

GLASS EARTH GOLD LIMITED
For the year ended December 31, 2009

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

(All amounts stated in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

These audited consolidated financial statements and this Management's Discussion and Analysis, contains certain "Forward-Looking Statements" that are prospective and reflect management's expectations regarding Glass Earth Gold Limited's ("Glass Earth") future growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities. Forward-looking information can often be identified by forward-looking words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "goal", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "may" and "will" or similar words suggesting future outcomes, or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization and reserves, estimates of future production, unit costs, costs of capital projects and timing of commencement of operations, exploration results and future plans and objectives of Glass Earth are forward-looking statements that involve various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements. Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from Glass Earth's expectations are disclosed in its documents filed from time to time with the TSX Venture Exchange and other regulatory authorities and include, but are not limited to, failure to establish estimated resources and reserves, the grade and recovery of ore to be mined varying from estimates, capital and operating costs varying significantly from estimates, delays in obtaining or failure to obtain required governmental, environmental or other project approvals, inflation, changes in exchange rates, fluctuations in commodity prices, delays in the development of projects and other factors.

Shareholders and prospective investors should be aware that these statements are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information. By its nature, forward-looking information involves numerous assumptions, inherent risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and various future events will not occur. Glass Earth undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking information whether as a result of new information, future events or other such factors which affect this information, except as required by law.

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INTRODUCTION

This discussion and analysis of the operating results and financial condition of Glass Earth Gold Limited (“**Glass Earth**”, or the “**Company**”) for the year ended December 31, 2009 as prepared on April 30, 2010, should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the same period, and is intended to provide the reader with a review of the factors that affected the Company’s performance during the year ended December 31, 2009 and the factors reasonably expected to impact future operations and results.

The audited consolidated financial statements and related notes of Glass Earth have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada (“**Canadian GAAP**”) and are expressed in Canadian dollars. All amounts in this report are in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

Qualified Person

The Glass Earth exploration programs are carried out under the supervision of Glass Earth's President and Chief Executive Officer, Simon Henderson, M.Sc, M.AUSIMM. Mr. Henderson meets the qualified person requirements (as defined by National Instrument 43-101) with more than 30 years of experience in the gold mining and exploration industry and is responsible for the geoscientific and technical disclosure contained in this document.

CORPORATE HISTORY AND NATURE OF THE BUSINESS

Glass Earth was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on March 23, 1989, under the name "362293 B.C. Ltd.". On August 30, 1989, the Company changed its name to BC Report Magazine Ltd., and on March 30, 2005 to Glass Earth Limited concurrently with the completion of a Reverse Takeover ("**RTO**") of the Company by Glass Earth (New Zealand) Limited ("**GENZL**"). In December 2007, the Company changed its name to Glass Earth Gold Limited, the name change clearly incorporating the primary objective of the Company, which is to locate gold, while continuing with the concept of the Company using advanced geophysical techniques to "see through" the earth's crust.

The Company's common shares were re-listed on the TSX Venture Exchange in early April 2005 under the symbol "**GEL**". The Company is classified as a mining exploration / development company by the TSX Venture Exchange. Glass Earth was registered in New Zealand as an overseas company under Part 18 of the Companies Act on June 7, 2006 and obtained a secondary listing of its common shares as an Overseas Listed Issuer on the New Zealand Exchange's Alternative Exchange ("**NZAX**") on October 13, 2006.

On March 31, 2006, the Company completed the acquisition of all the outstanding common shares of HPD New Zealand Limited ("**HPD**"), in exchange for issuing 12,665,000 common shares of the Company and 6,332,500 share purchase warrants. HPD had a total of 22 Exploration and Prospecting Permits covering over 4,724 km² over both the North and South Islands of New Zealand (being epithermal and mesothermal gold targets in each respective island).

The principal activity of Glass Earth is exploration for gold and silver in New Zealand. As at December 31 2009, Glass Earth held one of the largest portfolio of gold and silver focused prospecting and exploration permits in New Zealand (over 11,500 km²), including the following key territorial assets:

Otago Region

In 2007, the Company undertook a major data collection/geophysical survey over this region covering over 13,000 km², comprised of over 52,000 line kilometers which was the largest airborne geophysical survey ever conducted in New Zealand. Contemporary airborne geophysical technology had never before been applied over the Otago Region.

The survey is being followed by a targeting process to identify priority areas of gold potential for detailed on-ground evaluation.

Hauraki Region

With advanced gold prospects, this region occupies a significant ground position around the Waihi / Martha Mine; Newmont is earning into the Glass Earth permits via two Joint Ventures: (i) the Waihi West permit, immediately adjacent to the Waihi / Martha Mine; and (ii) the surrounding Hauraki Region permits.

Mamaku Region

With defined gold targets, this region includes the Muirs Reef prospect, which historically has produced more than 43,000 ounces of gold.

Central Volcanic Region ("CVR")

Glass Earth has defined a number of epithermal gold targets in this region, including advanced prospects.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND MANAGEMENT

Current directors are:

- **Simon Henderson** (President and CEO);
- **John Dow** (non-executive Chairman),
- **Peter Liddle** (CFO),

All based in New Zealand, and

- **Richard Billingsley** (British Columbia, Canada);
- **Stephen Burns** (Ontario, Canada); and
- **Paul C Jones** (Colorado, USA).

