GOLD RESOURCE CORP
Form SB-2/A
May 15, 2006

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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2006

Registration No. 333-129321

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Amendment No. 5
to

FORM SB-2

REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Colorado	**1041**	**84-1473173**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

222 Milwaukee Street, Suite 301, Denver, Colorado 80206
(303) 320-7708
(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

222 Milwaukee Street, Suite 301, Denver, Colorado 80206
(Address of principal place of business or intended place of business)

William W. Reid, President
Gold Resource Corporation
222 Milwaukee Street, Denver, Colorado 80206
(303) 320-7708
(Name, address and telephone number of agent for service)

With a copy to:
David J. Babiarz, Esq.
Dufford & Brown, P.C.
1700 Broadway, Suite 2100
Denver, Colorado 80290-2101
(303) 861-8013

Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to public: As soon as practical after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, other than securities offered only in connection with dividend or interest reinvestment plans, check the following box. ý

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. o

If delivery of the prospectus is expected to be made pursuant to Rule 434, check the following box. o

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered(1)	Proposed maximum offering price per unit	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price	Amount of registration fee
Common Stock, $.001 par value, to be offered by the Company	7,000,000	$1.00	$7,000,000	$823.90
Common Stock, $.001 par value, to be offered by the selling shareholders	8,910,707	$1.00(2)	$8,910,707	$1,105.29
Total:	15,910,707		$15,910,707	$1,929.19(3)

(1) In accordance with Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, includes an indeterminate number of additional shares to prevent dilution in the event of stock splits, stock dividends or similar events.

(2) Estimated based on the price of securities offered by the Company.

(3) Previously Paid.

The registrant hereby amends this registration statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this registration statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until the registration statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell these securities and is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED MAY 15, 2006

PROSPECTUS

7,000,000 Shares
of Common Stock
Offered by
Gold Resource Corporation

8,910,707 Shares
of Common Stock
Offered by
Selling Shareholders

We are offering up to 7,000,000 shares of our common stock on a "best efforts" basis at a price of $1.00 per share. We are offering these shares through our officers and directors for a period of 120 days from the date of this prospectus, subject to an extension for up to an additional 60 days. There is no minimum number of shares that must be sold to complete this offering. As a result, any proceeds from the sale of our shares will be immediately deposited into our bank account and available for all valid corporate purposes.

Certain of our shareholders identified in the section of this prospectus titled "SELLING SHAREHOLDERS" may offer and sell from time to time up to 8,910,707 shares of our common stock owned by those shareholders. The shares may be offered at a fixed price of $1.00 per share until such time, if ever, our shares are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, following which the shares may be offered at prices prevailing in the market or at privately negotiated prices. We will not receive the proceeds from the sale of those shares. The selling shareholders may sell these securities to or through one or more underwriters, broker-dealers or agents, or directly to purchasers on a continuous or delayed basis. The names of any underwriters or agents will be included in a post-effective amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, as required. (*See* "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION").

There is presently no market for our common stock.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the "RISK FACTORS" section beginning on page 4 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of our common stock or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Price to the public	Underwriting Discount or commissions(1)	Net proceeds to the Company(2)

Per share	$1.00	-0-	$1.00
Total	$7,000,000	-0-	$7,000,000

(1) We may sell the shares through broker-dealers or other intermediaries and pay a commission or other compensation in an amount up to 10% of the sales price. However, we have no obligation to do so.

(2) Excludes expenses of the offering presently estimated at $60,000, including legal and accounting fees, printing expenses, and travel.

The date of this prospectus is , 2006

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Additional Information

This prospectus contains descriptions of certain contracts, agreements or other documents affecting our business. These descriptions are not necessarily complete. For the complete text of these documents, you can refer to the exhibits filed with the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. (*See* "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION").

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Please see the note under "RISK FACTORS" for a description of special factors potentially affecting forward-looking statements included in this prospectus.

SUMMARY

The following information summarizes information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. Prospective investors are urged to read the balance of this prospectus carefully, including the Risk Factors and financial statements.

Our Company

We are an exploration stage company organized in Colorado on August 24, 1998 to search for gold and silver. In August 2001, after a period of dormancy, we leased our first mineral claims in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico, known as the *Zimapan* project. After drilling approximately 1,800 meters (5,905 feet) of test holes, we abandoned the lease.

We currently have an interest in two properties located in Mexico, one known as the *El Aguila* project and one known as the *El Rey* project. In October 2002, we leased some mineral claims in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, designated the *El Aguila* project. These claims cover approximately 1,896 hectares (4,685 acres)[(1)] and are located in the historic *San Jose de Gracia* mining district in the State of Oaxaca. The *El Aguila* project is an exploration property in which we lease a 100% interest. Since acquiring that interest, we have drilled approximately 6,700 meters (21,981 feet) of test holes in one section of the property and have encountered gold and silver mineralized material. We are continuing our exploration efforts on this property.

(1) Please see the glossary appearing at the end of the section titled "BUSINESS" for a description of certain terms used in this prospectus, including conversion of metric units.

In August 2003, we entered into an exploration agreement with Canyon Resources Corporation, a company whose shares trade on the American Stock Exchange. This agreement allowed Canyon to earn a 50% interest in the *El Aguila* property in the form of ownership in a new subsidiary of our company in exchange for funding $3.5 million in exploration costs. Pursuant to that agreement, Canyon funded $500,000 in the form of a loan in an exploratory drilling program which we used to explore the *El Aguila* property. Canyon elected not to fund the remaining $3 million, and converted its $500,000 loan into 1,200,000 shares of our common stock. Canyon sold those shares in March 2006.

In 2005, we obtained some additional mineral claims in the Mexican State of Oaxaca which we call the *El Rey* project. The *El Rey* project is an exploration stage property in which we acquired mineral claims by filing mineral concessions with the Mexican government. We have conducted very limited exploration of this property to date.

We are an exploration stage company, and there is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on either of our properties. Additional exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic and legal feasibility is determined. There is no assurance that the proceeds of this offering will be successful to complete necessary exploration, evaluation and feasibility studies.

From July 2000 to December 31, 2002, the day-to-day management of our company was provided by U.S. Gold Corporation, a company engaged in the exploration of gold mining properties with securities traded over the counter and quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. William and David Reid, the founders of our company, were also the president and vice president, respectively, of U.S. Gold during that time. In 2005, the Reids resigned those positions and the interest in our company owned by U.S. Gold was transferred to the Reids and William Pass, one of our consultants, in satisfaction of certain obligations arising from termination of their employment agreements by U.S. Gold. Since January 2003, our affairs have been managed by the Reids with the oversight of our Board of Directors.

Other than the exploration agreement with Canyon discussed above, our funding since inception has been provided by the private sale of our equity securities. In July and August 2005, we raised $1,200,000 from the sale of our common stock to a natural resource fund and an individual at a price per share of $.50. Since inception, we have issued an aggregate of 18,304,852 shares of common stock for cash, services and other consideration totaling $4,123,341.

Our operations in Mexico are conducted through our wholly-owned Mexican subsidiaries, Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. and Golden Trump S.A. de C.V. All references to us or our company in this prospectus include our subsidiaries.

Our principal executive offices are located at 222 Milwaukee Street, Suite 301, Denver, Colorado 80206, and our telephone number is (303) 320-7708.

The Offering

Common Stock outstanding before the Offering	18,304,852 shares(1)(2)(3)
Common Stock offered by us	7,000,000 shares
Common Stock outstanding after the Offering	25,304,852 shares(1)(2)(3)(4)
Common Stock offered by the Selling Shareholders	8,910,707
Use of Proceeds	The proceeds from the sale of common stock offered by us will be used for additional exploration of our mining properties, construction of improvements to our properties, working capital and if warranted, additional property acquisitions. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of common stock by the selling shareholders.

(1) Adjusted to reflect a two for one stock split effective February 21, 2005. All references in this prospectus have been adjusted to reflect the results of that split.

(2) Excludes 1,640,000 shares of common stock underlying options which are presently exercisable.

(3) Includes shares to be offered by the selling shareholders.

(4) Assumes that we sell all the common stock offered by us, of which there is no assurance.

Summary Financial Data

The following table presents certain selected historical consolidated financial data about our company. Historical consolidated financial information as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by Stark Winter Schenkein & Co., LLP, independent accountants. All amounts included in this table and elsewhere in this prospectus are stated in United States dollars. You should read the data set forth below in conjunction with the section entitled "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION," our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Balance Sheet Data

	December 31, 2005
Cash	$ 176,182
Total Assets	246,980
Current Liabilities	33,607
Total Liabilities	33,607
Shareholders' Equity	213,373

Operating Data

	Year ended December 31,		Inception (August 24, 1998) to December 31, 2005
	2005	2004	
Exploration Costs	$ 739,570	$ 257,383	$ 1,783,140
General and Administrative Expenses	286,219	27,732	429,306
Stock Compensation	87,500	500,000	587,500
Net Comprehensive (Loss)	(1,217,711)	(853,666)	(3,909,968)
Net (Loss) per Share	$ (0.08)	$ (0.08)	

RISK FACTORS

Investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk and could result in a loss of your entire investment. Prior to making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus and, in particular, you should evaluate the risk factors set forth below. If we are unable to prevent events that have a negative effect from occurring, then our business may suffer.

Risk Relating to Our Company

Since we are a new business with no operating history, investors have no basis to evaluate our ability to operate profitably. We were organized in 1998 but have had no revenue from operations since our inception. Our activities to date have been limited to organizational efforts, raising financing, acquiring mining properties and conducting limited exploration. We face all of the risks commonly encountered by other new businesses, including the lack of an established operating history, need for additional capital and personnel, and intense competition. There is no assurance our business plan will be successful.

The report of our independent accountants on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 includes a "going concern" qualification, meaning that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue in operation. The report cited the following factors in support of our accountant's conclusion: (i) the substantial losses we incurred for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004; (ii) our lack of operating revenue; and (iii) our dependence on sale of equity securities and receipt of capital from outside sources to continue in operation. From inception to December 31, 2005, we have accumulated a loss of $3,910,107. If we are unable to obtain additional financing from outside sources and eventually produce revenue, we may be forced to sell our assets, curtail or cease operations. In any event, investors in our common stock could lose all or part of their investment. (*See* "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS").

The probability of an individual prospect having reserves is extremely remote. Therefore, in all likelihood, our properties do not contain any reserves, and any funds spent by us on exploration will probably be lost. Statistically, most mineral prospects do not contain reserves which can be economically extracted. For this reason, it is unlikely that our properties contain any reserves. The funds we have spent on exploration, as well as funds which we might spend in the future, will probably be lost.

We are dependent upon receipt of additional working capital to fund our business plan. Even if we are successful in selling all of the common stock offered by us, we will require substantial additional capital to continue in operation. The proceeds from this offering have been budgeted for a limited period of time and limited purposes. We may require additional capital for exploration of one or both of our existing properties, or acquisition of additional properties. If our exploration program proves successful, we will require significant additional capital to fund development of the *El Aguila* project and to construct a mill in order to place it into production. In addition, we will require additional working capital to fund operations pending sale of any gold or other precious metals. We are unable at this time to estimate with any reasonable degree of certainty the amount of capital required in the future. However, we believe that amount will be significant. Also, any adverse developments in our exploration efforts may force us to sell our stock at a discount to raise additional funds.

We have no proved or probable reserves, meaning there is no assurance that we can economically produce gold or other precious minerals from our properties. In order to demonstrate the availability of proved or probable reserves, it will first be necessary for us to continue exploration to demonstrate the availability of sufficient mineralized material. Exploration is inherently risky, with few properties ultimately proving economically successful. If our efforts are successful, it will then be necessary for us to engage an outside engineering firm to assess geological and other data and develop an economic model demonstrating commercial feasibility of the property. This feasibility study will require significant

additional time and investment. There is no assurance we can economically produce gold or other precious metals from our properties.

At the present time, we are totally dependent upon production of gold or other precious metals from two properties, raising the risk if either or both of those properties should prove unproductive. Since we have never produced gold or other precious metals from either of our properties, and since we have no proved or probable reserves, there is no assurance that gold or other precious metals can be economically produced under existing and future costs and expenses. If we are unable to economically produce gold from either or both of these properties, we would be forced to identify and invest substantial sums in one or more additional properties, and there is no assurance that such properties would be available on terms favorable to us.

Our properties are located in Mexico and are subject to changes in political conditions and regulations in that country. Our existing properties are located in Mexico. In the past, Mexico has been subject to political instability, changes and uncertainties which may cause changes to existing government regulations affecting mineral exploration and mining activities. Civil or political unrest could disrupt our operations at any time. Our mineral exploration and mining activities in Mexico may be adversely affected in varying degrees by changing governmental regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions that increase the costs related to our activities or maintaining our properties. Finally, Mexico's status as a developing country may make it more difficult for us to obtain required financing for our project.

Our ability to continue exploration and extract any minerals that we discover are subject to payment of advance royalties and continuing concession fees and if we fail to satisfy these requirements, we may lose our interest in the properties. Mining concessions in Mexico are subject to payment of continuing concession fees to the federal government or lease payments to the owner of the concessions. Under the terms of our lease on the *El Aguila* property, we are obligated to pay advance royalties of $100,000 not later than October 1, 2006. Our failure or inability to pay the advance royalty or the concession fees to the government may cause us to lose our interest in one or both of our properties.

Our ability to develop our property, even if warranted by exploration results, is subject to the rights of the Ejido (local inhabitants) to surface use for agricultural purposes. If we are successful in discovering sufficient amounts of mineralized material to warrant production, our ability to mine minerals is subject to making satisfactory arrangements with the *Ejido* for access and surface disturbances. *Ejidos* are groups of local inhabitants who were granted rights to conduct agricultural activities on the property. We must negotiate a satisfactory arrangement with these inhabitants in order to disturb or discontinue their rights to farm. Our inability to successfully negotiate such agreements could impair or impede our ability to successfully mine the properties.

The volatility of the price of gold could adversely affect our future operations and, if warranted, our ability to develop our properties. The commercial feasibility of our properties and our ability to raise funding to conduct continued exploration and development, if warranted, is dependent on the price of gold and other precious metals. The price of gold may also have a significant influence on the market price of our common stock and the value of our properties. Our decision to put a mine into production and to commit the funds necessary for that purpose must be made long before the first revenue from production would be received. A decrease in the price of gold may prevent our property from being economically mined or result in the writeoff of assets whose value is impaired as a result of lower gold prices. The price of gold is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including inflation, fluctuation of the United States Dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional demand, the sale of gold by central banks, and the political and economic conditions of major gold producing countries throughout the world. During the last five years, the average annual market price of gold has fluctuated between $271 per ounce and $445 per ounce, as shown in the table below. Although it is possible for

us to protect some price fluctuations by hedging in certain circumstances, the volatility of mineral prices represents a substantial risk, which no amount of planning or technical expertise can eliminate.

2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
$ 271	$ 310	$ 364	$ 406	$ 445

Competition in the mining industry is intense, and we have limited financial and personnel resources with which to compete. Competition in the mining industry for desirable properties, investment capital and personnel is intense. Numerous companies headquartered in the United States, Canada and elsewhere throughout the world compete for properties on a global basis. We are an insignificant participant in the gold mining industry due to our limited financial and personnel resources. We may be unable to attract the necessary investment capital to fully explore and if warranted, develop our properties and unable to acquire other desirable properties.

Since most of our expenses are paid in Mexican pesos, and we anticipate selling any production from our properties in United States dollars, we are subject to adverse changes in currency values that will be difficult to prevent. Our operations in the future could be affected by changes in the value of the Mexican peso against the United States dollar. At the present time, since we have no production, we have no plans or policies to utilize forward sales contracts or currency options to minimize this exposure. If and when these measures are implemented, there is no assurance they will be cost effective or be able to fully offset the effect of any currency fluctuations.

Our activities in Mexico are subject to significant environmental regulations, which could raise the cost of doing business. Mining operations are subject to environmental regulation by SEMARNAT, the environmental protection agency of Mexico. Regulations require that an environmental impact statement, known in Mexico as a *Manifiestacion de Impacto Ambiental*, be prepared by a third party contractor for submission to SEMARNAT. Studies required to support this impact statement include a detailed analysis of many subject areas, including soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources and socio-economic impacts. We may also be required to submit proof of local community support for a project to obtain final approval. Significant environmental legislation exists in Mexico, including fines and penalties for spills, release of emissions into the air, seepage and other environmental damage.

The nature of mineral exploration and production activities involves a high degree of risk and the possibility of uninsured losses. Exploration for minerals is highly speculative and involves greater risk than many other businesses. Our operations are subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incident to exploring for mineral properties, such as, but not limited to:

encountering unusual or unexpected formations;

environmental pollution;

personal injury, flooding and landslides;

variations in grades of ore;

labor disputes; and

decrease in reserves due to a lower gold price.

We currently have no insurance to guard against any of these risks. If we determine that capitalized costs associated with any of our mineral interests are not likely to be recovered, we would incur a writedown on our investment in such property interest. All of these factors may result in losses in relation to amounts spent which are not recoverable.

If we lose any of our existing employees or consultants, there is no assurance that we would find a suitable replacement on acceptable terms. If either of our current employees or our principal consultant

in Mexico were to die, become disabled or leave the company, we would be forced to identify and retain individuals to replace them. Messrs. William and David Reid are our only employees at this time. Jose Perez Reynoso is our consultant in Mexico who oversees our properties and operations. There is no assurance that we can find suitable individuals to replace them or to add to our employee base if that becomes necessary. We are entirely dependent on these individuals as our only personnel at this time. We have no life insurance on any individual at this time, and we may be unable to hire a suitable replacement for them on favorable terms, should that become necessary.

