

Form 51-102F1
Management Discussion and Analysis
For
Freegold Ventures Limited

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

The following discussion and analysis is management's assessment of the results and financial condition of Freegold Ventures Limited (the "Company" or "Freegold") for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 and related notes contained in the report. The date of this management's discussion and analysis is May 14, 2010. Additional information on the Company, including its annual information form, is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Business of Freegold

Freegold is an exploration stage Company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties of merit with the aim of developing them to a stage where they can be exploited at a profit or to arrange joint ventures whereby other companies provide funding for development and exploitation.

Forward looking statements

Certain information included in this discussion may constitute forward-looking information within the meaning of Canadian securities laws including, without limitation, statements and information regarding the Company's exploration operations and financing needs. Such forward-looking information reflects the current expectations or beliefs of the Company. Forward-looking information is subject to a number of risks, assumptions and uncertainties that may cause the actual results of the Company to differ materially from those discussed herein, including the possibility that future exploration results will not be consistent with the Company's expectations, the uncertainties involved in interpreting exploration results, other inherent risks in the mineral exploration and development industry and the possibility that the Company may not be able to obtain the necessary financing to carry out its business plan. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking information because it is possible that expectations, predictions, forecasts, projections and other form of forward-looking information will not be achieved by the Company. A change in any one of these factors could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking information. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements and information are reasonable, the Company can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements and information are based on current expectations, estimates and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by the Company and described in the forward-looking statements or information. The forward-looking statements and information are based on a number of assumptions which may prove to be incorrect. In addition to other assumptions identified herein, the Company has made assumptions regarding, among other things, the ability to conduct exploration activities in a timely manner, the availability and costs of financing, the degree of risk that credit approvals may be delayed or withheld, and other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this document or in the Company's other filings with Canadian securities authorities. Such forward-looking information speaks only as of the date on which it is made and, unless required by applicable securities laws, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any forward-looking information, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

Corporate update

On 5 April 2010, the Company and Western Standard ("the Companies") announced that further to the February 17, 2010 news release, the Companies are deferring the amalgamation of the Companies and Management of both Companies will concentrate on building value for their shareholders by focusing on the exploration and development work programs on their respective and joint projects for the upcoming field season. Both Companies will continue amalgamation discussions in order to consolidate their projects.

The Company also announced that Alvin Jackson, Chairman and C.E.O. of Western Standard, has joined the Board of Directors of Freegold.

Review of Exploration Projects

Golden Summit Project, Alaska

Since 1992, Freegold has explored the Golden Summit Project – located 20 miles north of Fairbanks, Alaska, less than 5 miles from one of Alaska’s largest gold mines (Kinross’ 350,000 oz/year Fort Knox Mine). Freegold’s 7-mile wide Golden Summit property is located at the center of the historic Fairbanks mining district, with approximately 7.25 million ounces of gold having been recovered from underground mines on the property and from the placer operations in the streams that drain the project area. This property contains over 80 known gold occurrences, and has hosted the district’s largest and highest-grade historic underground gold producers, with over 500,000 ounces of gold being produced from 1902 to 1942 at average grades in excess of 1 oz/ton.

Detailed exploration conducted to date covers only a small portion (1.2 miles) of the 7 mile wide property. The balance of the property contains numerous old mines, veins and shears that have not been systematically explored, including areas with a greater density of identified gold-bearing veins and shear zones than exists in the Cleary Hill area. An airborne geophysical survey over the entire property in 2007 also suggests that there are numerous other areas on the property that are prospective for hosting gold mineralization. Significant bulk tonnage potential may exist in these areas in addition to the virtually unexplored depth potential of Golden Summit.

On December 31, 2009, the Company optioned to Western Standard the right to earn a 50% interest in the Golden Summit Property. As consideration, Western Standard paid Cdn \$300,000 and must incur US\$5,750,000 in exploration and development expenditures over a 4 year period.

A US \$750,000 exploration program will be undertaken by Western Standard on the project. Exploration is expected to focus on the Tolovana area, and will include ground geophysics and diamond drilling.

Vinasale Gold Project, Alaska

In 2007, Freegold signed an Exploration with Option to Lease agreement with Doyon Limited an Alaskan regional native corporation on the Vinasale gold project. Vinasale is located 16 air miles south of McGrath, Alaska in a north trending belt of igneous intrusion-related deposits that includes the 39.3 million oz Donlin Creek deposit and the high grade Nixon Fork copper-gold deposit.

Gold mineralization was first discovered at Vinasale by Central Alaskan Gold Company (CAG) in 1989. Exploration from 1990 to 1993 by CAG and their joint venture partner, Placer Dome, consisted of soil sampling, geophysics, diamond drilling (5,285 metres in 39 holes) and metallurgy. While the gold mineralization was found to be refractory, metallurgical testwork indicates that greater than 95% of the gold reports to the sulphide concentrate, thereby considerably reducing the volume of material required to be oxidized before extraction by cyanide. The Project was subsequently optioned by ASA-Montague and additional soil sampling, diamond drilling (5,262 metres in 26 holes) and metallurgy were completed in 1994. Drilling intersected significant gold values beneath multi-element soil anomalies in the Northeast, Central and South zones. A resource of 925,000 ounces of gold (14.5 million tonnes grading 1.95 grams/tonne) was estimated for the Central Zone by Derry Michener, Booth and Wahl (1994) as part of a Prefeasibility study. (Note that the resource figures are historical in nature and are provide for information purposes only; they are not compliant with National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and as such should not be relied upon). Previous wide-spaced drilling northeast and southeast of the Central Zone indicates these areas may have potential for resource expansion while previous limited reconnaissance work has indicated that additional gold mineralization exists on the property outside the area known to contain resources.

Freegold's exploration program in 2007 was focused on evaluating the large land package surrounding the deposit, where limited systematic work has been conducted in the past. Freegold's efforts in 2007 included a stream, soil and rock sampling program. This program was followed up with a 1,788 line kilometre high resolution EM and Magnetic airborne geophysical survey. The focus of exploration in 2008 was directed towards mapping, sampling and geophysics aimed at expanding the known extent of the gold mineralization within the Central Zone. The program consisted of an induced polarization (IP) survey on areas north and north-east of the Central Zone. The preliminary results of geophysics indicated that the anomaly associated with the Central Zone, although weaker, continues to the north and the north-east, where there is thought to be potential to expand the known resources.

On December 31, 2009, the Company optioned to Western Standard the right to earn a 50% interest in the Vinasale Property. As consideration, Western Standard paid Cdn \$350,000 and must incur US\$6,500,000 in exploration and development expenditures over a 3 year period.

In 2010 a US \$1.5 million dollar program will be undertaken by Western Standard on Vinasale. The program will include additional ground geophysics and diamond drilling in an effort to expand the known resources.

Almaden Gold Project, Idaho

In an effort to reduce its indebtedness, the Company entered into a transaction with Western Standard for the sale of the Almaden Gold Project. On September 30, 2009, the Company sold the Almaden Gold Project to Western Standard in exchange for the assumption by Western Standard of the Company's US\$2.9 million indebtedness to its senior bridge lender and 5 million shares of Western Standard, of which the Company transferred 1 million shares to Tiomin Resources Inc. ("Tiomin") to reduce the Company's indebtedness to Tiomin. The 4 million Western Standard shares retained by Freegold have a book value of \$736,000 and a fair market value of \$1,080,000 at March 31, 2010.

Rob Project, Alaska

Since acquiring the project, Freegold has conducted limited work on this 106-claim property, however work has confirmed the presence of high-grade gold mineralization from various large soil anomaly locations originally identified by the WGM/Sumitomo exploration team in the early 1990's. This team was also responsible for the discovery of the nearby Pogo deposit, a 5.6 million oz gold deposit that is hosted in the same intrusive and metamorphic rocks, and on the flank of the same 18 mile long gneiss dome that hosts the Rob gold mineralization. In 2009 the Pogo mine produced 389,808 ounces of gold at a cash cost of \$423 per ounce.

A total of 29 holes (6,658 feet) have been drilled on the project by Freegold focussing on the Grey Lead and O'Reely vein prospects. Drilling at the O'Reely vein did not intersect the multi-ounce values sampled at surface, 7 holes within the Grey Lead vein consistently intersected thick intervals of high-grade gold mineralization that exhibit geological and geochemical characteristics similar to those seen at the Pogo gold mine. True width drill intercepts included a 13.5 foot interval averaging 20.1 g/t and a 13 foot interval averaging 29.0 g/t and included other significant intervals included 7.9 feet averaging 62 g/t gold, and 7.4 feet averaging 35 g/t. Prospecting and IP geophysical surveys discovered two additional veins running parallel to Grey Lead. These veins returned grab samples up to 18 g/t and 75 g/t, and have been traced over 850 feet at surface. Further work was also conducted on the eastern side of the property at the undrilled Michigan prospect, where prospecting and sampling has now traced a large intrusive hosted stock-work vein system over an approximate 3,500 foot by 2,500 foot area (with surface grab samples as high as 699, 175 and 121 g/t gold).

In March 2010, the Company staked an additional 141 State of Alaska mining claims covering 15,360 acres adjacent to its Rob gold project in the Goodpaster Mining District, Alaska. These new claims bring the total Rob project land holdings to 19,600 acres in one of the most prospective mining districts in Alaska. The newly acquired lands sit between the Tibbs Creek and Serpentine faults which define the western and eastern limits, respectively, of the northeast trending regional scale Black Mountain tectonic zone. Virtually

all of the known lode gold occurrences in the eastern Goodpaster Mining district are located within the Black Mountain tectonic zone. Host rocks in the new claims include Paleozoic paragneiss and orthogneiss intruded by mid-Cretaceous intermediate plutonic rocks, the same units which host high-grade mineralization at the Grey Lead, Blue Lead, Michigan and Trench prospects at Rob.

Public-sector geochemical data from the newly acquired claims indicates widespread anomalous gold, arsenic, bismuth and tungsten in rocks, stream sediments and pan concentrate samples. The elevated bismuth and tungsten values are indicative of proximal intrusive-related gold mineralization similar to that at the Grey lead prospect at Rob.

A revised 43-101 report was completed in March 2010 on the Rob Project and has recommended exploration of US \$1million on the Rob project and should include reconnaissance sampling on both the original and the newly acquired claim blocks. In addition diamond drilling has been recommended for the Michigan, Blue Lead and Trench prospects to follow up on the high grade gold found in previous programs.

The technical disclosure contained has been reviewed by Michael Gross, M.Sc, - Vice President Exploration of the Company who is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

Selected annual information

Unless otherwise noted, all currency amounts are stated in Canadian dollars.

The following table summarizes selected financial data for Freegold for each of the three most recently completed financial years. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated audited financial statements, prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”), and related notes.

