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

## 21.0 REFERENCES

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## 22.0 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHOR

**Robin J. Whiteaker, P.Geo.**
**Whiteaker Geoscience**
**1629 Coldwater Dr.**
**Kamloops, B.C., V2E 2M4**

### CERTIFICATE of AUTHOR

**To Accompany the Report Entitled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty International Mineral Corp., Liberia, West Africa (Period: June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007)" Dated September 2, 2007.**

I, Robin J. Whiteaker, P.Geo. do hereby certify that:

1. I reside at, 1629 Coldwater Dr., Kamloops, British Columbia, Canada.

2. I am a graduate from the University of British Columbia, with an Honours B.Sc. Degree in Geological Sciences (1996). In addition, I have obtained a B.Ed. Degree from the University of British Columbia (2000).

3. I am a registered member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (license # 30197).

4. I have worked as a geologist for approximately 10 years since graduation from university, primarily in the mining and mineral exploration industry. My relevant experience for the purpose of the Technical Report is: Exploration experience on copper and gold properties throughout Canada, Central America and Liberia, West Africa.

5. I am responsible for the preparation of the body of the technical report titled "NI 43-101 Technical Report: Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty International Mineral Corp., Liberia, West Africa (Period: June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007)" and dated September 2, 2007 (the "Technical Report") relating to the Liberian properties of Liberty International Mineral Corp (Liberty). I personally visited the Liberian mineral properties of Liberty between the dates of February 11$^{th}$ and 21$^{st}$, 2007.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purpose of NI 43-101.

7. I have had prior involvement with the properties that are the subject of the Technical Report. I was also the Author of the independent report *"NI 43-101 Technical Report: Reconnaissance Exploration Activities on the Mineral Concessions of Liberty Diamond International Inc. and Canlib Resources Inc."* dated November 26 2006.

8. I am independent of the issuer as described in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

9. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

10. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading.

11. I consent to the filing of this Technical Report with any stock exchange and other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

This report dated 2nd Day of September, 2007

"Signed and Sealed"

**Robin J. Whiteaker, P .Geo.**

## 23.0 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR TECHNICAL REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENT PROPERTIES AND PRODUCTION PROPERTIES

None of the Liberian mineral properties of Liberty International Mineral Corp. are development or production properties.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: 2007 INDEPENDENT SAMPLING ASSAY CERTIFICATES

# CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2007-136

**Liberty International Minerals Corp.** 13-Mar-07
1629 Coldwater Drice
**Kamloops, BC**
**V2E 2M4**

**Attention: Robin Whiteaker**

*No. of samples received: 5.*
*Sample type: Core/Rock*
*Samples submitted by: R. Whiteaker*

| | | *Metallic Assay* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Au** | **Au** |
| **ET #.** | **Tag #** | **(g/t)** | **(oz/t)** |
| 1 | D9801 | 6.28 | 0.183 |
| 2 | D9802 | 1.09 | 0.032 |
| 3 | D9803 | <0.03 | <0.001 |
| 4 | D9804 | 2.93 | 0.086 |
| 5 | D9805 | 0.04 | 0.001 |

**QC DATA:**

**Resplit:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D9801 | 4.65 | 0.136 |

**Standard:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OXJ47 | | 2.36 | 0.069 |

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14-Mar-07

**ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD.**
10041 Dallas Drive
**KAMLOOPS, B.C.**
V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

**ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 136**

**Liberty International Minerals Corp.**
1629 Coldwater Drice
**Kamloops, BC**
**V2E 2M4**

**Attention: Robin Whiteaker**

*No. of samples received: 5.*
*Sample type: Core/Rock*
*Samples submitted by: R. Whiteaker*