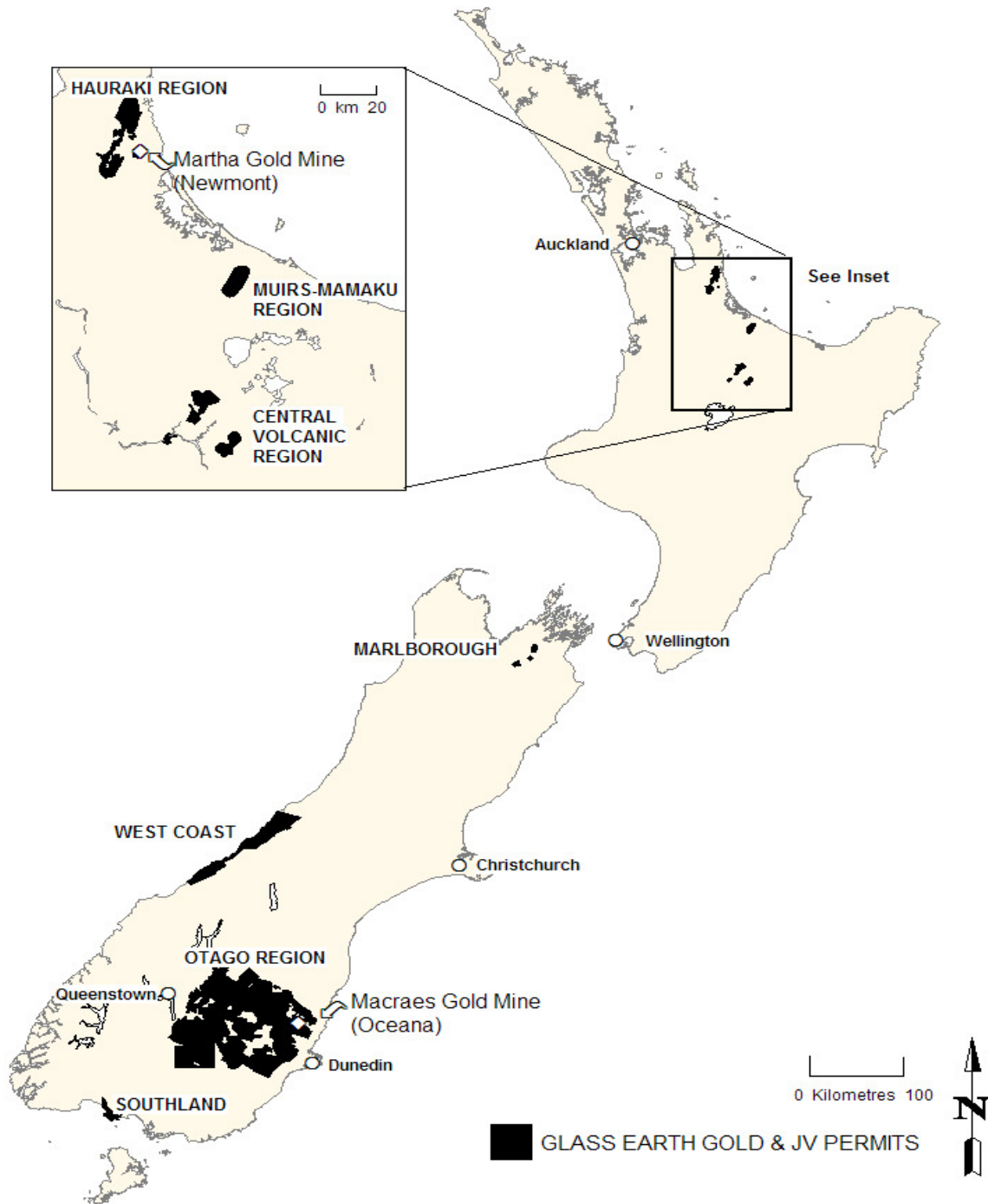
CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS AND SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Capital Transactions

On December 29, 2009, the Company issued the first tranche of 1,700,000 units (the "**Units**") at a price of C\$0.05 per Unit, for gross proceeds of C\$85,000. Each Unit consists of one common share priced at C\$0.05 and one share purchase warrant; each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of C\$0.10 expiring three years from the closing date. Subscription funds of \$286,000 were received prior to year end with TSX approval of the subscriber being received on 8 January 2010 whereupon a second and final tranche of 5,720,000 Units was issued in January 2010.

On 24 February 2010, shareholders approved a 1:5 share consolidation which was implemented on 18 March 2010. The Company's share, warrant and stock options structure (including any warrant/option exercise prices) were adjusted from that date. The current capital structure of the Company is at the end of the report in the section entitled "Supplemental to the Financial Statements".

GLASS EARTH EXPLORATION REGIONS



EXPLORATION SUMMARY & UPDATE

Glass Earth has established a large portfolio of gold prospecting and exploration permits in New Zealand, including:

- Advanced and greenfields gold prospects in the **Otago** mesothermal gold fields, including a 8,944 km² prospecting permit area which it believes is prospective for Macraes style gold mineralization. Additional joint ventures and other arrangements increase the exploration area in the Otago region to over 11,000 km².
- Advanced gold prospects in the **Hauraki-Waihi** area;
- Advanced gold prospects at **Mamaku**, between Rotorua and Tauranga; and
- Greenfield gold prospects in the **Central Volcanic Region**, between Rotorua and Taupo; and.

Glass Earth has built this portfolio using a “new generation” approach focused on identifying specific deposit criteria for “world-class ore-bodies”. This approach uses international leading edge technology using an Intervention Process that provides a structured and disciplined approach to scientific data capture, validation, compilation, integration, modeling and target generation for gold and other mineral deposits. The originator of this Intervention Process is entitled to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty on gold produced from targets initially identified in the Hauraki, Mamaku and Central Volcanic Regions (the Stage 2 Target Bank), that Glass Earth owns or acquires.

The Company's exploration activities are carried out solely in New Zealand by its wholly-owned subsidiary, GENZL. From 2003 to May 2004, GENZL sourced legacy data and created a multidimensional single database using the Intervention Process.

As a follow-up to this analysis, from March to July 2005, 44,000 line kilometres of airborne (magnetic and gravity) geophysical surveys were carried out, better defining existing targets and identifying additional targets. In December 2005, GENZL was granted six Exploration Permits over 21 of the more advanced targets identified. Exploration Permits allow for higher impact work programs and are granted for a duration of five years, with a right of renewal of a further five years for up to one half of the area covered by the original Exploration Permit. The Exploration Permits granted contain certain work obligations in relation to each of the individual areas covered by the permits. The work programs are minimum obligations in order to retain individual permits in good standing. The original main Prospecting Permit 39-241 expired on 21 October 2007 and all remaining targets of interest have been protected by granted Exploration Permits with an initial term of 5 years.

