



**LIBERTY**

INTERNATIONAL MINERAL CORP.

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## **IBK CORPORATE PROFILE**

Gold Platform in Liberia  
Polymetallic Platform in British Columbia

Prepared by:  
**IBK CAPITAL CORPORATION**

## **GOLD PLATFORM IN LIBERIA**

### **POLYMETALLIC PLATFORM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Liberty International Mineral Corp. ("Liberty") is a mineral exploration and development company with attractive mineral platforms: gold in Liberia and polymetallic in southern British Columbia. To date, Liberty has spent over \$18 million on exploration activities, mineral tenure acquisitions and corporate development.

#### ***Gold in Liberia – Mineral Platform – drill target definition stage***

- ✓ Liberia is probably the most under-explored and potentially richest mineralized country in Africa. Geologically, Liberia has both Archaean and Birimian style rocks and potential.
- ✓ Liberty is the largest holder of mineral exploration licenses in Liberia with 18 gold projects covering approximately 9,050 square kilometres, more than 8.5% of the country (currently under application to delineate to approximately 4,500 square kilometres).
- ✓ Liberty has conducted an extensive program of line cutting, soil and rock chip sampling and trenching (almost 87,000 samples collected and assayed). The Company has also conducted geophysics programs over three project areas as well as some limited drilling.
- ✓ Liberty has defined two highly prospective targets scheduled for RC/diamond core drilling in the summer of 2009 – the Belefuaní Toto Range prospect (an approximate 3.6 km by 350 m target) and the Putu CVI prospect (an approximate 6 km by 250 m target). Both the Belefuaní prospect located in an area where artisanal miners are mining the hard rock and where initial trench results have assayed up to 13.2 to 18.6 g/t gold, and the CVI prospect where 1,000+ local alluvial miners are active have recently returned excellent geophysical results indicating the potential of high grade or world class deposits.
- ✓ "Refuse" grab sample assays from another hard rock target on the Grand Kru prospect currently being mined by artisanal miners include 8.7 oz/ton, 3.8 oz/ton and 8.1 oz/ton gold.

#### ***Liberia – Under-explored, under-exploited but potentially richest mineralized country in Africa***

- ✓ Liberia was classified as one of the primary emerging African countries for mineral exploration in January 2007 at the Indaba Mining Conference in Capetown, South Africa.
- ✓ Since 2005, Liberia has made great strides in rebuilding the country and redeveloping international relations. In January 2006, a new president, Her Excellency Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, was inaugurated. She is heralded as an astute economist and the new 'Star of Africa', and is responsible for much of the regrowth of Liberia.
- ✓ On May 1, 2007, the UN Security Council unanimously voted to lift the diamond sanction and Liberia announced itself as open for business to the world. Since 2006, ArcelorMittal announced a total of US\$1.5 billion investment into Liberia and China Union announced a \$2.6 billion investment into iron ore in Liberia. Other active companies include BHP Billiton and Sevestral, plus large gold mining companies such as Newmont seeking potential JVs.

#### ***Canada – Polymetallic Platform in British Columbia – almost 14,000 square kilometres of mineral tenures***

- ✓ Liberty is the largest holder of mineral tenure licenses in British Columbia, Canada, where it has an initial 10 prospects in the West Kootenays with gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, molybdenum and/or tungsten targets. Hundreds of relatively old high-grade historical mines and adits are located either on or near the Liberty properties.
- ✓ The West Kootenays, having already produced over \$40 billion of ore, have long been considered one of the richest mineralized areas in British Columbia. Parts of the Kootenay region under license to Liberty are in areas classified by Geoscience BC as having the highest mineral potential in all of BC. Excellent infrastructure includes roads, rail, electrical hydro stations, water and the world's largest non-ferrous smelter (Teck Cominco's Trail Smelter).

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### PREAMBLE

This Corporate Profile has been prepared as an update on the Company and its mineral properties and does not purport to contain all of the information that a recipient may desire. In all cases, recipients should conduct their own investigation and analyses of the Company, its assets and the information provided in this document. Any and all statements, forecasts, projections and estimates contained in this document are based on the Company management's current knowledge and no representation or warranty is made as to their accuracy and/or reliability.

Certain disclosures in this presentation, including Liberty management's assessment of the Company's plans and projects, constitute forward-looking statements that are subject to numerous risks, uncertainties and other factors relating to Liberty's operations as a mineral exploration company that may cause future results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements. All projects and time lines are subject to available funding.

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*Note: all amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated*

*Note: Unless explicitly stated, resources/reserves are based on historical data and are not NI 43-101 compliant*

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## A. THE COMPANY

Liberty International Mineral Corp. (“Liberty” or the “Company”) is a private mineral exploration and development company with two attractive mineral platforms, gold in Liberia and polymetallic exploration opportunities in the West Kootenays, British Columbia.

Liberia is probably the most under-explored, under-exploited and potentially richest mineralized country in Africa. Liberty began operations in Liberia in 2004 and is currently the largest holder of mineral exploration licenses there with 18 gold projects covering approximately 9,050 square kilometres, or over 8.5% of the country. As a ‘first mover’ in the nation, Liberty initially licensed 21,950 square kilometres, or almost 20% of the country, and subsequently reduced that to 9,050 square kilometres after the 2004-2005 Reconnaissance Program was completed. Following additional systematic scientific exploration, Liberty has made application to the Department of Lands, Mines and Energy to reduce its land package down to approximately 4,500 square kilometers in accordance with the Mineral Law of Liberia.

The geological potential of Liberia is derived from both Archaean and Birimian-style rocks. Archaean gold deposits are some of the most prolific in the world including mines such as Kalgoorlie (41 million ounces of gold), Hollinger-McIntyre (32 million ounces of gold) and Geita (12 million ounces of gold). The Birimian based mines, such as Obuasi in Ghana, are also very prolific. Obuasi has produced over 30 million ounces of gold since operations began in 1907 and as of 2006 had another 29 million ounces of gold resources.

To date Liberty has spent almost \$15 million on exploration and related costs on Liberia. Based on the extensive sampling, geological, geochemical and geophysical exploration to date, Liberty believes that there is exciting potential for large gold discoveries in Liberia. For example, from one of the Company’s hard rock targets being mined by artisanal miners, three quartz grab samples, one from a nearby stream and two from “refuse” material assayed 8.7, 3.8 and 8.1 ounces of gold per ton.

Liberty is also currently the largest land holder of mineral tenure in British Columbia. The Company holds almost 14,000 square kilometres of direct mineral tenures and/or mining agreements in the West Kootenays. The West Kootenays, having already produced over \$40 billion of ore, have long been considered one of the richest mineralized areas in British Columbia. In addition, some of the region under license to Liberty is classified by Geoscience BC as having the highest mineral potential in all of British Columbia. Hundreds of high grade historical mines and adits are located either on or near the Liberty properties. Excellent infrastructure includes roads, rail, electrical hydro stations, water and the world’s largest non-ferrous smelter (Teck Cominco Limited’s Trail Smelter).

Liberty has 10 initial exploration projects planned in the West Kootenays during summer/fall 2009, focusing on potentially economic deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, and molybdenum. The Company intends to conduct advanced exploration programs on known mineralized targets as well as general research and some reconnaissance to determine

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additional targets with high mineral potential prior to its goal of relinquishing some of the less potential territory currently under license in the Kootenays.

Liberty's current program is \$30 million of which Liberty intends to designate \$15 million for exploration to advance the high priority targets and development in Liberia and Canada as well as \$15 million for working capital purposes, reserve capital and potential acquisition capital.