***Values in ppm unless otherwise reported***

| Et #. | Tag # | Ag | Al % | As | Ba | Bi | Ca % | Cd | Co | Cr | Cu | Fe % | La | Mg % | Mn | Mo | Na % | Ni | P | Pb | Sb | Sn | Sr | Ti % | U | V | W | Y | Zn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | D9801 | 0.9 | 1.40 | 25 | 80 | <5 | 0.70 | 1 | 85 | 171 | 947 | 4.32 | 30 | 0.43 | 110 | 11 | 0.06 | 631 | 820 | 38 | 10 | <20 | 36 | 0.05 | 30 | 23 | <10 | 11 | 27 |
| 2 | D9802 | <0.2 | 1.02 | 115 | 50 | <5 | 0.30 | <1 | 30 | 109 | 473 | 2.05 | 60 | 0.42 | 128 | 3 | 0.06 | 205 | 400 | 26 | <5 | <20 | 18 | <0.01 | 10 | 12 | <10 | 12 | 19 |
| 3 | D9803 | <0.2 | 2.77 | 70 | 55 | <5 | 1.00 | <1 | 33 | 246 | 183 | 5.21 | 40 | 1.80 | 357 | 5 | 0.04 | 216 | 240 | 52 | <5 | <20 | 32 | 0.03 | <10 | 49 | <10 | 2 | 70 |
| 4 | D9804 | <0.2 | 1.76 | 10 | 85 | <5 | 0.01 | <1 | 9 | 154 | 57 | 3.20 | 130 | 0.32 | 148 | 3 | <0.01 | 18 | 80 | 46 | <5 | <20 | <1 | 0.07 | <10 | 67 | <10 | 56 | 38 |
| 5 | D9805 | <0.2 | 0.08 | <5 | <5 | <5 | 0.06 | <1 | 7 | 235 | 26 | 2.20 | <10 | 0.05 | 261 | <1 | <0.01 | 19 | 40 | <2 | <5 | <20 | <1 | 0.01 | <10 | 5 | <10 | <1 | 9 |
| **QC DATA:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Repeat:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | D9801 | 0.6 | 1.47 | 25 | 85 | <5 | 0.70 | 1 | 84 | 174 | 1002 | 4.40 | 30 | 0.45 | 113 | 8 | 0.06 | 636 | 800 | 36 | <5 | <20 | 40 | 0.06 | 20 | 23 | <10 | 11 | 27 |
| ***Standard:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PB106 | | >30 | 0.56 | 280 | 60 | <5 | 1.75 | 41 | 4 | 41 | 6219 | 1.40 | <10 | 0.22 | 505 | 31 | 0.02 | 7 | 270 | 5240 | 55 | <20 | 149 | <0.01 | <10 | 16 | 10 | <1 | 8484 |

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## APPENDIX 2: KPO/GBARPOLOU FIELD NOTES FROM INDEPENDENT FIELD VISIT FEBRUARY, 2007

**Kpo Range:**

362336E/807818N: Micaceous quartzite unit 80/065

Granitic gneiss on trail, strong foliation 70/050

363453E/809020N: Sheared gneiss-schist contact with x-cutting quartz veins. Schist is saprolitic to lateritic (deep red-brown oxide); Laki Pit.

364952E/809991N: Foliated mafic schist/amphibolite and blocky quartzite 85/135. Grain of gold panned from saprolite. Laki minesite

364650E/809917N: Granitic gneiss with a smoky quartz vein 85/086 (both with same orientation).

363419E/808967N: Sample taken from deep yellow-brown saprolite in schist shear zone. Sample across 1m of 5-8cm wide brecciated smoky quartz vein (40/054).
Laki 1 mine site. See photo.
364637E/809965N: Strongly foliated quartzite cut by milky quartz veins and smaller smoky quartz veins. Laki 2 mine site.

363895E/809699N: Folds (cm scale) in mafic gneiss with quartz rods. Foliation 75/070.

354954E/800998N: K-spar rich granitic unit, massive but with moderate foliation structure 65/060-065.

355122E/801081N: Chlorite-sericite-mica schist with 3-5% disseminated pyrite. Structure 85-90/065 or 85-90/245. Nearby pit with a ser-hem schist 58/096. Second set of foliation trending 060.

Along trail: (i) granitic gneiss—75/075
(ii) quartz veinlets segmented 75/175
(iii) quartz vein 55/085.

Belita pit 88/068 quartz-Au vein.

# APPENDIX 3: LIST OF LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL MINERAL CORP. PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGISTS

| Name | Date of University Graduation | Associated Geological or Mining Associations | Project Area | Length of Employment with LIMC |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Rockson Coffie** | May_2000 | Ghana Institute of Geoscientists (GhIG)_Full Member<br>Association of Geological Engineers of Ghana | All | 11 months |
| **Lawrence K Omari-Mensah** | May_2000 | N/AGhana Institute of Geoscientists GhIG) Associate Member | All | 3 months |
| **George Ahinakwa** | May_1994 | Ghana Institute of Geoscientists(GhIG)_Full Member | Putu | 3 months |
| **Emmanuel Mensah Ansu** | May_2000 | Geological Society of London<br>American Institute of Petroleum Geologists<br>N/A | Grand Kru/River Cess | 7 months |
| **Oscar Agyemang Duah** | May_1999 | N/A | Kpo-Gbarpolu | 7 months |
| **Isaac Mensah** | July_1997 | N/A | Nimba South/ Kpo-Gbarpolu | 11 months |
| **George Asiedu Appiah** | June_1992 | N/A | Putu | 12 months |
| **Philip Asiedu** | May_2000 | N/A | Bomi | 11 months |
| **Eddie Yaw Gyapong** | May_2002 | N/A | Putu | 7 months |
| **Emmanuel Ashia Sarfo-Kantanka** | May_2000 | N/A | Grand Kru | 7 months |
| **Augustine Kwesi Kumi** | May_2001 | N/A | Nimba South/ Putu | 12 months |
| **Thomas Boakye-Yiadom** | May_2001 | N/A | GrandKru/ River Cess | 12 months |
| **Evans Bamforo Quarshie** | May_2005 | N/A | Gbarplou | 7 months |
| **Kweku Sackey Kuranteng** | May_2004 | N/A | Gbarpolu | 7 months |
| **David Kwarteng** | May_2002 | N/A | Nimba South | 12 months |
| **Fredrick Vidzornu** | May_2000 | N/A | Gbarpolu | 3 months |
| **Godwin Apraku** | May_2000 | N/A | Putu | 12 months |
| **Razak Abdul Ballah** | May_2002 | N/A | Bomi-Alasala | 3 months |
| **Isaac Ntow Kwakye** | May_2002 | N/A | Grand Kru | 7 months |

# APPENDIX 4: QA/QC PROCEDURES OF LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL MINERAL CORP. FIELD PROGRAMS

## Soil Sampling Procedure

Samples will be collected from +/- 50cm. 1.5 - 2.5kg of material will be collected and bagged for assay

**Duplicates:** to be taken every **25** samples. Larger hole to be dug. 5-6kg sample taken and mixed thoroughly on plastic sheet. Coned and quartered into 2 samples.

**Blanks:** Beach sand (2.5kg) to be collected in Morovia
To be inserted +/- every **50** samples. Minimum of 1 per batch.

**Standards:** bought **oxide** pulps with specified grades of Au. To be inserted +/- every **50** samples. Minimum of 1 per batch.

Assay

Sample dried and pulverised to 90% -75micron.

Analysis by 50g Fire assay with Aqua Regia digest and DIBK extraction with AAS finish at dll of 1ppb.

**Results reported in ppb.**

---

## Trenching Procedure

The trenches are 90cm -100cm wide

Maximum depth is 3.5m (for safety reasons)
The name of a trench consists of a two letter prospect as prefix, followed by "TR" for example the first trench at Putu is PUTR001 and of Nimba South should be NSTR001 etc.

## Survey

For consistency trenches start at the western end (collar) and intervals are measured along the surface using slope distance, not horizontal distance. This allows correct plotting of the trench as a three dimensional entity

**Segmented Trenches:** Trenches may need to be dug in separate segments to get around obstacles such as large boulders and trees. To allow routine plotting of the

trench as a Drillhole, each segment must be considered to be a separate trench, with its own collar, and with its sample intervals starting at zero at its western end. The segments of a trench are identified by suffixes, for example PUTR798A, PUR798B, etc, from west to east.

Completed trenches are measured by marking out intervals along the surface starting from zero at the western end. Strings may be then be dropped down the sides of the trench at the to help the marking of the 1 or 2 metre sampling intervals near the base of the trench.

Red Back treats trenches as drill holes, and plots them on drill hole cross sections/maps.

They are thus surveyed as a three dimensional entity, and trench data is stored in the standard drilling tables of the database (collar, survey, assay, geology).

The collar coordinates are determined by tape and compass, GPS, DGPS, EDM survey dependent on the stage of the project.

The surface trace of the trench is surveyed from the collar to the end using tape, compass and clinometer the produce a "downhole" survey file. For example: From 0 to 12 metres, -5° towards 090°, then from 12 metres to 22 metres, -2° towards 095°, then from 22 to 28 metres, 0° towards 092°, etc. The intervals are chosen to match inflection points in the trench trace.

The from and to measurements are slope measurements along the surface – they are not corrected to horizontal distances (because this would cause the trench to plot incorrectly).

The survey is usually done by a geologist and field assistant. The assistant has a pole with a mark at the geologist's eye height. The geologist stands at the collar, the assistant at the first inflection point, and the geologist sights on the mark on the pole to record the inclination and azimuth.