In the South Island, subsequent to the acquisition of HPD in March 2006, the Company applied for and was granted PP 39 322 over an initial almost 18,000 km² of the Otago Region enveloping

most of HPD's existing permits. A large airborne geophysics campaign was conducted in 2007 with analysis and interpretation of that data underway as augmented by on-the-ground follow-up prospecting.

Otago Region

In **2006/07** a legacy data collection / geophysical intervention, over the Otago Region provided a detailed geological understanding of the area to allow targeting of new areas with the potential for hard rock and/or alluvial gold.

The airborne geophysical survey completed in August **2007** (gross cost C\$3.2m/NZ\$4m) involved remote data collection exceeding 52,000 line kilometres flown. The survey used the helicopter-borne "RESOLVE™" EM system combined with a magnetic gradiometer and targeted the top 100 metres of the earth's crust (the zone of interest for Glass Earth). This was followed by interpretation and targeting then by scouting on-ground evaluation, examining coincident geophysical anomalies in different gold permissive terranes; prioritised by anomalous gold/tungsten occurrences - noted either in legacy geochemical data records or geochemical data sets acquired from Newmont.

In **2007/08** the following regional work was undertaken:

- Results from Bulk Leach Extractable Gold sampling and associated mapping of the **Rock and Pillar Range** and **Rough Ridge** areas encouraged more intensive campaigns in those areas. At **Serpentine**, 2,250 soil samples were collected over an area of coincident gold/tungsten anomalies, strong magnetic lineations, high gold rock chip results over 3km² (1.0 g/t Au to 15g/t Au) and historic hard rock mining. As part of the soil sampling program, geological mapping and the collection of pan concentrates was undertaken to enable a gold morphology study.
- Geotechnical staff conducted initial reconnaissance on six differing geological/mineralogical districts. Geochemical sampling, geological mapping, petrology and on ground interpretation of the airborne geophysical data was undertaken. Assay results allowed the exploration team to identify drill targets at **Serpentine**, **Sparrowhawke**, **Game Hen** and **Gold & Pine**. Field work comprised soil sampling at **Cap Burn**, **Stony Creek**, and **Argyle** areas; pan sampling at **Argyle and Shag Valley** areas and both at **Serpentine**. Stratigraphic drill holes at **Sheep Wash**, **Gold & Pine** and **Sparrow Hawk** returned non-economic results, however the stratigraphic information has proved invaluable and has directed focus to a promising zone in **Sparrow Hawk** south. An Intervention Process targeting and ranking exercise was completed in order to cover the Otago Region along with updating the alluvial deposit database.

In **2009**, the following work was undertaken:

- Hard Rock Targets

Ophir Region: Detailed geological mapping carried out across the Raggedy Range, between Ophir and Poolburn, supports a broader structural and lithological interpretation for the area in the context of known gold-mineralized sites. Highest rock-chip sample was 36.2ppm Au. Soil-sampling over EP 40 870 (and limited EP 40 702) was completed with a total of 282 samples. An evaluation study for small scale mining was commenced. A Joint Venture agreement with Ophir Gold Limited was signed on August 17, 2009. Glass Earth has assayed in total 30 rock chip and 672 soil samples. Legacy and Glass Earth soil samples both display NW trending gold anomalies. High grade rock samples up to 56ppm Au have been taken from trenches and adits across the Wai-iti shear. A detailed ground magnetic survey (317 line km) was completed across Ophir to complement the airborne geophysical data previously acquired. A comprehensive geological map has been completed across the Ophir project area

A pilot plant developed to bulk test material from the Ophir area (primarily the Wai-iti shear initially) carried out a bulk test to ascertain the optimal crushing set-up to be determined prior to any decision to mine or to build a full scale processing plant. This bulk test was inconclusive and grinding tests were commissioned which indicate good recoveries by gravity separation methods at a finer grind. Work is ongoing

Lots Wife: A further 214 soil-samples were collected as part of a larger soil-programme (total of 772 samples).

Rise and Shine: A geological mapping and ground resistivity survey was undertaken. An area of approximately 5.5km² was mapped. A programme of limited rock chip sampling was undertaken. Petrologic work was undertaken for the purposes of resolving the styles of mineralisation and in relation to hydrothermal effects as a basis for detailed mapping and comparison of known mineralisation with newly defined domains of mineralisation. Two ground resistivity lines were completed using a gradient array method.

- **Placer (Alluvial) Targets**

Significant effort was put in to delineating placer resources to allow evaluation studies to be completed with a view to mining. An infill RC-drill programme of 13 drill-holes was carried out to further delineate an indicated alluvial-gold resource. Hole-spacing varied between 25-50m with an average hole-depth of 5m. A total of 66m were drilled. The five highest recently drilled 1m intervals range from 16.7 to 33.5 grains/m³ Au (gold). A ground magnetic test survey was carried out across this alluvial prospect as well as a gradient array resistivity survey with different electrode spacing. It appears that the detailed measurements (2m electrode-spacing) can distinguish layers dominated by sand and gravel from those dominated by clay and silt in the upper ~10m depths. Such measurements have the potential for filling in gaps of data between shallow exploration holes.

Separately, a drill-programme of 39 drill-holes across three lines was carried out subsequent to encouraging results from previous drill-holes (legacy data). Hole-spacing varied between 10-15m average hole-depth of 3m. The total amount of drilled meters was

128m. The five highest recently drilled 1m intervals range from 3.13 to 11.46 grains/m³ Au (gold). Three prospects have been subject to drill testing and two have been tested further with pitting (25 pits and 54 pits respectively) which has supported the drilling results.

Management identified two areas in the Ida Valley region of Otago as having the potential for hosting modest placer gold resources and results from exploration activity were encouraging. Mining commenced in December 2009 at McAdies with a mining permit application lodged in respect of the Gunclub deposit (since granted).

The Company, in conjunction with its alluvial partner, purchased a 40 tonne floating gold recovery unit which was refurbished and leased out to another mining project since December 2009.

Hauraki Region

Following the successful compilation of legacy data and the airborne survey campaigns in 2005, numerous targets were identified and prioritized for more in-depth exploration, some of which were obtained by means of the acquisition of HPD in March 2006. This added 15 targets to Glass Earth's permit holdings, including several advanced epithermal gold targets in the Hauraki region.