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## **B. COUNTRY PROFILE – LIBERIA**

Liberia has been described as one of the last areas of virtually unexplored rocks in the world. Eastern Liberia is made up of rocks of Birimian age with significant potential for gold. Western Liberia is made up of rocks of Archaean age that contain diamonds, gold, iron ore, nickel, manganese, palladium, platinum and uranium.

After years of devastating civil war and strife, the international community has been encouraged by Liberia's return to democracy in 2005. The renewed presence of multi-national UN peace keepers, in addition to the 2007 decision by the UN Security Council to lift the ban on Liberian diamond exports, have supported Liberia's democratising efforts. The International Monetary Fund, the United States and China have announced decisions to forgive significant portions of Liberia's debt, further aiding the country's redevelopment.

Since the currently elected president, Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, took power in January 2006, Liberia has moved quickly towards rebuilding and growth and normalizing relations with the rest of the world. The World Bank and The European Commission have agreed to contribute to Liberia's infrastructure, reconstruction and education. The World Bank has agreed on a US\$16.5 million grant for urgent infrastructure projects. The European Commission has given US\$80 million for water and electricity projects as well as education.

Liberia is currently drafting a new Minerals Development Policy and Mining Code aimed at attracting foreign investment. In December 2006, ArcelorMittal, the world's number one steel company, agreed to a US\$1 billion mining development investment. In December 2007, ArcelorMittal increased that investment to US \$1.5 billion, giving Liberia the topmost priority in ArcelorMittal's mining sector. ArcelorMittal expects to ship the first consignment of products in mid 2009. ArcelorMittal's Chairman, Lakshmi Mittal, feels that the scepticism which once hung over Liberia has now been removed with the return of peace and democracy to the country.

The sense of growing confidence in the nation is further evidenced by China Union's recent commitment to a \$2.6 billion investment into iron ore signed in January 2009, Sevestral, the second largest iron ore company in Russia, also made a commitment to investment in Liberia in February 2009 and BHP Billiton is working in the country. The presence of numerous large gold mining companies such as Newmont and others currently venturing into the country in search of mineral territory or potential Joint Venture agreements with existing license holders such as Liberty further adds to the growing sense of investor confidence in Liberia.

Liberia's main mineral products are currently gold and diamonds, although iron ore used to be the country's major product. Artisanal workings currently account for 98% of gold and diamonds produced with an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 artisanal miners operating in the country. It is estimated that artisanal mining produces 1 tonne of gold per year. Liberia remains largely unexplored by modern means and has exceptional potential for hosting large deposits of gold, iron ore and other minerals. In addition to known potential world class gold deposits in the Birimian formations, Paleoproterozoic gold deposits, such as are expected to

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be found in Liberia, constitute a very important mineral class globally, contributing to the bulk of the world's gold supply.

Liberia's GDP is expected to grow at a rate of 11% between 2008 and 2012 with the anticipated revival of the mining, forestry and agricultural industries.

While the country continues to focus on rebuilding itself, Liberia's untapped mineral wealth in the productive West African Craton provides significant exploration potential for world class mineral discoveries.

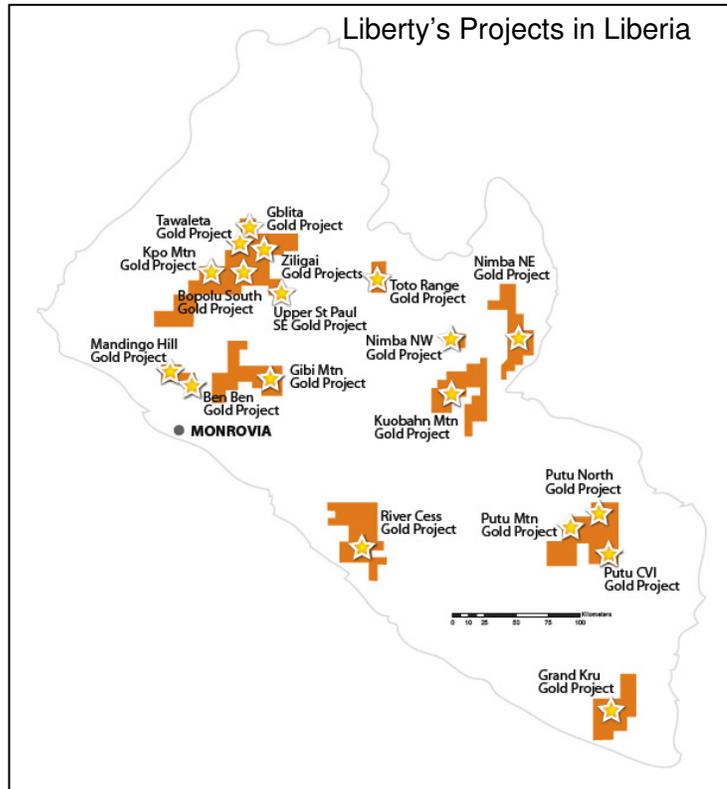
## C. GOLD PLATFORM IN LIBERIA

### 1. Properties and Ownership

“Liberia remains probably the most under-explored, under-exploited and potentially richest mineralized country in Africa”<sup>1</sup>. Liberty is currently the largest holder of mineral exploration licenses in Liberia (approximately 9,050 square kilometres) with 18 gold prospects located thus far throughout the country. Liberty has made application to systematically reduce its territory to approximately 4,500 square kilometres and 18 primary gold prospects.

Liberty holds its interests in Liberia through 6 wholly owned subsidiaries. Liberty’s original Reconnaissance Program was licensed in 2004 and covered 21,950 square kilometres. In 2005, after the Reconnaissance Program was completed, Mineral Exploration Agreements with the Republic of Liberia covering 9,050 square kilometres of prospective land were granted on October 26, 2005 to Liberty through its subsidiaries. The key terms of these agreements include:

- An initial exploration period of three years with an extension option of an additional two years at the option of Liberty, plus any period of renewal to which the Government of Liberia may agree;
- At or before the end of the initial term, Liberty will reduce the exploration areas by 50% (unless otherwise negotiated);
- Liberty shall spend a minimum of US\$2 per acre per year in exploration;



Liberty International  
Mineral Corporation

Liberty Gold &  
Diamond Mining Inc.

Magma Mineral  
Resources Inc.

T-Rex Resources Inc.

G-10 Exploration Inc.

Golden Ventures Inc.

Creston  
Developments Inc.

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Isaac Boadi. Dr. Boadi completed his PhD at the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology in 1992. His dissertation was on the “Origin of mega-gold placer deposits in light of data on the Bukon Jedeh Deposits, Liberia, and on the Proterozoic Tarkwa Deposit in Ghana.” Dr. Boadi has extensive exploration experience through Africa and particularly in West Africa.

- Liberty may produce gold and other minerals under a pilot mining plan;
- Liberty shall employ Liberians to the maximum extent feasible including all unskilled labour and a minimum of 2 professional mining engineers or geologists per concession, seconded from the Ministry (providing they are available in country). Due to the lack of experienced professional geologists in country, Liberty was granted the right to bring in 20 expatriate geologists in 2006;
- Annual renewal license fees are US\$5,000 for each concession plus US\$0.18 per acre land rental use fee for unsundered portions of Mineral Exploration Licenses. Pilot mining surface rentals are US\$3 per acre;
- Liberia retains a 3% royalty of the selling price of any gold produced.
- Liberty may apply for Mineral Development Agreements (“MDA’s”) for the purpose of mine developments which agreements are for 25 years and may be extended for an additional 25 years.
- Annual cost of territory licensed under Mineral Development Agreements is US\$2 per acre.