Since we are conducting this offering on a best efforts basis, there is no assurance that we will receive sufficient proceeds to complete exploration of our properties or acquire another property with development potential. There is no minimum number of shares that we must sell and no minimum amount of proceeds that we must receive in order to utilize investor funds. As a result, each dollar received by us will be deposited in our bank account and available for all valid corporate purposes. There is no assurance that the amount of money we receive will be sufficient to complete exploration of either of our properties and the other purposes for which we have budgeted this money. If the results of this offering are insufficient, we may be forced to sell additional shares of our stock, with the concurrent risk of additional dilution to our then-existing shareholders. If we are unable to sell any additional stock, we may be forced to liquidate our properties, and investors in this offering may lose their investment. (*See* "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION").

If we are unable to satisfy outstanding indebtedness to our officers in the total amount of $160,000, we may be forced to sell our assets. Our officers have loaned us $160,000 to satisfy our need for working capital pending the completion of this offering. The loans are represented by promissory notes due on demand and bearing interest at the rate of 10% if we default. A default would be caused by our failure to pay the notes after demand. In the event that we did not receive sufficient proceeds from this offering to repay the notes and the officers demanded repayment, we may be forced to liquidate all or a portion of our property to satisfy the indebtedness. In that event, our shareholders may lose all or a portion of their investment.

In the event of a dispute regarding title to our property or any facet of our operations, it will likely be necessary for us to resolve the dispute in Mexico, where we would be faced with unfamiliar laws and procedures. The resolution of disputes in foreign countries can be costly and time consuming, similar to the situation in the United States. However, in a foreign country, we face the additional burdens of understanding unfamiliar laws and procedures. We may not be entitled to a jury trial, as we might be in the United States. Further, to litigate in any foreign country, we would be faced with the necessity of hiring lawyers and other professionals who are familiar with the foreign laws. For these reasons, we may incur unforeseen losses if we are forced to resolve a dispute in Mexico or any other foreign country.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

The offer and sale of our common stock by selling shareholders may adversely affect our ability to sell stock and obtain funds for additional exploration. Offers and sales of our common stock by the selling shareholders may directly compete with the offer and sale of common stock by us. We and the selling shareholders may appeal to the same potential purchasers of our common stock. This is especially true due to the absence of a trading market for our stock. The lack of a trading market reduces the visibility of our company and our stock. Furthermore, the selling shareholders may sell their shares at market prices after our common stock is accepted for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board while we will offer our shares at a fixed price of $1. If the market price of our stock is less than $1, we may have difficulty selling our shares. Accordingly, we may sell less stock than would be the case if there were no selling shareholders, reducing the proceeds available for exploration of our properties and pursuit of our business plan.

A large number of our shares will be eligible for future sale and may depress the price of our common stock in the future. In addition to the shares registered for sale by the selling shareholders in this prospectus, a large number of shares of our common stock will become eligible for sale in the future under Rule 144. Under Rule 144, and under certain circumstances, an owner is permitted to sell every three months the greater of: (i) 1% of the amount of our outstanding common stock, or (ii) the average weekly trading volume of our common stock for the four weeks preceding the sale. The sale of common stock by the selling shareholders or other shareholders could depress the price of our common stock in the future. This will be especially true if we are unable to obtain a sufficient number of broker-dealers to buy and sell our stock. (*See* "SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE").

A small number of existing shareholders control our company, which could limit your ability to influence the outcome of any shareholder vote. Our executive officers and directors, together with our largest shareholder, beneficially own approximately 62% of our common stock as of May 12, 2006. Under our Articles of Incorporation and Colorado law, the vote of a majority of the shares outstanding is generally required to approve most shareholder action. As a result, these individuals and entities will be able to control the outcome of shareholder votes for the foreseeable future, including votes concerning the election of directors, amendments to our Articles of Incorporation or proposed mergers or other significant corporate transactions. We have no existing agreements or plans for mergers or other corporate transactions that would require a shareholder vote at this time and we do not foresee any such transaction in the future. However, shareholders should be aware that they may have limited ability to influence the outcome of any vote in the future. (*See* "SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT").

Since there is presently no market for our common stock and there is no assurance that a market will develop in the future, purchasers of our common stock may have difficulty selling their shares, should they desire to do so. There is presently no market for our common stock. Following the date of this prospectus, it is our intention to seek one or more broker-dealers to apply for quotation of our common stock in the OTC Bulletin Board. However, we have no agreement with any broker-dealer at this time, and there is no assurance that we will be successful in finding one in the future. In addition, we believe that our stock will be characterized as a "micro-cap" security and therefore subject to increased scrutiny by the NASD. A micro-cap security is generally a low priced security issued by a small company, or the stock of companies with low capitalization. If we are unable to obtain quotation of our common stock on the Bulletin Board, trading in our stock will be limited, and purchasers of our common stock may have difficulty selling their shares, should they desire to do so.

Since our stock will not be listed on Nasdaq or a stock exchange, trading in our shares will likely be subject to rules governing "penny stocks," which will impair trading activity in our shares. It is likely that our common stock will not initially be listed on Nasdaq or a stock exchange and may therefore be subject to rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission regulating broker dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Those disclosure rules applicable to penny stocks require a broker dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized disclosure document required by the SEC. These rules also require a cooling off period before the transaction can be finalized. These requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in any secondary market for our common stock. Many brokers may be unwilling to engage in transactions in our common stock because of the added disclosure requirements, thereby making it more difficult for stockholders to dispose of their shares. (*See* "MARKET INFORMATION").

A contract right allowing one of our largest shareholders the first opportunity to purchase any common stock offered by us in the future may result in a change in control. Under the terms of an agreement entered into with one of our largest shareholders, we are obligated to offer this entity the first right to purchase our common stock in any future offering until August 2008. The holder of this right is

Heemskirk Consolidated Limited. If Heemskirk exercises this right in connection with any future offering of our common stock, the percentage interest in our company owned by it could increase. This may result in a change in control and could allow Heemskirk the ability to influence the management or policies of our company. For example, if Heemskirk acquires enough stock to become the holder of a majority of our outstanding voting stock, it could elect the entire Board of Directors. Even if it does not acquire an absolute majority of our stock but increases its voting interest in the company, it could wage a proxy battle and influence who our Board of Directors nominates as directors in the future. These and other events could have the effect of changing the way that our company is operated.

Our stock price may be volatile and as a result you could lose all or part of your investment. In addition to volatility associated with OTC securities in general, the value of your investment could decline due to the impact of any of the following factors upon the market price of our common stock:

Changes in the worldwide price for gold;

Disappointing results from our exploration efforts;

Failure to meet our revenue or profit goals or operating budget;

Decline in demand for our common stock;

Downward revisions in securities analysts' estimates or changes in general market conditions;

Technological innovations by competitors or in competing technologies;

Investor perception of our industry or our prospects; and

General economic trends

In addition, stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations and the market prices of securities have been highly volatile. These fluctuations are often unrelated to operating performance and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a result, investors may be unable to resell their shares at a fair price.

Issuances of our stock in the future could dilute existing shareholders and adversely affect the market price of our common stock, if a public trading market develops. We have the authority to issue up to 60,000,000 shares of common stock, 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, and to issue options and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock without stockholder approval. Because our common stock is not currently quoted in Nasdaq or listed on an exchange, we are not required to solicit shareholder approval prior to issuing large blocks of our stock. These future issuances could be at values substantially below the price paid for our common stock by our current shareholders. In addition, we could issue large blocks of our common stock to fend off unwanted tender offers or hostile takeovers without further stockholder approval. Because we believe that trading in our common stock will initially be limited, the issuance of our stock may have a disproportionately large impact on its price compared to larger companies.

Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus and the information incorporated by reference, contain statements that plan for or anticipate the future. Forward-looking statements include statements about our ability to develop and produce gold or other precious metals, statements about our future business plans and strategies, statements about future revenue and the receipt of working capital, and most other statements that are not historical in nature. In these documents, forward-looking statements are often identified by the words "anticipate," "plan," "believe," "expect," "estimate," and the like. Because forward-looking statements involve future risks and uncertainties, there are factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied. Prospective investors are urged not to put undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

A few of the uncertainties that could affect the accuracy of forward-looking statements, besides the specific Risk Factors identified above, include:

- Changes in the general economy affecting the disposable income of the public;
- Technological changes in the mining industry;
- Our costs;
- The level of demand for our products; and
- Changes in our business strategy.

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which provides a "safe harbor" for similar statements by existing public companies, does not apply to our offering, as we were not previously registered as a public company.

DILUTION

The net tangible book value of the 18,304,852 shares of our common stock outstanding at December 31, 2005, was $213,373, or approximately $0.01 per share. Assuming the maximum number of shares offered hereby are sold, of which there is no assurance, that per share value will be increased as a result of this offering to approximately $.28 (exclusive of other changes in net tangible book value subsequent to December 31, 2005), resulting in immediate substantial dilution to new shareholders of 72%. Dilution is the reduction of value of the purchaser's investment measured by the difference between the price per share in this offering and the sum of the net tangible book value at December 31, 2005 and the increase attributable to purchases by investors in this offering.

The following table illustrates the effect of dilution per share of common stock on purchasers in the offering based on the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2005 and assuming sales of different amounts of common stock up to and including the maximum, of which there can be no assurance.

	Number of Shares Sold		
	2,000,000	5,000,000	7,000,000
Net Tangible Book Value Per Share December 31, 2005(1)	$ 0.01	$ 0.01	$ 0.01
Net Tangible Book Value Per Share After Offering(2)	0.11	0.22	0.28
Increase in Per Share Attributable to New Shareholders	0.10	0.21	0.27
Dilution to Purchasers of Stock	89.00%	78.00%	72.00%

(1) Net tangible book value is equal to tangible assets minus total liabilities. The net tangible book value excludes any amounts spent on property acquisition or exploration, as such amounts have been expensed under relevant accounting principles.

(2) Includes the net tangible book value at December 31, 2005 of $213,373, plus the net proceeds of this offering after deducting estimated expenses of $60,000.

The following table summarizes the number of shares of common stock issued by us to current shareholders as of the date of this prospectus, and the total amount paid or received by us for those shares; the number of shares to be issued in this offering, and the total amount to be paid by new investors; the percentage of equity ownership of each group, and the percentage of the total consideration which each group will have paid for issuance of shares following completion of this offering; and finally, the average price per share paid by the current shareholders and the new investors. Since there is no fixed number of shares which must be sold in this offering, we have presented two alternate scenarios, neither of which should be taken as a guarantee of the results of this offering.

Amount of Offering	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		
$3,000,000	**Number**	**Percent (%)**	**Amount**	**Percent (%)**	**Average Price Per Share**
Present shareholders	18,304,852	85.9	$ 4,123,341	57.9	$ .23
New Investors	3,000,000	14.1	3,000,000	42.1	1.00
$7,000,000					
Present shareholders	18,304,852	72.3	$ 4,123,341	37.1	$ .23
New investors	7,000,000	27.7	7,000,000	62.9	$ 1.00

USE OF PROCEEDS

The following table illustrates the proposed use of proceeds for the next twelve months from the offering of shares by us. Since there is no minimum number of shares that must be sold to complete the offering, we have illustrated various amounts. However, there is no assurance that we will sell any or all of the shares. The proposed applications are listed in order of priority.

	Amount of Proceeds(1)				
Proposed use	**$500,000**	**$1,000,000**	**$2,000,000**	**$5,000,000**	**$7,000,000**
Additional exploration	$ 90,000	$ 590,000	$ 1,400,000	$ 3,400,000	$ 4,900,000
Payment of Advance Royalty	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Property improvements and infrastructure				500,000	1,000,000
Feasibility study					1,000,000
Expenses of offering	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Officers' salaries(1)			190,000	410,000	410,000
Repayment of debt(2)	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000	160,000
Working capital					
Office rent	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800	16,800
Professional fees	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	36,000
Travel	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
Contingency	13,200	13,200	13,200	293,200	293,200

(1) Includes the amount of $20,000 per month for William Reid and $14,167 per month for David Reid. For estimated proceeds of $2,000,000, includes less than 50% of the salary, with the remainder to be accrued until we have sufficient working capital. If less than $2,000,000 of proceeds is raised, it is anticipated that all of their salary will be accrued.

(2) Represents amounts advanced to us by our officers and represented by non-interest bearing promissory notes due on demand.

If less than $500,000 is received in the offering, we do not expect to conduct any additional exploration and no amounts will be paid to our officers in satisfaction of outstanding obligations. Rather, we expect to use the limited proceeds to pay the advanced royalty required in October 2006 and property holding costs. We will also be obligated to pay the expenses of this offering. Any remaining balance will be used for exploration related expenditures.

If the results of our continuing exploration program prove unsuccessful, we will increase our efforts to identify and acquire additional properties.

Pending application in accordance with our plan of operation, the proceeds of this offering may be invested in temporary interest-bearing investments such as checking accounts, time deposits, certificates of deposit and short-term government obligations. We do not intend to invest the proceeds of this offering in a manner that would subject us to regulation as an investment company for purposes of United States securities laws.

MARKET INFORMATION

Certain Market Information

There currently exists no trading market for our common stock. We do not intend to develop a public trading market until after the date of this prospectus. At that time, we intend to identify a broker-dealer to make application to the NASD to quote our common stock on the OTC Bulletin Board. There can be no assurance that a public trading market will develop at that time or be sustained in the future. Without an active public trading market, you may not be able to liquidate your shares without considerable delay, if at all. If a market does develop, the price for our securities may be highly volatile and may bear no relationship to our actual financial condition or results of operations. Factors that we discuss in this prospectus, including the many risks associated with an investment in us, may have a significant impact on the market price of our common stock. Also, because of the relatively low price of our common stock, many brokerage firms may not effect transactions in the common stock.

Any market which may develop for our common stock will be affected by the offer and sale of securities by the selling shareholders, as well as future sales of securities. We currently have outstanding 4,889,000 shares of our common stock which may be sold under Rule 144 of the Securities Act. (*See* "**SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE**"). In addition, we currently have outstanding options to purchase a total of 1,640,000 shares of our common stock. The exercise of those options would result in additional shares outstanding, the sale of which could affect any market which develops.

Penny Stock Rules

Due to the offering price of our common stock, as well as the fact that we do not expect to be listed on Nasdaq or a national securities exchange, our stock will likely be characterized as "penny stocks" under applicable securities regulations. Our stock will therefore be subject to rules adopted by the SEC regulating broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. The broker or dealer proposing to effect a transaction in a penny stock must furnish his customer a document containing information prescribed by the SEC and obtain from the customer an executed acknowledgment of receipt of that document. The broker or dealer must also provide the customer with pricing information regarding the security prior to the transaction and with the written confirmation of the transaction. The broker or dealer must also disclose the aggregate amount of any compensation received or receivable by him in connection with such transaction prior to consummating the transaction and with the written confirmation of the trade. The broker or dealer must also send an account statement to each customer for which he has executed a transaction in a penny stock each month in which such security is held for the customer's account. The existence of these rules may have an effect on the price of our stock, and the willingness of certain brokers to effect transactions in our stock.

Holders of Our Common Stock

As of May 12, 2006, we had 72 beneficial owners of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our board of directors after taking into account various factors, including the terms of any credit arrangements, our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs and plans for expansion. At the present time, we are not party to any agreement that would limit our ability to pay dividends.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

Introduction

The following discussion summarizes our plan of operation for the next twelve months. It also analyzes our financial condition at December 31, 2005, and compares it to our financial condition at December 31, 2004. The discussion of our results of operations compares the year ended December 31, 2005 to the year ended December 31, 2004. For additional information about our financial condition and results of operations, please refer to the financial statements and footnotes appearing in this prospectus.

On February 21, 2005, we effected a two-for-one split of our outstanding common stock. All of the financial information included in this discussion and in the financial statements appearing in this prospectus has been adjusted to reflect the results of that stock split.

Plan of Operation

Introduction. Our plan of operation is to continue exploration of the *El Aguila* property until we discover sufficient mineralization to justify placing the property into production or alternatively, determine to abandon the lease. We also intend to undertake initial exploration of the *El Rey* property, although that property is in an earlier stage of exploration. Our ultimate objective is to become a producer of gold and other precious metals. We are unable at this time to predict when, if ever, that objective will be achieved.

In an effort to maintain our low overhead and because we have limited personnel, we anticipate using independent contractors to do much of the work on our projects. We currently retain an independent contractor to manage and oversee our operations in Mexico and we utilize contractors for exploration and other business activities. We expect this situation to continue for the foreseeable future.

As an exploration company, our activities may include, at various times and to various degrees, property rights acquisition, geological evaluation, exploration, and feasibility studies of properties and, if warranted, development and construction of mining and processing facilities, mining and processing and the sale of gold and silver, other metals and by-products. We may also enter into joint ventures, partnerships or other arrangements to accomplish these activities. All refined bullion would be sold to outside companies, delivered in satisfaction of spot or forward sale delivery contracts, or held in inventory for later disposition.

Exploration. We are currently in the second phase of what might be characterized as early exploration of our *El Aguila* project. The first phase was funded by Canyon Resources Corporation, which invested $500,000 in the form of a non-interest bearing loan. With that money, we drilled 3,900 meters (12,795 feet) in 69 holes. After this drilling was complete, Canyon notified us that it determined not to proceed with the remainder of the funding based on what we believe to be Canyon's other commitments and priorities for its available working capital.

The results of this initial phase suggested the presence of mineralized material in sufficient grade and quantity to justify continued exploration. Therefore, we started the second phase of drilling in the summer of 2005, funded with the proceeds of a private placement completed in August of that year. This phase includes approximately 2,808 meters (9,212 feet) in 37 holes. While the initial phase involved rotary drilling, the second phase included core drilling, where the samples of the rock were left whole for improved geologic interpretation and analysis. While core drilling is more expensive, we believe that the quality of the resulting data is superior. Therefore, the second phase of the exploration program included analysis of the core samples, and geologic interpretation of the core samples. In analyzing the results of the second phase of our exploration program, we extended the estimated boundaries of the mineralized material and tested other areas of the property. Drilling in the second

phase was completed in 2005 but laboratory and other analysis of the core samples and other data continues into 2006.