	Years Ended December 31, (audited)		
	2009	2008	2007
Total revenues	\$213	\$35,292	\$259,063
General and administrative expenses - cash	890,885	1,208,428	1,358,287
General and administrative expenses – stock compensation	697,378	1,641,023	1,388,088
Mineral property costs	1,211,741	9,934,434	8,169,365
Loss before extraordinary items			
➤ In total	(1,588,263)	(2,849,451)	(2,746,375)
➤ Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.05)
Comprehensive loss before income taxes			
➤ In total	(5,153,992)	(5,165,861)	(4,384,463)
➤ Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.08)	(0.08)	(0.08)
Totals assets	25,567,332	\$31,645,153	\$23,722,900
Total long term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

Selected quarterly financial information

The following selected financial information is derived from the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements of the Company prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

	For the Quarters Ended (unaudited)							
	Mar. 31 2010	Dec. 31 2009	Sept. 30 2009	June 30 2009	Mar. 31 2009	Dec. 31 2008	Sept. 30 2008	June 30 2008
Total revenues	\$Nil	\$213	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$112	\$2,670	\$19,486
Net comprehensive loss – before tax	641,874	534,088	2,406,339	127,146	2,086,419	1,673,797	1,352,727	849,291
Net comprehensive loss per share	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.002	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Total assets	25,199,402	25,567,332	25,672,602	31,412,885	31,923,410	31,645,153	29,537,893	24,787,497

Results of operations

The three month period ended March 31, 2010 resulted in a net comprehensive loss of \$641,874 which compares with a loss of \$2,086,419 for the same period in 2009. General and administrative expenses for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 were \$527,506, a decrease of \$75,840 over the same period in 2009. The loss is mainly attributable to \$299,238 (2009: \$276,039) in non-cash stock-based compensation expenses that were charged upon the granting of long-term incentive stock options.

Professional fees of \$55,733 (2009: \$95,383) were recorded as additional legal expenses were incurred during the prior year to assist in the preparation of various equipment and bridge loan documents. Interest costs and loan arrangement fees of \$24,437 (2009: \$1,073,680) were reduced as a large portion of debt was reduced compared to the previous year.

Amortization for office equipment of \$2,427 for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 (2009: \$3,098) was recorded. Mining equipment amortization of \$67,507 (2009: \$130,082) was attributed to the mining equipment that was obtained for the Golden Summit project in Alaska.

A foreign exchange gain of \$97,576 (2009: loss \$279,311) was recorded on loans and trade payables that are payable in US funds. This resulted as the US dollar became weaker relative to the Canadian dollar.

Shareholder relations and promotional activities undertaken by the Company, which included attendance at various trade shows, advertising, news releases, distribution fees and marketing materials, cost \$20,985 for the three month period ended March 31, 2010, a decrease of \$5,826 over the same period in 2009.

Travel costs of \$23,807 (2009: \$3,322) increased as more trips were taken to facilitate the proposed merger with Western Standard.

Wages, salaries and benefits of \$31,414 (2009: \$71,470) decreased as the payroll was reduced to only include the President.

All other general and administrative costs were relatively similar to those incurred in the previous three month period.

An unrealized loss on available-for-sale investments of \$120,000 increased the current three month period loss as the March 31, 2010 value of 4,000,000 Western Standard shares decreased from their fair value of \$1,200,000 to \$1,080,000.

During the three month period ended March 31, 2010, the Company incurred mineral property deferred exploration costs of \$52,147. Of the deferred exploration costs, \$16,345 was incurred to update the mineral property report on the Golden Summit project in Alaska, \$27,595 was incurred to update the mineral property report on the Vinasale Alaska project and \$7,665 was incurred to update the mineral property report on the Rob Alaska project.

Mineral property acquisition costs of \$40,739 were also incurred as the Company staked a further 141 State of Alaska mining claims covering 15,360 acres adjacent to the Rob property. These new claims bring the total Rob property land holding to 19,600 acres.

Liquidity and capital resources

At March 31, 2010, the Company's working capital, defined as current assets less current liabilities, was a deficit of \$2,064,234 compared to a deficit of \$3,014,740 at December 31, 2009. A convertible loan secured by certain equipment and real property of the Company comprises \$1,545,790 of this deficit. This convertible loan is repayable on May 29, 2010. The Company also has as of March 31, 2010 a loan outstanding to Tiomin in the amount of \$854,974 which is repayable on October 2, 2011. Such loan is secured by a floating charge on the assets of the Company and a pledge of the shares of its U.S. subsidiaries. The Company also has trade payables of \$1,458,941 of which \$298,264 are long term. An additional \$535,994 is due to related parties as at March 31, 2010.

The Company has 101,153,306 issued and outstanding shares at May 14, 2010.

The Company remains in a difficult financial condition, and over the past year the Company has only been able to meet critical payments to keep its portfolio of exploration properties in good standing, and to meet other minimum sustaining requirements. Effective December 31, 2009 the Company granted options to Western Standard to earn a 50% interest in each of the Golden Summit and Vinasale properties. Under the agreements Freegold received an aggregate of \$650,000 in cash payments and Western Standard committed to funding exploration expenditures on the two properties. Western Standard must also make additional expenditures to earn its interest in the properties. See "Review of Exploration Projects".

Contractual commitments

The Company is committed under mineral property option agreements to pay cash and issue common shares of the Company and has outstanding and future commitments under loan agreements. See note 12 of the consolidated financial statements.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical accounting estimates

A detailed summary of all the Company's significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended March 31, 2010.

Significant estimates used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements include, amongst other things, amortization, determination of net recoverable value of assets, determination of fair value on, taxes, contingencies and stock-based compensation.

Change in accounting policies

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Effective 1 January 2009, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3064 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". The new requirements of Section 3064 are for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. Section 3064 replaces Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". The new standard establishes revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The new standard also provides guidance for the treatment of preproduction and start-up costs and requires that these costs be expensed as incurred.

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

On 20 January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") of the AcSB issued EIC Abstract 173, "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities", which establishes 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 financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC 173 should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior years to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after 20 January 2009.

Mining Exploration Costs

On 27 March 2009, the EIC of the AcSB issued EIC Abstract 174, "Mining Exploration Costs", which provides guidance on capitalization of exploration costs related to mining properties. It also provides guidance for development and exploration stage entities that cannot estimate future cash flows from its properties in assessing whether impairment in such properties is required. EIC 174 is to be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior periods in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after 27 March 2009.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Business Combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1582, "Business Combinations", which replaces Section 1581, "Business Combinations", and provides the equivalent to IFRS 3, "Business Combinations" (January 2008). The new Section expands the definition of a business subject to an acquisition and establishes significant new guidance on the measurement of consideration given, and the recognition and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination.

The new Section requires that all business acquisitions be measured at the full fair value of the acquired entity at the acquisition date even if the business combination is achieved in stages, or if less than 100 percent of the equity interest in the acquiree is owned at the acquisition date. The measurement of equity consideration given in a business combination will no longer be based on the average of the fair value of

the shares a few days before and after the day the terms and conditions have been agreed to and the acquisition announced, but rather at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in fair value of contingent consideration classified as a liability will be recognized in earnings and not as an adjustment to the purchase price.

Restructuring and other direct costs of a business combination are no longer considered part of the acquisition accounting. Instead, such costs will be expensed as incurred, unless they constitute the costs associated with issuing debt or equity securities.

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 1 January 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted. This new Section will only have an impact on the consolidated financial statements for future acquisitions that will be made in periods subsequent to the date of adoption.

Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602, "Non-Controlling Interests", which together replace Section 1600, "Consolidated Financial Statements". These two Sections are the equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Accounting Standard 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" (January 2008). Section 1602 applies to the accounting for non-controlling interests and transactions with non-controlling interest holders in consolidated financial statements. The new Sections require that, for each business combination, the acquirer measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The new Sections also require non-controlling interest to be presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Under Section 1602, non-controlling interest in income is not deducted in arriving at consolidated net income or other comprehensive income. Rather, net income and each component of other comprehensive income are allocated to the controlling and non-controlling interests based on relative ownership interests. These Sections apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011, and should be adopted concurrently with Section 1582. The Company is currently assessing the future impact of these new Sections on its consolidated financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In January 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board adopted a strategic plan, which includes the decision to move financial reporting for Canadian publicly accountable enterprises to a single set of globally accepted standards, IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The effective implementation date of the conversion from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") to IFRS is 1 January 2011, with an effective transition date of 1 January 2010 for financial statements prepared on a comparative basis. The Company is engaged in an assessment and conversion process and expects to be ready for the conversion to IFRS in advance of 1 January 2011.

The Company's approach to the conversion to IFRS includes three phases.

Phase one, an initial general diagnostic of its accounting policies and Canadian GAAP relevant to its financial reporting requirements to determine the key differences and options with respect to acceptable accounting standards under IFRS. This phase was completed in late 2009.

Phase two, an in-depth analysis of the IFRS impact in those areas identified under phase one. This phase commenced in 2010. A summary of this analysis is provided in Table 1 below.

Phase three, the implementation of the conversion process, including the completion of the opening balance sheet as at 1 January 2010 together with related discussion and notes, will be carried out in the second half of 2010.

At this point, the Company's IT accounting and financial reporting systems are not expected to be significantly impacted. Further, the Company has in place internal and disclosure control procedures to ensure continued effectiveness during this transition period.

The above comments, including the summary in Table 1, should not be considered as a complete and final list of the changes that will result from the transition to IFRS as the Company intends to maintain a current and proactive approach based on changes in circumstances and no final determinations have been made. In addition, the accounting bodies responsible for issuing Canadian and IFRS accounting standards have significant ongoing projects that could impact the Company's financial statements as at 1 January 2011 and in subsequent years, including projects regarding financial instruments and joint venture accounting. In addition, there is an extractive industries project currently underway that will lead to more definitive guidance on the accounting for exploration and evaluation expenditures, although this is still in the discussion paper stage and may not be completed for some time. The Company is continuing to monitor the development of these projects and will assess their impact in the course of its transition process to IFRS.

Table 1. Summary of financial statements impact on transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS.