<b>Mineral Exploration Agreements granted October 26, 2005</b>			<b>Current Project Size (Sq. Km.)</b>
<b>Subsidiary Company</b>	<b>Annual Lump Sum Land Rental Fees for unsundered portions</b>	<b>Project Areas</b>	
Golden Ventures Inc.	US\$25,000 /yr 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 years, US\$0.18/acre thereafter	Putu CVI, Putu Mountain, Putu North	1,375
Liberty Gold & Diamond Mining Inc.	US\$40,000 /yr 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 years, US\$0.18/acre thereafter	KPO Mountain (Gbarpolu) Gblita, Tawaleta, Ziligai	1,000
		River Cess	1,150
G-10 Exploration Inc.	US\$35,000 /yr 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 years, US\$0.18/acre thereafter	Lofa Bend & Graveyard	200
		Tubmanburg	350
		Bomi Alasala Ben Ben	250
		Belefuani (Toto) Belefuani (North Wata)	200
		Upper St. Paul Kanyala & Sanoyea	1,000
Craton Developments Inc.	US\$20,000 /yr 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 years, US\$0.18/acre thereafter	Gibi Mountain	1,000
T-Rex Resources inc.	US\$30,000 /yr 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 years, US\$0.18/acre thereafter	Grand Kru	750
		Nimba North East	675
		Nimba North West	100
Magma Mineral Resources Inc.	US\$20,000 /yr 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 years, US\$0.18/acre thereafter	Nimba South (Kuobahn Mountain)	<u>1,000</u>
			9,050

Liberty has submitted applications to the Department of Lands, Mines and Energy to reduce its territory under license to a select fifty percent of territory equal to approximately 4.500 square kilometres in accordance with the Mineral Laws of Liberia.

The majority of Liberia is classified as equatorial rainforest with average annual temperatures ranging between 24°C and 34°C. Average annual rainfall ranges from over 2,000 mm to

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almost 4,800 mm. While work can be conducted year-round, the dry season typically lasts from November to May and offers the best window for exploration.

Liberia has three distinct geographical areas, flat coastal plains 15 to 80 kilometres wide, wooded hills and semi-deciduous shrub lands with elevations of 180 to 370 metres, and a region of deep tropical forests and plateaus in the highlands bordering Guinea and Côte d'Ivoire, with elevations of over 1,384 metres in the Nimba and Wutivi Mountains.

Over the past 20 years, much of Liberia's infrastructure, including the main electrical plant, was destroyed due to civil war (1986-1999) and post war political strife. Private generators are the main source of electrical power. However, the international community is actively working with Liberia to ensure the establishment of a new electrical system.

Liberia has 10,600 kilometres of roads including 650 kilometres of paved highway. Satellite internet service is available in the capital city of Monrovia and cell phone coverage is rapidly becoming widespread throughout the country. The city of Monrovia, which has the main seaport, is the country's largest city with a population of 1 million.

## **2. Geology and Mineralization**

The tectonic history of West Africa can be described as a process of the progressive accretion of a series of younger mobile (or orogenic) belts onto the oldest crustal core of early Archean age. Locally, younger orogenic belts developed inside existing cratons, but more commonly they added to the size of older cratons by accreting new crustal material along their margins. The central and eastern regions of the West African Craton host basic and ultrabasic volcano-sedimentary rocks and iron formations, which are known to host many important precious metals, base metals and bulk mineral deposits in West Africa.

Based on current geologic and structural information, Liberia is believed to host an Upper Archaean to Lower Proterozoic cratonic-style metallogeny. Liberty's mineral exploration concessions are distributed across the Archaean and Proterozoic aged metamorphic provinces of the West African Craton.

Western Liberia, together with a large part of Sierra Leone and Eastern Guinea, is underlain by a classic Archaean granite-schist (greenstone) belt terrain containing extensive schist belts. Eastern Liberia contains the southern extensions of the Birimian belts of eastern Ivory Coast. The Birimian sequence is a very thick and extensive package of metasediments and metavolcanics recognized in Lower Proterozoic rocks of West Africa and is prominent in Ghana, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, etc...

In central Liberia, there is a transition zone where Archaean and Birimian age rocks alternate, separated by shear zones. The Birimian formations of West Africa host most of the major gold deposits in the region such as Ashanti in Ghana, Loulo Morila, Sadiola and Tabakoto in Mali and Yaouré in Cote d'Ivoire.

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Economic mineralization throughout Liberia is thought to be typical of other global Precambrian mineral deposits, i.e. banded iron deposits and quartz vein-hosted and shear-related mesothermal lode gold deposits associated with Greenstone belts. Jurassic to Cretaceous-age kimberlite rock has been mapped in northwestern Liberia with some localities reportedly diamondiferous. Previous work has mapped 'Birimian-style' rocks (or metamorphosed supracrustals) and associated gold mineralization in parts of central and southeast Liberia. In addition, the supracrustals mapped in Liberia are known to host numerous small-scale gold mining operations and remain excellent gold exploration targets, especially within zones containing strong regional structures, shearing and lithologic unconformities.

Liberia has a long history of alluvial gold and diamond mining. Because of the general lack of bedrock outcrop, artisanal gold mining is a useful guide for exploration. Throughout Liberia there is widespread artisanal mining of gold in lateritic soils, including at Bukon Gedeh which involved 1,000+ miners, leading to comparisons with laterite-based mines in Ghana and Kenor ASA's Dinguiraye and AngloGold Ashanti Limited's Siguiri deposits in Guinea. Many small mining operations have been worked for generations. The prevalence of abundant placer gold and diamond workings throughout the country indicates probable local sources to the alluvial-elluvial deposits (presumably weathered laterite and saprolite). Numerous large artisanal mining sites occur within Liberty's concessions and highlight the potential for local source gold mineralization.

Liberia's environment is favourable to the following economic deposit types: i) gold-quartz veins and disseminated, and possibly lode-gold associated with regional greenstone belts; ii) homestake-type deposits associated with iron formations; iii) diamondiferous kimberlite pipes of a younger age than the host gneissic basement complex; and, iv) alluvial/placer gold and diamond concentrations derived from the other deposit types.

### **3. Liberia's Archaean Gold Potential**

Archaean terrains around the world have yielded a number of world class discoveries. Today over 40 million ounces of mineable gold are being developed by a range of companies. Outside Africa, the Archaean terrains of Canada, Australia and Venezuela have been particularly prolific in terms of gold deposits, often with grades of over 8.5 grams of gold per tonne or higher. Most of these Archaean gold deposits and districts have had the benefit of a long history of exploration and development during which additional deposits and oreshoots are steadily found as the geological controls on mineralisation become better understood. **The potential for exploration in Liberia is only just beginning.**

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## SUMMARY OF THE LARGEST ARCHAEOAN GOLD DEPOSITS<sup>2</sup>

Deposit	Location	Tonnes (t)	Grade (g/t)	Contained Gold (oz)
Kalgoorlie (Golden Mile etc)	Western Australia	119,400,000	10.7	41,100,000
Hollinger-McIntyre	Ontario, Canada	100,900,000	9.9	32,100,000
Kolar	India	45,400,000	17.8	26,000,000
Kirkland Lake	Ontario, Canada	49,300,000	14.7	23,300,000
Cambell	Red Lake Ontario, Canada	26,200,000	16.7	14,100,000
Dome-Paymaster-Preston	Ontario, Canada	40,600,000	9.5	12,400,000
Geita	Tanzania	91,600,000	4.1	12,100,000
Bulyanhulu	Tanzania	~23,500,000	~11.7	8,800,000
Sigma-Lamaque	Quebec, Canada	41,000,000	6.7	8,800,000
Malalartic-East Malartic-Canadian	Quebec, Canada	45,300,000	4.7	6,800,000
Broulan-Hallnor-Pamour	Ontario, Canada	28,300,000	5.4	4,900,000
Big Bell	Western Australia	24,200,000	3.5	2,700,000
Paddy's Flat (Meekatharra)	Western Australia	14,100,000	4.25	2,000,000

Mines located in Birimian style rocks are also world class. For example, the Obuasi Mine in Ghana has produced over 30 million ounces of gold since mining began in 1907, and as of 2006 it had an additional 29 million ounces of resources remaining. Liberty believes that the eastern region of Liberia has significant geological prospectivity for new Birimian hosted world class mines. For additional information on Birimian style potential refer to section D. Regional Activity – West Africa.