The third phase of our exploration program might be characterized as primarily definition or delineation drilling and will be commenced upon receipt of sufficient proceeds from this offering. During this phase, drilling would be specifically targeted to areas where we believe mineralized material exists in an effort to define and extend the boundaries of that mineralization. This third phase of our anticipated exploration program will also include drilling new areas in search of mineralized material and will include additional assaying, geologic mapping and sampling, geochemical and geophysical surveys. We have budgeted $4 million from the maximum offering for these purposes, including $600,000 per quarter for drilling and assaying, $300,000 per quarter for mapping and sampling, and $100,000 for geophysical and geochemical surveys. It is impossible to predict the extent of the drilling or the funding necessary to complete this phase of our program. In spite of the difficulty of precisely estimating the funds necessary to complete this phase of our program, we expect that receipt of $6,000,000 will allow us to complete our exploration efforts.

The final phase of our exploration program, if we identify sufficient mineralization, would be to conduct a feasibility study. This study would be commenced at such time as we have identified mineralization which we believe justifies putting the property into production. A feasibility study is designed to determine the economic feasibility of placing the property into production and producing gold and other metals. It analyzes the estimated quantity and quality of the mineralization discovered during the exploration stage, presents estimates of the cost of mining and processing the material and compares the estimated sales price of the finished product. We expect that this study would be conducted by one or more independent engineering firms on our behalf, for which we have budgeted $1 million. We believe the study will take approximately four months. If the results of the feasibility study are positive, and assuming the availability of necessary capital, a decision will be made to place the property into production. We do not expect to be in a position to begin the feasibility study prior to the first quarter of calendar year 2007.

If we receive less than the maximum amount of proceeds in this offering, the third phase of the proposed exploration program would be scaled as necessary. First to be reduced or eliminated would be proposed expenditures for geophysical and geochemical surveys. Next would be mapping and assaying, in order that we can preserve as much funding as possible for drilling. The proposed feasibility study, property and infrastructure improvements would also be curtailed if necessary to preserve funding for drilling. The proposed feasibility study would also be curtailed if necessary to preserve funding for drilling. We would also curtail or eliminate proposed expenditures for property improvements if necessary to preserve drilling funds.

In addition to our efforts at the El Aguila project, we hope to begin limited exploration at our El Rey project. Similar to our exploration program on the *El Aguila* project, we believe the program for the *El Rey* project will be staged, whereby limited funds will be initially spent to evaluate the property for the presence of mineralization and increasing amounts of money will be spent if the results of the initial exploration warrant. If funds of at least $6 million are raised in this offering, we will begin with relatively low cost, limited exploration efforts that may include geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys. We expect the initial expenditures to be approximately $50,000. If the initial results from this limited exploration program are positive, then we would consider possible drilling at a later date from future funding. We do not expect to do more than a nominal amount of exploration at *El Rey* at this time, as our main focus will be continued exploration at *El Aguila*.

If we are only able to sell a nominal amount of shares in the offering and are unable to raise equity financing in any other manner, we may be forced to postpone or curtail our plans to explore one or both of our properties. In the event we raise only nominal funds, we may also consider entering into a joint venture or other arrangement whereby another entity would pay all or a portion of the funding

necessary to continue exploration in exchange for an interest in the property. While we are unable to predict the precise arrangements, the interest of the third party might take the form of ownership in a new entity organized to hold the mineral claims, or a direct interest in the claims themselves. Such an arrangement could be structured such that the prospective joint venture partner would have to earn the interest by providing funding or performing the exploration work or would receive an interest in exchange for a promise to provide funding. The ultimate arrangement will depend on, among other factors, the relative bargaining power of the parties and the perceived value of our interest in the properties. In any event, we would seek to retain a majority interest in the property with any future partner. We have no potential partners identified at this time.

In the event all of our other efforts are unsuccessful and we could not obtain funding from any other source, we would consider liquidating our property and winding up our affairs.

Capital Investment. In addition to expenses of exploration, we also anticipate making infrastructure improvements at the *El Aguila* project. Foremost among these is the construction of a better road to the proposed mill site and camp improvements for which we have budgeted $1 million. As our exploration program continues, we will determine whether and when it is expedient to commence construction of this road and other necessary improvements to continue our activities. If we determine that these infrastructure improvements are not necessary or appropriate based on the results of our exploration, we will devote the proceeds to additional exploration or property acquisition.

If a decision is made to commence mining, we would incur significant capital costs in construction of a mill and acquisition of necessary equipment. At present, we anticipate obtaining such funding through additional equity financing, although we have no specific plans at this time. Only after a mine and a mill are constructed and operational could we expect any revenue.

At some time in the future, we may also investigate the acquisition of additional properties. This decision will be made on the basis of the results of our exploration of the *El Aguila* and *El Rey* properties, and the availability and cost of other prospects.

Corporate Overhead. Included in our plan of operation are the expenses of overseeing our business and paying other general and administrative expenses. These expenses primarily include salaries and consulting fees, rent, travel and professional fees. We currently estimate these expenses at $55,000 per month, based on existing commitments and expectations. We expect these expenses will be paid from the proceeds of this offering and future equity offerings, if necessary, until such time, if ever, we are successful in placing one or more of our properties in production.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

December 31, 2005. Our financial condition and liquidity improved somewhat at December 31, 2005 compared to the end of our prior fiscal year. At December 31, 2005, we had working capital of $157,552, an improvement of $904,887 from December 31, 2004. During 2005 we raised $1,405,000 in cash from the sale of stock, $2,500 from the exercise of stock options and discharged $757,500 in pre-existing obligations by the issuance of stock. We utilized the proceeds of the stock sale transactions to fund our ongoing exploration program.

At May 12, 2006, we had extinguished our remaining cash balance and were relying on loans from our officers to fund continuing operations. The most significant of our future expenses include (i) $100,000 in advance royalties to the lessor of the *El Aguila* property, due in October 2006; (ii) the amount of $34,000 per month for our officers' salaries; (iii) approximately $10,000 per month in fees to our consultants; and (iv) legal and accounting fees associated with our status as a public traded company. In the event we are unable to raise sufficient funding from the sale of equity, our officers have agreed to accrue all or a part of their salary or advance additional funds to us until such time as we receive additional funding. However, any loans they make and any salary which they defer does not

obligate them to provide us any specific amount of financing. As of May 12, 2006, the officers had advanced us a total of $160,000 in non-interest bearing loans to supplement working capital. These loans are due on demand but will bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum if not paid on demand. These advances were used to pay some expenses of this offering and exploration of our *El Aguila* project, including geologic mapping and sampling. No amount of these advances was used to pay officers' salaries. We will also investigate another private placement of our equity securities to satisfy these obligations if this offering is not successful. Since we do not believe that we are a candidate for conventional debt financing, we may be forced to postpone or curtail our exploration efforts, including consulting fees, until we can obtain equity financing.

The report of our independent accountants on our financial statements at December 31, 2005 contains a qualification about our ability to continue as a going concern. This qualification is based on our lack of operating revenue and limited working capital, among other things. We remain dependent on receipt of capital from outside sources, and ultimately, generating revenue from operations, to continue as a going concern.

Due to our lack of proved or probable reserves at this time, all of our investment in mining properties has been expensed, and does not appear as an asset on our balance sheet. However, during 2005, we spent $843,118 on acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenses. This compares to $325,974 for 2004, when we utilized the proceeds of the Canyon funding. During the years 2002 through 2005, we spent $424,325, $438,066, $325,974 and $843,118, respectively, on the acquisition and exploration of our properties.

Since inception, our capital resources have been provided exclusively through the sale of equity securities. From inception through December 31, 2005, we have received $4,123,341 in cash, services and other consideration through issuance of our common stock in private transactions. Since we have not generated any cash from operations, we have been forced to rely on sale of equity to pay our expenses. During 2005, we issued 3,156,500 shares of our common stock for cash of $1,405,000, 10,000 shares from exercise of stock options for $2,500, 1,750,000 shares as stock grants valued at $437,500 and 1,280,000 shares in satisfaction of payables totaling $320,000.

Our operating activities during 2005 used $1,197,427 of cash. The use of cash from our net loss during the year was reduced by non-cash stock compensation in the amount of $87,500.

Results of Operations

We are considered an exploration stage company for accounting purposes, since we have not received any revenues from operations. We are unable to predict with any degree of accuracy when that situation will change.

Year Ended December 31, 2005. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we reported a net loss of $1,217,711 or $0.08 compared to a loss of $853,666 or $0.08 per share, for 2004. We expect to incur losses until such time, if ever, as we begin generating revenue from operations. In neither year did we report any revenue except interest income.

General and administrative expenses decreased in 2005 compared to the prior year, decreasing approximately 29% and primarily reflecting $111,399 in corporate salaries where none was expensed in 2004, $42,694 in higher legal and accounting fees reflecting increased corporate activities, and $24,000 in consulting expense related to corporate management, more than offset by lower stock compensation expense. In 2005, we recorded $87,500 in stock compensation expense while $500,000 was recorded in 2004. Property acquisition and exploration expenses increased significantly in 2005 to $843,118 as comparable to $325,974 of 2004, an increase of $517,144, attributable to our accelerated 2005 evaluation and exploration program at the *El Aguila* project.

Year Ended December 31, 2004. During the year ended December 31, 2004, we reported a net loss of $853,593, or $.08 per share. This compares to a net loss of $496,046, or $.05 per share, for the year ended December 31, 2003. In neither period did we report any revenue except interest income.

General and administrative expenses increased eight-fold in 2004 compared to 2003, showing an increase of $469,559. A majority of the increase in 2004, or $350,000, represents accrued compensation for our employees and a financial consultant. We also granted common stock with a value of $150,000 to our mining consultant and property manager in Mexico. We believe that the stock grant to this individual was a one-time expense. Property acquisition and exploration expenses decreased approximately 26% from 2003 to 2004, reflecting our reduced capital available for such expenditures. As an exploration-stage company, our acquisition and exploration budget is dependent upon available working capital.

Critical Accounting Policies

We believe the following more critical accounting policies are used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Exploration and Development Costs: Mineral property acquisition, exploration and related costs are expensed as incurred unless proven and probable reserves exist and the property is a commercially minable property. If it is determined that a mineral property can be economically developed, the costs incurred to develop such property, including costs to further delineate the ore body and develop the property for production, may be capitalized. In addition, we may capitalize previously expensed acquisition and exploration costs if it is later determined that the property can economically be developed. Interest costs, if any, allocable to the cost of developing mining properties and constructing new facilities would be capitalized until operations commence. Mine development costs incurred either to develop new ore deposits, expand the capacity of operating mines, or to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production would also be capitalized.

All such capitalized costs, and estimated future development costs, if any, are then amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the ore body. Costs incurred to maintain current production or to maintain assets on a standby basis are charged to operations. Costs of abandoned projects are charged to operations upon abandonment. We evaluate, at least quarterly, the carrying value of capitalized mining costs and related property, plant and equipment costs, if any, to determine if these costs are in excess of their net realizable value and if a permanent impairment needs to be recorded. The periodic evaluation of carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property, plant and equipment costs are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."

Property Retirement Obligation: We implemented SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," effective January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 requires the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation to be recognized in the period that it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. We have determined that we have no property retirement obligations as of December 31, 2005.

Stock Option Plans: We apply APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related Interpretations in accounting for all stock option plans. Under APB Opinion 25, no compensation cost has been recognized for stock options issued to employees as the exercise price of stock options which we granted equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," requires us to provide pro forma information regarding net income as if compensation costs for our stock option plans had been determined in accordance with the fair value based method prescribed in SFAS No. 123. To provide the required pro forma information, we estimate the fair value of each stock option at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Since our shares are not publicly traded, the fair value of each stock option or stock grant is determined by us.

Foreign Operations: Our present activities are in Mexico. As with all types of international business operations, currency fluctuations, exchange controls, restrictions on foreign investment, changes to tax regimes, political action and political instability could impair the value of the Company's investments.

Foreign Currency Translation: The local currency is the functional currency for our subsidiaries. Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Estimates. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 151, "Inventory Costs." This Statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions of this Statement will be effective for the Company beginning with its fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new Standard will have on its operations, but believes that it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment." This Statement requires that the cost resulting from all share-based transactions be recorded in the financial statements. The Statement establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees. The Statement also establishes fair value as the measurement objective for transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services from non-employees in share-based payment transactions. The Statement replaces SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." The provisions of this Statement will be effective for the Company beginning with its fiscal year ending December 31, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new Standard will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) which provides guidance regarding the interaction of SFAS 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations. The new guidance includes the SEC's view on the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies and may simplify some of SFAS 123(R)'s implementation challenges for registrants and enhance the information investors receive.

In August 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." This statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle and to changes required by an

accounting pronouncement if the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions, and it changes the requirements for accounting for and reporting them. Unless it is impractical, the statement requires retrospective application of the changes to prior periods' financial statements. This statement is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Our History

We were organized under the laws of the State of Colorado in 1998 to engage in the exploration of mining properties. From inception to 2000, we were essentially dormant. In July 2000, we entered into a management agreement with U.S. Gold Corporation, an entity engaged in the exploration and mining business, with shares traded over the counter and quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. At that time, our officers, directors and principal shareholders were also officers and directors of U.S. Gold. The arrangement with U.S. Gold was designed to supplement the management services available to us while allowing that entity to participate in our business as an equity owner. We issued U.S. Gold a total of 2,560,000 shares for services rendered under the original management agreement through December 31, 2001.

Effective January 1, 2002, the management agreement was amended to provide for cash compensation to U.S. Gold. As amended, the agreement provided us the following services from U.S. Gold:

Executive management, in the form of services provided by executive officers of U.S. Gold, including William Reid, David Reid and William Pass;

Office services, in the form of non-exclusive access to office facilities and equipment;

Consulting services, in the form of advice regarding potential agreements with third parties and the preparation of draft agreements on behalf of our Company;

Financial consulting, in the form of advice regarding potential contacts for financing and structure of that financing; and

Other administrative services.

We agreed to pay U.S. Gold a monthly fee of $30,000 during the term of that agreement. Prior to termination of that agreement on December 31, 2002, we became indebted to U.S. Gold in the amount of $330,000. In 2005, we satisfied the remaining obligation of $330,000 by paying U.S. Gold $10,000 in cash and issuing 1,280,000 shares of our common stock, valued at a fair market value of $0.25 per share.

In July 2005, in connection with a change in control of U.S. Gold, the employment agreements of Messrs. William Reid, David Reid and William Pass with that entity were terminated. In partial payment for the obligations of U.S. Gold under those agreements, that entity transferred our common stock to the three individuals and no longer owns an interest in our company. The following table depicts the amount of our stock assigned to the three individuals and the value of that stock, as determined and reported by U.S. Gold:

Name of Officer	Share Distribution (#)	Assigned Value
William W. Reid	2,439,606	$ 287,874
David C. Reid	1,565,539	184,734
William F. Pass	1,186,207	139,972

In August 2001, we leased our first property, known as the *Zimapan* project, located in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico. After drilling approximately 1,800 meters (5,905 feet) of test holes, we abandoned that property. In connection with the acquisition of the lease and our exploration activities on the *Zimapan* property, we spent approximately $294,000.

Our Properties

We currently have an interest in two properties, the *El Aguila* project and the *El Rey* project. We lease the *El Aguila* property from an individual who serves as our consultant in Mexico and we own mining concessions in the *El Rey* property. Both of these properties are in the exploration stage and have no proved or probable reserves.

The *El Aguila* Project

Background. Effective October 14, 2002, we leased a prospective gold/silver property comprised of three concessions, *El Aguila*, *El Aire* and *La Tehuana*, from Jose Perez Reynoso, a consultant to our company. The lease agreement is subject to a 4% net smelter return royalty where production is sold in the form of gold/silver dore and 5% for production sold in concentrate form. We have made periodic advance royalty payments under the lease totaling $160,000 to date with one remaining advance payment of $100,000 due October 14, 2006. If we are unable to make the final payment, we may forfeit our interest in the property.

Under Mexican mining laws, rights to minerals are obtained by filing concessions. Under Mexican law, fees are paid to the federal government for the privilege of holding these concessions. The fees are based on the size of the concession, calculated at the rate of approximately $4 per hectare every six months, based on the exchange rate at March 24, 2006. Based on the size of our concessions at the *El Aguila* project, this amounts to approximately $7,600 every six months.

The table below summarizes the concessions that we have leased and that give us the right to explore and mine the properties and the ensuing map shows their general location. The mineral concessions making up the *El Aguila* project are located within the *San Pedro Totolapam Ejido*.

Concession	Type	Expediente/ Titulo No.	Hectares	Acres
El Aire	Exploitation	158272	72.00	177.92
El Aguila	Exploitation	222844	899.00	2,221.47
La Tehuana	Exploration	210029	925.00	2,285.72
Total			1,896.00	4,685.11

Location Map for the *El Aguila* and *El Rey* Projects

Location and Access. The *El Aguila* project is located in the Sierra Madre del Sur of southern Mexico, in the central part of the State of Oaxaca. Access to the property is by way of the Pan American Highway (Highway # 190), approximately 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of the state's capital city, Oaxaca. At the village of San Jose de Gracia, a gravel road goes approximately four kilometers northwest to the property.

The climate of the *El Aguila* area is dry and warm to very warm with most rainfall occurring in the summer and annual precipitation averaging only 423.7 mm (17 inches). The average yearly temperature is 26.6 degrees centigrade (80° F). The area is very rocky with scarce vegetation. Subsistence farming occurs and the main agricultural crop is agave cactus that is cultivated for the production of mescal.

Exploration Activities. The early history of activity at the *El Aguila* property, as known by us, is prospecting and limited mining for gold and silver from the early 1900's to the mid 1960's. In 1998, Mr. Perez Reynoso acquired the concessions and leased them to Apex Silver Corporation of Denver, Colorado. Apex carried out an exploration program involving geologic mapping, surface sampling and an 11-hole drilling program (1,242 meters, or 4,074 feet). The results did not meet Apex's expectations so it dropped the lease on the property in 2002. We leased the property from Mr. Perez Reynoso in October of 2002.