To force Discover to plot the trenches correctly we insert dummy values in the survey table. For example the entry 0 metres, -5°, 090° is followed by dummy value 11.99 m, -5°, 090°, then real value 12 m -2°, 095°. This forces Discover to use the correct inclination and azimuth for each interval. If this is not done each inclination and azimuth will be applied by Discover over the part of the hole extending from halfway between each reading and the one to the west to halfway between the reading and the next one to the east (as is done with drill holes).

For simplicity, we usually plot trench data using the surveyed surface trace of the trench – so the samples appear as if they were at the land surface.

Sampling

Continuous channel samples are cut from the BOTTOM/ FLOOR of the trench after thorough cleaning the floor, 10cm deep below the floor surface in a V shape or triangular shape.

Trenches are sampled in 1m intervals, detail trenches in 1m intervals. They also sampled base on lithology and structures

Geological Logging

Trench geology is recorded using the standard trench log sheet provided with the section and plan all included. If there are few interesting structures (veins, shears, bedding etc) their location, nature, dip and strike should be recoded and shown clearly on the in the section the plan column provided on the log sheet.

This section should be redrawn on the A0 sheet with a suitable scale showing in detailed all structures and showing soil zones and weathering zones on top. Rock contacts, shear zones, and any other interesting zone seen in the trench.

**Duplicates:** to be taken every **25** samples. This is a second channel cut either just above or just below the original sample.

**Blanks:** (2.5kg) oxide rock fragments to be supplied from Morovia.
To be inserted +/- every **50** samples. Minimum of 1 per batch.

**Standards:** bought **oxide** pulps with specified grades Au.
To be inserted +/- every **50** samples. Minimum of 1 per batch.

Assay

Sample dried and pulverised to 90% -75micron.

Analysis by 50g Fire assay with Aqua Regia digest and 10ppb dll AAS finish.

**Results reported in g/t.**

## APPENDIX 5: ASSAY CERTIFICATES FOR SAMPLES SUBMITTED BY LIBERTY INTERNATIONAL MINERAL CORP.

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd.

ASSAYING
GEOCHEMISTRY
ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY
ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING

10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, BC V2C 6T4
Phone (250) 573-5700 Fax (250) 573-4557
E-mail: info@ecotechlab.com
www.ecotechlab.com

# CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2007-0169

**Liberty International Minerals Corp.**
1629 Coldwater Drice
**Kamloops, BC**
**V2E 2M4**

14-Mar-07

*No. of samples received: 5*
*Sample type: Rock*
*Samples submitted by: Micheal Lindstrom*

| ET #. | Tag # | Au (g/t) | Au (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LGB 1 | 38.5 | 1.123 |
| 2 | LGB 2 | 5.90 | 0.172 |
| 3 | LGB 3 | 45.5 | 1.327 |
| 4 | LGB 4 | 17.3 | 0.503 |
| 5 | LGB 5 | 16300 | 475.3 |

**QC DATA:**

**Repeat:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | LGB 1 | 44.0 | 1.283 |
| 2 | LGB 2 | 7.90 | 0.230 |

**Standard:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| OXJ47 | 2.39 | 0.070 |
| SN26 | 8.55 | 0.249 |

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13-Mar-07

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V2C 6T4

Phone: 250-573-5700
Fax : 250-573-4557

**ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 169**

**Liberty International Minerals Corp.**
1629 Coldwater Drice
**Kamloops, BC**
**V2E 2M4**

*No. of samples received: 5*
*Sample Type: Rock*
*Submitted by: Micheal Lindstrom*

***Values in ppm unless otherwise reported***

| Et #. | Tag # | Ag | Al % | As | Ba | Bi | Ca % | Cd | Co | Cr | Cu | Fe % | La | Mg % | Mn | Mo | Na % | Ni | P | Pb | Sb | Sn | Sr | Ti % | U | V | W | Y | Zn |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | LGB 2 | 0.2 | 0.21 | <5 | 25 | <5 | 0.03 | <1 | 4 | 252 | 193 | 0.65 | <10 | 0.03 | 41 | 8 | <0.01 | 9 | 40 | 8 | <5 | <20 | 4 | 0.01 | <10 | 4 | <10 | 2 | <1 |
| **QC DATA:** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Repeat:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | LGB 2 | 0.3 | 0.20 | <5 | 25 | <5 | 0.03 | <1 | 5 | 250 | 191 | 0.65 | <10 | 0.03 | 42 | 7 | <0.01 | 9 | 40 | 8 | <5 | <20 | 7 | 0.01 | <10 | 4 | <10 | 3 | 1 |
| ***Standard:*** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PB106 | | >30 | 0.58 | 275 | 55 | <5 | 1.83 | 49 | 4 | 43 | 6243 | 1.50 | <10 | 0.25 | 623 | 33 | 0.02 | 8 | 250 | 5314 | 70 | <20 | 152 | 0.01 | <10 | 16 | 20 | <1 | 8248 |