#### 4. Work Conducted by Liberty

Liberty has been exploring its properties in Liberia since 2004. To date, Liberty has spent approximately \$18 million on property acquisitions, mining claim payments and exploration activities and identifying anomalous gold zones over the numerous projects in Liberia. As of November 30, 2008 Liberty has spent over \$11 million directly on exploration and related costs.

From 2005 to 2008, the Company conducted an extensive sampling program resulting in almost 87,000 samples collected as summarized in the table below:

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<sup>2</sup> Source: Mano River Resources Inc.

<b>Total Samples Collected 2005 through 2008</b>								
<b>Company</b>	<b>Property</b>	<b>Rock</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Stream</b>	<b>Drill Core</b>	<b>Soil</b>	<b>2005-2008</b>
Craton Developments Inc.	Gibi Mountain	72			995		4,911	5,978
G-10 Exploration Inc.	Belefuani Toto Range & North Wata	519	2,750		175		5,846	9,290
G-10 Exploration Inc.	Bom Alasala	98	1,708			1,062	1,858	4,726
G-10 Exploration Inc.	St. Paul/Sanoyea	33			204		1,453	1,690
Golden Ventures Inc.	Putu CVI	42	2,677		706		9,985	13,410
Golden Ventures Inc.	Putu Mountain	77			310		5,593	5,980
Golden Ventures Inc.	Putu North	46					4,958	5,004
Liberty Gold & Diamond Mining	Gbarpolu North	84	532		287		13,338	14,241
Liberty Gold & Diamond Mining	Gbarpolu South	22	43		113		4,338	4,516
Liberty Gold & Diamond Mining	Rivercess	212		185	475		1,866	2,738
Magma Mineral Resources Inc.	Nimba South	225	321	48	669		8,771	10,034
T-Rex Resources Inc.	Grand Kru	114		563	451		8,167	9,295
<b>Totals</b>		<b>1,544</b>	<b>8,031</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>4,385</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>71,084</b>	<b>86,902</b>

The majority of the exploration work has been concentrated on six main properties (including the three separate targets on the Putu), from which the results have delineated specific high potential target areas into 18 gold projects currently in various stages of exploration. Work has included extensive grid work, geochemical soil sampling, geological mapping and geophysical surveys to bring certain properties to drill stage.

The Liberia West Africa Project budgets are all expressed in US dollars.

**a) Belefuani Toto Range & Belefuani North Wata Projects**

The Belefuani Toto Range Project is a relatively new project that has recently been promoted to the Company's top priority for drilling due to its very high mineral potential. The Company should be able to explore year round due to proximity to decent infrastructure and new road construction by Liberty into the project area.

In the Belefuani Toto Range Project hundreds of local artisanal miners are working, some discovering visible gold in three of the hard rock mining sites in the region they call 'Gold Hill', and others recovering transported alluvial gold in many of the lower mountain regions. As of December 2008, Liberty had completed 244 kilometres of grid line and collected 9,290 stream, rock, soil and trench samples. The results indicate a high consistent gold anomaly measuring approximately 3.6 kilometres in length by an approximate average of 350 metres in width. Thirty initial samples were collected from the walls of a hard rock mining area. Nine samples collected from fine near-surface layered quartz veins in the hanging wall and footwall averaged 0.568 grams of gold per tonne. Four samples collected from the near-surface semi-weathered mafic schist host material returned values of 1.61, 4.5, 13.84 and 33.14 grams of gold per tonne. The only hard rock sample, a combination of quartz and mafic schist material with minor visible gold, was provided by a local miner and sent to the Eco Tech lab in Canada which returned an assay value of 730 grams of gold per tonne (23.5 ounces of gold per ton). Liberty has also conducted trenching on the property (most results still pending). Initial trench results received to date include:

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Grade (g/t)</b>	<b>Intersecton (m)</b>
BETR001	2.57	15.7
including	6.88	5
including	18.6	2
BETR002	2.51	19
including	3.2	12
Including	13.2	2
BETR004	0.52	35
including	0.81	12
BETR006	0.51	53
including	1.08	11
BETR007	0.88	8
including	1.87	3

Sagax Afrique S.A. Consulting (“Sagax”) recently completed a double IP survey (gradient array and pole dipole) on this project. Geophysics results indicate strong shearing and cross faults with excellent chargeability highs running continuous between two resistive zones over an approximate 4 kilometre by 200 metre zone and a parallel structure with high chargeability approximately 1 kilometre to the south. A \$380,000 road and bridge contract into the mineralized area has been completed and Liberty is finalizing arrangements to immediately begin a combined reverse circulation and diamond drill program.

The Belefuan North Wata Project is another new project in the same region with high potential for a significant discovery of gold. A large soil grid was conducted over the property in late December 2007, which identified an anomaly over a contact region approximately 15 km to the north of the Toto Range Prospect. Sagax was commissioned to conduct a double geophysics program utilizing gradient array and pole-dipole-dipole over a grid measuring 2.4 by 1.2 kilometres which identified a consistent anomalous chargeability structure the full length of the grid with the largest section approximately 600 metres long by 400 metres wide registering over 300 metres deep.

Liberty believes that both the Belefuan Toto Range and North Wata Projects have excellent potential for hosting large high grade gold deposits and is planning a budget of \$2.1 million for continued exploration, including a 10,000 metre combined RC and Diamond Drill program.

<b>Belefuani Toto Range Project</b>	
Consulting and geology	\$86,000
Site preparations, camp	150,000
Geophysics IP program	30,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	50,000
Drill program (RC – 10,000 metres)	1,200,000
Analytical lab costs	120,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	150,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,786,000</i>
Contingency	262,500
Mineral exploration concession licencing fee	5,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee	8,896
NI 43-101 Technical report	30,000
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$2,092,396</b>

The geological information and exploration results stated above on the Belefuani Projects were received following the Company's latest NI 43-101 technical report dated September 2, 2007 but have been subsequently verified by an independent QP geologist as defined in NI 43-101. Liberty plans to have an updated 43-101 technical report completed on recent work on all its Liberian projects in the near future.