Key Area	Canadian GAAP (as currently applied)	IFRS	Analysis and preliminary conclusions
Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E")	PP&E is recorded at historical cost. Depreciation is based on their useful lives after due estimation of their residual values.	PP&E can be recorded using the cost (on transition to IFRS, the then fair value can be deemed to be the cost) or revaluation models. Depreciation must be based on the useful lives of each significant component within PP&E.	PP&E will likely continue to be recorded at their historical costs due to the complexity and resources required to determine fair values on an annual basis. Based on an analysis of PP&E and its significant components, the Company has determined that no change to their useful lives is warranted and, therefore, depreciation expense will continue to be calculated using the same rates under IFRS.
Mineral properties	Exploration, evaluation and development costs are capitalized when incurred. They are amortized on the basis of production or written off when the prospect is no longer deemed prospective or is abandoned.	IFRS has limited guidance with respect to these costs and currently allows exploration and evaluation costs to be either capitalized or expensed.	The existing accounting policy is likely to be maintained.
Asset retirement obligations ("ARO")	Canadian GAAP limits the definition of ARO to legal obligations. ARO is calculated using a current credit-adjusted, risk-free rate for upward adjustments, and the original credit-adjusted, risk-free rate for	IFRS defines ARO as legal or constructive obligations. ARO is calculated using a current pre-tax discount rate (which reflects current market assessment of the time	The broadening of this definition is unlikely to cause a significant change in the Company's current estimates. The Company is in the final stages of quantifying the impact of this change on the ARO provision.

	<p>downward revisions. The original liability is not adjusted for changes in current discount rates.</p>	<p>value of money and the risk specific to the liability) and is revised every reporting period to reflect changes in assumptions or discount rates.</p> <p>IFRS requires that, on transition, the net book value of the asset related to ARO be adjusted on the basis of the ARO balance existing at inception.</p>	<p>The Company expects to rely on the IFRS 1 exemption which allows a company to use current estimates of future reclamation costs and current amortization rates to determine the net book value on transition to IFRS.</p>
--	--	--	--

<p>Impairment of long lived assets</p>	<p>Impairment tests of its long-term assets are considered annually based on indications of impairment.</p> <p>Impairment tests are generally done on the basis of undiscounted future cash flows.</p> <p>Write-downs to net realizable values under an impairment test are permanent changes in the carrying value of assets.</p>	<p>Impairment tests of “cash generating units” are considered annually in the presence of indications of impairment.</p> <p>Impairment tests are generally carried out using the discounted future cash flows.</p> <p>Write downs to net realizable values under an impairment test can be reversed if the conditions of impairment cease to exist.</p>	<p>Assets will continue to be grouped under the Company’s various mining operations.</p> <p>Impairment tests using discounted values could generate a greater likelihood of write downs in the future.</p> <p>Potential significant volatility in earnings could arise as a result of the difference in the treatment of write-downs.</p>
--	--	---	---

<p>Stock-based compensation</p>	<p>Stock-based compensation is determined using fair value models (e.g. Black-Scholes) for equity-settled awards and the intrinsic model for cash-settled awards.</p> <p>The Company recognizes stock-based compensation on straight line method and updates the value of the options for forfeitures as they occur.</p>	<p>Stock-based compensation is determined using fair value models for all awards. However, upon settlement, cash-settled awards are adjusted to the value actually realized (intrinsic model).</p> <p>Under IFRS, stock-based compensation is amortized under the graded method only. In addition, the Company is required to update its value of options for each reporting period for expected forfeitures.</p>	<p>The utilization of fair value models for cash-settled awards will change the estimate of the related liability while the awards remain outstanding and create greater volatility in earnings until the awards are settled.</p> <p>The Company expects to record an IFRS income statement and balance sheet adjustment at 1 January 2010.</p>
---------------------------------	--	---	---

Income taxes	<p>There is no exemption from recognizing a deferred income tax for the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination. The carrying amount of the asset or liability acquired is adjusted for the amount of the deferred income tax recognized.</p> <p>All deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is “more likely than not” that the deferred income tax assets will be realized.</p>	<p>A deferred income tax is not recognized if it arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination, and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.</p> <p>A deferred tax asset is recognized if it is “probable” that it will be realized.</p>	<p>The Company does not expect the difference in recognition of deferred income tax to have any significant change in the future.</p> <p>“Probable” in this context is not defined and does not necessarily mean “more likely than not”. The Company is in the final stages of quantifying the impact of this difference.</p>
--------------	---	---	---

The above assessment and conclusions are based on the analysis completed by the Company as of the date of this report and may be subject to change between now and 1 January 2011

Outstanding share data

The Company is authorized to issue unlimited common shares without par value. As at March 31, 2010, there were 101,153,306 outstanding common shares compared to 86,623,866 outstanding shares at December 31, 2009. The increase reflects the issuance of 14,529,440 shares issued to settle \$1,598,238 in debt.

As at March 31, 2010, there were 4,462,500 warrants outstanding.

	Number	Price per Share	Expiry Date
	500,000	\$0.17	26 February 2011
	500,000	\$0.14	11 July 2011
	3,462,500	\$0.20	30 June 2012
Total	4,462,500		

Directors, officers, employees and contractors are granted options to purchase common shares under the Company Stock Option Plan. This plan and its terms and outstanding balance are disclosed in Note 10d of the March 31, 2010 consolidated financial statements.

Number Outstanding 31 December 2009	Granted	Exercised	Cancelled	Expired	Number Outstanding 31 March 2010	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date
290,000	-	-	-	-	290,000	\$0.35	13 March 2011
30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	\$0.50	17 July 2011
400,000	-	-	-	(400,000)	-	\$0.75	25 January 2010
40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	\$1.20	4 June 2010
25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000	\$1.50	13 July 2012
100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	\$2.10	1 November 2012
1,120,000	-	-	-	-	1,120,000	\$1.42	21 February 2013
150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	\$1.42	10 April 2010
250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000	\$0.14	14 September 2014
225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000	\$0.10	4 December 2014
-	4,475,000	-	-	-	4,475,000	\$0.08	26 February 2015
2,630,000	4,475,000	-	-	(400,000)	6,705,000		

Related party transactions

The related party transactions during the three month period ended March 31, 2010, which occurred in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount (the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties), were as follows:

- Each outside director is entitled to receive \$500 per month, \$500 per directors meeting and \$500 per committee meeting. The Chairman is entitled to receive an additional \$833 per month. During the three month period, the Company paid/accrued \$6,000 (2009: \$11,000) to directors. As at March 31, 2010, amounts due to related parties consists of \$61,653 (2009: \$36,986) owing to directors and officers.
- During the three month period, the Company paid/accrued \$30,000 (2009: \$21,250) to the President and Chief Executive Officer. As at March 31, 2010, \$132,929 (2009: \$28,332) is included in due to related parties.
- During the three month period, the Company paid/accrued \$4,500 (2009: \$30,000) for consulting fees to the Vice-President of Exploration. As at March 31, 2010, \$79,197 (2009: \$40,000) is included in due to related parties.
- During the three month period, the Company paid/accrued \$18,750 (2009: \$18,750) for professional fees to a company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer. As at March 31, 2010, \$77,562 (2009: \$37,813) is included in due to related parties.
- During the three month period, legal fees of \$23,163 (2009: \$Nil) were paid/accrued to a law firm of which a Company director is a partner. As at March 31, 2010, \$91,367 (2009: \$40,160) is included in due to related parties.
- During the three month period, shareholder relations fees of \$13,500 (2009: \$15,000) were paid/accrued to a director. As at March 31, 2010, \$52,925 (2009: \$20,000) is included in due to related parties.
- During a prior year, the Company secured a US \$2 million short term loan from a company with a former director in common with the Company. During the prior year, \$1,504,330 of this loan was converted into 16,714,773 shares of the Company. On October 1, 2009, a director in common was elected and as at 31 March 2010, \$854,974 is outstanding on this loan.

Disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting

The Company has established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information disclosed in this MD&A and the related consolidated financial statements was properly recorded, processed, summarized and reported to the Company's Board and Audit Committee. The Company's CEO and CFO have evaluated and are satisfied with the effectiveness of these disclosure controls and procedures for the three month period ending March 31, 2010.

The CEO and CFO acknowledge responsibility for the design of internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), and confirm that there were no changes in these controls that occurred during the most recent period ended March 31, 2010 which materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company's ICFR.

Risks and uncertainties

The Company believes that the following items represent significant areas for consideration.

Cash Flows and Additional Funding Requirements

The Company has limited financial resources, no sources of operating cash flows and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available. Although the Company has entered into the option agreements and LOI with Western Standard as described above, additional funding will be required in order for the Company to maintain its operations, satisfy its obligations and further the development of the properties.

Industry

The Company is engaged in the exploration of mineral properties, an inherently risky business. There is no assurance that funds spent on the exploration and development of a mineral deposit will result in the discovery of an economic ore body. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable ore deposits.

Commodity Prices

The profitability of the Company's operations will be dependent upon the market price of mineral commodities. Mineral prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. The prices of mineral commodities have fluctuated widely in recent years. Current and future price declines could cause commercial production to be impracticable. The Company's revenues and earnings also could be affected by the prices of other commodities such as fuel and other consumable items, although to a lesser extent than by the price of mineral commodities.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself with respect to the discovery and acquisition of interests in mineral properties, the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other persons to carry out its mineral exploration activities. Competition in the mining industry could adversely affect the Company's prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

Foreign Political Risk

The Company's material property interests are currently located in the United States. A significant portion of the Company's interests are exposed to various degrees of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. The Company's operations and investments may be affected by local political and economic developments, including expropriation, nationalization, invalidation of government orders, permits or agreements pertaining to property rights, political unrest, labour disputes, limitations on repatriation of

earnings, limitations on mineral exports, limitations on foreign ownership, inability to obtain or delays in obtaining necessary mining permits, opposition to mining from local, environmental or other non-governmental organizations, government participation, royalties, duties, rates of exchange, high rates of inflation, price controls, exchange controls, currency fluctuations, taxation and changes in laws, regulations or policies as well as by laws and policies of Canada affecting foreign trade, investment and taxation.

Government Laws, Regulation & Permitting

Mining and exploration activities of the Company are subject to both domestic and foreign laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, mine safety, waste disposal, toxic substances, the environment and other matters. Although the Company believes that all exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the operations and activities of the Company or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities to carry out exploration and development at its projects. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary licences and permits on acceptable terms, in a timely manner or at all. Any failure to comply with permits and applicable laws and regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in the interruption or closure of operations or material fines, penalties or other liabilities.

Title to Properties

Acquisition of rights to the mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. Although the Company has investigated the title to all of the properties for which it holds mineral leases or licenses or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot give an assurance that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned.

The Company has the right to earn an interest in certain of its properties. To earn its interest in each property, the Company is required to make certain cash payments. If the Company fails to make these payments, the Company may lose its right to such properties and forfeit any funds expended to such time.

Estimates of Mineral Resources

The mineral resource estimates used by the Company are estimates only and no assurance can be given that any particular level of recovery of minerals will in fact be realized or that an identified resource will ever qualify as a commercially mineable (or viable) deposit which can be legally or commercially exploited. In addition, the grade of mineralization ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results and such differences could be material.