Pursuant to a February 2007 Joint Venture agreement, Newmont undertook Hoist Electro Magnetic airborne surveying over the highest ranked targets in this region and followed up with surface geochemistry and resistivity surveys.

In 2008, Newmont completed - 5 diamond drill holes on **Owharo** (with no significant results encountered); 2 holes at the **Komata** prospect, encountering altered andesitic and minor rhyolitic volcanics - minor, narrow quartz veins were observed; resistivity surveys were undertaken to better delineate targets prior to drilling at **South Karangahake** and **Glamorgan** (Wentworth Valley) and drilling at **South Karangahake** did not encounter mineralisation.

In 2009, at **Glamorgan** (Goldwyn prospect), detailed mapping and rock/soil sampling continued. Three diamond holes completed at **Rahu** returned no significant results. Newmont has advised that this expenditure completes their earn-in obligations in respect of the Northern Area under the joint venture and accordingly Newmont now has an equity of 65% in Exploration Permit 40 813. Newmont has advised that it will not sole fund through to completion of a feasibility study.

At the **WKP** prospect, detailed mapping and rock sampling was undertaken. In total detailed mapping, rock (230 samples) and soil sampling (6 line km) in addition to 5.3 line km of CSAMT resistivity was completed with encouraging results. Previously unrecognized vein zones have been delineated. Identification of drill targets and an application to establish a drill site and camp have been completed.

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Newmont also carried out a re-ranking exercise with a view to rationalizing prospects that have been evaluated and/or drilled. This exercise resulted in the relinquishment of some ground and the associated targets. Costs totaling \$714,000 associated with those targets have been written off as an expense.

As at 31 December 2009, Newmont has expended approximately 74% and 65% respectively of the funds required for it to earn initial 65% equities in the permits comprising the Central and Southern areas. On 12 February 2010, Newmont advised that it was withdrawing from earning into the Southern Venture Area

Separately, at **Waihi West** (adjacent to the Martha gold/silver mine owned by Newmont, pursuant to an April 2006 Joint Venture agreement, Newmont has undertaken preparatory exploration and drilled 4 holes into this permit area, with modest results. Glass Earth has agreed to extend the term in which Newmont can expend the remaining funds, by 2 years, out to 31 March 2011.

As at 31 December 2009, Newmont has expended approximately 71% of the funds required for it to earn an initial 60% equity in this permit.

Mamaku Region

Glass Earth considers that it has identified, through its geophysical surveys, the extension of the Coromandel Volcanic Arc deep into the Mamaku-Muir's Region. The Coromandel Volcanic Arc hosts the currently producing Martha gold mine and the Hauraki Goldfield. This known epithermal system is covered with up to 150 metres of volcanic ash.

Large scale E-SCAN® 3D resistivity surveys were conducted at **Otawa** and **Gibraltar** (respectively north and south of **Muir's**) in **2007**, with follow up surface mapping and rock chip sampling. Land access was obtained in late June **2008** to allow a drilling campaign to test ground in and around the historic Muir's deposit. Drilling of three deep diamond holes at Muir's returned several gold intercepts with the Massey Reef interpreted to be a sheeted vein system consisting of several banded quartz veins up to 5 metres in width with interstitial stock work veining and brecciation, displaying extensive quartz veining and strong alteration and weathering throughout.

In **2009**, gradient array resistivity profiling was almost completed over the Muir's prospect; results suggesting a broader epithermal vein system may lie west of the Muir's veins. Data processing of the gradient array resistivity programme was completed, with interpretation providing encouraging detail on subsurface geology and indicating the potential for several major new veins and extensions of existing veins. A diamond drill hole in the Gibraltar target encountered difficulties and was suspended.

Central Volcanic Region ("CVR")

Glass Earth has been engaged in a two-pronged approach to making a significant discovery in the CVR, progressing work on both advanced targets and regional reconnaissance targets.

Advanced Targets

In **2006/2007**, detailed geological mapping, soil geochemical surveying and gridded resistivity (CSAMT and E-SCAN®) surveying were campaigned over the top 21 targets. Scout drilling (diamond drilling) was undertaken as follows: Progressively, Tahunaatara (4 drill holes), Humphrey's Rd (2 drill holes), Thompson's (1 drill hole), Pukemoremore (1 drill hole) and Ohakuri (2 drill holes) have been drill-tested in an expanding drilling programme. Drilling results have indicated the presence of epithermal gold systems with extensive alteration zones being intersected.

In August 2007, GENZL entered into a joint venture with GCO Minerals Company ("GCO") over GCO's permit areas in the CVR whereby GENZL could earn 70% ownership in the permits. The permits contained several higher ranked targets including Ohakuri. Glass Earth has earned the 70% interest. In 2009, ground resistivity geophysics and sampling was completed at the Matahana and Forest Road prospects (GCO JV). In November 2009, a decision was made to withdraw from the joint venture and the costs associated with this joint venture written off.

In **2008**, large scale E-SCAN® 3D resistivity surveys were completed over Pukemoremore and Horohoro followed by processing and interpretation. Together with interpretation of the E-SCAN® surveys at Tahunaatara and Ohakuri, management will employ a ranking system to prioritize drill targets amongst this group and across all drill targets.

Regional Reconnaissance Targets

Over 50 other initial, lower ranked targets lay within Glass Earth's original PP 39 241 area in the CVR. These were all examined via surface mapping, reconnaissance geochemical sampling, rock chipping, petrology and data interrogation. Upon expiry of PP 39 241 in October 2007, Glass Earth applied for permits over targets suitable for further exploration and relinquished the balance of the targets. Costs associated with those relinquished targets were written off in 2007. Subsequent re-evaluation and re-ranking of targets in the CVR, relative to their continued costs of tenure and priority for additional exploration funds has seen further low ranked targets relinquished and associated costs written off in 2008 and 2009.

FINANCIAL COMMENTARY

The Company had previously advised that it had sufficient funds to carry it through into early 2010. In April 2010 the Company embarked on a fundraising exercise, the progress of which is described in the Subsequent Events and Liquidity and Capital Resources sections. As noted in the Capital Transaction section above, \$286,000 of subscription funds were received prior to year end and recorded as a liability at year end *. The shares and warrants issued in early January 2010 extinguished this temporary liability and increased issued capital.