#### **b) Putu CVI Project**

The Putu CVI Project is another of Liberty's most advanced gold projects with a total of 13,410 samples collected to June 30 2008. Company geologists have identified a large gold soil anomaly approximately 6 kilometres in length and averaging 250 metres in width with a potential 2.5 kilometre extension. This area is well known in Liberia as a rich gold region with five principal mining sites located along strike and an estimated 1,000 to 1,500 local alluvial miners working in the area for many years. In May 2007, Liberty commissioned Sagax to conduct an Induced Polarization (IP-gradient electrode array) ground survey. The survey identified approximately 5 kilometres in combined length of highly anomalous chargeability structures and 17 priority drill targets on the project. Liberty also conducted an extensive trenching program (over 2,600 metres) to further verify mineralization of anomalous structures at the 3-4 metre laterite/saprolite depth. A second survey (IP pole-dipole-dipole) conducted by Sagax has further defined drill targets. A \$214,000 road and bridge contract into the area is nearly complete and Liberty is planning to begin a combined reverse circulation/diamond core drill program to explore the geophysical and geochemical anomalies. Company geologists anticipate the discovery of a very significant widespread gold deposit.

In addition, the Company has conducted large soil grids over other portions of the property (namely the Putu North and Putu Mountain Projects where soil values have ranged as high as 600-900 parts per billion ("ppb")) with background levels averaging approximately 1-5 ppb.

Liberty is planning a budget of \$2.4 million for the continued exploration of the Putu CVI Project:

<b>Putu CVI Project</b>	
Consulting and geology	\$175,000
Road building, site preparations, camp (balance)	150,000
Geophysics IP program	50,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	50,000
Drill program (RC/Diamond – 10,000 metres)	1,200,000
Analytical lab costs	110,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	250,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>\$1,985,000</b>
Contingency	298,000
Mineral exploration concession licensing fee	5,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee	61,157
Updated NI 43-101 Technical report	30,000
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$2,379,157</b>

### **c) Grand Kru Project**

The Grand Kru project is located in the southeast corner of Liberia. Work to date is comprised of a soil sampling program including 440 kilometres of line cutting and 8,167 soil samples, (total of 9,295 samples collected). Local artisanal miners have dug a large pit approximately 30 metre diameter by 15 metre deep by hand to extract gold from a huge quartz vein they report contains much “visible gold” at the Jolodah mine site. Three quartz grab samples collected, one from a nearby stream and two random samples from what was considered refuse material from the large Jolodah pit in the centre of the project returned assays of 270, 118.5 and 252 grams of gold per tonne (8.7, 3.8 and 8.1 ounces of gold per ton). Liberty also collected a stream sediment sample during the initial reconnaissance program which graded 65.78 grams of gold per tonne. Based on geochemical results from the approximate 440 kilometres of soil grid the Company has identified 3 initial anomalous zones and its plan is to continue conducting additional geochemistry, geophysics and trenching in preparation for drilling.

Liberty is planning a budget of \$1.2 million for the continued exploration of the Grand Kru Project:

<b>Grand Kru Project</b>	
Consulting and geology	\$57,000
Road building, site preparations, camp	190,000
Geophysics IP program	100,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	80,000
Drill program (RC – 5,000 metres)	300,000
Analytical lab costs	60,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	170,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<b>\$957,000</b>
Contingency	138,000
Mineral exploration concession licensing fee	5,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee	33,358
Updated NI 43-101 Technical report	30,000
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$1,163,358</b>

#### **d) Gbarpolu KPO Range Projects**

The Gbarpolu/Kpo Range Projects are located in the northwest part of Liberia. The Kpo Mountain region has a long history of alluvial gold mining activity with numerous reports of gold rushes over the years. Numerous alluvial gold mining sites containing several small-scale placer gold mining operations are scattered along the Kpo Range, with the Ziligai area being the most extensive and possibly one of the most prospective for a large hard rock gold deposit. Artisanal workings on the 1,000 square kilometre concession are most active in the alluvial plain areas adjacent to the mountain ranges. Local miners have stated that gold mineralization is greater towards the higher relief amphibolite and itabarite (iron formation) rock units in the region. In addition, local mining activities (hard rock and alluvium artisanal) have been observed at locations along the road linking Gbarpolu and Tawaleta. The most active mining spots include the areas surrounding Henry Town, Supermarket Town, Gyama and the 'Gold Camp' on the Kpo Range, as well as on numerous streams around the Tawaleta and Gblita areas.

As of December 2008 Liberty had cut a total of 513.25 km of grid lines and collected 14,241 soil samples including QA/QC samples collected over the projected contact zones and potential mineralized areas. The three highest samples of insitu quartz vein material from the Gblita site returned assays of 42.7, 70.6 and 88.3 grams of gold per tonne. Prior to the civil disturbances the remote Ziligai South prospect is reported to have been the central and most heavily mined area in the entire Kpo region. Extensive grids are currently being run in the Ziligai South area and Liberty geologists expect to discover significant gold mineralization in the region.

The Company has identified 4 primary anomalous zones and has planned a budget of approximately \$1.4 million for the continued exploration of the Gbarpolu KPO Range Projects:

<b>Gbarpolu KPO Range Projects</b>	<b>Gblita</b>	<b>Tawaleta</b>	<b>Ziligai North</b>	<b>Ziligai South</b>
Consulting and geology	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$20,000
Road building, site preparations, camp		60,000		200,000
Geophysics IP program	40,000	40,000	30,000	60,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	30,000	30,000	20,000	40,000
Drill program (RC – 3,000 metres each)		180,000		180,000
Analytical lab costs	5,000	20,000	5,000	20,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	20,000	50,000	15,000	60,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$115,000</i>	<i>\$400,000</i>	<i>\$80,000</i>	<i>\$580,000</i>
Contingency	17,250	60,000	12,000	87,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee				
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$132,250</b>	<b>\$460,000</b>	<b>\$92,000</b>	<b>\$667,000</b>

#### **e) Bopolu South Kanyala Project**

The Kanyala (Bopolu South) Prospect is one of Liberty's newest projects in Liberia and appears to be highly prospective for a very significant gold deposit. The prospect is located south of the Kpo Mountain Range where the initial reconnaissance program indicated highly elevated gold

values in the streams and artisanal miners near the village of Kanyala are mining alluvial flats and hard rock for gold.

Where the quartz veins are sheared, there are veinlets that are inter-bedded with the intensively sheared mafic schist. Most of this sheared mafic schist has been altered by hydrothermal fluids rich in carbonates and iron oxides. The carbonate-rich altered zones have high grades of gold throughout the Kpo Greenstone formation.

The 6.5km long prospect stretches from Bopolu in the southwest to Kanyala in the northeast. Visible gold grains picked in the stream sediment sampling program have recorded high spotty anomalous values in the range of 200 – 950ppb Au. These anomalous gold values are from streams that take their source from Guma Hill which trends on strike with the mafic intrusive greenstone belt at Kanyala.

Soil geochemical surveys and sampling of these targets were completed in December 2008 along the southern part of the property on a total of 216km of traversed lines and 2,787 samples have been submitted to the ALS Chemex Lab in Kumasi, Ghana, for Au fire assay analysis. Most of the geochemical soil sample results are still pending but assay results received to date have confirmed the trend in mineralization to the NE-SW of the property. An initial 1.7km strike of a fairly strong anomalous soil zone has been discovered. An infill soil geochemical sampling program to be followed by trenching and a geophysical survey is planned for early-mid 2009 in order to properly delineate drill targets on this highly prospective gold zone.