In August 2003, we entered into an exploration agreement with Canyon Resources Corporation pertaining to our interest in the *El Aguila* property whereby Canyon loaned us $500,000 for exploration costs. The drilling program was completed in 2004 and included approximately 3,900 meters (12,795 feet) of drilling in 69 holes focused on one target area of the property. This exploration drilling encountered some gold intercepts which required additional exploratory drilling in order to fully evaluate. Through December 31, 2005, we have spent or incurred approximately $1,780,369 in acquisition, exploration and related costs for the *El Aguila* project, of which $843,118 was spent in 2005.

We have carried out exploration on the project that has included geologic mapping, surface sampling and two rounds of exploratory drilling. The results of the drilling programs have resulted in some gold and silver intercepts which are listed in the table below.

***EL AGUILA* PROJECT SELECTED DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS**

Hole No.	Drill Type	Interval Starting At (Meters)	Interval Starting At (Feet)	Interval Length (Meters)	Interval Length (Feet)	Gold g/t	Gold oz./ton	Silver g/t	Silver oz./ton
301	RC	40	131.2	16	52.5	6.56	0.19	23	0.67
302	RC	30	98.4	6	19.7	16.65	0.49	112	3.27
303	RC	22	72.2	6	19.7	18.79	0.55	133	3.88
306	RC	4	13.1	4	13.1	14.58	0.43	74	2.16
and		24	78.7	6	19.7	8.99	0.26	76	2.22
307	RC	18	59.0	4	13.1	3.91	0.11	84	2.45
and		26	85.3	2	6.6	3.69	0.11	70	2.04
309	RC	56	183.7	2	6.6	3.79	0.11	37	1.08
311	RC	16	52.5	2	6.6	4.53	0.13	25	0.73
314	RC	6	19.7	2	6.6	6.89	0.20	69	2.01
326	RC	2	6.6	4	13.1	3.84	0.11	83	2.42
327	RC	8	26.2	8	26.2	3.54	0.10	136	3.97
327A	RC	12	39.4	8	26.2	3.97	0.12	78	2.28
330	RC	6	19.7	6	19.7	8.46	0.25	111	3.24
331	RC	50	164.0	4	13.1	54.71	1.60	701	20.47
332	RC	16	52.5	8	26.2	6.07	0.18	18	0.53
333	RC	2	6.6	2	6.6	3.67	0.11	63	1.84
and		8	26.2	6	19.7	15.69	0.46	101	2.95
334	RC	6	19.7	6	19.7	9.40	0.27	25	0.73
338	RC	20	65.6	10	32.8	3.71	0.11	65	1.90
343	RC	60	196.8	14	45.9	6.89	0.20	40	1.17
349	RC	34	111.5	6	19.7	7.50	0.22	78	2.28
354	RC	34	111.5	4	13.1	7.50	0.22	68	1.99
363	RC	4	13.1	6	19.7	11.63	0.34	100	2.92
365	RC	0	0.0	4	13.1	5.73	0.17	10	0.29
366	RC	0	0.0	4	13.1	3.74	0.11	100	2.92
509	CORE	20	65.6	6	19.7	10.38	0.30	329	9.61
511	CORE	40	131.2	12	39.4	10.18	0.30	20	0.58
512	CORE	34.6	113.5	12	39.4	4.67	0.14	74	2.16
523	CORE	1.5	4.9	1	3.3	7.70	0.22	918	26.81
and		6.4	21.0	8.1	26.6	1.39	0.04	146	4.26
530	CORE	24	78.7	10	32.8	0.96	0.03	387	11.30
901	RC	4	13.1	12	39.4	6.72	0.20	51	1.49

RC: Reverse Circulation Drilling
CORE: Diamond Core Drilling

Facilities. The *El Aguila* project does not have any plant or equipment at this time. Rudimentary access roads have been developed to various parts of the project for exploration activities.The federal power grid is located along the Pan American Highway and could be utilized in operations, if any. Water would be available from the Totolapam River and would require pumping to any facilities. Water rights are owned by the Mexican nation and administered by an agency of the federal government, the

Comision Nacional de Agua ("CNA"). The CNA has granted water concessions to private parties throughout the defined Oaxaca Hydrologic Basin and water concessions for development and operation of the *El Aguila* project, if any, are expected to be available.

Geology and Mineralization. The *El Aguila* Project is located in the *San Jose de Gracia* Mining District in the *Sierra Madre del Sur* of southern Mexico. Multiple volcanic domes of various scales, and probably non-vented intrusive domes, dominate the district geology. These volcanogenic features are imposed on a prevolcanic basement of sedimentary rocks. Gold and silver mineralization in this district is related to the manifestations of this classic volcanogenic system and is considered epithermal in character. This geology suggests the presence of mineralization which our exploration program is designed to test and define.

The deposits on the *El Aguila* property are primarily hosted in a quartz rich, stratiform zone (manto). There appear to be several manto units on the property, one main manto and one or more lower mantos. The main manto is comformable with the sedimentary and volcanic rock above and below the manto. It varies in thickness from less than two meters (6.6 feet) to more than 30 meters (98.4 feet).

Surface sampling yielded anomalous gold and silver values from early district-wide exploration where silicified zones were encountered. In addition, a small, shallow adit and winze provided limited sampling underground, yielding indications of gold values in a silicified, sub-horizontal manto. Based on these early anomalous exploration samples, a limited drilling program was carried out by us that in fact resulted in defining a central zone of continuous, shallow, sub-horizontal mineralization. The fact that the mineralization is relatively shallow would make mining less difficult and less expensive from an open pit mine compared to an underground mine, if we determine to develop and mine the property.

The graphic image below depicts an underground cross section of the property in which several holes have been drilled and an estimated area of mineralized material which resulted from the drilling. It illustrates the outline of an area within the cross section estimated to contain at least one gram of

gold per ton. Higher grade intercepts within the outline are separately indicated. Underground workings are also depicted.

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The *El Rey* Property

Location and Access. The *El Rey* Property is an exploration stage property with no known reserves and is also located in the *Sierra Madre del Sur* region of southern Mexico in the central part of the state of Oaxaca. Like the *El Aguila* project, the property is presently undeveloped. Access to the property is by way of the Pan American Highway (Highway # 190) approximately 80 kilometers (49.7 miles) southeast of the state's capital city, Oaxaca, where a right turn heads west approximately 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) to the village of San Baltasar Chichicapan. At the village, another gravel road leads another 3 kilometers (1.9 miles) to the site. (See location map on page 21).

Background. We have acquired claims in the area by filing concessions under the Mexican mining laws. The following table summarizes the concessions that give us the right to the properties for exploration and mining purposes and the map on page 21 shows their general location. As of December 31, 2005, we have spent $2,771 in concession fees and other costs on this property, and we are required to pay continuing fees which we do not believe are material. The mineral concessions making up the *El Rey* Property are located within the *San Baltazar Chichicapam Ejido*.

***El Rey* Project Concessions**

	Type	Expediente/ Titulo No.	Hectares	Acres
El Rey	Exploration	225373	164.00	405.25
La Reyna	Exploration	225401	700.00	1,729.73
El Virrey	Exploration	629662	36.00	89.96
Total				2,224.94

The *El Rey* Property is an exploration stage property and is undeveloped at this time. There is no plant or equipment on the property, and presently no roads. Electricity would be available from the village of San Baltazar Chichicapam approximately 2 miles from the property. Power is also available from portable generators unless and until the need for a permanent energy source arises.

Not much is known about this property by us and we have not yet undertaken any exploration except for two surface samples from an existing waste dump to an old existing vertical shaft. The mine shaft appears to be left from prior exploration on the property, although we do not know when it was dug, how deep it is or whether it is caved, and we do not believe records exist to obtain this information.

The *El Rey* project concessions are underlain by Cretaceous mudstones and dolostones that are mostly covered by younger tertiary andesites and rhyolites. In this region the rocks have been generally faulted in a northwest-southeast striking direction and in places block faults forming horsts and grabens are found along the cross faults striking northeast-southwest. No detailed geologic mapping has been done on the concession area yet but examining the rocks remaining at an old mine dump on the concession suggests that mineralizing solutions may have used these fault contacts and intersections as pathways for migration and deposition. The vein material found in the andesite host rock primarily consist of quartz with minor amounts of sulfides including pyrite. No visible gold or silver were noticed in hand specimen; however the assays of those rocks indicate they are present. We believe the property is located in volcanic terrain and the old dump possesses quartz material. We intend to explore this property in the future with a view to evaluating the potential for gold mineralization.

If exploration is successful, any mining would probably require an underground mine but any mineralized material could be processed at the *El Aguila* project mill if one was to be built in the future. Hauling any *El Rey* material to the *El Aguila* project would be approximately 40 miles (64.4 kilometers).

Mineral Concessions

Mineral rights in Mexico belong to the Mexican government and are administered pursuant to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution. Exploration and exploitation concessions may be granted or transferred to Mexican citizens and corporations. Our leases or concessions are held by our Mexican subsidiaries. Exploration concessions are granted for a term of six years, with the right to convert to an exploitation concession with a term of 50 years. Concessions grant the holder the right to explore and exploit all minerals found in the ground. Maintenance of concessions requires the semi-annual payment of mining duties (due in January and July) and the performance of assessment work, on a calendar year basis, with assessment work reports required to be filed in the month of May for the preceding calendar year. The amount of mining duties and annual assessment are set by regulation and may increase over the life of the concession (if the concession changes from exploration to exploitation) and include periodic adjustments for inflation. Mining concessions are registered at the Public Registry of Mining in Mexico City and in regional offices in Mexico.

Ejido Lands and Surface Right Acquisitions

Surface lands in the *El Aguila* property area are Ejido lands (agrarian cooperative lands granted by the federal government to groups of Campesinos pursuant to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917). Prior to January 1, 1994, Ejidos could not transfer Ejido lands into private ownership. Amendments to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution in 1994 now allow individual property ownership within Ejidos and allow Ejidos to enter into commercial ventures with individuals or entities, including foreign corporations. We have an agreement with the local San Pedro Totolapam Ejido allowing exploration of the *El Aguila* property. In order to begin mining at the property, we will have to secure surface rights agreements for all lands to be disturbed by, or adjacent to, any such proposed operation.

Mexican law recognizes mining as a land use generally superior to agricultural. However, the law also recognizes the rights of the Ejidos to compensation in the event mining activity interrupts or discontinues their use of the agricultural lands. Compensation is typically made in the form of a cash payment to the holder of the agricultural rights. The amount of such compensation is generally related to the perceived value of the agricultural rights as negotiated in the first instance between the Ejidos and the owner of the mineral rights. If the parties are unable to reach agreement on the amount of the compensation, the decision will be referred to the government.

At this time, due to the absence of any specific development plan, it is impossible to determine the potential amount of compensation that might be required to obtain surface rights necessary to mine our property. However, we expect such amount to be low in relation to other anticipated cost of commencing operations.

Competition

The exploration for, and the acquisition of gold and silver properties are subject to intense competition. Due to our recent organization, limited capital and personnel, we may be at a competitive disadvantage compared to other companies with regard to exploration and, if warranted, development. In general, properties with a higher grade of recoverable material or which are more readily mineable afford the owner a competitive advantage. Our present limited funding means that our ability to compete for properties to be explored and developed is limited. We believe that competition for acquiring mineral prospects will continue to be intense in the future.

The availability of funds for exploration is sometimes limited, and we may find it difficult to compete with larger and more well-known companies for capital. Even though we have the right to the minerals on our claims, there is no guarantee we will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future to maintain our mineral claims in good standing. Therefore, if we do not have sufficient funds for

exploration, our claims might lapse and be staked by other mining interests. We might be forced to seek a joint venture partner to assist in the exploration of our mineral claims. In this case, there is the possibility that we might not be able to pay our proportionate share of the exploration costs and might be diluted to an insignificant carried interest. Our inability to develop our mining properties due to lack of funding, even if warranted, could have a material adverse effect on our operation and financial position.

Government Regulations and Permits

In connection with mining, milling and exploration activities, we are subject to extensive Mexican federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including laws and regulations relating to protection of air and water quality, hazardous waste management and mine reclamation as well as the protection of endangered or threatened species. The department responsible for environmental protection in Mexico is SEMARNAT, which is similar to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. SEMARNAT has broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with its environmental regulations or standards. Potential areas of environmental consideration for mining companies, including ours if we are successful in commencing mining operations, include acid rock drainage, cyanide containment and handling, contamination of water courses, dust and noise.

Prior to the commencement of any mining operations at the *El Aguila* property, if any, we will have to secure various regulatory permits from federal, state and local agencies. These governmental and regulatory permits generally govern the processes being used to operate, the stipulations concerning air quality and water issues, and the plans and obligations for reclamation of the properties at the conclusion of operations. Regulations require that an environmental impact statement, known in Mexico as a *Manifiestacion de Impacto Ambiental* ("MIA"), be prepared by a third-party contractor for submittal to SEMARNAT. Studies required to support the MIA include a detailed analysis of these areas, among others: soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources and socio-economic impacts. Although the regulatory process in Mexico has a public review component, proof of local community support for a project is required to gain final MIA approval. A lack of support from the local community may make obtaining an MIA difficult. A risk analysis must also be prepared in conjunction with the MIA for approval by SEMARNAT.

The most significant other approvals that might be necessary for our operations would be permits to extract water from the Totolapam River and an explosives permit, issued by the Mexican army, to purchase, store and use explosives. In Mexico, water rights are managed by the *Comision Nacional del Aqua* ("CNA"). According to Mexican water law, all users must pay for the right to use national waters regardless of how the rights were obtained, with the rates being determined by the availability of water and the method of extraction.

We have obtained, and will obtain at the appropriate time, environmental permits, licenses or approvals required for potential operations, if any. We are not aware of any material violations of environmental permits, licenses or approvals issued with respect to our operations.

Glossary

Adit:	A more or less horizontal drive (walk-in mine) into a hill that is usually driven for the purpose of intersecting or mining an ore body. An adit may also be driven into a hill to intersect or connect a shaft for the purpose of dewatering. Adits were commonly driven on a slight incline to enable loaded mine trucks to have the advantage of a downhill run out, while the empty (lighter) truck was pushed uphill back into the hill. The incline also allows water to drain out of the adit. An adit only becomes a tunnel if it comes out again on the hill somewhere, like a train tunnel.
Andesite:	A gray to black volcanic rock with between about 52 to 63 weight percent silica (SiO_2). Andesite magma commonly erupts from stratovolcanoes as thick lava flows, some reaching several km in length.
Cretaceous period:	Flowering plants appeared and dinosaurs were at their height during the Cretaceous period. 146-65 million years ago. There was a mass extinction (the K-T extinction) at the end of the Cretaceous, marking the end of the dinosaurs and many other species.
Dore:	Unrefined gold and silver bars usually containing more than 90% precious metal.
Epithermal:	Used to describe gold deposits found on or just below the surface close to vents or volcanoes, formed at low temperature and pressure.
Felsic:	The minerals feldspar and quartz or an igneous rock or metamorphic rock made predominantly of feldspar and quartz; poor in iron and magnesium. Light-colored.
Gram:	A metric unit of weight and mass, equal to $1/1000^{th}$ of a kilogram. One gram equals .035 ounces. One ounce equals 31.103 grams.
Hectare:	Another metric unit of measurement, for surface area. One hectare equals $1/200^{th}$ of a square kilometer, 10,000 square meters, or 2.47 acres. A hectare is approximately the size of a soccer field.
Horst-graben	Horst and graben are formed by widespread block faults giving rise to a mountain and valley topography that owes its origin in part at least to regional block faulting.
Kilometer:	Another metric unit of measurement, for distance. The prefix "kilo" means 1000, so one kilometer equals 1,000 meters, one kilometer equals 3,280.84 feet, which equals 1,093.6 yards, which equals 0.6214 miles.
Manto:	A mineralogy term meaning a layer or stratum.
Minerals or Mineralized Material:	Any mass of host rock in which minerals of potential commercial value occur.
Net Smelter Return Royalty:	A share of the net revenue generated from the sale of metal produced by the mine.

Ore or Ore Deposit:	Rocks that contain economic amounts of minerals in them and that are expected to be profitably mined.
Rhyolite:	A type of volcanic lava or rock that is usually light in color: it contains greater than 68% silica, by weight, and is high in potassium and sodium.
Silicified:	Is combined or impregnated with silicon or silica.
Tertiary period:	This period lasted from 65 to 1.8 million years ago. It followed the Cretaceous period (the end of the Mesozoic Era) and the K-T extinction. Many mammals developed then, including primitive whales, rodents, pigs, cats, rhinos, etc.
Tonne:	A metric ton. One tonne equals $1000_{kg.}$ It is approximately equal to 2,204.62 pounds.
Volcanogenic:	Of volcanic origin.
Volcanic domes:	These are mounds that form when viscous lava is erupted slowly and piles up over the vent, rather than moving away as lava flow. The sides of most domes are very steep and typically are mantled with unstable rock debris formed during or shortly after dome emplacement. Most domes are composed of silica-rich lava which may contain enough pressurized gas to cause explosions during dome extrusion.
Winze:	Secondary or tertiary vertical or near-vertical opening sunk from a point inside a mine for the purpose of connecting with a lower level or of exploring the ground for a limited depth below a level.

Conversion Table

Metric System	Imperial System
1 metre (m)	= 3.2808 feet (ft)
1 kilometer (km)	= 0.6214 mile (mi)
1 square kilometer (km^2)	= 0.3861 square mile (mi^2)
1 square kilometer (km^2)	= 100 hectares (has)
1 hectare (ha)	= 2.471 acres (ac)
1 gram (g)	= 0.0322 troy ounce (oz)
1 kilogram (kg)	= 2.2046 pounds (lbs)
1 tonne (t)	= 1.1023 tons (t)
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	= 0.0292 ounce/ton (oz/t)

Employees

We currently have two employees, both of whom serve as our executive officers. These individuals devote all of their business time to our affairs. We also engage two consultants, one to oversee our property and activities in Mexico and one to assist with our administrative and financial affairs. Our consultant in Mexico serves on a full-time basis and the other as his services are necessary. We have good relations with our employees and consultants and believe their services will be adequate for the foreseeable future.