Summary of Quarterly Results

Quarterly results for the past eight quarters ending December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	2009				2008			
	\$000s	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Cash	132	433	1,018	1,431	1,571	2,394	3,808	4,972
Working capital	(317)*	692	1,241	1,604	1,823	2,386	3,670	4,820
Total assets	13,108	13,670	13,838	15,604	15,668	16,388	16,790	17,228
Loss / (Profit) for period	(732)	(164)	(1,790)	11	(307)	(469)	(330)	(227)
Loss per share (cents)	(0.79)	(0.10)	(1.16)	0.01	(0.20)	(0.29)	(0.22)	(0.15)
Mineral exploration	588	127	499	250	396	917	851	923
Cash flow from financing	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	572

The Company is an exploration company and therefore classified as being at a 'development stage', as it has no mining or other significant income. With all general and administration expenses being expensed, the Company records losses each year arising from the expensing of these cash operating costs as well as other non-cash expense items.

Periodical reviews of capitalised exploration expenditures is undertaken and write offs and provisions are expensed to the Consolidated Statements of Operations, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit. For the quarter ended December 31, 2009 general and administration expenses were held at the same level, exploration expenditures of \$647,000 were written off and a small fundraising was undertaken.

Selected Annual Information

Selected annual information for the three financial years end December 31, 2009 is as follows:

	\$000s	2009	2008	2007
Cash		132	1,571	6,096
Working capital		(317)	1,823	5,434
Total assets		13,108	15,668	17,750
Loss for the year		(2,675)	(1,333)	(2,686)
Loss per share (cents) – basic & diluted		(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Mineral exploration expenditure		1,464	3,087	4,943
Cash flow from financing		79	572	4,404

Exploration Expenditures

Mineral exploration costs, which form the bulk of the Company's expenditures, were maintained at a relatively low level during the fourth quarter as cash was conserved and placer mining development efforts progressed. On-the-ground exploration and placer development in Otago formed a significant part of exploration expenditures. Other exploration costs were incurred principally in the Mamaku Region. Newmont funded exploration expenditures in the Hauraki Region under the farm-out arrangements described previously.

Two reviews of exploration target rankings and relative tenure costs resulted in the relinquishment of ground and consequent write down of accumulated exploration expenditures associated with those targets. In addition the Company withdrew from the joint venture with GCO Minerals Company in respect of Ohakuri and related targets in the Central Volcanic Region and wrote off all associated costs.

Narrative descriptions of exploration activities for the year (and prior years) are set out in the previous sections.

Exploration expenditures have accumulated as set out in the Table below:

	\$000s	Mar 31, 2009	Jun 30, 2009	Sep 30, 2009	Dec 31, 2009
Opening balance		13,440	13,690	12,222	12,599
Geological consulting, mapping and modeling		96	179	124	523
License rentals		93	33	189	(55)
Resistivity surveys		51	36	58	50
Drilling		10	1	6	70
Write off of Mineral Properties		-	(1,717)	-	(647)
Closing balance		13,690	12,222	12,599	12,540

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Accumulated exploration expenditure by region is shown in the following table:

Project	Opening Balance	Expenditure to Dec 31, 2009	Write down	Closing Balance
Otago Region	4,697	1,083	(44)	5,736
Hauraki Region	1,695	1	(714)	982
Waihi West Joint Venture	103	-	-	103
Mamaku Region	1,579	282	-	1,861
Central Volcanic Region	5,366	98	(1,606)	3,858
	13,440	1,125	(2,364)	12,540

Significant Expenses of a Corporate Nature

The net loss for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$2,675,000 (2008: \$1,333,000).

Significant expense categories are discussed as per below:

Expenditure	2009	2008	Notes
Stock based compensation	-	75	
General and administration	206	494	1
Professional fees	162	155	2
Net salaries (after exploration charges)	203	202	3
GST reversal	-	65	
Consulting fees	339	125	4
Travel and accommodation	71	64	
Amortization	64	86	
Directors fees	-	38	
All others	46	78	
Total	1,091	1,382	

Notes

1. General and Administration costs include accounting services (\$69,000), insurance (\$30,000) and New Zealand office costs (\$58,000). The decrease from the previous year is mainly due to the closure of the Toronto office and termination of related service contracts in 2008.
2. Professional fees are audit fees and the legal fees incurred during the year in relation to documenting the various joint ventures and land access arrangements.

3. Net salaries after exploration recharges are principally composed of the costs of the full time Chief Financial Officer, most of the costs of the Data/IT manager, and 25% of the Chief Executive Officer's salary (to reflect the split between exploration activities and the other corporate based work that he undertakes).
4. The Company prepared and lodged an unsuccessful bid in Q4, 2009 for significant mining and exploration assets in the Tanami Desert, Northern Territory, Australia. The external costs of \$290,000 associated with this bid form the bulk of the consulting fees for the year.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As a mining exploration company without significant revenues, the Company's operations are dependent on its ability to raise financing and its ability to realize assets and discharge liabilities.

The Company's cash position as at December 31, 2009 was \$132,000 (December 31 2008 - \$1,571,000) and its working capital was \$-317,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$1,823,000). In April 2010, the Company commenced a fundraising exercise as described further below.

The Company has a history of successive capital raisings (as is usual for an exploration company). In March 2005 the Company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange after raising \$2.8 million; in early 2006 successive private placements raised \$2.5 million and in late 2006 the Company listed on the New Zealand Stock Exchange after raising \$7.1 million; in late 2007 and early 2008 further placements raised \$5.0 million. A smaller placement of \$0.371m was undertaken in December 2009.

Given the uncertainty in the financial markets and uncertainty in the outlook for additional financing during 2008/09, the Company prudently reduced the numbers of staff and offices in 2008. Commensurate with the reduction of permanent staff, existing large field offices were relocated to smaller shared offices.

In 2009, in tandem with the approach of limiting overheads, the Company placed significant effort into developing some its numerous placer gold targets and a near surface hard rock gold 'pod' deposit (Ophir) - both with a view to establishing smaller scale mining that could provide a source of ongoing revenue that would contribute significantly to the Company's cash requirements.