Key Management

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its key officers, consultants and employees. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The success of the Company is largely dependent on the performance of its key individuals. Failure to retain key individuals or to attract or retain additional key individuals with necessary skills could have a materially adverse impact upon the Company's success.

Volatility of Share Price

Market prices for shares of early stage companies are often volatile. Factors such as announcements of mineral discoveries, financial results, and other factors could have a significant effect on the price of the Company's shares.

Foreign Currency Risk

A substantial portion of the Company's expenses and loans are now, and are expected to continue to be incurred in United States currency. The Company's business will be subject to risks typical of an international business including, but not limited to, differing tax structures, regulations and restrictions and general foreign exchange rate volatility. Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and United States dollar may have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and could result in downward price pressure for the Company's products in or losses from currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Company does not actively hedge against foreign currency fluctuations.

Conflict of Interest

Some of the Company's directors and officers are directors and officers of other natural resource or mining-related companies. These associations may give rise from time to time to conflicts of interest. As a result of such conflict, the Company may miss the opportunity to participate in certain transactions.

Outlook

On September 30, 2009, the Company completed the sale of a 100% interest in the Almaden Gold Project to Western Standard which reduced the Company's indebtedness by US\$2.9 million. The Company's indebtedness was subsequently reduced by a further US\$1,377,591 through the conversion of indebtedness owing to Tiomin into shares of the Company and the transfer of 1 million shares of Western Standard to Tiomin. On February 11 and 16, 2010, 14,529,440 shares were issued to settle \$1,597,954 indebtedness.

On December 31, 2009, the Company optioned to Western Standard the right to earn a 50% interest in the Golden Summit Property. As consideration, Western Standard paid Cdn \$300,000 and must incur US\$5,750,000 in exploration and development expenditures over a 4 year period.

On December 31, 2009, the Company optioned to Western Standard the right to earn a 50% interest in the Vinasale Property. As consideration, Western Standard paid Cdn \$350,000 and must incur US\$6,500,000 in exploration and development expenditures over a 3 year period.

The foregoing transactions have significantly improved the Company's financial position compared to its situation at the end of 2008. The Company still has a significant amount of short and long-term indebtedness, however, and further funding will be required to satisfy its obligations. There is no assurance that such funding will be available.

On 5 April 2010, the Company and Western Standard ("the Companies") announced that further to the February 17, 2010 news release, the Companies are deferring the amalgamation of the Companies and Management of both Companies will concentrate on building value for their shareholders by focusing on the exploration and development work programs on their respective and joint projects for the upcoming field season. Both Companies will continue amalgamation discussions in order to consolidate their projects.

FREEGOLD VENTURES LIMITED

(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Three months ended

31 MARCH 2010 and 2009

**MANAGEMENT'S COMMENTS ON
UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Freegold Ventures Limited (the "Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The unaudited interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and reflect management's best estimates and judgements based on information currently available.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Canadian Funds

ASSETS	March 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 10,563	\$ 313,354
Accounts and advances receivable	9,815	13,855
Available-for-sale investments (Note 3)	1,090,647	1,215,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	67,202	26,900
	<u>1,178,227</u>	<u>1,569,109</u>
Mineral Property Costs – Statement 5 (Note 4)	21,540,896	21,448,010
Property, Plant and Equipment (Note 5)	2,480,279	2,550,213
	<u>\$ 25,199,402</u>	<u>\$ 25,567,332</u>
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable (Note 6)	\$ 1,160,677	\$ 2,512,573
Accrued liabilities	-	29,000
Due to related parties (Note 7)	535,994	458,540
Loans payable (Note 8i)	1,545,790	1,583,736
	<u>3,242,461</u>	<u>4,583,849</u>
Accounts payable – long term (Note 6)	298,264	573,264
Asset retirement obligation (Note 9)	92,763	92,763
Loans payable – long term (Note 8ii)	854,974	854,974
	<u>4,488,462</u>	<u>6,104,850</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital – Statement 2 (Note 10)		
Authorized:		
Unlimited common shares without par value		
Issued, allotted and fully paid:		
101,153,306 (Dec. 31, 2009 – 86,623,866) common shares	54,647,148	53,056,054
Contributed Surplus	5,796,746	5,497,508
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	344,000	464,000
Deficit Accumulated during Exploration Stage - Statement 2	(40,076,954)	(39,555,080)
	<u>20,710,940</u>	<u>19,462,482</u>
	<u>\$ 25,199,402</u>	<u>\$ 25,567,332</u>

Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), Commitments (Note 12), Subsequent Events (Note 14) and Contingency (Note 15)

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

“Gary Moore”, Director “Bruce Ramsden”, Director

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Canadian Funds

	Common Shares	Amount \$	Contributed Surplus \$	Accumulated Comprehensive Income \$	Accumulated Other Income \$	Deficit during Exploration Stage \$	Total \$
Balance – 31 December 2008	64,226,593	\$ 50,970,637	4,177,928	-	-	(33,937,088)	21,211,477
Issuance and allotment of shares for:							
- Private placements (Note 10a)	3,462,500	415,500	-	-	-	-	415,500
- Debt settlement (Notes 7g, 8ii and 10a)	16,714,773	1,504,330	-	-	-	-	1,504,330
- Value assigned to warrants (Note 10c)	-	(245,976)	406,535	-	-	-	160,559
- Loan extension fees (Notes 8ii and 10a)	2,220,000	436,200	-	-	-	-	436,200
- Re-pricing of warrants (Note 10c)	-	-	13,007	-	-	-	13,007
- Warrants converted (Note 10c)	-	-	(99,798)	-	-	-	(99,798)
Share issuance costs	-	(24,637)	-	-	-	-	(24,637)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	999,836	-	-	-	999,836
Unrealized gain on available-for- sale investments	-	-	-	464,000	-	-	464,000
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(5,617,992)	(5,617,992)
Balance – 31 December 2009	86,623,866	\$ 53,056,054	5,497,508	464,000	-	(39,555,080)	19,462,482
Issuance and allotment of shares for:							
- Debt settlement (Note 10a)	14,529,440	1,598,238	-	-	-	-	1,598,238
Share issuance costs	-	(7,144)	-	-	-	-	(7,144)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	299,238	-	-	-	299,238
Unrealized gain on available-for- sale investments	-	-	-	(120,000)	-	-	(120,000)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(521,874)	(521,874)
Balance – 31 March 2010	101,153,306	\$ 54,647,148	5,796,746	344,000	-	(40,076,954)	20,710,940

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

Canadian Funds

	Three months Ended 31 March	
	2010	2009
General and Administrative Expenses		
Consulting fees (Note 7e)	\$ 4,910	\$ 24,000
Stock-based compensation (Note 10d)	299,238	276,039
Travel	23,807	3,322
Promotion and shareholder relations	20,985	26,811
Director fees (Note 7a)	6,000	11,000
Professional fees	55,733	95,383
Wages, salaries and benefits	31,414	71,470
Transfer and filing fees	62,255	72,638
Rent and utilities	14,736	14,403
Office and miscellaneous	6,001	5,182
Amortization	2,427	3,098
Loss Before the Undernoted	(527,506)	(603,346)
Other Income (Expenses)		
Amortization of mining equipment	(67,507)	(130,082)
Foreign exchange gain (loss), net	97,576	(279,311)
Interest, bank charges and loan arrangement fees (Note 8)	(24,437)	(1,073,680)
	5,632	(1,483,073)
Net Loss for the Period	\$ (521,874)	\$ (2,086,419)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale investments (Note 3)	(120,000)	-
Comprehensive Loss for the Period	\$ (641,874)	\$ (2,086,419)
Loss per Share – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)
Comprehensive Loss per Share – Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	94,372,900	64,879,481

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Canadian Funds

Cash Resources Provided By (Used In)	Three months Ended 31 March	
	2010	2009
Operating Activities		
Loss for the period	\$ (521,874)	\$ (2,086,419)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	69,934	133,180
Stock-based compensation	299,238	276,039
Loan arrangement fee		544,210
Net changes in non-cash working capital components:		
Accounts and advances receivable	4,040	36,439
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(40,303)	(47,149)
Accounts payable	(121,543)	314,194
Accrued liabilities	(29,000)	(30,000)
Due to related parties	77,454	125,484
	(262,054)	(734,022)
Investing Activities		
Proceeds on sale of available-for-sale investments	4,353	
Mineral property acquisition costs	-	(263,139)
Mineral property deferred exploration costs	-	(9,990)
	4,353	(273,129)
Financing Activities		
Share capital issued	-	-
Share issuance costs	(7,144)	(3,183)
Foreign exchange on loans	(37,946)	-
Loan proceeds	-	1,129,730
	(45,090)	1,126,547
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(302,791)	119,397
Cash and cash equivalents - Beginning of year	313,354	7,335
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of period	\$ 10,563	\$ 126,732

Cash Resources Provided By (Used In)

Supplemental Disclosure of Non-Cash Investing and Financing Activities

Exploration expenditures included in accounts payable	\$ (92,886)	\$	
Shares issued for debt	\$ (1,598,238)	\$	
Shares and warrants issued for loan arrangement fee	\$	\$	544,210

Consolidated Schedules of Mineral Property Costs

Canadian Funds

	March. 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Golden Summit Property, Alaska, USA		
Acquisition costs		
Cash - option payments	\$ -	\$ 281,877
Cash - option payments received	-	(300,000)
	-	(18,123)
Deferred exploration expenditures		
Geological and field expenses	-	48,678
Mineral property fees	-	36,313
Assaying	-	1,359
Engineering and consulting	16,345	2,879
Geophysical	-	16,178
Personnel	-	180,075
Bulk sampling/plant commissioning and infrastructure	-	7,274
Bulk sample gold recovered	-	(99,332)
	16,345	193,424
Total	16,345	175,301
Almaden Property, Idaho, USA		
Acquisition costs		
Cash - option payments	-	48,612
Shares and reduction in loan payable - option payments received	-	(4,078,856)
	-	(4,030,244)
Deferred exploration expenditures		
Geological and field expenses	-	38,067
Mineral property fees	-	21,620
Geophysics	-	33,030
Resource engineering	-	3,850
Engineering and consulting	-	151,725
	-	248,292
Total	-	(3,781,952)
Balance Forward	\$ 16,345	\$ (3,606,651)