<b>Bopolu South Kanyala Project</b>	
Consulting and geology	\$50,000
Road building, site preparations, camp	200,000
Geophysics IP program	100,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	150,000
Drill program (RC / Diamond – 5,000 metres)	600,000
Analytical lab costs	100,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	150,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$1,350,000</i>
Contingency	135,000
Mineral exploration concession licensing fee	5,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee	33,358
Updated NI 43-101 Technical report	30,000
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$1,553,358</b>

#### **f) Kuobahn Mountain Project**

The Kuobahn Mountain Project, located in the central part of Liberia, is part of the Nimba South Concession. The entire area is cut by quartz veins and contains numerous working gold placer operations. Early stream sediment reconnaissance work conducted by Liberty indicated an anomalous 40 kilometre by 7 kilometre potential gold zone. Exploration work on the property includes 379 kilometres of line cutting, test pitting and soil sample collecting (10,034 samples). In 2004, Liberty (through a predecessor company) conducted a small pilot

alluvial pit program in the Kuobahn area from which the local inhabitants hired turned in to the Company 29 grams of gold from a pit, most of which was rough, highly angulated gold nuggets measuring up to approximately 12 mm in size, indicating the source of the gold must be very close.

Liberty is planning a budget of \$941,000 for the continued exploration of the Kuobahn Mountain Project, including Rotary Air Blast drilling to penetrate the ferrigenous duricrust cap over the small mountain which is believed to mask much of the suspected mineralization. Liberty geologists believe that the Kuobahn Mountain Project has a high potential of hosting a very significant hard rock gold deposit:

<b>Kuobahn Mountain Project</b>	
Consulting and geology	\$50,000
Road building, site preparations, camp	200,000
Geophysics IP program	60,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	50,000
Drill program (RAB – 5,000 metres)	200,000
Analytical lab costs	40,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	150,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$750,000</i>
Contingency	112,000
Mineral exploration concession licencing fee	5,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee	44,478
Updated NI 43-101 Technical report	30,000
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$941,478</b>

#### **g) Other Projects**

On the Bomi/Alasala Property, also known as Mandingo Hill, Liberty conducted trenching and an initial diamond drilling program of 964 metres based on geochemical responses alone without the additional guidance of a geophysical program. To June 30, 2008 a total of 4,726 samples including 1,062 drill samples have been collected and further exploration of the property is underway.

Initial drill results included:

<b>Bomi/Alasala - Hole</b>	<b>Grade (g/t)</b>	<b>Intersection (m)</b>	<b>Trench</b>	<b>Grade (g/t)</b>	<b>Intersecton (m)</b>
BODD001	1.88	5	Mandingo Hill BOTR001	0.53	52
BODD006	1.8	4	Mandingo Hill BOTR002	2.23	2
BODD011	7.19	5.9	Mandingo Hill BOTR006	0.68	8
including	35.85	0.9	Mandingo Hill BOTR006	1.25	5
BODD011	4.46	8.4	Mandingo Hill BOTR008	1.62	3
including	6.65	4.6			
including	21.85	1			
BODD011	58.53	0.7			

Liberty is planning a budget of approximately \$2.3 million for the continued exploration of its other projects in Liberia:

<i>Project</i>	<i>Putu Mountain</i>	<i>North Putu</i>	<i>Nimba North East</i>	<i>Upper St Pau Sanoyea</i>	<i>Belefuani North Wata</i>	<i>Alasala Mandingo Hill</i>	<i>Bomi Ben Ben</i>	<i>Upper St. Paul South East</i>	<i>Gibi Mountain</i>
Consulting and geology	\$30,000	\$17,000	\$19,000	\$30,000	\$13,000	\$27,000	\$13,000	\$15,000	\$50,000
Road building, site preparations, camp						20,000			
Soil grid program				25,000				30,000	
Geophysics IP program	100,000	50,000		40,000	20,000	30,000	30,000	40,000	50,000
Additional geochemistry and mapping	100,000	50,000	75,000	35,000	30,000	40,000	20,000		50,000
Drill program						180,000			
Analytical lab costs	60,000	20,000	40,000	30,000	5,000	40,000	5,000	20,000	50,000
Trucks, maintenance, operations	60,000	50,000	100,000	40,000	10,000	100,000	10,000	20,000	50,000
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>\$350,000</i>	<i>\$187,000</i>	<i>\$234,000</i>	<i>\$200,000</i>	<i>\$78,000</i>	<i>\$437,000</i>	<i>\$78,000</i>	<i>\$125,000</i>	<i>\$200,000</i>
Contingency	52,500	28,000	35,000	30,000	12,000	66,000	12,000	19,000	\$20,000
Mineral exploration concession license fee				5,000					5,000
Mineral exploration land rental fee			30,023	51,150		11,120			44,478
Updated NI 43-101 Technical Report						20,000			
<b>TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET</b>	<b>\$402,500</b>	<b>\$215,000</b>	<b>\$299,023</b>	<b>\$286,150</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$534,120</b>	<b>\$90,000</b>	<b>\$143,000</b>	<b>\$269,478</b>

## 5. Potential, Program and Budget

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

The above quote is from Liberty’s second National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report dated September 2, 2007, completed by Robin J. Whiteaker of Whiteaker GeoScience, Kamloops BC, a Qualified Person as defined in NI 43-101, covering the Exploration Activities on the Mineral Licenses of Liberty International Mineral Corp in Liberia, West Africa, for the report period of June 1, 2006 to May 31, 2007.

Liberty has projected a budget of approximately \$11.8 million for further work on its Liberian projects with the intention of drilling priority targets on a number of its most advanced and potential prospects and further identifying and expanding attractive potential mineralized zones on many of its other projects and territories. Given Liberia’s attractive geological potential

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based on its location in West Africa and the size of the Company's vast land holdings and results from over 4 years of exploration, Liberty believes that it has great opportunity to find world class gold deposits on its properties.

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## D. REGIONAL ACTIVITY – WEST AFRICA

West Africa is the fastest growing gold producing region in the world. Growth and investment are fueled by the discovery of new mines, not only in well established mining countries such as Ghana and Mali, but increasingly in other countries in the region. West Africa is famous for its world class Birimian gold belts where approximately 100 million ounces of gold have been identified to date. The Birimian gold belts host some of the largest gold deposits in the world, including Sadiola, Yatela, Morila and Syama in Mali, Sigui in Guinea and Obuasi, Iduapriem, Bibiani, Bogosu, Prestea, Ahafo and Akyem in Ghana.

### 1. Liberia

**Mano River Resources Inc.** – Mano River Resources Inc. (“Mano River”) is a junior exploration company that has been intermittently active in West Africa and Liberia since it conducted a countrywide reconnaissance exploration programme during the 1997-98 field season. Mano River recently announced the results from a Bankable Feasibility Study for its New Liberty Gold Project in northwestern Liberia. Total measured and indicated resources at a 1 g/t cut-off are 1,383,000 ounces of gold from 13.5 million tonnes grading 3.18 grams of gold per tonne. Open pit proven and probable reserves are 573,000 ounces of gold. Mano River intends to initially operate 3 open pits and run a simple gravity circuit and CIL. Capital costs are anticipated to be \$59 million with operating cash costs of \$320 per ounce. Mano River is targeting gold production in 2010.

In addition to other gold projects in Liberia, Mano River also has diamond and iron ore interests.

**ArcelorMittal** – ArcelorMittal, the world’s largest iron ore company, has agreed to a \$1.5 billion investment in Liberia with the goal of shipping iron ore by 2010. At full operation, ArcelorMittal expects to produce 15 million tons of iron ore per annum and create at least 3,000 to 3,500 direct jobs. Part of ArcelorMittals’ investment includes rebuilding infrastructure, including schools and hospitals, and refurbishing the railway link to the coast by 2009.

**China Union** – Chinese investment conglomerate, China Union, in January 2009 signed a \$2.6 billion investment arrangement in Liberia for the development of an iron ore project, one of the largest investment commitments China has ever made to Africa.