Progress has been steady, with one placer mine in production and a 40 tonne gold recovery unit (**GRU**) leased out as at December 2009. Another placer mine is planned to commence in mid 2010. In addition, the Company has recently signed a Letter of Intent with a Venture Partner to provide funding of up to NZ\$1.5m (circa C\$1.1m) to develop 2 placer mines. These initiatives are expected to generate significant contributions towards the Company's cash requirements.

In April 2010, the Company initiated a fundraising exercise with a view to raising \$3m by private placement. At the time of writing this report, a total of \$1.7million of signed Unit Subscription

agreements to take up shares and warrants in the offer have been received. The CEO is currently completing the presentations to potential investors. Further subscriptions to the placement are expected in due course.

The Directors have prepared a rolling 12 month budget that allows the Company to continue as a Going Concern based on the committed funding referred to above; the cash budgeted to be generated from mining activities and contributions from joint venture partners. The Directors are confident that additional subscriptions to the placement will be secured in the next few weeks which would allow for a higher level of exploration spend.

The Company's existing share, option and warrant capital structure is set out at the end of this report under the heading of "Supplemental to the Financial Statements".

The Company's core activity is gold exploration in the New Zealand, as supported by necessary administrative expenditures. The Company has four main project areas in New Zealand, being;

- Hauraki Region;
- Mamaku- Muirs Region;
- Central Volcanic Region; and
- Otago Region.

The **Hauraki Region** is subject to two joint ventures with Newmont Mining Corporation, whereby Newmont may earn up to a 75% equity in return for incurring exploration expenditures. Only limited Company expenditure is expected in this region through 2010.

The **Mamaku-Muirs and Central Volcanic Regions** exploration expenditures, including staffing, permit rental, resistivity surveys and field work are currently budgeted for modest activity through 2010.

The **Otago Region** is a major focus of Company funded exploration endeavour and mining activities.

Related Party Transactions

Related party transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the fair value as agreed between management and the related parties.

- a) Simon Henderson (a director and former shareholder of GENZL) became an employee of GENZL on April 1, 2005. He received \$159,348 for the year (2008: \$180,375).
- b) Peter Liddle (a director and former shareholder of GENZL) became an employee of GENZL on May 15, 2006. He received \$130,375 for the year (2008: \$135,810).
- c) During the year no Directors fees were paid to non-executive directors. (2008: John Dow \$10,781, Stephen Burns \$6,094, Richard Billingsley \$5,625 and Paul Jones \$5,625).

- d) During the year, no payments were made to non-executive director Richard Billingsley for additional duties of a technical nature (2008: \$12,000).

Other Matters

Use of Financial Instruments

In the year ended December 31, 2009, Glass Earth did not enter into any specialized financial agreements to minimize its investment risk, currency risk or commodity risk. The principal financial instruments affecting the Company's financial condition and results of operations are currently its cash, amounts receivable and prepayments, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Contractual Obligations and Commitments

- a) GENZL has the following capital commitments:

	\$
2010	153,000
2011	-
	<u>153,000</u>

- b) GENZL has granted a 2% production royalty to Geoinformatics Exploration Ireland Ltd in respect of any production achieved from the Company's interests on targets identified and placed in the Target Bank, as a result of the Intervention Project over the Hauraki/Mamaku/CVR areas.

- c) Under the terms of non-cancelable operating leases, the Company is committed to rental payments as follows :

	\$
2010	8,652
2011	-
	<u>8,652</u>

- d) The Company has future work program obligations in order to maintain tenure of its mineral permits. These obligations include: - permit rentals, mapping, sampling, data compilation and modeling, geophysics and geochemical programs.

In addition there are requirements to drill an aggregate 9,500 meters of drilling across 11 permits in 2010. If all drilling requirements were met, and none were deferred, the cost would be between \$364,000 and \$1,829,000 depending on the chosen style of drilling.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Contingent Liabilities

Glass Earth has no off-balance sheet arrangements or contingent liabilities, not already discussed above.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of any contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues earned and expenses incurred during the period. These estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company's significant accounting policies are those that affect its consolidated financial statements, and are summarized in Note 4 of the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2009. Critical accounting policies and estimates in the year included capitalization of the costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of non-producing resource properties and the recognition of impairment of those assets, the allocation of proceeds on the purchase or sale of assets, the valuation of stock based compensation, warrants and tax accounts, and contingent liabilities.

Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Mineral Properties

The decision to capitalize exploration expenditures, and the timing of the recognition that capitalized exploration is unlikely to have future economic benefits, can materially affect the reported earnings of the Company. Glass Earth follows Canadian GAAP. In line with accepted industry practice for exploration companies, the Company has adopted the policy of deferring property specific acquisition, exploration and development costs. Deferred costs relating to properties that are relinquished, or where continued exploration is deemed inappropriate, are written off in the year such assessment is made. If Glass Earth adopted a policy of expensing all exploration costs, the Company's asset base, shareholders' equity, and loss from operations would be materially different. These deferred costs will be amortized on the unit-of-production basis over the estimated useful lives of the properties following the commencement of production. The cost of mineral properties includes any cash consideration paid, and the fair market value of shares issued on the acquisition of property interests, if any. The recorded amounts represent actual expenditures incurred and are not intended to reflect present or future values. The Company reviews capitalized costs on its property interests on a periodic, or at least annual, basis and will recognize an impairment in value based upon current exploration results and upon management's assessment of the future probability of profitable revenues from the property or from the sale of the property. Management's assessment of the property's estimated current fair market value may also be based upon a review of other property transactions that have occurred in the same geographic area as that of the property under review.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company is required to record a liability for the estimated future costs associated with legal obligations relating to the reclamation and closure of its exploration, development or mining properties. This amount is initially recorded at its discounted present value, with subsequent

annual recognition of an accretion amount on the discounted liability. An equivalent amount is recorded as an increase to mineral properties and deferred exploration costs and amortized over the useful life of the properties.