Consolidated Schedules of Mineral Property Costs – Continued

Canadian Funds

	March 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Balance Carried Forward	\$ 16,345	\$ (3,606,651)
Rob Property, Alaska, USA		
Acquisition costs		
Staking costs	40,739	-
Cash - option payments	-	56,830
	<u>40,739</u>	<u>56,830</u>
Deferred exploration expenditures		
Mineral property fees	-	23,342
Engineering and consulting	-	1,102
Geological and field expenses	-	10,504
Wages	7,665	40,856
Geophysics	-	5,407
	<u>7,665</u>	<u>81,211</u>
Total	<u>48,404</u>	<u>138,041</u>
Vinasale Property, Alaska, USA		
Acquisition costs		
Cash - option payments	-	107,977
Cash - option payments received	-	(350,000)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(242,023)</u>
Deferred exploration expenditures		
Geological and field expenses	-	4,203
Geophysics	-	25,241
Mineral property fees	-	12,118
Engineering and consulting	27,595	-
Wages	-	45,326
	<u>27,595</u>	<u>86,888</u>
Total	<u>27,595</u>	<u>(155,135)</u>
Union Bay Property, Alaska, USA		
Deferred exploration expenditures		
Mineral property fees	-	7,298
Engineering and consulting	542	-
Total	<u>542</u>	<u>7,298</u>
Balance Forward	\$ 92,886	\$ (3,616,447)

Consolidated Schedules of Mineral Property Costs – Continued

Canadian Funds

	March 31, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
Costs for the Period	\$ 92,886	\$ (3,616,447)
Balance - Beginning of year	21,488,010	28,053,152
Loss on sale of mineral property	-	(3,081,458)
Reclamation costs (Note 9)	-	92,763
Balance - End of Period	\$ 21,540,896	\$ 21,448,010

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

1. Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies

a) Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations

Freegold Ventures Limited (the "Company") is in the process of acquiring, exploring and developing precious metal mineral properties. The Company will attempt to bring the properties to production, structure joint ventures with others, option or lease properties to third parties or sell the properties outright. The Company has not determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable and the Company is considered to be in the exploration stage. The recoverability of the amounts expended by the Company on acquiring and exploring mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to complete the acquisition and/or development of the properties and upon future profitable production.

The Company's consolidated financial statements as at 31 March 2010 and for the period then ended have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the settlement of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. Several adverse conditions cast substantial doubt on the validity of this assumption and the Company is exposed to significant foreign currency risk (*Note 1o*). The Company has a comprehensive loss of \$641,874 for the period ended 31 March 2010 (31 December 2009 - \$5,153,992) and has a working capital deficit of \$2,064,234 at 31 March 2010 (31 December 2009 - \$3,014,740).

The Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$10,563 at 31 March 2010 (31 December 2009 - \$313,354), but management cannot provide assurance that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations or become cash flow positive, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the immediate future, management expects that the Company will need to curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favourable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures or cease operations. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments related to the recoverability and classification of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

b) Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, Free Gold Recovery, USA, Freegold Ventures Limited, USA, Ican Minerals, Inc. and Canu Resources, Inc. All subsidiaries are US corporations which are involved in mineral property exploration. Inter-company balances are eliminated upon consolidation.

c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers cash and cash equivalents to include amounts held in banks and highly liquid investments with remaining maturities at point of purchase of 90 days or less. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with institutions of high-credit worthiness.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

1. Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies - *Continued*

d) Available-for-Sale Investments

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are carried at fair value (where determinable based on market process of actively traded securities) with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income. Available-for-sale investments are written down to fair value through earnings whenever it is necessary to reflect an other-than-temporary impairment. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability are added to its fair value.

e) Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Expenditures

The Company records its interests in mineral properties at cost. The costs of acquiring mineral properties and related exploration and development expenditures, holding costs to maintain a property and related foreign exchange amounts are deferred and would be amortized against future production following commencement of commercial production or are written-off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or are abandoned.

Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related mineral property and deferred costs until the receipts are in excess of costs incurred, at which time they are credited to income. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

Management of the Company regularly reviews the net carrying value of each mineral property. Where events or changes in circumstances suggest impairment, estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future prices, proven and probable reserves, value beyond proven and probable reserves, probability weighted outcomes and operating capital and reclamation costs on an undiscounted basis. If it is determined that the future cash flows are less than the carrying value, a write-down to the estimated fair value is expensed for the period. The Company presently has no proven or probable reserves. Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses if carrying values can be recovered. If the carrying values exceed estimated recoverable values, then the project is written-down to estimated fair values with the write-down expensed in the period.

Management's estimates of future mineral prices, recoverable resources, initial and operating capital and reclamation costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of mineral property costs. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flows to be generated from its properties.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, according to the usual industry standards for the stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects. Acquisition of rights to the mineral properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, mineral properties may be disputed. Although the Company has investigated the title to all of the properties for which it holds mineral leases or licenses or in respect of which it has a right to earn an interest, the Company cannot give an assurance that the title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

1. **Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies** - *Continued*

e) **Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Expenditures** - *Continued*

The Company has the right to earn an interest in certain of its properties. To earn its interest in each property, the Company is required to make certain cash payments. If the Company fails to make these payments, the Company may lose its right to such properties and forfeit any funds expended to such time.

f) **Asset Retirement Obligation**

On 1 May 2004, the Company retroactively adopted the new Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3110, "Asset Retirement Obligations". Operating under this Section, future obligations to retire an asset or property are recognized and recorded as a liability at fair value as at the time the asset is acquired or the event occurs giving rise to such an obligation. At each reporting period, asset retirement obligations are increased to reflect the interest element (accretion expense) considered in the initial fair value of the measurement of the liabilities. In addition, an asset retirement cost is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and depreciated over the life of the asset. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized on the same basis as the related asset and along with the accretion expense, before arriving at the net income.

g) **Amortization**

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and are amortized over their estimated useful lives using the declining balance method at the following annual rates:

Mining equipment	30%
Automotive	30%
Land	NA
Office equipment	20%

One half of the rate is applied in the year of acquisition.

h) **Share Capital**

Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair market value.

i) **Stock-Based Compensation**

All stock-based awards made to employees and non-employees are measured and recognized using the Black-Scholes valuation model. For employees, the fair value of the options is measured at the date of the grant. For non-employees, the fair value of the options is measured on the earlier of the date at which the counterparty performance is complete or the date the performance commitment is reached or the date at which the equity instruments are granted if they are fully vested and non-forfeitable. For employees and non-employees, the fair value of the options is accrued and charged to operations, with the offsetting credit to contributed surplus, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. If and when the stock options are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts of contributed surplus are transferred to share capital. The Company estimates forfeiture of stock-based awards based on historical data and adjusts the forfeiture rate periodically.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

1. Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies - *Continued*

j) Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year. The effect of potential issuances of shares under options and warrants would be anti-dilutive, and therefore basic and diluted loss per share are the same.

k) Income Taxes

The asset and liability method is used for determining future income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, the change in the net future income tax asset or liability is included in income. The income tax effects of differences in the periods when revenue and expenses are recognized in accordance with the Company's accounting practices, and the periods they are recognized for income tax purposes are reflected as future income tax assets or liabilities. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using the statutory income tax rates which are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided to the extent that it is more likely than not that future income tax assets will not be realized.

l) Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's subsidiaries are integrated foreign operations and their results and financial position are translated into the Company's functional currency, the Canadian dollar, using the temporal method as follows:

- Monetary assets and liabilities at year-end rates;
- All other assets and liabilities at historical rates; and
- Revenue and expense items at the average rate of exchange prevailing during the year.

Translation gains and losses arising from these transactions are reflected in income or expense in the year that they occur.

m) Management's Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP") requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Significant areas where management's judgement is applied are the determination of asset impairment, stock-based compensation and future income tax valuation allowances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

1. Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies - *Continued*

n) Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and advances receivable, available-for-sale investments, accounts payable, loans payable and amounts due to related parties. The Company is not exposed to significant interest and credit risks arising from its financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to their short-term maturity or capacity of prompt liquidation.

The Company is exposed to significant currency risk arising from its financial instruments. The Company's loans payable are denominated in US dollars and were in default (*Note 8*). The Company is exposed to significant currency risk on its loans payable and the Company will be negatively impacted if the US dollar increases versus the Canadian dollar.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on its acquisition and exploration expenditures on its US properties since it has to convert Canadian dollars raised through equity financing in Canada to US dollars. The Company's expenditures will be negatively impacted if the US dollar increases versus the Canadian dollar.

o) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Business Combinations

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1582, "*Business Combinations*", which replaces Section 1581, "*Business Combinations*", and provides the equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") 3, "*Business Combinations*" (January 2008). The new Section expands the definition of a business subject to an acquisition and establishes significant new guidance on the measurement of consideration given, and the recognition and measurement of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination.

The new Section requires that all business acquisitions be measured at the full fair value of the acquired entity at the acquisition date even if the business combination is achieved in stages, or if less than 100 percent of the equity interest in the acquiree is owned at the acquisition date. The measurement of equity consideration given in a business combination will no longer be based on the average of the fair value of the shares a few days before and after the day the terms and conditions have been agreed to and the acquisition announced, but rather at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in fair value of contingent consideration classified as a liability will be recognized in earnings and not as an adjustment to the purchase price.

Restructuring and other direct costs of a business combination are no longer considered part of the acquisition accounting. Instead, such costs will be expensed as incurred, unless they constitute the costs associated with issuing debt or equity securities.

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 1 January 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted. This new Section will only have an impact on the consolidated financial statements for future acquisitions that will be made in periods subsequent to the date of adoption.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

1. Going Concern, Nature and Continuance of Operations and Significant Accounting Policies - Continued

o) Recent Accounting Pronouncements - Continued

Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1601, "*Consolidated Financial Statements*" and Section 1602, "*Non-Controlling Interests*", which together replace Section 1600, "*Consolidated Financial Statements*". These two Sections are the equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Accounting Standard 27, "*Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*" (January 2008). Section 1602 applies to the accounting for non-controlling interests and transactions with non-controlling interest holders in consolidated financial statements. The new Sections require that, for each business combination, the acquirer measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The new Sections also require non-controlling interest to be presented as a separate component of shareholders' equity.

Under Section 1602, non-controlling interest in income is not deducted in arriving at consolidated net income or other comprehensive income. Rather, net income and each component of other comprehensive income are allocated to the controlling and non-controlling interests based on relative ownership interests. These Sections apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011, and should be adopted concurrently with Section 1582. The Company is currently assessing the future impact of these new Sections on its consolidated financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five-year transitional period. In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2011. The transition date of 1 January 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended 31 December 2010. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

2. Changes in Accounting Policies and Presentation

a) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Effective 1 January 2009, the Company adopted CICA Handbook Section 3064 "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*". The new requirements of Section 3064 are for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure. Section 3064 replaces Section 3062, "*Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*". The new standard establishes revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The new standard also provides guidance for the treatment of preproduction and start-up costs and requires that these costs be expensed as incurred.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

2. Changes in Accounting Policies and Presentation - *Continued*

b) Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

On 20 January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee ("EIC") of the AcSB issued EIC Abstract 173, "Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities", which establishes 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 financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. EIC 173 should be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior years to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after 20 January 2009.

c) Mining Exploration Costs

On 27 March 2009, the EIC of the AcSB issued EIC Abstract 174, "Mining Exploration Costs", which provides guidance on capitalization of exploration costs related to mining properties. It also provides guidance for development and exploration stage entities that cannot estimate future cash flows from its properties in assessing whether impairment in such properties is required. EIC 174 is to be applied retrospectively without restatement of prior periods in interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after 27 March 2009.