We engage independent contractors in connection with the exploration of our mining properties.

Facilities

Effective October 1, 2005, we leased approximately 1,000 square feet of office space under a three year agreement with an independent third party. Monthly rent equals $1,428 the first year, $1,469 the second year and $1,490 the third year, plus our share of operating expense escalations. We have prepaid the rent for the first year. We believe this space is adequate for our needs for the foreseeable future.

Legal Proceedings

We are not currently subject to any legal proceedings, and to the best of our knowledge, no such proceeding is threatened, the results of which would have a material impact on our properties, results of operation, or financial condition. Nor, to the best of our knowledge, are any of our officers or directors involved in any legal proceedings in which we are an adverse party.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

The following individuals presently serve as our officers and directors:

Name	Age	Positions With the Company	Board Position Held Since
William W. Reid	57	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	1998
David C. Reid	56	Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director	1998

Each of our Directors is serving a term which expires at the next annual meeting of shareholders and until his successor is elected and qualified or until he resigns or is removed. Our officers serve at the will of our Board of Directors.

Messrs. William and David Reid should be considered founders of our company, as each has taken initiative in the organization of our business. William Reid and David Reid are brothers.

The following information summarizes the business experience of each of our officers and directors for at least the last five years:

William W. Reid. Mr. Reid has served as a director and our President and Chief Executive Officer since our inception in 1998. Since August 2005, Mr. Reid has devoted all of his business time to our affairs, averaging 40 hours per week. From 1977 to August 18, 2005, he served as the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of U.S. Gold Corporation, a Colorado corporation engaged in the exploration of gold mining properties. While he was employed with U.S. Gold, Mr. Reid spent approximately 25% of his business time on the affairs of our company. During his tenure with U.S. Gold, that entity acquired, developed and produced gold from five different mines, but has not produced any revenue since 1990. From July 2001 through July 2005, U.S. Gold owned an interest in our company. In August 2005, as part of terminating their employment contracts with U.S. Gold, that interest was distributed to our officers and a financial consultant. The common stock of U.S. Gold is traded over the counter and quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Mr. Reid received a Bachelor of Science in physics in 1970 and a Master's in Economic Geology in 1972 from Purdue University.

David C. Reid. Mr. David Reid has served as a director and our Vice President since our inception in 1998. Since August 2005, he has devoted all of his time to our business and affairs, also averaging 40 hours per week. From 1977 to August 18, 2005, he was the Vice President and a director of U.S. Gold during the time that it acquired, developed and produced gold. Like his brother William, David spent a minor amount of his business time on our affairs prior to his separation from U.S. Gold. Mr. Reid received a Bachelor of Science degree in geology from Ball State University in 1972.

In addition to our officers and directors, we also utilize the services of the following significant consultants:

William F. Pass. Mr. Pass has served our company as a financial consultant since January 2002, a capacity in which he devotes a minor amount of his business time. Since 1996, he has also been Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of U.S. Gold. His responsibilities as a financial consultant include certain administrative duties and assisting in the preparation of filings with the SEC.

Jose Perez Reynoso. Mr. Reynoso, a Mexican national, has served our company as a full time consultant since 2002. In that capacity, he oversees all our operations in Mexico, and provides advice in relations with the Mexican Government. From 1995 to 2002, he was a consulting geologist for mining

companies operating in Mexico. Mr. Reynoso received an undergraduate degree in geology and engineering in 1974 and a master's degree in economic geology in 1979 from the National University of Mexico. We leased the *El Aguila* property from Mr. Reynoso in 2002.

Currently, we do not have a standing audit, compensation or nominating committee of our Board of Directors. During the current fiscal year, we hope to add two or more independent directors to our Board, and plan to investigate the formation of one or more committees, especially an audit committee. If appointed, an audit committee would be responsible for the following items, among others:

- Overseeing the external audit function, including the annual nomination and compensation of our independent public accountants;
- Reviewing accounting policies and policy decisions;
- Reviewing the financial statements, including interim financial statements and annual financial statements, together with auditor's opinions;
- Inquiring about the existence and substance of any significant accounting accruals, reserves or estimates made by management;
- Reviewing with management the Management's Discussion and Analysis section of our Annual Report;
- Reviewing the letter of management representations given to our independent public accountants;
- Meeting privately with the independent public accountants to discuss all pertinent matters; and
- Reporting regularly to the Board of Directors regarding its activities.

Director Compensation

We have not paid any cash compensation to our directors in their capacities as such in the past. If we retain independent directors in the future, we reserve the right to compensate them in accordance with industry standards as may be determined by our Board of Directors.

All directors are reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in their capacities as such.

Executive Compensation

The following table summarizes the total compensation of our executive officers for the three fiscal years ended December 31, 2005.

Summary Compensation Table

		Annual Compensation		Long Term Compensation Awards
Name and Principal Position	**Year**	**Salary**	**Other**	**Securities Underlying Options**
William W. Reid,	2005	$ 60,000	$ 9,600(1)	0
President and CEO	2004	-0-	-0-	400,000(2)
	2003	-0-	-0-	400,000(2)
David C. Reid	2005	$ 42,500	$ 9,600(1)	0
Vice President	2004	-0-	-0-	200,000(2)
	2003	-0-	-0-	400,000(2)

(1) The executive officer was paid this amount as a consultant during the year.

(2) All of the options are immediately exercisable at a price of $.25 per share.

Effective January 1, 2006, we entered into employment agreements with our executive officers which extend for a three-year term. Pursuant to the terms of those agreements, William Reid is being paid $240,000 and David Reid is being paid $170,000 annually. Each individual also participates in health and other insurance programs that we maintain. The employment agreements are automatically renewable for one-year terms on each anniversary of the effective date unless either party gives notice to the other that they do not wish to renew the agreement, not less than 120 days prior to expiration.

Pursuant to the terms of the employment agreements, the employee would be entitled to certain payments in the event their employment is terminated under certain circumstances. If we terminate the agreement without cause, or either executive officer terminates the agreement "with good reason," we would be obligated to pay two years of compensation in accordance with our regular pay periods. Termination by an executive officer with good reason includes a change in control.

In addition to our executive officers, we engage two consultants on a regular basis. Jose Perez Reynoso is the manager of our operations in Mexico and is paid at the rate of $7,000 per month. William Pass, our financial consultant, is paid on an hourly basis, which we expect will not exceed $2,000 per month in the aggregate. We do not have a written agreement with either consultant.

Option Grants in Last Fiscal Year

We did not grant any options to our executive officers during 2005. During the year ended December 31, 2004, we granted options to acquire a total of 700,000 shares of our common stock to our officers and a consultant, which represented 100% of the options we granted to our employees in that year.

Aggregated Option Exercises in Last Fiscal Year and Fiscal Year-End Option Table Value

Shown below is information at December 31, 2005 and for the year then ended with respect to the exercised and unexercised options to purchase our common stock issued to executive officers under the Plan.

Name	Shares Acquired On Exercise(#)	Value Realized($)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options at 12/31/05(#) Exercisable/Unexercisable	Value of Unexercised Options at 12/31/05($) Exercisable/Unexercisable(1)
William W. Reid	0	0	800,000/0	$ N/A
David C. Reid	0	0	600,000/0	$ N/A

(1) There was no public market for our common stock as of December 31, 2005.

Equity Incentive Plan

Our Non-Qualified Stock Option and Stock Grant Plan (also as referred to as the "Plan") was adopted by us effective March 4, 1999. The Plan terminates by its terms on March 3, 2009. Under the Plan, as approved by shareholders on March 4, 2005, a total of 6,000,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance thereunder.

Under the Plan, non-qualified stock options and/or grants of our common stock may be issued to key persons. Key persons include officers, directors, employees, consultants and others providing service to us. The Plan was established to advance the interests of our company and our stockholders by affording key persons, upon whose judgment, initiative and efforts we may rely for the successful conduct of our businesses, an opportunity for investment in our company and the incentive advantages inherent in stock ownership in our company. This Plan gives our Board of Directors broad authority to grant options and make stock grants to key persons selected by the Board while considering criteria such as employment position or other relationship with us, duties and responsibilities, ability, productivity, length of service or association, morale, interest in us, recommendations by supervisors, and other matters, and to set the option price, term of option, and other broad authorities. Options may not be granted at less than the fair market value at the date of grant and may not have a term in excess of 10 years.

Options granted under the Plan do not generally give rise to taxable income to the recipient or any tax consequence to us, since the Plan requires that the options be issued at a price not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. However, when an option is exercised, the holder is subject to tax on the difference between the exercise price of the option and the fair market value of the stock on the date of exercise. We receive a corresponding deduction for income tax purposes. Recipients of stock grants are subject to tax on the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant and we receive a corresponding deduction. The foregoing is intended as a summary of the income tax consequences to an individual recipient of an option or stock grant, and should not be construed as tax advice. Holders of stock options or common stock should consult their own tax advisors.

Shares issued upon exercise of Options or upon stock grants under the Plan are "restricted securities" as defined under the Securities Act of 1933, unless a Registration Statement covering such shares is effective. Restricted shares cannot be freely sold and must be sold pursuant to an exemption from registration (such as Rule 144) which exemptions typically impose conditions on the sale of the shares.

As of May 12, 2006, options to purchase an aggregate of 1,650,000 shares of our common stock have been granted under the Plan, of which 1,640,000 remain outstanding.

Indemnification and Limitation on Liability of Directors

Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws provide that we must indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by Colorado law, any of our directors, officers, employees or agents made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding, by reason of the person serving or having served in a capacity as such, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding if certain standards are met. At present, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers, employees or agents where indemnification will be required or permitted. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act of 1933 and is, therefore, unenforceable.

The Colorado Business Corporation Act (the "Act") allows indemnification of directors, officers, employees and agents of a company against liabilities incurred in any proceeding in which an individual is made a party because he was a director, officer, employee or agent of the company if such person conducted himself in good faith and reasonable believed his actions were in, or not opposed to, the best interests of the company, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful. A person must be found to be entitled to indemnification under this statutory standard by procedures designed to assure that disinterested members of the board of directors have approved indemnification or that, absent the ability to obtain sufficient numbers of disinterested directors, independent counsel or shareholders have approved the indemnification based on a finding that the person has met the standard. Indemnification is limited to reasonable expenses.

Our Articles of Incorporation limit the liability of our directors to the fullest extent permitted by the Act. Specifically, our directors will not be personally liable for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as directors, except for:

any breach of the duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders,

acts or omissions not in good faith or that involved intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law,

dividends or other distributions of corporate assets that are in contravention of certain statutory or contractual restrictions,

violations of certain laws, or

any transaction from which the director derives an improper personal benefit. Liability under federal securities law is not limited by the Articles.

Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

Initial Financing. In 1998 and 1999, we issued 1,900,000 shares of common stock each to William and David Reid, our officers and directors. The shares, commonly called "founders' shares," were issued for a price of $.0005 per share in the form of services rendered in connection with the organization of our company.

During 2001, William and David Reid purchased an additional 100,000 shares each in exchange for the cancellation of debentures purchased by them. The shares issued in those transactions were valued at a total of $50,000, or $.25 per share.

On January 2, 2005, we issued a total of 1,750,000 shares to William and David Reid and William Pass for services rendered and to be rendered to us. William Pass is our financial consultant, and the owner of more than five percent of our common stock. Of that amount, 1,000,000 shares were issued to William Reid, 500,000 to David Reid and 250,000 shares to William Pass. The shares were valued at a

total of $437,500, or $.25 per share, based on the contemporaneous sales of our stock to independent third parties. Messrs. William and David Reid were the only members of our Board of Directors participating in the decision to issue the shares in these transactions. However, our Board determined that the transactions were no less favorable than could have been obtained from an unaffiliated third party.

On March 22, 2005, Mr. Pass exercised an option to acquire an additional 10,000 shares of our common stock for a total of $2,500, or $.25 per share.

U.S. Gold Corporation. During the period July 1, 2000 through December 31, 2001, we issued a total of 2,560,000 shares to U.S. Gold Corporation in connection with a management agreement executed with that entity. U.S. Gold Corporation was previously the owner of more than five percent of our common stock. Each of the shares issued in those transactions was valued at between $.14 and $.17 per share, based on the estimated fair market value of our stock as of the date of the transaction.

Effective January 1, 2002, we executed a new management agreement with U.S. Gold which continued through December 31, 2002. Under the terms of that agreement, we agreed to pay U.S. Gold $30,000 per month, or a total of $360,000. During 2002, we paid a total of $30,000 under that agreement. During 2005, we satisfied the remaining obligation by paying $10,000 in cash and issuing 1,280,000 shares of our common stock at its fair market value of $.25 per share. Messrs. William and David Reid were officers and directors of our company and of U.S. Gold at the time of these transactions.

Exploration Agreement with Canyon Resources Corporation. In 2004, we issued 1,200,000 shares of our common stock to Canyon Resources Corporation in satisfaction of a non-interest bearing loan under the terms of an exploration agreement. Canyon is the former owner of more than five percent of our common stock, and one of its directors was a director of U.S. Gold. The shares in that transaction were valued at $.423 as set forth in the agreement.

Subscription with Heemskirk. During 2005, we issued a total of 2,150,000 shares of our common stock to Heemskirk Consolidated Limited, an Australian corporation. Heemskirk is the owner of more than five percent of our common stock, but had no relationship before it purchased the stock. Heemskirk paid a total of $1,075,000 for its stock, or $0.50 per share.

Under the terms of its agreement with us, Heemskirk also has the first right to acquire all or a part, but not less than 25%, of any securities offered by us in the future and to participate in any debt financing that we propose during the period until August 2008. This right does not apply to the securities offered by this prospectus. Heemskirk also holds a first right of refusal to acquire any or all of our interest in mining properties located in Mexico if we receive an offer from a third party and propose to sell our interest pursuant to that offer.

Advances by Officers. Each of our officers has advanced money to us to meet short-term working capital requirements. The loans are represented by promissory notes totaling $160,000 as of May 12, 2006. The notes are non-interest bearing and due on demand. In the event that the notes are not paid on demand, they will accrue interest at the rate of 10% per annum. It is anticipated that the notes will be repaid from the proceeds of this offering.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF
CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

As of May 12, 2006, there are a total of 18,304,852 shares of our common stock outstanding, our only class of voting securities currently outstanding. The following table describes the ownership of our voting securities by: (i) each of our officers and directors; (ii) all of our officers and directors as a group; and (iii) each shareholder known to us to own beneficially more than 5% of our common stock. All share amounts have been adjusted to reflect a two-for-one split of our outstanding stock effective February 21, 2005. Unless otherwise stated, the address of each of the individuals is our address, 222 Milwaukee Street, Suite 301, Denver, Colorado 80206. All ownership is direct, unless otherwise stated.

In calculating the percentage ownership for each shareholder, we assumed that any options owned by an individual exercisable within 60 days is exercised, but not the options owned by any other individual.

	Shares Beneficially Owned	
Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	**Number**	**Percentage (%)**
William W. Reid(1)	5,219,606(2)(3)	27.3
David C. Reid(1)	4,311,539(4)	22.8
Beth Reid 25 Downing Street, #1-501 Denver, CO 80218	5,219,606(5)	27.3
Heemskirk Consolidated Limited(6) Box 96, Collins Street West Melbourne, Victoria 8007 Australia	2,150,000	11.75
William F. Pass 14820 W. 58th Pl Golden, CO 80403	1,561,207(7)	8.4
ROYTOR & Co.(8) 200 Bay St., SL Level South Tower Toronto, Ontario Canada M5J2J5	1,200,000	6.56
All officers and directors as a group (2 persons)	9,531,145(2)(3)(4)	48.4

(1) Officer and director.

(2) Includes options to purchase 800,000 shares which are currently exercisable.

(3) Includes 2,200,000 shares owned by the reporting person's spouse, of which he disclaims beneficial ownership.

(4) Includes options to purchase 600,000 shares which are currently exercisable.

(5) Includes 3,019,606 shares owned by the reporting person's spouse, of which she disclaims beneficial ownership.

(6) Heemskirk Consolidated Limited identified Kevin Robinson as the individual with the authority to vote and dispose of these shares. Mr. Robinson has no affiliation or relationship to our company or our management except as a representative of Heemskirk.

(7) Includes options to purchase 240,000 shares which are currently exercisable.

(8) ROYTOR has identified Frode Aschim as the individual with the authority to vote and dispose of these shares. Mr. Aschim has no affiliation or relationship to our company or our management except as a representative of ROYTOR.

Changes in Control

One of the holders of more than 5% our common stock, Heemskirk Consolidated Limited, holds the first right to acquire any stock offered by us in the future except the stock offered by this prospectus. While we have no plans to issue any other stock in the future, to the extent we do and this entity exercise its right to acquire all or a portion of that stock, its percentage ownership interest in our company may increase. This may result in a change in control.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

On behalf of certain of our shareholders, we have agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC covering the resale of our common stock as described in the table below. The shares offered by the selling shareholders are all of our outstanding shares that have been held by our shareholders for less than two years except some of the shares held by our officers and a member of their family, which are not being offered. We have also agreed to use our best efforts to keep the registration statement effective and update the prospectus until the securities owned by the selling shareholders have been sold or may be sold without registration or prospectus delivery requirements under the Securities Act of 1933. We will pay the costs and fees of registering the shares, but the selling shareholders will pay any brokerage commissions, discounts or other expenses relating to the sale of the shares.

The registration statement which we have filed with the SEC, of which this prospectus forms a part, covers the resale of our common stock by the selling shareholders from time to time under Rule 415 of the 1933 Act. Our agreement with the selling shareholders is designed to provide those shareholders some liquidity in their ownership of common stock and to permit secondary public trading of our securities. The selling shareholders may offer our securities covered under this prospectus for resale from time to time. The selling shareholders may also sell, transfer or otherwise dispose of all or a portion of our securities in transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act. (*See* "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION").