As the Company does not currently have any material legal obligations relating to the reclamation of its mineral properties, the adoption of this standard had no impact on the accounts of the Company.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Private Placement

Included in Accrued Liabilities at year end was \$286,000 of funds subscribed for shares which were issued on January 8 2010, prior to the 1:5 consolidation approved on February 24, 2010. 5,720,000 common shares were issued, in settlement of this liability, for 5 cents per Unit each Unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of 10 cents per share for a period of three years following the date of issue of the Units.

Share Consolidation

On March 18, 2010 the Company announced the completion of a consolidation of its share capital on a five (5) old for one (1) new share basis. Upon completion of the share consolidation, a total of 32,684,526 common shares were outstanding. The Company's share, warrant and stock options structure (including any warrant/option exercise prices) were adjusted from that date.

Fundraising

On April 29, 2010 the Company announced it was seeking to raise \$3 million through non-brokered private placements of Units ("The Units") of C\$0.20 per Unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.35 per share for a period of two years following the date of issue of the Units.

As at April 30, 2010 \$1.7million of signed Subscription Agreements to take up Units had been received.

Additional funding is expected to completed in May based on undertakings given; some conditional on aggregate levels of subscription being met.

Joint Ventures

On 12 February 2010, Newmont advised that it was withdrawing from earning into the Southern Venture Area.

OUTLOOK

By unlocking the value in the data available and enabling objective targeting and ranking through the conversion of data into information and from there into knowledge, Glass Earth is building a predictive framework for the discovery of new gold deposits. This approach ensures ongoing objectivity for individual prospects, discarding of potential failures, and an enhanced understanding of the multidimensional geology and mineral deposit process. The Company initially applied this process in the Hauraki / Central Volcanic Regions, where the Data Intervention project kick-started the generation of new gold targets and was augmented by the implementation of two major airborne geophysical surveys. Glass Earth commenced ground verification of its portfolio of targets through drilling.

Glass Earth completed its second Data Collation / Interrogation project in the Otago mesothermal gold region, with an integrated geological data base compilation and airborne geophysical survey program similar to the one completed in the Hauraki / Central Volcanic Regions.

Glass Earth's pipeline of prospects at different stages of development offers a well-balanced portfolio of quality exploration prospects.

Endorsement of this approach was obtained by Glass Earth entering into joint ventures with Newmont Mining Corporation on the Company's Waihi West exploration permit alongside the Martha mine and the Hauraki Region permit portfolio.

Glass Earth's medium term aim is to develop into a significant gold producer, but also sees earlier opportunities to create and capture value purely through successful exploration. The worldwide exploration industry has been severely diminished by acquisition and merger, which has dramatically reduced the commitment to greenfields exploration. Glass Earth intends to exploit a potential valuable gap by generating and managing the early stages of resource identification and development of world-class gold deposits. Delineation of such resources can generate significant premium and value-add at the exploration stage.

For additional information, please refer to the Company's website at www.glassearthlimited.com and for regulatory filings, including news releases, please refer to www.SEDAR.com.

RISKS, UNCERTAINTIES AND OTHER ISSUES

Glass Earth's business of exploring mineral resources involves a variety of operational, financial and regulatory risks that are typical in the natural resource industry. The Company attempts to mitigate these risks and minimize their effect on its financial performance, but there is no guarantee that the Company will be profitable in the future. Glass Earth's common shares should be considered speculative.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Development Projects

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into mines. Glass Earth's properties are in the exploration stage and at present do not contain a known body of commercial ore. The proposed exploration programs are an exploratory search for such a deposit. The long term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors that are beyond the control of the Company.

Glass Earth's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally associated with the exploration for gold and silver, any of which could result in damage to life, or property, or the environment. The Company's operations may be subject to disruptions caused by unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power failures, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides, the inability to obtain suitable or adequate equipment or machinery, labour disputes or adverse weather conditions. Although the Company maintains insurance to cover normal business risks, the availability of insurance for many of the hazards and risks is extremely limited or uneconomical at this time. Through high standards and continuous improvement, the Company works to reduce these risks.

In the event the Company is fortunate enough to discover gold and/or silver deposits, the economics of commercial production depend on many factors, including the cost of operations, the grade of the gold and/or silver and any associated minerals, proximity to infrastructure, metal prices, financing costs and Government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The effects of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any combination of these factors could adversely affect the economics of commencement or continuation of commercial production.

The profitability of the Company's operations will be dependent, inter alia, on the market prices of gold and silver, which are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including international economic and political conditions, levels of supply and demand, and international currency exchange rates.

Success in establishing reserves is a result of a number of factors, including the quality of management, the Company's level of geological and technical expertise, the quality of land available for exploration, the availability of suitable contractors, and other factors. If mineralization is discovered, it may take several years in the initial phases of exploration until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to determine the optimal metallurgical process and to construct mining and processing facilities. Because of these uncertainties, no assurance can be given that exploration programs will result in the establishment or expansion of resources or reserves.

Financing risk, until such time as the Company is cash flow positive

In the absence of cash flow from operations, Glass Earth relies on the capital markets to fund operations. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that additional funding will be available, or available under terms favourable to the Company. Failure to obtain such additional finance could result in delay or the indefinite postponement of further exploration and the development of the Company's properties.

Licenses and Permits, Laws and Regulations

Glass Earth's exploration activities require permits from various government authorities, and are subject to extensive federal, provincial and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health and safety, mine safety and other matters. Such laws and regulations are subject to change, can become more stringent and compliance can therefore become more costly. Glass Earth draws on the expertise and commitment of its management team, their advisors, its employees and contractors to ensure compliance with current laws and fosters a climate of open communication and co-operation with regulatory bodies.

The Company believes that it holds, or has applied for, all necessary licenses and permits under applicable laws and regulations and believes it is presently complying in all material respects with the terms of such licenses and permits. There is no assurance that future changes in such regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Government approvals and permits are required in connection with the exploration activities proposed for the properties. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company's planned exploration, development and production activities may be delayed, curtailed, or cancelled entirely.