3. Available-for-sale Investments

	March 31, 2010		Dec. 31, 2009
	Book Value	Fair Value	Fair Value
4,000,000 common shares of Western Standard Metals Ltd.	\$ 736,000	\$ 1,080,000	\$ 1,200,000
Redeemable Guaranteed Investment Certificate	10,647	10,647	15,000
	<u>\$ 746,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,090,647</u>	<u>\$ 1,215,000</u>

During the period, the Company had an unrealized loss on the sale of available-for-sale investments of \$120,000.

During the prior year, the Company directed 1,000,000 common shares of Western Standard Metals Ltd. to its subordinated bridge loan lender to reduce the debt to US\$782,943 (Cdn\$854,974) resulting in no gain or loss (*Note 8ii*).

The redeemable guaranteed investment certificate matures on 15 March 2011 and is pledged as security for certain payables of the Company.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

4. Mineral Property Costs

	Acquisition	Deferred exploration	Payments received	Totals March 31, 2010	Totals Dec. 31, 2009
Golden Summit Property	\$ 1,042,242	\$ 16,511,260	\$ (300,000)	\$ -	\$ 17,237,156
Rob Property	1,005,069	2,409,327	-	-	3,365,992
Vinasale Property	246,512	908,727	(350,000)	-	777,644
Union Bay Property	110,658	191,301	(234,200)	-	67,218
	\$ 2,404,481	\$ 20,020,615	\$ (884,200)	\$ -	\$ 21,448,010

a) Golden Summit Property, Alaska, USA

By various agreements dated from 1 December 1992 to 9 May 1997, the Company acquired from Fairbanks Exploration Inc. ("FEI") certain mineral claims in the Fairbanks Mining District of Alaska known as the Golden Summit Property, subject to a 7% working interest held in trust for FEI by the Company. The property is controlled by the Company through long-term lease agreements or outright claim ownership. As consideration, the Company issued 125,000 shares and expended US\$1,767,000 on the property before 2000. The Company is also required to make all underlying lease payments (*Note 4a(i-iii)*).

The Company will fund 100% of the project until commercial production is achieved at which point FEI will be required to contribute 7% of any approved budget. The property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") to FEI. The Company has a 30 day right of first refusal in the event that the 7% working interest of FEI or the NSR is to be sold. The Company can also purchase the NSR at any time following commercial production, based on its net present value as determined by mineable reserves.

Underlying Leases

(i) Keystone Claims

By agreement dated 17 May 1992, the Company agreed to make advance royalty payments of US\$15,000 per year. By an agreement dated 17 May 1992, the Company entered into an agreement with Keystone. In May 2000, the loan was renegotiated and on 15 October 2000, a \$50,000 sign in bonus was paid. On 30 November 2001, the Company restructured the advance royalty payments as follows:

	US Funds	
1992 – 1998 (US\$15,000 per year)	\$ 105,000	(paid)
2000	\$ 50,000	(\$25,000 paid in cash and \$25,000 with 58,898 treasury shares issued)
2001 - 2006 (US\$50,000 per year)	\$ 300,000	(paid)
2007 (US\$150,000 per year)	\$ 150,000	(paid)
2008 (US\$150,000 per year)	\$ 150,000	(paid \$75,000 in 2008 with the remaining \$75,000 paid in 2009, subject to a payment extension)
2009 (US\$150,000 per year)	\$ 150,000	(paid)
2010 – 2019 (US\$150,000 per year)	\$ 1,500,000	

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

4. Mineral Property Costs - *Continued*

a) **Golden Summit Property, Alaska, USA** - *Continued*

(i) **Keystone Claims** - *Continued*

The property is subject to a 3% NSR.

(ii) **Newsboy Claims**

By lease agreement dated 28 February 1986 and amended 26 March 1996, the Company assumed the obligation to make advance royalty payments of US\$2,500 per year until 1996 (paid) and US\$5,000 per year until 2006 (paid). During 2006, the Company renewed the existing lease term for an additional 5 years on the same terms and conditions. These payments are current. The claims are subject to a 4% NSR. The Company has the option to purchase the NSR for the greater of the current value or US\$1,000,000 less all advance royalty payments made.

(iii) **Tolovana Claims**

In May 2004, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party (the "Seller") whereby the Seller transferred 100% of the rights via Quit Claim Deed to a 20-year lease on the Tolovana Gold Property in Alaska.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company assumed all of the Seller's obligations under the lease, which include making annual payments of \$1,000 per month for the first 23 months increasing to \$1,250 per month for the 24th to the 48th months and increasing to \$1,500 after the 49th month and for the duration of the lease. These payments are current.

The property is subject to a sliding scale NSR as follows: 1.5% NSR if gold is below US\$300, 2.0% NSR in the event the price of gold is between US\$300 to US\$400, and 3.0% NSR in the event that the price of gold is above US\$400. In addition, the Company made a cash payment of US\$7,500 on signing and issued 400,000 shares on regulatory approval. An additional 200,000 shares are to be issued within 30 days of a minimum 200,000 ounce mineral resource being calculated on the property if the resource is established in five years or less from the date of the agreement.

By agreement dated 31 December 2009, the Company entered into an option agreement with Western Standard Metals Ltd. ("Western Standard") whereby Western Standard could earn a 50% interest in the Golden Summit Property. As consideration, Western Standard paid \$300,000 and must incur exploration and development expenditures as follows in order to vest with a 50% interest:

	Exploration Expenditures
31 December 2010	US\$750,000
31 December 2011	US\$1,000,000
31 December 2012	US\$1,500,000
31 December 2013	US\$2,500,000
Total	US\$5,750,000

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

4. Mineral Property Costs – Continued

a) Golden Summit Property, Alaska, USA - Continued

Western Standard will be the operator of the project until such time as the option is fulfilled and a joint venture is formed. The first year US\$750,000 exploration expenditure is guaranteed.

b) Almaden Property, Washington County, Idaho, USA

By agreement dated 13 December 1995 and various amendments thereto, the Company purchased a 60% interest in certain mineral claims located in Washington County, Idaho, known as the Almaden Property. As consideration, the Company paid US\$250,000 to underlying optionors, issued 4,621,714 common shares and completed a feasibility study.

Pursuant to the Company submitting a feasibility report, the Company entered into a joint venture agreement whereby 60% of all further costs spent on the property were the responsibility of the Company. The joint venture assumed the requirements to pay US\$250,000 to underlying optionors (paid), US\$4 per month for each acre acquired (approximately US\$10,000 per year [paid to date]) and US\$24,000 per year (US\$6,000 annually [paid to date] with the remaining US\$18,000 deferred for payment upon commencement of commercial production). The accumulated contingent liability for lease payments due on commencement of commercial production is US\$468,000. In 2007, the Company entered into an agreement whereby in consideration for the conversion of the 4% net returns royalty to a 1.5% NSR, the Company agreed to advance the accumulated lease payments over 4 years and waive its right to defer US\$18,000 per year in lease payments. In 2008, the Company did not make the royalty payment and as a result, the Company is now obligated to pay \$24,000 in lease payments and the underlying lease holders retained the original 4% net returns royalty. The accumulated payments under the conversion agreement of US\$118,000 will remain as a reduction against the US\$468,000 accumulated contingent liability.

By agreement dated 17 April 2001, the Company acquired the remaining 40% portion of the joint venture interest and 100% of the shares of Ican Minerals, Inc. and Canu Resources, Inc. for 500,000 shares of the Company (issued).

The property is also subject to a 1% NSR if the average price of gold is less than US\$425 per ounce and 2% if the average price of gold is equal to or greater than US\$425 per ounce.

By agreement dated 30 September 2009, the Company and Western Standard completed the purchase and sale of a 100% interest in the Almaden Project. In consideration, Western Standard:

- issued 5 million common shares to the Company of which the Company directed 1 million shares to the subordinated bridge loan lender to reduce the amount owing by \$184,000; and
- assumed US\$2.9 million indebtedness owed by the Company to its senior bridge debt holder (Note 8ii).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

4. Mineral Property Costs – Continued

c) Rob Property, Alaska, USA

By agreement dated 9 July 2002, the Company has the option to earn a 100% interest in a 20-year lease on certain mineral claims located in the Good Paster Mining District, Alaska, known as the Rob Property.

As consideration, the Company paid US\$29,000 and issued 1,000,000 shares. In addition, the Company is also required to expend a total of US\$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property prior to 31 December 2008 (completed).

During a prior year, the Company reached the required US\$1,000,000 level of cumulative expenditures on the property and issued an additional 500,000 shares of the Company valued at \$305,000. In addition, the vendor retains a 1% NSR which the Company may purchase for US\$1,000,000 (Note 10a).

The Company is required to make cash payments of US\$80,000 (paid) for an underlying agreement with the vendor.

Commencing 1 December 2008, annual advance royalty payments must be made depending on the average gold price for the proceeding year as follows:

Gold Price Per Ounce	Annual Royalty Payment
Less than US\$350	US\$30,000
US\$350 to US\$400	US\$40,000
More than US\$400	US\$50,000

These payments are current.

The underlying lease holder shall retain a NSR, which shall vary according to the London gold price for the preceding six-month period as follows: 1% for gold prices less than US\$300, 1.5% for gold prices between US\$301 and US\$350, and 2% for gold prices greater than US\$350. The NSR may be purchased for US\$500,000 for each percentage point. An undivided 100% interest in the property may be purchased for US\$1,500,000.

During the period, the Company staked a further 141 State of Alaska mining claims covering 15,360 acres adjacent to the property. These new claims bring the total property land holdings to 19,600 acres.

d) Vinasale Property, Alaska, USA

During a previous year, the Company entered into a mineral exploration agreement with an option to lease from the Doyon Limited, an Alaskan Native Corporation on the Vinasale property in central Alaska. Under the Agreement, the Company must make cash payments of US\$320,000 over five years (US\$50,000 first year paid, US\$60,000 second year paid), make annual scholarship donations of US\$10,000 (US\$10,000 first and second years paid) and make minimum exploration expenditures totalling US\$4,750,000 (US\$300,000 first year - completed).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

4. Mineral Property Costs – Continued

d) Vinasale Property, Alaska, USA – Continued

During 2008, the Company requested that Doyon consider deferring the remaining 2008 expenditures to 2009, 2010 and 2011 in exchange for an additional contribution of US\$20,000 to the scholarship fund. In 2009, the Company again requested that Doyon give consideration to reducing the 2009 exploration expenditures to US\$300,000. Doyon has granted this consideration. The Company has made the 2009 option payment. The Company did not complete the 2009 work commitment and has requested that Doyon waive the 2009 exploration expenditures. By amendment, Doyon agreed to waive the 2009 exploration expenditure. As consideration, the Company has agreed to place US\$400,000 in an escrow account by 10 April each year the agreement is in effect. The funds may be drawn upon once drilling has commenced.