**AmLib United Minerals, Inc.** – AmLib United Minerals, Inc. (“AmLib”) is a privately owned corporation which has been undertaking intermittent exploration on its mineral prospects in Liberia. Projects include the Kokoya prospect with 17,850 metres of drilling. To date, AmLib has not released any official results.

**African Aura Resources Ltd.** – African Aura Resources Ltd. (“African Aura”) is a newly listed TSX-V company with two gold exploration projects in Liberia totalling 400 square kilometres and are reportedly preparing for a drill program. African Aura also has exploration properties in Cameroon.

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## **2. Regional Mines**

### ***Morila Project, Mali:***

The Morila Project ("Morila") was discovered, financed and developed by Randgold Resources Limited ("Randgold"). In July 2000, AngloGold Ashanti Limited ("AngloGold Ashanti") purchased half of Randgold's stake in the project, with Randgold holding a 40% interest and the Malian Government the remaining 20%. AngloGold Ashanti operates the Morila Project, while the Morila Mine is managed through a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti and Randgold. The Morila Mine was commissioned in October 2000 and by the end of 2006 had produced 4.1 million ounces of gold. For the year ended December 2007, Morila produced a total of 449,000 ounces of gold at a total cash cost of US\$332 per ounce. The treatment life of Morila is currently planned to continue until 2012.

### ***Sadiola Hill Mine, Mali:***

The Sadiola Hill Mine ("Sadiola") (AngloGold Ashanti-38%; IAMGold Corporation ("IAMGold") - 38%; Mali Government-18%; International Finance Corporation -6%) is situated in the geologically favourable Kenieba/Kedegou window within greenschist facies metamorphosed Birimian rocks, where the Mali-Senegal shear zone is host to the deposit. Total gold production at Sadiola was 369,000 ounces of gold in 2007 at total cash costs of US\$414 per ounce. The ore body is being mined using open-pit methods, with ore processing occurring at a 435,000 tonne per month plant that incorporates primary crushing, variable speed grinding mills, cyclone classification and dewatering. Total resources at Sadiola at year end 2007 were 25.1 million tonnes grading 2.4 grams of gold per tonne (1.9 million ounces).

### ***Yatela Gold Mine, Mali:***

Located approximately 25 kilometres to the north of Sadiola, is the Yatela Gold mine (AngloGold Ashanti-40%, IAMGold-40% and Mali Government-20%) which began production in mid 2001. Total gold production for 2007 at Yatela was 301,000 ounces of gold at a cash cost of US\$322 per ounce. Mineralization is found in a keel-shaped body in Birimian metacarbonates. Total resources at Yatela at year-end 2007 were 4.2 million tonnes grading 2.49 grams of gold per tonne (337,000 ounces).

## **3. Companies active in the region.**

### ***AngloGold Ashanti***

AngloGold Ashanti holds an 85% interest in the Siguiri mine in Guinea. In 2006, the mine produced a total of 301,000 ounces of gold grading 1.08 grams of gold per tonne.

AngloGold Ashanti has two operations in Ghana, Obuasi and Iduapriem. In 2006, Obuasi produced a total of 387,000 ounces of gold grading 4.39 grams of gold per tonne and Iduapriem produced a total of 196,000 ounces of gold grading 1.74 grams of gold per tonne. The Obuasi deposits occur along a zone of intense shearing and faulting within precambrian greenstones. Mineralisation comprises two main types: quartz veins containing high-grade free gold and the main sulphide ore in which narrow veins contain gold trapped within arsenopyrite. The total gold production from the Obuasi deposit since operations began in 1907 is over 30 million ounces of gold, and as of 2006 it had another 29 million ounces of gold resources.

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**Resolute Mining Ltd.** – Resolute Mining Ltd. holds an 80% interest in the Syama gold project in Mali. Syama has proven and probable reserves of 14.8 million tonnes grading 3.6 grams of gold per tonne for 1.725 million ounces of gold.

**Golden Star Resources Ltd.** – Golden Star Resources Ltd. holds a 90% interest in the Bogoso/Prestea gold mine in Ghana. To date, approximately 11.0 million ounces of gold has been mined from the Bogoso and Prestea properties. Bogoso/Prestea has reserves of 34.9 million tonnes with an average grade of 2.77 grams of gold per tonne.

**Randgold Resources Limited** – Randgold's Loulo Project in Mali produced 264,000 ounces of gold at a total cash coat of US\$372 per ounce for the year ended December 2007. In 2007, Loulo's total resource base rose to 11.94 million ounces and proved and probable reserves to 7.4 million ounces.

**Newmont Mining Corporation** – Newmont Mining Corp ("Newmont") Ahafo Mine in Ghana poured its first gold bar in 2006. The Ahafo Mine contains 9.7 million ounces of gold reserves (as of December 2007) and, produced 456,000 ounces of gold in 2007 at a cash cost of \$396 per ounce. Newmont is also developing the large Akyem deposit in eastern Ghana (7.7 million ounces of gold reserves) where it expects to produce 500,000 ounces of gold annually once in production.

#### **4. Summary of gold potential in Liberia**

- ✓ Liberia is surrounded by a horseshoe of countries with some of the richest gold bearing mines in the world.
- ✓ Liberia has two of the richest gold bearing rock types in the world, (Birimian and Archaean).
- ✓ Liberia holds great mineralogical potential which has never been systematically explored.
- ✓ Liberty is the largest holder of mineral exploration territory in Liberia with 18 gold exploration projects well underway and high potential for the discovery of significant and/or world class gold deposits.

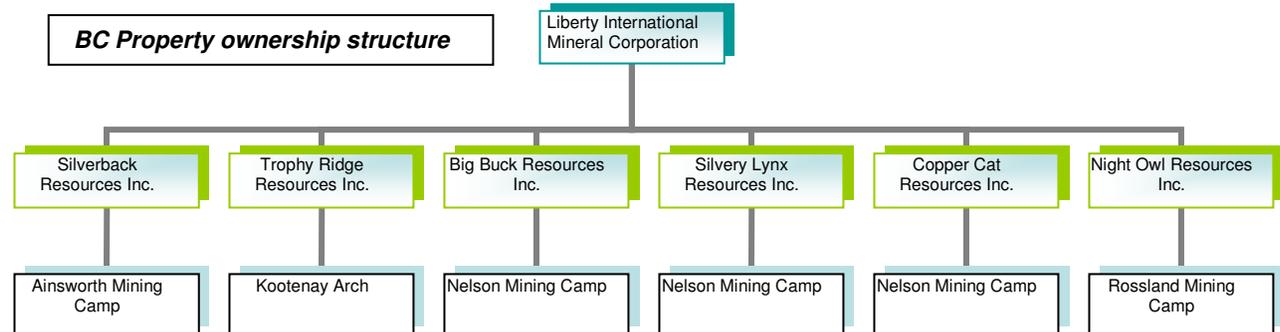
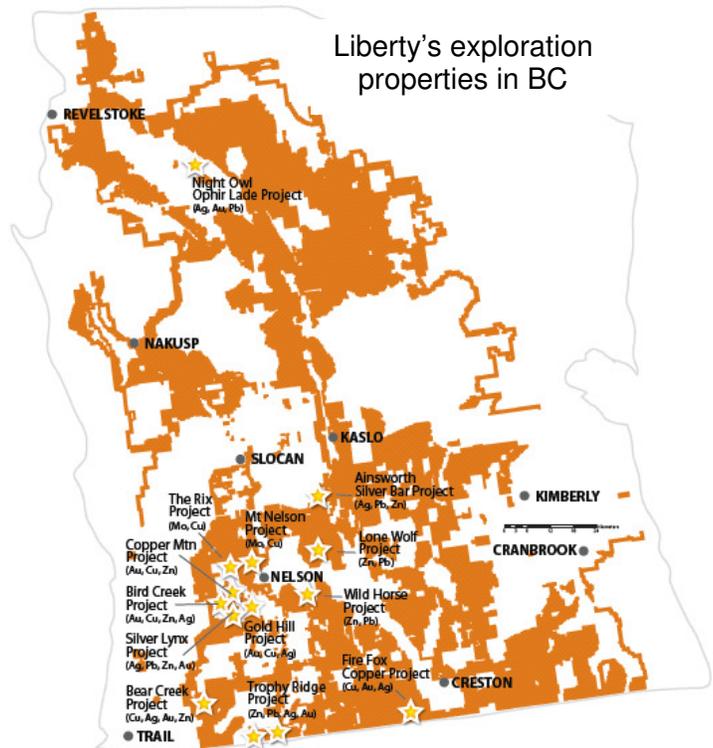
## E. POLYMETALLIC PLATFORM IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