Environmental

Exploration, development and mining operations are subject to various environmental laws and regulations including, for example, those relating to waste treatment, emissions and disposal, and companies must generally comply with permits or standards governing, among other things, tailing dams and waste disposal areas, water consumption, air emissions and water discharges. Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause significant expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the Company's activities, the extent of which cannot be predicted and which may well be beyond the capacity of the Company to fund. Glass Earth's right to exploit any minerals it discovers is subject to various reporting requirements and to acquiring certain Government approvals and there is no assurance that such approvals, including environmental approvals, will be granted without inordinate delays or at all.

Claim Titles and Aboriginal Rights

Aboriginal rights in New Zealand reside in the indigenous population known as Maori. Maori, individually or collectively may advance claims on Crown properties, or other types of tenure, with respect to which mining rights have been conferred. Glass Earth is not aware of any such land claims having been asserted or any legal actions relating to Maori issues having been instituted with respect to any of the Company's properties. The legal basis of a land claim is a matter of considerable legal complexity and the impact of a land claim settlement and self-government agreements cannot be predicted with certainty. In addition, no assurance can be given that a broad recognition of Maori rights by way of a negotiated settlement or judicial pronouncement would not have an adverse effect on the Company's activities. Such impact could be marked and in certain circumstances, could delay or even prevent the Company's exploration or mining activities. The Company is aware of the mutual benefits afforded by a co-operative relationship with the Maori, in conducting exploration activity and is supportive of measures established to achieve such cooperation.

Dependence on Key Personnel

The Company's performance is dependent upon the performance and continued services of its current key management. While it has entered into contracts and adopted a stock option plan with the aim of securing the services of the existing management and staff, the retention of their services cannot be guaranteed. Accordingly, the loss of any key management of the Company may have an adverse effect on the future of the Company's business. The Company competes with numerous other companies and individuals in the search for, and acquisition of mineral claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors.

Joint Ventures

The Company holds, and expects to hold in the future, interests in joint ventures. Joint ventures may involve special risks associated with the possibility that the joint venture partners may:

- have economic or business interests or targets that are inconsistent with those of the Company;
- be unwilling or unable to fulfill their obligations under the joint venture or other agreements;
- take action contrary to the Company's policies or objectives; or
- experience financial or other difficulties.

Any of the foregoing may have a material adverse effect on the results of operations or financial condition of the Company.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the Company's directors, officers and significant shareholders are or may become shareholders, directors and/or officers of other natural resource companies, and, to the extent that

such other companies may participate in ventures with the Company, these individuals may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or of its terms. In appropriate cases the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which one or more directors or officers may have a conflict. From time to time, the Company, together with other companies, may be involved in a joint venture opportunity where several companies participate in the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties, thereby permitting the Company to be involved in a greater number of larger projects with an associated reduction of financial exposure in any given project. The Company may also assign all or a portion of its interest in a particular project to any of these companies due to the financial position of the other company or companies. In accordance with the laws of the province of British Columbia, the directors are required to act honestly and in good faith with a view to furthering the best interest of Glass Earth. In determining whether or not the Company will participate in a particular program or transaction and the terms of such participation, the directors will primarily consider the potential benefits to the Company, the degree of risk to which the Company may be exposed and its financial position at that time. Other than as indicated, the Company has no procedures or mechanisms to deal with conflicts of interest.

RECENT CANADIAN ACCOUNTING DEVELOPMENTS

Recently issued Canadian accounting pronouncements from the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") are not expected to have any significant effect on the Company's financial statements or policies.

Recent accounting procedures and change in accounting standards and accounting policies adopted during 2009

New accounting policies adopted

Goodwill and other tangible assets

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the amendments to the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3064, Goodwill and other intangible assets and section 3450, Research and development costs. The new sections establish standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets. The adoption of this new standard has no impact on the reported results of the Company.

Financial Instruments

In May 2009, the CICA amended Section 3862, "Financial Instruments Disclosure" to include additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurement for financial instruments and liquidity risk disclosures. These amendments require a three level hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. Fair values of assets and liabilities included in level 1 are determined by

reference to quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities in level 2 include valuations using inputs other than quoted prices for which all significant outputs are observable, either directly or indirectly. Level 3 valuations are based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement. These amendments are effective for the Company on December 31, 2009. The adoption of this new standard has no impact on the reported results of the Company.

Credit risk and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities

In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") issued EIC-17, "Credit risk and fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities" which clarifies that an entity's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty should be taken into account in determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including derivative instruments. This guidance was effective for fiscal years ending on or after January 12, 2009. The adoption of this new standard has no impact on the reported results of the Company.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

On February 13, 2008 the Canadian Accounting Standards Boards confirmed that the transition to IFRS from Canadian GAAP will occur on January 1, 2011 for public entities. The Company's exploration activities are carried out solely in New Zealand where its main operating subsidiary is incorporated. Under New Zealand law the Company must lodge its group consolidated financial statements that comply with New Zealand GAAP, with the New Zealand Companies Office.

Due to the adoption of NZ IFRS by the New Zealand Accounting bodies, the Company was obliged to prepare an additional set of financial statements for the years ended December 31 2008 and 2007 that complied with IFRS. These financial statements can be viewed at www.companies.govt.nz.

There were no significant differences given the nature of the Company's operations. Accordingly, the Company considers that it is well placed to transition to IFRS when required to do so in Canada.

Business Combinations, Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests

The CICA issued three new accounting standards in January 2009: section 1582, Business Combinations, section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements and section 1602, Non-Controlling interests. These new standards will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of the new standards.

Section 1582 replaces section 1581 and establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial

Reporting Standards IFRS 3 – Business Combinations. The section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Section 1601 and 1602 together replace section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Section 1601 establishes standards for the presentation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Outstanding Share and Option Data

Glass Earth's shares trade on the TSX Venture Exchange and the New Zealand Alternative Exchange ("NZAX") under the symbol "GEL". The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. Subsequent to the 1:5 share consolidation on 18 March, 2010, as at April 30, 2010, the following items were issued and outstanding:

- 32,684,526 common shares;
- 2,461,000 common share purchase options with an average exercise price of \$0.815 per share and expiry dates of between February 28, 2011 and September 23, 2013; and
- 1,484,000 unlisted common share purchase warrants with an exercise price of \$0.50 per share and an expiry date of December 29, 2012.

There are no shares subject to TSX Venture escrow provisions.