The Company may at its option enter into a one year extension by making an additional cash payment of US\$100,000 and incurring an additional US\$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures. In the event the property is reduced by 50% or more, the additional exploration expenditures shall be reduced to US\$1,000,000.

By agreement dated 31 December 2009, the Company optioned to Western Standard up to a 50% interest in the Vinasale Property. In consideration, Western Standard paid \$350,000 and must incur exploration and development expenditures as follows:

	Exploration Expenditures
31 December 2010	US\$1,500,000
31 December 2011	US\$2,250,000
31 December 2012	US\$2,750,000
Total	US\$6,500,000

Western Standard will be the operator of the project until such time as the option is fulfilled and a joint venture is formed. The year one expenditures of US\$1,500,000 are guaranteed expenditures.

e) Union Bay Property, Alaska, USA

The Company acquired certain mineral claims known as the Union Bay Property, in Alaska, USA, by way of staking.

By agreement dated 1 October 2002 and amended 2 April 2003, the Company granted to Pacific North West Capital Corp. ("PFN"), a company that previously had certain directors in common, an option to earn a 70% interest in the property by purchasing a private placement of \$165,000 (2002) and making cash payments of \$100,000 (received), issuing 60,000 shares (received) and incurring exploration expenditures of \$1,000,000 (completed).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

4. Mineral Property Costs – Continued

e) Union Bay Property, Alaska, USA – Continued

PFN vested with a 50% interest on 1 July 2006 and accordingly issued 253,586 shares pursuant to the agreement. Following vesting, PFN had the right to elect within 45 days to increase its interest to 60% by completing a feasibility study within 12 months of having vested. This election was not made.

By Memorandum of Agreement dated 4 May 2007, the Company and PFN confirmed their 50:50 interest in the property.

5. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Mar. 31, 2010 Net Book Value	Dec. 31, 2009 Net Book Value
Mining equipment	\$ 1,826,837	\$ (991,889)	\$ 834,948	\$ 902,647
Automotive	3,771	(1,696)	2,075	2,244
Land	1,603,996	-	1,603,996	1,603,996
Office equipment	114,218	(74,958)	39,260	41,326
	<u>\$ 3,548,822</u>	<u>\$ (1,068,543)</u>	<u>\$ 2,480,279</u>	<u>\$ 2,550,213</u>

During the period ended 31 March 2010, there were no additions or dispositions of property, plant and equipment.

6. Accounts Payable

During the prior year, the Company entered into an agreement with one of its vendors to repay the amount payable over four years. The portion of this amount that will be repaid in the third and fourth years has been recorded as accounts payable – long term.

During the period, the Company entered into a debt settlement agreement with one of its vendors. Under the terms of the agreement, the amount owing to the vendor will be repaid in cash over three years and a portion will be repaid in shares. The cash portion will bear interest at 6%. The portion that will be repaid in the third year has been recorded to accounts payable – long term.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

7. Related Party Balances and Transactions

Except as noted elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, related party transactions are as follows:

- a) Effective 1 January 2005, each outside director is entitled to receive \$500 per month, \$500 per directors' meeting and \$500 per committee meeting. During the period, \$6,000 (2009 - \$11,000) was paid/accrued to directors. As at 31 March 2010, amounts due to related parties includes \$61,653 (2009 - \$36,986) owing to directors.
- b) During the period, professional fees of \$18,750 (2009 - \$18,750) were paid/accrued to a company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer. As at 31 March 2010, \$77,562 (2009 - \$37,813) related to this entity is included in due to related parties.
- c) During the period, legal fees of \$23,163 (2009 - \$Nil) were paid/accrued to a Law Firm of which a director is a partner. As at 31 March 2010, \$91,367 (2009 - \$40,160) related to this entity is included in due to related parties.
- d) During the period, wages of \$30,000 (2009 - \$21,250) were paid/accrued to the President and Chief Executive Officer. As at 31 March 2010, \$132,929 (2009 - \$28,332) related to this individual is included in due to related parties.
- e) During the period, consulting fees of \$4,500 (2009 - \$30,000) were paid/accrued to the Vice-President of Exploration. As at 31 March 2010, \$79,197 (2009 - \$40,000) related to this individual is included in due to related parties.
- f) During the period, shareholder relations fees of \$13,500 (2009 - \$15,000) were paid/accrued to a director. As at 31 March 2010, \$52,925 (2009 - \$20,000) related to this individual is included in due to related parties.
- g) During a prior year, the Company secured a US\$2 million short-term loan from a company with a former director in common with the Company. During the prior year, Cdn\$1,504,330 of this loan was converted into 16,714,773 shares of the Company. On 1 October 2009, a director in common was elected and as at 31 March 2010, Cdn\$854,974 is outstanding on this loan (*Notes 8ii and 10a*).

These amounts were incurred in the ordinary course of business, are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand except for the loan referred to in note 7 (g).

The above transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

8. Loans Payable

	31 March 2010	31 December 2009
i. Convertible loans totalling US\$1,791,000 bearing interest at 4% per annum with interest only payments payable quarterly beginning August 2008, secured by both bulk sampling equipment located at and land adjacent to the Golden Summit property. The convertible loans are repayable in full on 29 May 2010. The convertible loans lenders (the "Convertible Loans Lenders") have the right to convert the outstanding principal, in whole or in part, into the common shares of the Company at a conversion price of US\$1.23 per share at any time during the term of the loans. The Convertible Loans Lenders also have the right to accelerate the maturity of the loans payable any time after 30 May 2009, should the Company raise additional debt or equity. On 29 June 2009, US\$346,500 was repaid as a result of a partial sale of mining equipment. At 31 March 2010, interest of \$78,467 is payable.	\$ 1,545,790	\$ 1,583,736
ii. Short term loans totalling US\$4,000,000 bearing interest at 12.5% per annum with interest only payments payable monthly. The short term loans were initially repayable in full on 15 January 2009. Collateral for the short term loans was a first priority security arrangement on the shares in the Company's wholly owned US subsidiaries and a general security arrangement against the assets of the Company including a second charge against both bulk sampling equipment located at and land adjacent to the Golden Summit property. The loans can be prepaid at any time, and all proceeds generated from any subsequent financings completed by the Company must be used to repay the short term loans. During the year ended 31 December 2008, the Company paid placement closing fees related to the short term loans consisting of \$160,000 and the issuance of 700,000 warrants valued at \$188,290 to the bridge loan lenders (the "Bridge loan lenders") (Note 10c). The Bridge loan lenders had the right to return the warrants to the Company after one year from the closing of the loan for total proceeds of US\$200,000. Included in accounts payable at 31 December 2009 is \$231,037 (2008 - \$55,103) related to interest on the short term loans.		

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

8. Loans Payable – Continued

31 March 2010	31 December 2009
---------------------	------------------------

On 13 January 2009, the Bridge loan lenders agreed to extend the maturity of the short term loans to 10 February 2009. As consideration of this extension, the exercise price of the 350,000 warrants granted to each of the lenders as the payment of placement closing fees at the time the short term loans were advanced was reduced from \$0.66 and \$0.55 to \$0.30 (Note 10c), and the Company issued an additional 500,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$155,000 (Note 10a).

In February 2009, the Bridge loan lenders agreed to a further restructuring of the short-term loans. Principal considerations of the transaction were a) term extended until 15 July 2009, b) interest rate increased from 12.5% to 15% effective 1 April 2009, c) Bridge loan lenders each received a cash fee of 3% of loan principal payable upon the earlier of the receipt of new financing or 31 March 2009, d) 360,000 common shares each for a total of 720,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$151,200, e) the senior lender was issued 500,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.17 per common share for two years, for advancing an additional US\$210,000 and f) the subordinated lender received 500,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.25 per common share for two years. The 1,000,000 share purchase warrants were valued at \$122,585 (Note 10c).

On 30 March 2009, the Bridge loan lenders agreed to a further restructuring of the bridge loans whereby the extension fees to be due and payable in 31 March 2009 were capitalized and were made due and payable 15 July 2009. In addition, the senior lender also provided an additional US\$200,000 of funding to the Company. Under this restructuring, and following this additional loan advance, the amounts that were due to the senior and subordinated bridge lenders on 15 July 2009 were US\$2,778,554 and US\$2,254,874 respectively. As consideration for the above, the senior bridge lender received cash fees of \$35,000 along with 1,000,000 common shares of the Company valued at \$130,000 and 500,000 warrants to purchase common stock of the Company for a two year period at a price of \$0.14 per share valued at \$37,974 (Notes 10a and 10c). In connection with the extension of the bridge loans, the Company granted a security interest in the Almaden project.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

	31 March 2010	31 December 2009
<p>On 15 July 2009, the Bridge loan lenders agreed to extend the maturity date until 17 August 2009. As consideration for the above, both lenders received a US\$30,000 fee.</p>		
<p>On 30 July 2009, the Company received a put notice from the senior lender for the 350,000 warrants issued as per the 30 July 2008 agreement for a total amount due of US\$100,000. Subsequent to the year end, the Company completed a share to debt agreement and common shares of the Company were issued in satisfaction of this obligation (<i>Notes 10c</i>).</p>		
<p>On 30 September 2009, as part of the purchase and sale of a 100% interest in the Almaden Gold Project, Western Standard assumed US\$2.9 million indebtedness to the senior bridge lender (<i>Note 4b</i>). On 1 October 2009 the amount owing to the subordinated lender of US\$2,329,032 was reduced by US\$1,377,591 (Cdn\$1,504,330) as this debt was converted into 16,714,773 shares of the Company (<i>Notes 7g and 10a</i>). Additionally, the transfer of 1,000,000 common shares of Western Standard to the subordinated lender reduced the debt to US\$782,943 (and converted to Cdn\$854,974) which will be repayable over a two year term and bear a 6% annual interest rate. Collateral for this loan is a first priority security agreement on the shares in the Company's wholly owned US subsidiaries and a general security agreement against the assets of the Company including a second charge against bulk sampling equipment located on the Golden Summit Property.</p>	854,974	854,974
<p>Total</p>	\$ 2,400,764	\$ 2,438,710

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

9. Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company's asset retirement obligations consist of reclamation and closure costs for the Golden Summit Property (*Note 4a*). The present value of the estimated obligations relating to properties is \$92,763 (31 December 2009 - \$92,763) using discount rates at which cash flows have been discounted by 4.25%. Significant reclamation and closure cost activities include, land rehabilitation, demolition of field camps, ongoing care and maintenance and other costs.