Lyzna Bauer /per
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B.C. Certified Assayer

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df/158a
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# CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY AK 2007-568

**Liberty International Minerals Corp.** 01-Jun-07
567 Lawrence Ave
**Kelowna, BC**
**V1Y 6L8**

**Attention: Michael Lindstrom**

*No. of samples received: 18*
*Sample Type: Rock*
*Submitted by: Len Lindstrom*

| ET #. | Tag # | Au (g/t) | Au (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | PMR001 | 0.03 | 0.001 |
| 2 | PMR002 | <0.03 | <0.001 |
| 3 | CVI001 | 0.05 | 0.001 |
| 4 | CVI002 | 0.04 | 0.001 |
| 5 | 80099 | 0.58 | 0.017 |
| 6 | 80100 | 0.12 | 0.003 |
| 7 | LM001 | 42.7 | 1.245 |
| 8 | LM002 | 70.6 | 2.059 |
| 9 | LM003 | 88.3 | 2.575 |
| 10 | GK001 | 270.0 | 7.874 |
| 11 | GK002 | 118.5 | 3.456 |
| 12 | GK003 | 252.0 | 7.349 |
| 13 | 30071 | 0.82 | 0.024 |
| 14 | 30072 | 1.33 | 0.039 |
| 15 | 30073 | 0.03 | 0.001 |
| 16 | 30074 | 0.10 | 0.003 |
| 17 | 30075 | 0.04 | 0.001 |
| 18 | 30076 | 0.09 | 0.003 |

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Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

**Liberty International Minerals Corp. AK7- 568** 01-Jun-07

| ET #. | Tag # | Au (g/t) | Au (oz/t) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **QC DATA:** | | | |
| **Repeat:** | | | |
| 5 | 80099 | 0.59 | 0.017 |
| 7 | LM001 | 50.6 | 1.476 |
| 9 | LM003 | 109.0 | 3.179 |
| 10 | GK001 | 262.0 | 7.641 |
| 11 | GK002 | 123.7 | 3.607 |
| 12 | GK003 | 229.1 | 6.681 |
| **Standard:** | | | |
| SJ32 | | 2.59 | 0.076 |
| OXK48 | | 3.47 | 0.101 |

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Jutta Jealouse
B.C. Certified Assayer

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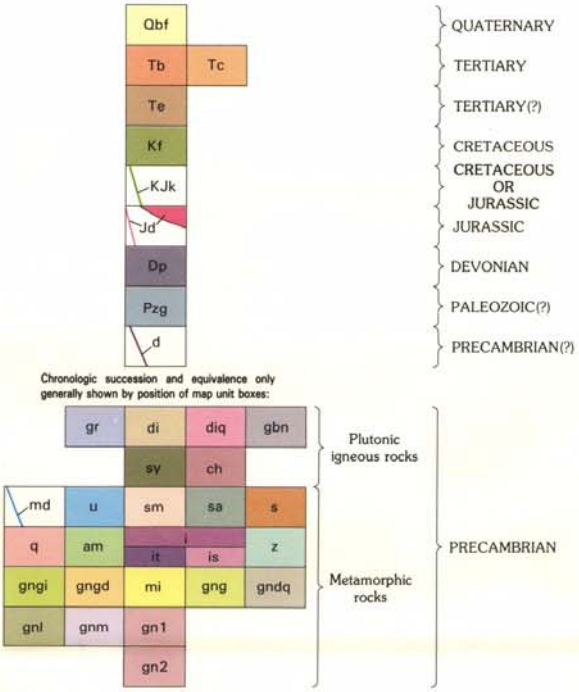
# Appendix 6 Geological Legend to Figures 6,12, 16 and 22

## CORRELATION OF MAP UNITS




## DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

**Qbf** — BEACH AND FLUVIAL DEPOSITS (QUATERNARY)—Modern beach deposits including longshore bars; older beach deposits of nearly pure white quartz sand, about 1 m thick, and buff to yellowish-brown silt and sand deposits of probable fluvial and deltaic origin that form large savannahs