The table below presents information as of May 12, 2006 regarding the selling shareholders and our common stock that the selling shareholders may offer and sell from time to time under this prospectus. The table is prepared based on information supplied to us by those shareholders. Although we have assumed, for purposes of the table below, that the selling shareholders will sell all of the securities offered by this prospectus, because they may offer all or some of the securities in transactions covered by this prospectus or in another manner, no assurance can be given as to the actual number of shares that will be resold by the selling shareholders. Information covering the selling shareholders may change from time to time, and changed information will be presented in a supplement to this prospectus if and when required. If there is a change in the selling shareholders, and the new selling shareholders, any pledges, donees or transferees wish to rely upon this prospectus in the resale of their shares, we will file an amendment to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Except as described above, there are no agreements, arrangements or understandings with respect to resale of any of the securities covered by this prospectus.

Name of Selling Shareholder	Number of Shares Owned Prior to the Offering	Number of Shares to be Offered	Shares Owned After Offering(1)(2)	
			Number	Percentage(%)
Beth Reid(2)	2,200,000(3)	1,000,000	1,200,000	4.74
David C. Reid(4)	3,711,539(5)	1,000,000	2,711,539	10.72
Heemskirk Consolidated Limited(6)	2,150,000	2,150,000	0	0
William F. Pass(7)	1,321,207(5)	1,321,207	0	0
ROYTOR & Co.(8)	1,200,000	1,200,000	0	0
Jose Perez Reynoso(9)	485,000	485,000	0	0
Don I. and Dorothera Philips	480,000	240,000	240,000	*
Philip Katz	400,000	400,000	0	0
David F. Wersebe	256,000	176,000	80,000	*
Declan J. Costelloe	218,500	178,500	40,000	*
J. Paul Consulting Corporation(10)	200,000	200,000	0	0
Ciliamarie F. McGinnis Trust(11)	120,000	20,000	100,000	*
Patrick Bartz	52,000	40,000	12,000	0
Thomas W. and Marjorie G. Clarke	50,000	50,000	0	0
Jeff Bailey	75,000	15,000	60,000	0
Jack Noble	40,000	40,000	0	0
Don I. and Thomas Phillips	40,000	28,000	12,000	*
Virgil and Jeane Lamb	40,000	40,000	0	0
Anthony R. McGinnis	30,000	10,000	20,000	*
Lee C. Pegorsch	20,000	20,000	0	0
R. Brock Silverstein	20,000	20,000	0	0
Carolyn P. McFarland	10,000	10,000	0	0
Allee Messina	10,000	10,000	0	0
Jeffrey R. Pass	37,000	37,000	0	0
Daniel C. Pass	36,500	36,500	0	0
Molly B. Pass	36,500	36,500	0	0
Claude W. & Elizabeth Pass	5,000	5,000	0	0
John T. Upmeier	2,500	2,500	0	0
Tim Sullivan	15,000	15,000	0	0
Darleen M. Upmeier	2,500	2,500	0	0
Jennifer A.C. Eis	2,500	2,500	0	0
Deborah M. Bangoli	2,500	2,500	0	0
Sean C. McGinnis	2,000	2,000	0	0
Rebeca Perez Reynoso	95,000	95,000	0	0
Kennith D. & Martha E. Pearson	20,000	20,000	0	0
TOTAL:		8,910,707		

* Less than 1%

(1) Assumes that all of the shares offered hereby are sold, of which there is no assurance.

(2) Beth Reid is the spouse of William Reid. William Reid has been an officer and director of our Company since inception.

(3)

Excludes shares owned by the selling shareholder's spouse.

(4)

David Reid has been an officer and director of our Company since inception.

(5)

Excludes stock options owned by the selling shareholder.

(6) The selling shareholder has identified Kevin Robinson as the individual with the power to vote and dispose of these shares.

(7) William Pass acts as a financial consultant to our Company.

(8) ROYTOR has identified Frode Aschim as the individual with the power to vote and dispose of these shares.

(9) Jose Perez Reynoso acts as a consultant to our Company.

(10) The selling shareholder has identified Jeff Ploen as the individual with the power to vote and dispose of these shares.

(11) The selling shareholder has identified Ciliamarie F. McGinnis as the individual with the power to vote and dispose of these shares.

To the best of our knowledge, none of the selling shareholders are affiliates of United States broker-dealers, nor at the time of purchase did any of the selling shareholders have any agreements or understandings, directly or indirectly, with any persons to distribute the securities.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Our Distribution

We are offering a total of 7,000,000 shares of common stock on a "best efforts" basis at an offering price of $1.00 per share. The shares are being offered by us through our officers and directors, who will rely on the "safe harbor" provisions of Rule 3a4-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Generally, Rule 3a4-1 provides an exemption from the broker-dealer registration requirements for persons associated with the issuer of the securities. We believe our officers and directors, William Reid and David Reid, qualify for this exemption, since each performs substantial duties for us otherwise than in connection with transactions in securities, and have not been associated with a broker-dealer within the last twelve months. Further, neither individual has participated in the sale of securities during the twelve months preceding commencement of this offering except in reliance on other exemptions provided by the Rule. No commission will be paid by us to our officers or directors for sales of shares made by them. However, we may retain broker-dealers or other intermediaries to assist in the sale of our shares, and we reserve the right to pay a commission up to 10% of the offering price for sales effectuated through these intermediaries.

No one, including us, or our officers and directors, has made any commitment to purchase any or all of the shares. Rather, we will use our best efforts to find purchasers for the shares for a period of 120 days from the date of this prospectus, subject to any extension in our discretion for up to an additional 60 days. There is no minimum number of shares which must be sold, or sales proceeds which must be received, to complete this offering. As a result, all proceeds will be immediately deposited in our bank account and available for all corporate purposes. Purchasers in this offering will not be entitled to a return of their investment following receipt by us.

We anticipate offering the shares to individuals or entities whom we believe may be interested or who have contacted us with an interest in purchasing the shares. We may sell the shares to a person or entity if they are resident in a state in which we may legally offer and sell the shares. We may also offer the shares to non-residents of the United States. However, we are not obligated to sell the shares to anyone. Due to the restrictions on resale imposed by applicable securities laws, it is not anticipated that any individual or entity will purchase 10% or more of the amount of our stock outstanding at the time of the sale.

In the view of the SEC, any broker-dealer participating in this offering that sells securities would be deemed an "underwriter" as defined in Section 2(11) of the Securities Act of 1933 and any commission paid to such broker would be deemed underwriting compensation. Further, prior to the participation of any broker-dealer, we may be required to obtain the consent of the NASD to the underwriting compensation and arrangements.

The offering price of the shares was determined by us primarily with reference to recent sales prices of our common stock. We also considered factors such as our history and lack of revenue, our assets and the anticipated expenses of exploring and developing our mining properties. However, the offering price of the common stock should not be used as an indication of the value of the securities or an assurance that purchasers will be able to resell the securities for an amount equal to the offering price or an amount in excess thereof.

Inasmuch as we are offering the common stock directly, and we have not retained an underwriter as might be the case in other offerings, our determination of the offering price has not been determined through negotiation with an underwriter. To the extent that an underwriter has not been involved in determining the price of our securities, investors are subject to an increased risk that the price of our securities have been arrived at arbitrarily.

The fact that we have agreed to register the proposed sales of our common stock on behalf of the selling shareholders may affect our ability to sell stock in this offering. Due to the absence of a trading

market for our stock and the concurrent lack of visibility for our company, we will appeal to a limited number of individuals or entities who might be interested in purchasing our stock. To the extent that selling shareholders may attempt to sell stock during the same time, they may appeal to the same individuals or entities and compete with us. Furthermore, the selling shareholders may sell their shares at market prices after our common stock is accepted for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board while we will offer our shares at a fixed price of $1.00. This may affect the amount of stock that we are able to sell in this offering and reduce the proceeds which we might otherwise receive. However, we do not expect that the selling shareholders will offer their securities until we are successful in developing a market for our common stock.

Selling Shareholder Distribution

The selling shareholders and their pledgees, donees, transferees or other successors in interest may offer the shares of our common stock from time to time after the date of this prospectus and will determine the time, manner and size of each sale in the over-the-counter market, in privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. The shares may be offered at a fixed price of $1.00 per share until such time, if ever, our shares are quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board, following which the shares may be offered at prices prevailing in the market or at privately negotiated prices. The selling shareholders may negotiate, and may pay, brokers or dealers commissions, discounts or concessions for their services. In effecting sales, brokers or dealers engaged by the selling shareholders may allow other brokers or dealers to participate. However, the selling shareholders and any brokers or dealers involved in the sale or resale of the shares may qualify as "underwriters" within the meaning of Section 2(a)(11) of the 1933 Act. In addition, the brokers' or dealers' commissions, discounts or concessions may qualify as underwriters' compensation under the 1933 Act.

The methods by which the selling shareholders may sell the shares of our common stock include:

A block trade in which a broker or dealer so engaged will attempt to sell the shares as agent but may position and resell a portion of the block, as principal, in order to facilitate the transaction;

Sales to a broker or dealer, as principal, in a market maker capacity or otherwise and resale by the broker or dealer for its account;

Ordinary brokerage transactions and transactions in which a broker solicits purchases;

Privately negotiated transactions;

Short sales;

Any combination of these methods of sale; or

Any other legal method.

In addition to selling their shares under this prospectus, the selling shareholders may transfer their shares in other ways not involving market makers or established trading markets, including directly by gift, distribution, or other transfer, or sell their shares under Rule 144 of the Securities Act rather than under this prospectus, if the transaction meets the requirements of Rule 144. Any selling shareholder who uses this prospectus to sell his shares will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the 1933 Act.

Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 provides that during the period that any person is engaged in the distribution of our shares of common stock, as defined in Regulation M, such person generally may not purchase our common stock. The selling shareholders are subject to these restrictions, which may limit the timing of purchases and sales of our common stock by the selling shareholders. This may affect the marketability of our common stock.

The selling shareholders may use agents to sell the shares. If this happens, the agents may receive discounts or commissions. The selling shareholders do not expect these discounts and commissions to exceed what is customary for the type of transaction involved. If required, a supplement to his prospectus will set forth the applicable commission or discount, if any, and the names of any underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents involved in the sale of the shares. The selling shareholders and any underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents that participate in the distribution of our common stock offered hereby may be deemed to be "underwriters" within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, and any profit on the sale of shares by them and any discounts, commissions, concessions or other compensation received by them may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions under the 1933 Act. The selling shareholders may agree to indemnify any broker or dealer or agent against certain liabilities relating to the selling of the shares, including liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

Upon notification by the selling shareholders that any material arrangement has been entered into with a broker or dealer for the sale of the shares through a block trade, special offering, exchange distribution or secondary distribution or a purchase by a broker or dealer, we will file a supplement to this prospectus, if required, pursuant to Rule 424(b) under the Securities Act, disclosing the material terms of the transaction.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

Our authorized capital consists of 60,000,000 shares of common stock, $.001 par value per share, and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, $.001 per share. As of May 12, 2006, we had 18,304,852 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, and no shares of preferred stock outstanding.

The following discussion summarizes the rights and privileges of our capital stock. This summary is not complete, and you should refer to our Articles of Incorporation, as amended, which have been filed as an exhibit to the registration statement of which this prospectus forms a part.

Common Stock

The holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to stockholders, including the election of directors. Cumulative voting for directors is not permitted. Except as provided by special agreement, the holders of common stock are not entitled to any preemptive rights and the shares are not redeemable or convertible. All outstanding common stock is, and all common stock offered hereby will be, when issued and paid for, fully paid and nonassessable. The number of authorized shares of common stock may be increased or decreased (but not below the number of shares then outstanding or otherwise reserved under obligations for issuance by us) by the affirmative vote of a majority of shares cast at a meeting of our shareholders at which a quorum is present.

Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws do not include any provision that would delay, defer or prevent a change in control of our company. However, as a matter of Colorado law, certain significant transactions would require the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares eligible to vote at a meeting of shareholders which requirement could result in delays to or greater cost associated with a change in control of the company.

The holders of our common stock are entitled to dividends if, as and when declared by our Board of Directors from legally available funds, subject to the preferential rights of the holders of any outstanding preferred stock. Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, the holders of our common stock are entitled to share, on a pro rata basis, all assets remaining after payment to creditors and prior to distribution rights, if any, of any series of outstanding preferred stock.

Preferred Stock

Our Articles of Incorporation vest our Board of Directors with authority to divide the preferred stock into series and to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of the shares of any such series so established to the full extent permitted by the laws of the State of Colorado and our Articles of Incorporation in respect to, among other things, (i) the number of shares to constitute such series and the distinctive designations thereof; (ii) the rate and preference of dividends, if any, the time of payment of dividends, whether dividends are cumulative and the date from which any dividend shall accrue; (iii) whether preferred stock may be redeemed and, if so, the redemption price and the terms and conditions of redemption; (iv) the liquidation preferences payable on preferred stock in the event of involuntary or voluntary liquidation; (v) sinking fund or other provisions, if any, for redemption or purchase of preferred stock; (vi) the terms and conditions by which preferred stock may be converted, if the preferred stock of any series are issued with the privilege of conversion; and (vii) voting rights, if any.

As of the date of this prospectus, we have not designated or authorized any preferred stock for issuance.

Restrictions on Future Sales of Our Common Stock

Under the terms of an agreement entered into with one holder of our common stock, we are obligated to offer that entity the first right to purchase our common stock in any future offering until August 2008. We do not believe the terms of this arrangement will affect any market for our common stock which may develop, or our future operations. However, it provides the holders the ability to preserve or increase its percentage interest in our company.

Transfer Agent

We have appointed Corporate Stock Transfer, Inc. ("CST") in Denver as transfer agent for our common stock. CST is located at 3200 Cherry Creek Drive South, Suite 430, Denver, Colorado 80209 and its telephone number is (303) 282-4800.

Reports to Shareholders

Following the date of this prospectus, we will be required to file periodic reports with the SEC, including quarterly and annual reports containing financial information about our company. In the future, we may register our common stock with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. At that time, we would be required to deliver an annual report to our shareholders in conjunction with each annual meeting of shareholders. Copies of the reports that we file with the SEC can be viewed on the SEC website. (*See* "**WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION**"). We may also deliver quarterly or other periodic information to our shareholders.

SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Sales of substantial amounts of common stock (including shares issued upon the exercise of outstanding options) in the public market after this offering could cause the market price of our common stock to decline. Those sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity-related securities in the future or reduce the price at which we could sell any equity-related securities.

All of the shares sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction under the Securities Act of 1933 unless those shares are held by "affiliates," as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. Of the outstanding shares not sold in this offering, 4,889,000 shares will be eligible for sale immediately as of the date of this prospectus, a portion of which will be subject to Rule 144 volume limitations.

Rule 144

In general, under Rule 144 as currently in effect, beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, a person deemed to be our affiliate, or a person holding restricted shares who beneficially owns shares that were not acquired from us or our affiliate within the previous one year, would be entitled to sell within any three-month period a number of shares that does not exceed the greater of:

- 1% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock, or
- the average weekly trading volume of our common stock during the four calendar weeks preceding the date on which notice of the sale is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Sales under Rule 144 are subject to requirements relating to manner of sale, notice and availability of current public information about us.

Rule 144(k)

A person who is not deemed to have been our affiliate at any time during the 90 days immediately preceding a sale and who owned shares for at least two years, including the holding period of any prior owner who is not an affiliate, would be entitled to sell restricted shares following this offering under Rule 144(k) without complying with the volume limitations, manner of sale provisions, public information or notice requirements of Rule 144.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

You may read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Rooms at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Rooms. You can also obtain copies of our SEC filings by going to the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov.

We have filed with the SEC a Registration Statement on Form SB-2 to register the shares of our common stock. This prospectus is part of that Registration Statement and, as permitted by the SEC's rules, does not contain all of the information set forth in the Registration Statement. For further information about us or our common stock, you may refer to the Registration Statement and to the exhibits filed as part of the Registration Statement. The description of all agreements or the terms of those agreements contained in this prospectus are specifically qualified by reference to the agreements, filed or incorporated by reference in the Registration Statement.

Prior to the date of this prospectus, we were not subject to the informational filing requirements of the Exchange Act. However, as a result of this offering, we have become subject to these requirements and will file periodic reports, including annual reports containing audited financial statements, reports containing unaudited interim financial statements, quarterly and special reports and other information with the SEC. We will provide copies of our reports and other information which we file with the SEC without charge to each person who receives a copy of this prospectus. Your request for this information should be directed to our President, William Reid, at our corporate office in Denver, Colorado. You can also review this information at the public reference rooms of the SEC and on the SEC's website as described above.

LEGAL MATTERS

We have been advised on the legality of the shares included in this prospectus by Dufford & Brown, P.C., of Denver, Colorado.