The undiscounted reclamation and closure cost obligation at 31 March 2010 is \$105,100 (US\$100,000) (31 December 2009 - \$US\$100,000) and the cash outflows are expected to occur in 2012.

Movements in the reclamation and closure cost balance during the period are as follows:

	31 March 2010 \$	31 December 2009 \$
Balance, beginning of year	-	-
Addition to Golden Summit Property site reclamation costs	92,763	92,763
Balance, end of period	92,763	92,763
Represented by:		
Current liabilities	-	-
Long term liabilities	92,763	92,763

10. Share Capital

a) Share Issuances

On 11 February 2010, the Company issued 7,694,700 common shares and 5,871,104 common shares to settle \$846,417 and \$646,437, respectively, in accounts payable (*Note 6*).

On 16 February 2010, the Company issued 963,636 common shares to settle \$105,100 (US\$100,000) in debt (*Notes 8ii and 10c*).

During the prior year, the Company issued 500,000 common shares valued at \$155,000 for loan extension fees. The Company also issued 1,720,000 common shares valued at \$281,200 for further loan extension fees (*Note 8ii*).

During the prior year, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,462,500 units for proceeds of \$415,500. Each unit was priced at \$0.12 and consisted of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.20 per share exercisable until 30 June 2012 (*Note 10c*).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

10. Share Capital – Continued

a) Share Issuances – Continued

During the prior year, the Company issued 16,714,773 common shares valued at \$1,504,330 to partially settle secured debt (Notes 7g and 8ii).

b) Exercise of Warrants and Options

i) During the period, a total of Nil (2009 – Nil) warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$Nil (2009 – \$Nil).

ii) During the period, a total of Nil (2009 – Nil) options were exercised for gross proceeds of \$Nil (2009 – \$Nil).

c) Share Purchase Warrants

As at 31 March 2010, the following share purchase warrants are outstanding:

	Number	Price per Share	Expiry Date	
	500,000	\$0.17	26 February 2011	*
	500,000	\$0.14	11 July 2011	**
	<u>3,462,500</u>	\$0.20	30 June 2012	***
Total	<u>4,462,500</u>			

*During the prior year, 1,000,000 common share purchase warrants having a fair value of \$122,585 were issued as payment for placement closing fees related to the extensions of short term loan financing. A total of 500,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.25 were cancelled and 500,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$0.17 remain outstanding (Note 8ii).

**During the prior year, 500,000 common share purchase warrants having a fair value of \$37,974 were issued as payment for placement closing fees related to the extensions of short term loan financing (Note 8ii).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

10. Share Capital – Continued

c) Share Purchase Warrants – Continued

***During the prior year, 3,462,500 common share purchase warrants having a fair value of \$245,976 were issued relating to private placements (*Note 10a*).

During the prior year, the exercise price for 350,000 warrants that were issued in the previous year was reduced from \$0.66 to \$0.30, and additional loan placement fees of \$2,005 were recorded in the current year related to this (*Note 8ii*).

During the prior year, the exercise price for 350,000 warrants that were issued in the previous year was reduced from \$0.55 to \$0.30, and additional loan placement fees of \$11,002 were recorded in the current year related to this (*Note 8ii*).

During the prior year, 350,000 warrants that were issued in the prior year were cancelled.

During the prior year, 350,000 warrants that were issued during a prior year were returned to the Company for US\$100,000, in accordance with the 30 July 2009 loan agreement. During the period, 963,636 common shares of the Company were issued to settle this debt (*Notes 8ii*).

During the prior year, 2,750,000 warrants that were issued in a prior year expired.

d) Share Purchase Options

The Company has established share purchase option plans whereby the Board of Directors (the "Board"), may from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants to a maximum of 10,129,247 options. At the Company's Annual and Special Meeting held on 28 April 2008, shareholders approved a resolution which amended the option plans to cap the number of options and performance shares outstanding to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares, which at the time of the approval was 6,353,543. Options granted must be exercised no later than five years from date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Board. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the last trading day preceding the grant date. Options vest upon the discretion of the Board.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

10. Share Capital – Continued

d) Share Purchase Options - Continued

A summary of the Company's options at 31 March 2010 and the changes for the period are as follows:

Number Outstanding 31 December 2009	Granted	Exercised	Cancelled	Expired	Number Outstanding 31 December 2009	Exercise Price Per Share	Expiry Date
290,000	-	-	-	-	290,000	\$0.35	13 March 2011
30,000	-	-	-	-	30,000	\$0.50	17 July 2011
400,000	-	-	-	(400,000)	-	\$0.75	25 January 2010
40,000	-	-	-	-	40,000	\$1.20	4 June 2010
25,000	-	-	-	-	25,000	\$1.50	13 July 2012
100,000	-	-	-	-	100,000	\$2.10	1 November 2012
1,120,000	-	-	-	-	1,120,000	\$1.42	21 February 2013
150,000	-	-	-	-	150,000	\$1.42	10 April 2010
250,000	-	-	-	-	250,000	\$0.14	14 September 2014
225,000	-	-	-	-	225,000	\$0.10	4 December 2014
-	4,475,000	-	-	-	4,475,000	\$0.08	26 February 2015
2,630,000	4,475,000	-	-	(400,000)	6,705,000		

Effective 1 January 2003, the Company adopted the recommendations of CICA Handbook Section 3870, "Stock-based compensation" (Note 1i). The standard requires that stock-based awards made to employees and non-employees are to be measured and recognized using a fair value based method.

During the period, the Company granted the following options to employees, directors and consultants and recognized the following costs with respect to options granted in 2010:

Grant Date	Granted	Exercise Price	Fair Value	2009 Vested Amount
26 February 2010	4,475,000	\$0.08	\$287,877	\$287,877
Total	4,475,000		\$287,877	\$287,877

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

10. Share Capital – Continued

d) Share Purchase Options - Continued

During prior years, the Company granted the following options to employees and directors and recognized the 2010 vested amount as follows:

Grant Date	Granted	Exercise Price	Fair Value	2010 Vested Amount
8 February 2008	100,000	\$1.50	\$94,562	\$3,987
10 April 2008	150,000	\$1.42	75,038	7,374
Total	250,000		\$169,600	\$11,361

The total estimated fair value of the 4,725,000 options is \$457,477. Since the options were granted under a graded vesting schedule, \$299,238 of the total fair value has been recorded in the Company accounts as stock-based compensation expense. The offsetting entry is to contributed surplus.

The fair value of each option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2010	2009
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected stock price volatility	112.86%	113.99%
Risk-free interest rate	2.20%	2.55%
Expected life of options	5.00 years	5.00 years

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

11. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2009	2008
Loss before income taxes	\$ 5,617,992	\$ 5,165,861
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (1,698,973)	\$ (1,616,286)
Items not deductible for income tax purposes	1,149,196	514,978
Other	145,886	-
Change in tax rates	282,348	660,244
Unrecognized benefit of non-capital losses	121,543	441,064
Total income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's future income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2009	2008
Future income tax assets		
Financing costs	\$ 20,286	\$ 23,661
Loss carry-forwards	8,060,364	8,043,271
Undepreciated capital cost in excess of accounting net book value	418,299	308,199
Mineral properties	65,764	68,039
	8,564,713	8,443,170
Valuation allowance	(8,564,713)	(8,443,170)
Net future income tax assets	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has non-capital losses for Canadian tax purposes of approximately \$10,200,000 available to offset against taxable income in future years, which, if unutilized, will expire through to 2029. In addition, the Company has net operating loss carryovers for US tax purposes of approximately US\$16,500,000 available to offset against taxable income in future years, which, if unutilized, will expire through to 2029. Subject to certain restrictions, the Company also has resource exploration expenditures of approximately \$21,700,000 available to reduce taxable income of future years. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses, resource deductions and other tax assets have not been recognized in these financial statements, and have been offset by a valuation allowance.

12. Commitments

- i) The Company has outstanding and future commitments under mineral property option agreements to pay cash and issue common shares of the Company (Note 4).
- ii) The Company has outstanding and future commitments under various loan agreements with the Convertible Loan Lenders and the Bridge loan lender (Note 8).

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

12. Commitments – Continued

- iii) The Company has outstanding future commitments related to accounts payable – long term as follows (Note 6):

	\$
31 December 2011	150,000
31 December 2012	<u>136,029</u>
Total	<u>286,029</u>

The Company also has outstanding future commitments related to accounts payable – long term in US dollars as follows (Note 6):

	US\$
31 December 2011	100,000
31 December 2012	100,000
31 December 2013	<u>66,425</u>
Total	<u>266,425</u>

13. Segmented Information

Details on a geographic basis as at 31 March 2010 are as follows:

	USA		Canada		Total
Assets	\$ 23,981,915	\$	1,217,487	\$	25,199,402
Mineral property costs	\$ 21,540,896	\$	-	\$	21,540,896
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (63,080)	\$	(578,794)	\$	(641,874)

Details on a geographic basis as at 31 December 2009 are as follows:

	USA		Canada		Total
Assets	\$ 23,956,319	\$	1,611,013	\$	25,567,332
Mineral property costs	\$ 21,448,010	\$	-	\$	21,448,010
Loss for the year	\$ (339,393)	\$	(4,814,599)	\$	(5,153,992)

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

31 March 2010 and 2009

Canadian Funds

14. Subsequent Events

The following events occurred subsequent to 31 March 2010:

On 5 April 2010, the Company and Western Standard (“the Companies”) announced that further to the February 17, 2010 news release, the Companies are deferring the amalgamation of the Companies and Management of both Companies will concentrate on building value for their shareholders by focusing on the exploration and development work programs on their respective and joint projects for the upcoming field season. Both Companies will continue amalgamation discussions in order to consolidate their projects.

The Company also announced that Alvin Jackson, Chairman and C.E.O. of Western Standard, has joined the Board of Directors of Freegold.

15. Contingency

In connection with a proposed financing in the prior year, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party under which a commission was payable in certain circumstances. No financings resulted from this arrangement and the Company arranged alternative financing. The third party maintains that it is owed a commission but the Company is disputing such claim. Arbitration proceedings have been initiated by the third party but no amounts have been accrued in these consolidated financial statements relating to this contingency because the Company believes the ultimate outcome cannot be reasonably determined at the present time.

16. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been adjusted to conform to the current year’s presentation.

17. Capital Disclosure

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprising of issued capital, accumulated other comprehensive income and deficit. The Company’s objectives when managing capital are to: (i) preserve capital, (ii) obtain the best available net return, and (iii) maintain liquidity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic condition and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments.

The Company’s policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid, fully guaranteed, bank sponsored instruments.