**Tb** — BAUXITE (TERTIARY)—Bauxite nodules forming thin layer in soil

**Tc** — CANGA (TERTIARY)—Clasts of iron-formation and associated rocks cemented by iron oxides; clasts form conglomeratic deposit that underlies plains and fans

**Te** — EDINA SANDSTONE (TERTIARY?)—Brownish-yellow, light-brown, white, medium- to coarse-grained gritty to conglomeratic quartz sandstone; commonly well sorted and locally crossbedded; rock cemented by clayey limonitic material; generally less than a few meters thick

**Kf** — FARMINGTON RIVER FORMATION (CRETACEOUS)—Brown to dark-green nearly massive sandstone consisting of poorly to moderately well sorted, subangular to subrounded grains of quartz (25–40 percent), feldspar (10–25 percent), mafic minerals (10–20 percent) and lithic fragments (2–15 percent) in a matrix (5–35 percent) of quartz, mica, clay, chlorite, and calcite. Fragments of gastropod and pelecypod shells and carbonatized plant debris locally present. Conglomerate unit at base contains well-rounded clasts of granitic rock, gneiss, amphibolite, iron-formation, quartz, quartzite, and diabase in sandy matrix. Thickness of formation probably in excess of 1.5 km

**KJk** — KIMBERLITE (CRETACEOUS OR JURASSIC)—Dark-gray rock composed of abundant large ilmenite crystals in fine-grained matrix; contains minor garnet, olivine, mica, and augite. Diamonds locally are associated with the kimberlite. Outcrops are extremely rare, and most of the kimberlite bodies were located by the use of indicator minerals in heavy-concentrates of stream-sediment samples. Kimberlites known only in area about 50 km north-northwest of Bopolu, in westernmost Liberia

**Jd** — DIABASE (JURASSIC)—Dark-gray, fine- to coarse-grained rock, mainly diabasic but locally gabbroic in texture; consists primarily of calcic plagioclase and clinopyroxene, but has minor amounts of magnetite and ilmenite; locally contains orthopyroxene. Occurs chiefly as northwest-trending dikes 5 to 100 m thick, but also forms large sill-like bodies in the coastal area near Monrovia. Rocks produce characteristic strong negative magnetic anomaly

**Dp** — PAYNESVILLE SANDSTONE (DEVONIAN)—Light-colored, fine- to medium-grained, well-rounded and well-sorted, crossbedded quartz sandstone; subordinate crossbedded reddish-brown siltstone and shale along highway near ELWA junction about 20 km east of Monrovia; quartz grains typically frosted. Thickness unknown

**is** — IRON-FORMATION, SILICATE FACIES (PRECAMBRIAN)—Dark-colored, fine- to coarse-grained, massive to schistose rock composed, in varying amounts, of cummingtonite or grunerite or hornblende, quartz, plagioclase, magnetite, garnet, and chlorite. Unit also includes minor amounts of itabirite and garnetiferous quartzite in Sanokole area

**z** — COMPOSITE UNIT (PRECAMBRIAN)—Comprises rock types associated with itabirite (oxide facies iron-formation) that are too limited in distribution to be mapped separately. Unit imparts distinctive linear magnetic anomalies of moderately high amplitude, readily distinguished from lower amplitude signature of encompassing feldspar-quartz gneisses. Rock unit includes a variety of muscovite and biotite schists, amphibolite, quartzite, micaceous quartzite, iron-rich schist, fine-grained micaceous quartz-feldspar gneiss, and locally itabirite. In area between Monrovia and Buchanan, unit includes kyanite-, sillimanite-, and graphite-bearing schists

**gngi** — GRANITIC GNEISS, INTRUSIVE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Medium- to coarse-grained biotite-quartz-plagioclase-potassium feldspar rock that ranges from banded to massive in short distances. Magnetic and aerial photographic trends are irregular and do not follow regional trends. In easternmost Liberia, pegmatites are abundant throughout unit and large outcrops are commonly migmatitic

**gngd** — GRANODIORITE GNEISS (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to coarse-grained, hypidiomorphic, weakly to strongly foliated biotite-quartz-plagioclase-potassium feldspar gneiss of granodiorite composition; contains hornblende in area northwest of Bopolu. Includes local occurrences of schist, amphibolite, quartz diorite gneiss, and granitic intrusive bodies south of Zwedru