EXPERTS

Our financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and for the two years then ended included in this prospectus have been included in reliance on the report of Stark Winter Schenkein & Co., LLP, our independent accountants. These financial statements have been included on the authority of this firm as an expert in auditing and accounting.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Gold Resource Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Gold Resource Corporation (an exploration stage company) as of December 31, 2005, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the period August 24, 1998 (inception) to December 31, 2005. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the auditing standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States.) Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates be management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gold Resource Corporation (an exploration stage company) as of December 31, 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2005, and the period August 24, 1998 (inception) to December 31, 2005, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has suffered recurring losses and has no revenue generating activities. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also discussed in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ Stark Winter Schenkein & Co., LLP

March 15, 2006
Denver, Colorado

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004,
and Inception to December 31, 2005

	2005	2004	Inception (August 24, 1998) to December 31, 2005
Other Revenues:			
Interest income	$ 6,174	$ 113	$ 7,959
Costs and Expenses:			
General, administration	286,219	27,732	429,306
General adminstration stock compensation expense	87,500	500,000	587,500
Management contract U.S. Gold, related party			752,191
Property acquisition related	103,548	68,591	358,681
Property exploration and evaluation	739,570	257,383	1,783,140
Depreciation	7,248		7,248
Total Expenses	1,224,085	853,706	3,918,066
Net (loss)	(1,217,911)	(853,593)	(3,910,107)
Comprehensive income (loss):			
Translation gain (loss)	200	(73)	139
Net comprehensive (loss)	$ (1,217,711)	$ (853,666)	$ (3,909,968)
Basic and diluted per share data:			
Net (loss)			
Basic and diluted	$ (0.08)	$ (0.08)	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2005

ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$	176,182
Prepaid rent		14,977
Total current assets		191,159
Investment in mineral properties		
Fixed assets-net		54,352
Other assets		1,469
Total assets	$	246,980
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	24,837
Other liabilities-related parties		8,770
Total current liabilities		33,607
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, $.001 par value, 5,000,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, $.001 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized, 18,304,852 shares issued and outstanding		18,305
Additional paid-in capital		4,105,036
Accumulated (deficit) during the exploration stage		(3,910,107)
Other comprehensive income:		
Currency translation adjustment		139
Total shareholders' equity		213,373
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	246,980

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

For the period from Inception (August 24, 1998) to December 31, 2005

	Number of Common Shares	Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated (Deficit)	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)
Balance Inception August 24, 1998		$	$	$	$	$
Shares for contributed capital at $.005 per share related parties	2,800,000	2,800	(1,400)			1,400
Net (loss)				(1,657)		(1,657)
Balance, December 31, 1998	2,800,000	2,800	(1,400)	(1,657)		(257)
Shares for contributed capital at $.005 per share related parties	1,000,000	1,000	(500)			500
Net (loss)				(663)		(663)
Balance, December 31, 1999	3,800,000	3,800	(1,900)	(2,320)		(420)
Shares issued for management contract related party at $.17 per share	1,226,666	1,226	202,578			203,804
Net (loss)				(205,110)		(205,110)
Balance, December 31, 2000	5,026,666	5,026	200,678	(207,430)		(1,726)
Shares issued for management contract related party at $.14 per share	1,333,334	1,334	187,053			188,387
Conversion of debenture related parties at $.25 per share	200,000	200	49,800			50,000
Sale of shares for cash at $.25 per share	820,000	820	204,180			205,000
Net (loss)				(346,498)		(346,498)
Balance, December 31, 2001	7,380,000	7,380	641,711	(553,928)		95,163
Shares issued for cash at $.25 per share	392,000	392	97,608			98,000
Shares issued for cash at $.17 per share	1,351,352	1,351	223,322			224,673
Net (loss)				(788,629)	(17)	(788,646)
Balance, December 31, 2002	9,123,352	9,123	962,641	(1,342,557)	(17)	(370,810)
Shares issued for cash at $.25 per share	577,000	577	143,673			144,250
Share issuance costs forgiven			25,327			25,327
Net (loss)				(496,046)	29	(496,017)
Balance, December 31, 2003	9,700,352	9,700	1,131,641	(1,838,603)	12	(697,250)
Shares issued for cash at $.25 per share	608,000	608	151,392			152,000
Shares issued in repayment of loan related to exploration agreement at $.42 per share	1,200,000	1,200	498,800			500,000
Shares issued as stock grant at $.25 per share	600,000	600	149,400			150,000
Net (loss)				(853,593)	(73)	(853,666)
Balance, December 31, 2004	12,108,352	12,108	1,931,233	(2,692,196)	(61)	(748,916)
Stock grant at $.25 per share	1,750,000	1,750	435,750			437,500
Stock option exercised at $.25 per share	10,000	10	2,490			2,500

	Number of Common Shares	Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated (Deficit)	Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)
Shares issued for cash at $.25 per share	276,000	276	68,724			69,000
Shares issued for satisfaction of payables at $.25 per share	1,280,000	1,280	318,720			320,000
Shares issued for cash at $.47 per share	2,728,500	2,729	1,272,271			1,275,000
Shares issued for cash at $.50 per share	122,000	122	60,878			61,000
Shares issued for cash at $.50 per share	30,000	30	14,970			15,000
Net (loss)				(1,217,911)	200	(1,217,711)
Balance, December 31, 2005	18,304,852	$ 18,305	$ 4,105,036	$ (3,910,107)	$ 139	$ 213,373

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

For the Years Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004,
and Inception (August 23, 1998) to December 31, 2005

	2005	2004	Inception (August 24, 1998) to December 31, 2005
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash paid to property owners, consultants, contractors and suppliers	$ (1,185,452)	$ (387,402)	$ (2,571,468)
Interest received	6,174	113	7,959
Income taxes paid			
Cash (used in) operating activities	(1,179,278)	(378,289)	(2,563,509)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(61,600)		(61,732)
Cash (used in) investing activities	(61,600)		(61,732)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Sale of stock for cash and exercise of stock options	1,407,500	152,000	2,251,423
Conversion of debentures into stock-founders			50,000
Exploration agreement funding Canyon Resources		100,000	500,000
Cash provided by financing activities	1,407,500	252,000	2,801,423
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	166,622	(126,289)	176,182
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	9,560	135,849	
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	$ 176,182	$ 9,560	$ 176,182
Reconciliation of net (loss) to cash (used in) operating activities:			
Net (loss)	$ (1,217,911)	$ (853,593)	$ (3,910,107)
Items not requiring cash:			
Depreciation	7,248		7,248
Management fee paid in stock			392,191
Stock compensation	87,500	500,000	587,500
Issuance cost forgiven			25,327
Currency translation adjustment	200	(73)	139
(Increase) decrease in assets related to operations	(11,446)		(19,414)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities related to operations			
Other liabilities-related parties	(384,962)		8,770
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	20,093	38,635	24,837
Related party payable paid with stock	320,000	(93,599)	320,000
Cash (used in) operating activities	$ (1,179,278)	$ (378,289)	$ (2,563,509)

	2005	2004	Inception (August 24, 1998) to December 31, 2005
Non-cash financing and investing activities:			
Conversion of Canyon Resources funding to common stock	$	$ 500,000	$ 500,000
Conversion of debentures into common stock	$	$	$ 50,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 2005

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation: Gold Resource Corporation (the "Company") was organized under the laws of the State of Colorado on August 24, 1998. The Company has been engaged in the exploration for precious and base metals, primarily in Mexico, as an exploration stage company. The Company has not generated any revenues from operations. The consolidated financial statements included herein are expressed in United States dollars, the Company's functional currency.

Effective February 21, 2005, the Company declared and effected a 100% forward stock split where one additional share of common stock, par value $.001, was issued for each common share outstanding as of that date. These financial statements reflect the effect of this 100% stock split.

Basis of Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned Mexican corporation subsidiaries, Don David Gold S.A. de C.V. and Golden Trump S.A. de C.V. The expenditures of Don David Gold and Golden Trump are generally incurred in Mexican pesos. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Statements of Cash Flows: The Company considers cash in banks, deposits in transit, and highly liquid debt instruments purchased with original maturities of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Exploration and Development Costs: Mineral property acquisition, exploration and related costs are expensed as incurred unless proven and probable reserves exist and the property is a commercially minable property. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed, the costs incurred to develop such property, including costs to further delineate the ore body and develop the property for production, may be capitalized. In addition, the Company may capitalize previously expensed acquisition and exploration costs if it is later determined that the property can economically be developed. Interest costs, if any, allocable to the cost of developing mining properties and to constructing new facilities are capitalized until operations commence. Mine development costs incurred either to develop new ore deposits, expand the capacity of operating mines, or to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production are also capitalized. All such capitalized costs, and estimated future development costs, are then amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the ore body. Costs incurred to maintain current production or to maintain assets on a standby basis are charged to operations. Costs of abandoned projects are charged to operations upon abandonment. The Company evaluates, at least quarterly, the carrying value of capitalized mining costs and related property, plant and equipment costs, if any, to determine if these costs are in excess of their net realizable value and if a permanent impairment needs to be recorded. The periodic evaluation of carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property, plant and equipment costs are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 144, "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."

Property and Equipment: Office furniture, equipment and vehicles are carried at cost not in excess of their estimated net realizable value. Normal maintenance and repairs are charged to earnings while expenditures for major maintenance and betterments are capitalized. Gains or losses on disposition are recognized in operations.

Depreciation: Depreciation of office furniture, equipment and vehicles is computed using straight-line methods. Office furniture, equipment and vehicles are being depreciated over the estimated economic lives ranging from 3 to 5 years.

Property Retirement Obligation: The Company implemented SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," effective January 1, 2003. SFAS 143 requires the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation to be recognized in the period that it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made.

The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. The Company has determined that it has no property retirement obligations as of December 31, 2005.

Stock Option Plans: The Company applies APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees", and related Interpretations in accounting for all stock option plans. Under APB Opinion 25, no compensation cost has been recognized for stock options issued to employees as the exercise price of the Company's stock options granted equals or exceeds the market price of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," requires the Company to provide pro forma information regarding net income as if compensation costs for the Company's stock option plans had been determined in accordance with the fair value based method prescribed in SFAS No. 123.

Per Share Amounts: SFAS 128, "Earnings Per Share," provides for the calculation of "Basic" and "Diluted" earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period (16,164,715 for 2005 and 10,827,672 for 2004). Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of the Company, similar to fully diluted earnings per share. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, stock options are not considered in the computation of diluted earnings per share as their inclusion would be antidilutive.

Income Taxes: The Company accounts for income taxes under SFAS 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". Temporary differences are differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years.

Use of Estimates: The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Business Risks: The Company continually reviews the mining and political risks it encounters in its operations. It mitigates the likelihood and potential severity of these risks through the application of high operating standards. The Company's operations have been and in the future may be, affected to various degrees by changes in environmental regulations, including those for future site restoration and reclamation costs. The Company's business is subject to extensive licensing, permitting, governmental legislation, control and regulations. The Company endeavors to be in compliance with these regulations at all times.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments: SFAS 107, "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments," requires disclosure of fair value information about financial instruments. Fair value estimates discussed herein are based upon certain market assumptions and pertinent information available to management as of December 31, 2005.

The respective carrying value of certain on-balance-sheet financial instruments approximate their fair values. These financial instruments include cash, cash equivalents, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values for these financial instruments since they are short term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair value, or they are receivable or payable on demand.

Concentration of Credit Risk: The Company's cash balances are maintained in bank depositories and periodically exceed federally insured limits. At December 31, 2005, the Company's balances exceeded insured limits by $76,182.

Foreign Operations: The Company's present activities are in Mexico. As with all types of international business operations, currency fluctuations, exchange controls, restrictions on foreign investment, changes to tax regimes, political action and political instability could impair the value of the Company's investments.

Foreign Currency Translation:

The local currency, the Mexican peso, is the functional currency for the Company's subsidiaries. Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Recent Pronouncements:

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 151, "Inventory Costs." This Statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. The provisions of this Statement will be effective for the Company beginning with its fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new Standard will have on its operations, but believes that it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 153, "Exchanges of Non monetary Assets an amendment of APB Opinion No. 29." This Statement amended APB Opinion 29 to eliminate the exception for non monetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of non monetary assets that do not have commercial substance. A non monetary exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. The adoption of this Standard is not expected to have any material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment." This Statement requires that the cost resulting from all share-based transactions be recorded in the financial statements. The Statement establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees. The Statement also establishes fair value as the measurement objective for transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services from non-employees in share-based payment transactions. The Statement replaces SFAS 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." The provisions of this Statement will be effective for the Company beginning with its fiscal year ending December 31, 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new Standard will have on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 (SAB 107) which provides guidance regarding the interaction of SFAS 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations. The new guidance includes the SEC's view on the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies and may simplify some of SFAS 123(R)'s implementation challenges for registrants and enhance the information investors receive.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FIN 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations," which clarifies that the term "conditional asset retirement obligation' as used in SFAS 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. FIN 47 requires an entity to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2005. The Company does not believe that FIN 47 will have a material impact on its financial position or results from operations.

In August 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." This statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle and to changes required by an accounting pronouncement if the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions, and it changes the requirements for accounting for and reporting them. Unless it is impractical, the statement requires retrospective application of the changes to prior periods' financial statements. This statement is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

2. Going Concern

The Company's financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the satisfaction of obligations in the normal course of business. The Company has no source of operating revenue and has financed operations through the sale and exchange of equity. The Company has incurred losses since its inception aggregating $3,910,107.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is contingent upon its ability to raise funds through the sale of equity, joint venture or sale of its assets, and attaining profitable operations. The financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amount and classification of assets and liabilities that may be necessary should the Company not continue as a going concern.

3. Mineral Properties

El Aguila

Effective November 1, 2002, the Company, through its subsidiary, Don David Gold S.A. de C.V. leased a prospective gold/silver property located in the state of Oaxaca, Mexico, designated the "El Aguila" property, from Jose Perez Reynoso, a consultant to the Company. The El Aguila property is an exploration stage property and incorporates approximately 4,685 acres as of December 31, 2005. The lease agreement for El Aguila is subject to a 4% net smelter return royalty to the lessor where production is sold in the form of gold/silver dore and 5% for production sold in concentrate form. The Company has made periodic payments required under the lease of $105,000 in 2005 and $30,000 in 2004. One remaining advance royalty payment of $100,000 is due in October 2006.

In August 2003, the Company entered into an exploration agreement with Canyon Resources Corporation, a public company with shares traded on the American Stock Exchange under symbol "CAU" ("Canyon"), whereby Canyon had the right to earn a 50% interest in the El Aguila property from the Company in exchange for funding $3.5 million in exploration and development costs at the El Aguila property, or alternatively, Canyon could receive 1,200,000 shares of the common stock of the

Company for funding $500,000 for exploration drilling at El Aguila. The $500,000 funding from Canyon was structured as a non-interest bearing loan. The drilling programs were completed in 2003 and included approximately 12,939 feet of drilling focused on one target area of the property. This exploration drilling encountered some mineralization which will require additional exploration drilling in order to fully evaluate. Effective September 1, 2004, Canyon elected to convert its loan of $500,000 into 1,200,000 shares of common stock of the Company, which represent approximately 6.6% of the outstanding shares at December 31, 2005.

Through December 31, 2005, the Company has spent or incurred approximately $1,349,000 in acquisition, exploration and related costs for El Aguila of which approximately $743,900 was spend in 2005.

4. Property and Equipment

At December 31, 2005, property and equipment consisted of the following:

Trucks and autos	$	37,998
Office furniture and equipment		23,602
Subtotal		61,600
Accumulated depreciation		(7,248)
Total	$	54,352

5. Income Taxes

At December 31, 2005, the Company estimates tax loss carry forwards to be approximately $3,000,000 expiring through 2025. The principal difference between the net loss for book purposes and the net loss for income tax purposes relates to the $320,000 payment in shares to U.S. Gold Corporation ("U.S. Gold") which is deductible for tax purposes when recognized as income by U.S. Gold, and $587,500 expense for stock grants and stock bonus.

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2005, are presented below:

Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating (loss) carryforward	$	1,020,000
Total gross deferred tax assets		
Less valuation allowance	$	1,020,000
Net deferred tax assets		(1,020,000)
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Total net deferred tax asset	$	

The Company believes at this time that it is unlikely that the net deferred tax asset will be realized. Therefore, a valuation allowance has been provided for net deferred tax asset. The change in valuation allowance was approximately $264,000 during 2005.

A reconciliation of the tax provision for 2005 and 2004 at statutory rates is comprised of the following components:

	2005	2004
Statutory rate tax provision on book (loss)	$ (421,000)	$ (295,000)
Book to tax adjustments:		
Stock grants	30,000	175,000
Valuation allowance	391,000	120,000
Tax provision	$	$

6. Shareholders' Equity (Deficit)

Effective February 21, 2005, the Company declared and effected a 100% forward stock split where one additional share of common stock, par value $.001, was issued for each common share outstanding as of that date. These financial statements have been restated to reflect the effect of this 100% stock split and the increase in authorized shares.

The Company was formed August 24, 1998 by William W. Reid and David C. Reid (the "Founders"). During 1998 and 1999, the Founders received 3,800,000 shares of common stock valued at $1,900 for administrative and organization expenses. The Company remained generally inactive through 1999.

Commencing July 1, 2000, the Company and U.S. Gold, a publicly traded Colorado corporation, entered into a management contract whereby U.S. Gold provided general management of the business activities of the Company through December 31, 2001. Under this management contract, U.S. Gold was issued 2,560,000 shares of common stock of the Company. The 2,560,000 shares were valued at $392,191 or approximately $.15 per share. Through this arrangement the Company benefited from experienced management without the need to raise cash funding for the related cost of such management and administration. The Company was, however, responsible for all additional funding needed.

During 2001, the Founders made convertible debenture loans to the Company and then converted $50,000 in convertible debentures into 200,000 shares of common stock of the Company at a conversion price of $.25 per share.

In September 2001, the Company commenced the sale of its common shares under exemptions offered by federal and state securities regulations. During 2001 the Company sold 820,000 shares at $.25 per share to various parties, and as noted above, Founders converted debenture debt of $50,000 into 200,000 shares at $.25 per share.

During 2002, the Company sold 392,000 shares at $.25 per share ($98,000) to various parties and 1,351,352 shares at approximately $.17 per share ($224,673) to an institutional investor, RMB International (Dublin) Limited ("RMB").

During 2003, the Company sold 577,000 shares at $.25 per share raising net proceeds of $144,250. Effective September 30, 2003, U.S. Gold acquired the RMB shares in exchange for U.S. Gold shares, and terminated the obligation of the Company to pay RMB approximately $25,327 in transaction costs, which was added back into paid-in-capital.

In August 2003, the Company entered into an exploration agreement with Canyon Resources Corporation, a public company with shares traded on the American Stock Exchange under symbol "CAU" ("Canyon"), whereby Canyon, effective September 1, 2004, elected to convert their prior funding of $500,000 into 1,200,000 shares of common stock of the Company representing approximately 6.5% of the outstanding shares as of December 31, 2005. Related to this agreement, Canyon shall have

a right of first offer related to any sale of common shares by the Company with 14 days after written notice by the Company to elect to accept the offer and 10 days thereafter to close any such purchase.