**mi** — MIGMATITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Hybrid rock consisting of mixed, foliated, more mafic country rock (paleosome) and massive to weakly foliated less mafic matrix (neosome). Paleosome is typically fine- to coarse-grained biotite-bearing rock of granodiorite to quartz diorite composition and amphibolite. Neosome is typically fine- to coarse-grained, biotite-bearing granite to granodiorite to quartz diorite and has textures varying from granitic to aplitic to pegmatitic

**gng** — GRANITIC GNEISS (PRECAMBRIAN)—Medium- to coarse-grained, locally fine-grained, weakly to strongly foliated, commonly banded biotite-quartz-plagioclase-potassium feldspar gneiss ranging in composition from granite to granodiorite, locally being quartz dioritic. Locally grades into massive granitic rock. Includes minor amounts of amphibolite. Typified by linear, low amplitude magnetic signature

**gndq** — QUARTZ DIORITE GNEISS (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to coarse-grained, moderately to strongly foliated, commonly banded hornblende- and (or) biotite-quartz-plagioclase-potassium feldspar rock of quartz diorite composition. Typically includes amphibolite and minor amounts of schist

**gnl** — LEUCOCRATIC GNEISS (PRECAMBRIAN)—Light-colored, medium- to coarse-grained, weakly to strongly foliated, commonly banded rock ranging in composition from granite to granodiorite, locally quartz diorite, containing biotite, quartz, plagioclase, and potassium feldspar. Locally includes small bodies of amphibolite, melanocratic gneiss, quartzite, and schist. Unit includes kyanite- and sillimanite-bearing gneiss in region bordered by towns of Buchanan, Monrovia, Gbanka, and Tapeta

**gnm** — MELANOCRATIC GNEISS (PRECAMBRIAN)—Dark-colored, medium-grained, moderately foliated rock typically containing hypersthene, diopside, hornblende, plagioclase, and biotite; includes amphibolite and granitic gneiss with and without pyroxenes. Locally includes sillimanite-hypersthene-garnet-two mica gneiss in western Liberia

**gn1** — COMPOSITE GNEISS UNIT 1 (PRECAMBRIAN)—Composite unit of gneiss that is typically associated with itabirite (oxide facies iron-formation) and composite unit z rocks that are too small to map separately. Unit includes light-colored, medium-grained, banded, layered biotite-rich granitic gneiss; medium-colored, medium-grained, hornblende-bearing granodiorite to diorite gneiss; and contains more amphibolite than adjacent gneissic units. Near Zorzor, includes rocks of granodiorite, syenite, and quartz diorite composition. Between Monrovia and Buchanan, west of Todi shear zone, unit contains diopside and (or) hypersthene in melanocratic and leucocratic rocks

**gn2** — COMPOSITE GNEISS UNIT 2 (PRECAMBRIAN)—Composite gneiss unit containing more or less equal amounts of biotite- and (or) muscovite- or hornblende-quartz-feldspar granitic gneiss and amphibolite and quartzite; graphite and garnet occur locally in southeastern Liberia. Clinopyroxene and orthopyroxene occur locally northeast of Greenville

CONTACT

FAULT—Queried where uncertain

THRUST FAULT—Sawteeth on upper plate

FAULT INTRUDED BY DIKE

STRIKE AND DIP OF FOLIATION

70 — Inclined—Degree of dip given where known

Vertical

R2770 — RADIOMETRIC AGE IN MILLIONS OF YEARS—From Hedge and others (1975), including reevaluation of dates of Hurley and others (1970; 1971). R, rubidium-strontium; K, potassium-argon. Number in horizontal position shows original age of rock; in vertical position, shows age of mineral only

# Appendix 2 Geological Legend to Figures 5 through 10

Pzg — GIBI MOUNTAIN FORMATION (LOWER PALEOZOIC?)—Upper member consists of light-brown shale and mudstone with thin lenses of gritty arkosic wacke; medial sandstone or arkosic wacke consists of light-brown, medium- to coarse-grained, fairly well sorted, subangular to subrounded quartz and feldspar grains in sericite-quartz-chlorite matrix (5–35 percent); basal conglomerate consists of gneiss boulders in light-brown arkosic matrix

d — DIABASE (PRECAMBRIAN?)—Gray to dark-gray, medium-grained calcic plagioclase and clinopyroxene dike rock that has a diabasic texture; in northwest Liberia, contains olivine and locally is altered to metadiabase; forms east-trending dikes 5 to 30 m thick

gr — GRANITIC ROCKS (PRECAMBRIAN)—Light-gray to light-yellowish-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, predominately massive quartz-two feldspar granitoid rocks containing chiefly muscovite, but locally containing biotite and hornblende. Rocks predominately granitic in composition, but range from granite to quartz diorite. Granitic rocks locally contain megacrysts of potassium feldspar

di — DIORITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Gray-green to dark-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, massive hornblende-feldspar-quartz melanocratic rock. Hornblende content ranges from 20 to 40 percent. At Juazohn, unit includes fine- to medium-grained plagioclase-hornblende-diopside diorite and minor biotite and quartz diorite, trondjhemite, gabbroic diorite, and locally gabbro, all of which are associated with an ultramafic body

diq — QUARTZ DIORITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Medium-gray, medium- to coarse-grained, massive biotite quartz diorite

gbn — NORITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Dark-gray to dark-reddish-gray, medium- to coarse-grained hypersthene-augite-calcic plagioclase rock. At Robertsport, coronas of actinolitic hornblende and garnet commonly rim pyroxenes

sy — SYENITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Brownish-gray to grayish-buff, fine- to coarse-grained rock. Near Mano River, northwest of Bopolu, rock is chiefly perthite, but has minor hornblende and biotite. At Juazohn, rock is composed of orthoclase, aegirine, biotite, and magnetite and is locally pegmatitic

ch — CHARNOCKITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Gray to olive-green, medium- to coarse-grained, massive granite containing hypersthene, hornblende, perthitic potassium feldspar, plagioclase, and quartz

md — METADIABASE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Dark-gray, fine- to medium-grained, massive to slightly foliated pyroxene-plagioclase dike rocks; composed in part of foliated amphibolite derived from diabase

u — ULTRAMAFIC ROCKS (PRECAMBRIAN)—At Juazohn, consist of dark-green, fine- to medium-grained rocks including serpentinized dunite, serpentinite, and pyroxenite; magnetite composes up to 20 percent of rocks locally. In northwestern Liberia, consist of very dark gray, fine- to medium-grained, massive to schistose talc or amphibole-rich metaperidotite, serpentinite, and partly serpentinized dunite

sm — MICA SCHIST (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to medium-grained schist containing muscovite and (or) biotite as major constituent and varying amounts of quartz, feldspar, and garnet; includes sillimanite- and staurolite-bearing schists in southeastern Liberia. Northeast of Sanokole, includes phyllite, schist, and graphitic schist of the Gbahm Ridge and Mt. Alpha Formations of the Nimba Supergroup of Berge (1968; 1974)

sa — AMPHIBOLITIC SCHIST (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to medium-grained, banded, in part porphyroblastic schist containing varying amounts of actinolite, tremolite, hornblende, and anthophyllite with local garnet. Northeast of Sanokole, includes the Seka Valley Amphibole Schist of the Nimba Supergroup of Berge (1968; 1974)

s — SCHIST, UNDIVIDED (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to coarse-grained, varies widely in composition. Dominant mineral assemblages are biotite-quartz-feldspar, muscovite-quartz-feldspar, biotite-muscovite-quartz-feldspar, quartz-muscovite, and hornblende-biotite-quartz-feldspar; contains staurolite along Cestos River, sillimanite west of Zwedru. Unit locally includes silicate facies iron-formation in vicinity of Sanokole, quartzite and amphibolitic schist along Cestos River and near Sanokole and Zwedru

q — QUARTZITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to coarse-grained, weakly to strongly schistose, pure to slightly micaceous to feldspathic quartzite; commonly contains varying amounts of garnet, magnetite, hematite, muscovite, and locally pyrite and graphite. North of Buchanan and northeast of Tapeta, unit contains kyanite

am — AMPHIBOLITE (PRECAMBRIAN)—Medium- to dark-greenish-gray, fine- to coarse-grained, massive to schistose hornblende-plagioclase rock containing lesser amounts of quartz, clinopyroxene, biotite, sphene, garnet, and epidote

i — IRON-FORMATION (PRECAMBRIAN)—Fine- to coarse-grained, in part banded, iron-rich schist containing hematite and magnetite itabirite; locally includes amphibole-bearing iron silicate northeast of Sanokole and orthopyroxene-garnet iron silicate in vicinity of Tapeta

it — IRON-FORMATION, OXIDE FACIES (ITABIRITE) (PRECAMBRIAN)—Dark-gray, brown, brick-red, fine- to coarse-grained, finely laminated rock composed of alternating layers of quartz and hematite-magnetite-quartz