During 2004, the Company sold 608,000 shares at $.25 per share raising net proceeds of $152,000. Also during 2004, as explained further in Note 3, the Company issued 1,200,000 shares at approximately $.42 per share to Canyon for $500,000 in repayment of a loan for funding of exploration cost at the El Aguila property. Also during 2004, the Company made a stock grant of 600,000 shares at $.25 per share or $150,000 to a consultant of the Company, Jose Perez Reynoso.

Effective January 2, 2005, the Company made common stock awards to its two executive officers and a consultant of an aggregate 1,750,000 shares valued at $.25 per share for an aggregate $437,500 for services to the Company for 2004 and through June 30, 2005 of which $306,250 was expensed and accrued during the nine months ended September 30, 2004, $43,750 was expensed during the fourth quarter of 2004 and $87,500 was expensed in 2005. Of this total William W. Reid received 1,000,000 shares, David C. Reid received 500,000 shares and William F. Pass received 250,000 shares. Also effective January 2, 2005, a stock option agreement with William F. Pass covering 400,000 shares of common stock at exercise price of $.25 per share was reduced by 250,000 shares leaving 150,000 shares remaining subject to option.

During 2005, the Company sold 3,156,500 shares for an aggregate $1,420,000. Included in this total, in July and August 2005, the Company closed transactions under a Subscription Agreement and Stock Purchase Option Agreement with Heemskirk Consolidated Limited ("Heemskirk"), an Australian global mining house, whereby Heemskirk purchased 2,000,000 shares of common stock of the Company at $.47 per share net of a finders fee paid to a third party of 140,000 shares valued at $.47 per share. Heemskirk had already been a shareholder of the Company and with these transactions they currently own a total of 2,150,000 shares as of December 31, 2005, representing approximately 11.75% of the outstanding shares of the Company. The Company agreed to give Heemskirk a first right of offer for any financings, including sale of equity, the Company may pursue, subject to the prior rights of Canyon discussed above. During August 2005, the Company sold 400,000 shares to another investor raising $200,000 with a finders fee paid to a third party of 28,000 shares.

In addition, during 2005 an individual exercised stock options for 10,000 shares for $2,500. In June 2005, the Company issued 1,280,000 shares to U.S. Gold Corporation in satisfaction of $320,000 owed for a prior years management contract.

The Company may continue to raise capital through the sale of its common shares and may also seek other funding or corporate transactions to achieve its business objectives.

As of December 31, 2005, the Founders beneficially own a total of 8,131,145 shares or approximately 44% of the outstanding shares.

The Company has a non-qualified stock option and stock grant plan under which stock options and stock grants may be granted to key employees, directors and others (the "Plan"). Options to purchase shares under the Plan must be granted at fair value as of the date of the grant. A total of 6,000,000 common shares have been reserved under the Plan. In 2004, the option agreement with Mr. Reynoso was terminated and as discussed above, the Company awarded Mr. Reynoso a stock award of 600,000 common shares outside of the Plan valued at $.25 per share. Also during 2004, the Company granted stock options covering 400,000 shares with an exercise price of $.25 per share to William Reid, 200,000 shares to David Reid and 100,000 shares to Mr. Pass. Effective January 2, 2005, the stock option agreement with Mr. Pass covering 400,000 shares of common stock at exercise price of $.25 per share was reduced by 250,000 shares leaving 150,000 shares remaining subject to option at December 31, 2005. All of these individuals were determined to be a key person to the benefit of the Company. No

compensation costs were recorded related to the issuances of stock options. No other stock options have been granted under the Plan.

	2005		2004	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Prices	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Prices
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,900,000	$ .25	1,800,000	$ .25
Granted		$ .25	700,000	$ .25
Terminated	(250,000)	$ .25	(600,000)	$ .25
Exercised	(10,000)			
Outstanding, end of year	1,640,000	$ .25	1,900,000	$ .25
Options exercisable, end of year	1,640,000	$ .25	1,900,000	$ .25
Weighted average fair value of Option granted during year	$ .25		$ .25	

SFAS 123 requires the Company to provide proforma information regarding net income and earnings per share as if compensation cost for the Company's stock option plans had been determined in accordance with the fair value based method prescribed in SFAS 123. The fair value of the option grants is estimated on the date of grant utilizing the minimum value option-pricing model using the following assumptions: Expected life 10 years, stock price on date of grant $.25, fair market value on date of grant $.25, dividend yield 0% and interest rate 3%. These results may not be representative of those to be expected in future years. The pro-forma results of operations for 2005 and 2004 are as follows:

	2005	2004
Net (loss)		
As reported	$ (1,217,911)	$ (853,666)
Proforma	$ (1,217,911)	$ (899,166)
Basic and diluted (loss) per share		
As reported	$ (.08)	$ (.08)
Proforma	$ (.08)	$ (.08)

7. Rental Expense and Commitment and Contingencies

In September 2005, the Company entered into a 3 year lease on office space in Denver, Colorado. Annual minimum rental obligations over the life of the lease total $52,621. The Company prepaid the initial 12 month lease obligation. Remaining minimum lease obligations for calendar year 2006 total $4,406, for 2007 $17,683, and for 2008 $13,400.

8. General and administrative expenses

General and administrative expense included the following for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004:

	2005	2004
Salaries, consulting fees and benefits	$ 140,434	$
Legal and accounting	73,856	11,923
Investor relations	11,038	
Travel related	22,393	15,809
Other	38,498	
	$ 286,219	$ 27,732

9. Related Party Transactions:

U.S. Gold

Effective July 1, 2000, the Company and U.S. Gold entered into a management contract whereby U.S. Gold provided general management of the business activities of the Company through December 31, 2001 in exchange for 2,560,000 shares of common stock of the Company valued at $392,191 or approximately $.15 per share, representing the actual allocated internal costs recorded by U.S. Gold in its performance of the contract. Effective January 1, 2002, the Company and U.S. Gold entered into a second Management Contract with a duration of one year (the "2002 Management Contract"). Under the 2002 Management Contract, U.S. Gold provided general management of the business activities of the Company through December 31, 2002 in exchange for payment of $30,000 per month to U.S. Gold. The Company paid U.S. Gold $30,000 under the 2002 Management Contract and owed U.S. Gold $330,000 at December 31, 2004. In June 2005, the Company paid $10,000 and issued 1,280,000 shares to U.S. Gold Corporation in satisfaction of $320,000 owed.

In July 2005, in connection with a change in control of U.S. Gold, the employment agreements of Messrs. William Reid, David Reid and William Pass with that entity were terminated. In partial payment of the obligations of U.S. Gold under those agreements, that entity transferred all its shares in the company to the two former U.S. Gold employees and Mr. Pass and U.S. Gold no longer owns an interest in our Company.

Jose Perez Reynoso

The Company has certain contractual business arrangements with Jose Perez Reynoso, a Mexican national and consultant to the Company. Mr. Reynoso has been retained as a full-time consultant to the Company at $5,000 per month during 2004 and increased to $7,000 per month effective July 2005 under a month-to-month arrangement. Mr. Reynoso was granted as a finders fee a 1% percent net smelter return royalty on the Zimapan property which royalty was terminated upon the Company dropping the Zimapan lease in August 2003. The Company also leased the El Aguila Property from Mr. Reynoso, paying him $5,000 advance royalty during 2002, $25,000 in 2003, $20,000 in 2004, and $105,000 in 2005. Also as noted in Footnote 4 above, Mr. Reynoso was granted a stock bonus of 600,000 common shares valued at $.25 per share for $150,000 during 2004 and a stock option agreement with Mr. Reynoso covering 600,000 common shares at exercise price of $.25 per share of the Company was terminated by mutual consent.

Other

During 2005 the executive officers and Mr. Reynoso have made certain cash advances to the Company to allow payment of certain obligations. The net amount of such advances was $8,770 which is reflected as a liability on the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2005.

10. Subsequent Events

Effective January 1, 2006, the Company entered into employment agreements with its executive officers which extend for a three-year term. Pursuant to the terms of those agreements, William Reid is being paid $240,000 and David Reid is being paid $170,000 annually. Each individual also participates in health and other insurance programs that the Company maintains. The employment agreements are automatically renewable for one-year terms unless either party gives notice to the other that they do not wish to renew the agreement, not less than 120 days prior to expiration.

Pursuant to the terms of the employment agreements, the employee would be entitled to certain payments in the event their employment is terminated under certain circumstances. If the Company terminates the agreement without cause, or either executive officer terminates the agreement "with good reason," the Company would be obligated to pay two years of compensation in accordance with its regular pay periods. Termination by an executive officer with good reason includes a change in control.

In February and March 2006, William and David Reid each loaned $50,000 to the Company. The loans are non-interest bearing and due on demand.

You should rely only on the information contained in this document or that we have referred you to. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This prospectus is not an offer to sell common stock and is not soliciting an offer to buy common stock in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Until , 2006, all dealers that effect transactions in these securities, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This is in addition to the dealers' obligation to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

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15,910,707 Shares

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION

Common Stock

PROSPECTUS

, 2006

PART II
INFORMATION NOT REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

Item 24. Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Included in the prospectus.

Item 25. Other Expenses of Issuance and Distribution.

We will pay all expenses in connection with the issuance and distribution of the securities being registered except selling discounts and commissions of the selling shareholders. The following table sets forth expenses and costs related to this offering (other than underwriting discounts and commissions) expected to be incurred with the issuance and distribution of the securities described in this registration statement. All amounts are estimate except for the Securities and Exchange Commission's registration fee:

SEC registration fee	$	1,929.19
Legal fees		40,000.00
Accounting fees		10,000.00
Blue Sky filing fees and expenses		500.00
Printing and engraving expenses		500.00
Transfer Agent fees and expenses		1,000.00
Miscellaneous		6,070.81
Total	$	60,000.00

Item 26. RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES.

During the preceding three years, the Company has issued an aggregate of 11,844,852 shares of its common stock and 1,500,000 options without registering those securities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The following information describes the transactions in which those securities were issued.

During the period September 2001 through December 2002, the Company sold an aggregate of 1,312,000 shares of its common stock to 20 individuals or entities at a price of $.25 per share. No underwriting discounts or commissions were paid by the Company in any of these transactions, since the shares were offered through its officers and directors. All of these individuals or entities were friends, relatives or business contacts of the officers and directors of the Company. The Company relied on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act in connection with the offer and sale of these shares.

On November 6, 2002, the Company sold a total of 1,351,352 shares to RMB International (Dublin) Ltd. at a price of $224,673, or $.166 per share. RMB is a natural resource investment company. No underwriting discounts or commissions were paid in connection with this transaction. As in the foregoing offering, the Company relied on the exemption provided by Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act.

Between June 2003 and February 2005, the Company sold 1,583,000 shares of common stock to 26 individuals or entities at a price of $.25 per share, or a total of $395,750. All of these individuals or entities were friends, relatives or business contacts of the officers and director of the Company. Again, the Company relied on the exemption from registration provided by Rule 504 of Regulation D of the Securities Act.

On April 4, 2004, the Company issued 600,000 shares of its common stock to Jose Perez Reynoso for services rendered to the Company valued at $150,000, or $.25 per share. The Company relied on the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the 1933 Act.

On September 1, 2004, the Company issued 1,200,000 shares of its common stock to Canyon Resources Corporation in connection with an exploration agreement executed with that entity. Canyon was afforded the opportunity to earn up to 50% of the Company's interest in the *El Aguila* project in exchange for funding $3.5 million of exploration and, if warranted, development costs. After funding a minimum of $500,000, Canyon was afforded the option to convert its investment into 1,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock, which option was exercised in September 2004. The Company relied on the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in connection with this transaction.

On October 10, 2003, the Company granted a total of 800,000 options to acquire its common stock to its two employees. On April 23, 2004, the Company issued an additional 600,000 options to these employees and 100,000 options to a consultant. On March 22, 2005, the consultant exercised 10,000 options at a price of $.25 per share, or a total of $2,500. All of these options and the shares were issued pursuant to the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act.

On January 2, 2005, the Company issued 1,750,000 shares of its common stock to its two employees and a financial consultant for total consideration valued at $437,500, or $.25 per share. The Company relied on the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in offering these shares.

On February 21, 2005, the Company's Board of Directors declared a two-for-one split of all outstanding common stock.

On April 18, 2005, the Company issued 150,000 shares to Heemskirk Consolidated Limited, a natural resource investment fund, for a total of $75,000, or $.50 per share. On July 15, 2005 and August 2, 2005, the Company sold an additional 600,000 and 1,400,000 shares of its common stock, respectively, to Heemskirk, also at a price of $.50 per share. On August 5, 2005, the Company sold 400,000 shares to a single, accredited investor, for a price of $.50 per share. The Company relied on the exemption from registration provided by Regulation 506 of Regulation D in connection with these transactions.

On three separate occasions in 2005, the Company issued a finder's fee to Declan Costelloe for services rendered in connection with locating two investors in the Company's placements described in the immediately preceding paragraph. Those issuances equaled 10,500, 42,000 and 126,000 shares. In June 2005, the Company also issued 30,000 shares to David Wersebe for services rendered in connection with locating an investor. The Company relied on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in connection with these transactions.

Finally, on June 3, 2005, the Company issued 1,280,000 shares of its common stock to U.S. Gold Corporation in exchange for services rendered in the amount of $320,000, or $.25 per share. Again, the Company relied on the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act in connection with this transaction. The officers and directors of the Company were also officers of the directors of U.S. Gold, so U.S. Gold was provided the same type of information that would have been included in a registration statement.

In each transaction where the Company relied on Rule 504 or 506, it did not engage in any general solicitation or advertising. In each case, the subscriber was provided with a subscription agreement detailing the restrictions on transfer of the shares. Further, stop transfer restrictions were placed on each of the certificates issued in connection with the offering. In each of the offerings conducted pursuant to Rule 504, the offering price for the securities did not exceed $1 million during the twelve months before the start of and during that offering. In the offering conducted pursuant to Rule 506, a single purchaser was involved, and such entity was reasonably believed to be an "accredited

investor" under Rule 501 of the Securities Act. Further, the purchaser represented to the Company that it had such knowledge and experience in financial and business matters that it was capable of evaluating the merits and risks of the prospective investment.

In each case where the Company relied on the exemption provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act, it had a preexisting relationship with the investor and the offering was made to a very limited number of individuals or entities. The Company also took steps to insure that the investors had available the same type of information that would be included in a registration statement. Finally, each of certificates representing shares issued pursuant to that exemption has been inscribed by the restrictive legend required by Rule 144.

Item 27. EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed with, or incorporated by reference in, this registration statement:

3.1	Articles of Incorporation of the Company as filed with the Colorado Secretary of State on August 24, 1998.
3.1.1	Articles of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation as filed with the Colorado Secretary of State on September 16, 2005.
3.2	Bylaws of the Company dated August 28, 1998.
4	Specimen stock certificate.
5.	Opinion on Legality. (included in Exhibit 23.2).
10.1	Exploration and Exploitation Agreement between the Company and Jose Perez Reynoso dated October 14, 2002.
10.2	Non-Qualified Stock Option and Stock Grant Plan.
10.3	Form of Stock Option Agreement.
10.4	Lease Agreement dated September 2005.
10.5	Agreement dated July 28, 2003 between the Company and Canyon Resources Corporation.
10.6	Agreement dated August 2, 2005 between the Company and Heemskirk Consolidated Limited.
10.7	Agreement dated August 15, 2005 by and between the Company and Heemskirk Consolidated Limited.
10.8	Employment Agreement between the Company and William W. Reid dated January 1, 2006.
10.9	Employment Agreement between the Company and David C. Reid dated January 1, 2006.
10.10	Promissory Note in favor of William W. Reid dated March 14, 2006.
10.11	Promissory Note in favor of David C. Reid dated March 16, 2006.
21.	Subsidiaries of the Company.
*23.1	Consent of Stark Winter Schenkein & Co., LLP.
23.2	Consent of Dufford & Brown, P.C. (included in Exhibit 5).

*
Filed herewith.

Item 28. UNDERTAKINGS.

The undersigned registrant hereby undertakes that it will:

1. File, during any period in which it offers or sells securities, a post-effective amendment to this registration statement:

   a. To include any prospectus required by section 10(a)(3) of the Securities Act of 1933;

   b. To reflect in the prospectus any facts or events which, individually or together, represent a fundamental change in the information in the registration statement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, any increase or decrease in volume of securities offered (if the total dollar value of securities offered would not exceed that which was registered) and any deviation from the low or high end of the estimated maximum offering range may be reflected in the form of prospectus filed with the Commission pursuant to Rule 424(b) if, in the aggregate, the changes in volume and price represent no more than a 20% change in the maximum aggregate offering price set forth in the "Calculation of Registration Fee" table in the effective registration statement.

   c. Include any additional or changed material information on the plan of distribution.

2. For the purposes of determining liability under the Securities Act of 1933, treat each post-effective amendment as a new registration statement of the securities offered, and the offering of the securities at that time to be the initial bona fide offering.

3. To file a post effective amendment to remove from registration any of the securities that remain unsold at the end of the offering.

4. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question, whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, the registrant certifies that it has reasonable grounds to believe that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form SB-2 and authorized this registration statement to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Denver, State of Colorado, on May 12, 2006.

GOLD RESOURCE CORPORATION
(Registrant)

/s/ WILLIAM W. REID

By: William W. Reid
President and Chief Executive Officer

In accordance with the requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, this registration statement has been signed by the following persons in the capacity and on the dates stated.

/s/ WILLIAM W. REID

Date: May 12, 2006
William W. Reid
Title: President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors

/s/ DAVID C. REID

Date: May 12, 2006
David C. Reid
Title: Vice President and Member of the Board of Directors

/s/ WILLIAM F. PASS

Date: May 12, 2006
William F. Pass
Title: Principal Financial and Accounting Officer

EXHIBIT INDEX

The following Exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this registration statement on Form SB-2.

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