### 1. Properties and Ownership

Liberty is currently the largest land holder of mineral tenure in British Columbia with an extensive polymetallic platform in the southern part of the province.

Through 6 wholly owned subsidiaries, Liberty holds mineral tenure claims to almost 14,000 square kilometres of primarily contiguous property in the West Kootenays located in southeastern British Columbia. The projects are all located within easy highway travelling distance of the cities of Nelson and Trail B.C. Acquisition and Option agreements cover 115 square kilometres with payments totalling \$950,000 in cash and 4,890,000 in shares.

Several other acquisitions and mining option agreements are in the process of negotiation as Liberty continues to acquire numbers of smaller but highly prospective parcels from local prospectors to fill out its Kootenay holdings.



The Mining Option Agreements are all for 100% ownership of the mineral tenures optioned with a Net Smelter Royalty of 1½%. Liberty has the right, at its discretion, to buy ⅓ of each NSR (½%) for \$500,000 each. The Option agreements are all in good standing

By highway, the city of Nelson is 663 kilometres from Vancouver, 624 kilometres from Calgary, 237 kilometres from Spokane, Washington and 67 kilometres from the city of Trail, British Columbia. Traditionally, the economy of Nelson and area has been primarily resource based (forestry and mining), and while this sector still represents a vital component of the area's employment, tourism

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is an up and coming sector of the local economy. The region is well-developed with a strong highway and forest road network, rail lines, hydro-electric power generation capacity, and a highly skilled workforce.

Four very distinct seasons characterize Nelson's climate. Average minimum and maximum temperatures vary from -5°C to 5°C in winter, 15°C to 27°C in the summer. Rainfall averages around 25 mm a month from March through October. Snowfall occurs November through March with December and January averaging 70 cm each. Vegetation is typical of the mountains of southern British Columbia.

## **2. Mineralization Potential**

This under-explored region of British Columbia has long been a prolific producer of metals, with an estimated 40 billion dollars of metals produced to date (primarily pre-1975). In addition, literally hundreds of historic small mines and mineral showings are located either on or near the Liberty tenures in the Kootenays, including some that were large historical producers (approximate billion dollar mines). The Salmo area of British Columbia has had several historical base metal producers including the Reeves McDonald, Jersey, and HB mines. Two additional historic mines in the West Kootenays are the Bluebell across from Ainsworth and the \$30 billion Sullivan located near Kimberley. The area is highly prospective for base metal deposits and its geology is rated as having British Columbia's Highest Mineral Potential by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines. Potential deposits include lead-zinc, large tungsten skarns, and porphyry copper-gold deposits. TeckCominco's world class zinc-lead smelter is located in the city of Trail, British Columbia.

The latest mine to open in British Columbia is Roca Mines Inc.'s MAX Molybdenum Mine, Canada's first new primary molybdenum mine and British Columbia's first new metal mine in over a decade. This mine is located south of Revelstoke in the Kootenays. The global measured and indicated resource, 42,940,000 tonnes grading 0.20% MoS<sub>2</sub> at a 0.10% MoS<sub>2</sub> cutoff contains in excess of \$3 billion contained metal value<sup>3</sup> (at \$30/lb molybdenum, not including any inferred resources) and remains open at depth.

According to a report at the Minerals South 2008 Conference (Nelson Chamber of Mines) there are 32 other exploration companies reported to have exploration projects in the Kootenays, indicating a resurgence of interest in and awareness of the area's high mineral potential.

## **3. Projects and Work Program**

Liberty is in the process of compiling and analyzing hundreds of records and government-posted reports as stated on minfiles and geological reports available through Mineral Titles On Line, Geoscience BC, BC Ministry of Mines, the Geological Survey of Canada and Resources Canada, and believes that based on historical data, recent assays and favourable geology, the properties in the Kootenays have excellent exploration potential.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: [www.rocamines.com](http://www.rocamines.com)

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Liberty is planning numerous exploration projects in the West Kootenays during spring/summer/fall 2009 focusing on potential economic deposits of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum and tungsten. Liberty has made down payments on five new UDR200 SL Diamond drill rigs from Sandvik AB for the Company's exploration programs in Canada.

On properties where highly potential mineralization is already known to exist, the Company intends to conduct advanced exploration programs which will most likely include geochemistry, geophysics and several potential drill programs. In addition, Liberty intends to conduct stream sediment programs and lab analysis using ICP multi-element analysis to determine polymetallic levels of mineralization in other areas to determine which areas are sufficiently prospective to warrant additional advanced programs. Liberty also intends to fly an airborne geophysics survey over portions of the properties it holds in the West and East Kootenays.

Liberty has already cut and sampled initial 2008 grids on the Bird Creek Au-Cu-Ag Project, the Silver Lynx Ag-Pb-Zn Project and the Big Buck Mount Nelson Mo Project (results favourable) and are in the process of acquiring trenching and drilling program permits for several projects in the Kootenays for its 2009 programs. Drilling has commenced on the Silver Lynx project.

No NI 43-101 technical reports have been done to date by the Company on any of the Canadian properties and most of the data reported is either historical or from new grassroots discoveries. Liberty management believes that the historical data and recent assays received (where applicable) coupled with the favourable geology provide a strong indication of the potential of the properties and are relevant to ongoing exploration. The potential of the holdings has been based primarily on historical records and government posted reports as stated on minfiles and geological reports available through Mineral Titles On Line, Geoscience BC, BC Ministry of Mines, the Geological Survey of Canada and Resources Canada.

The planned allocation of funds for Canadian exploration in 2009 is as follows:

<b>Subsidiary</b>	<b>Camp/Project</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Mineralization targets</b>	<b>Program</b>	<b>Budget</b>
Copper Cat Resources Inc.	Gold Hill Project	Several historic mines including the Gold Hill Mine (1900-1920's) 1921 shipment to Trail smelter of 53.8 tons grading 127.67 oz/ton Au, 83.68 oz/ton Ag & 1017 lbs Cu	Gold Copper Silver	Airborne & ground geophysics, geochemistry, and diamond drilling	\$500,000
Silver Lynx Resources Inc.	Green Horn Project	Historic records of grab samples include (1902) 16% Cu and \$2/t Au, (2004) 8% Cu and \$2/t Au, (1990) 3.14% Cu & 18.1 g/t Ag; and (1999) 5.74% Cu. Geochem and geophysics done, drill ready	Copper Silver	Initial diamond drilling program	\$500,000
Night Owl Resources Inc.	Lanark Project	Historic silver, lead, zinc mining area (1914-1922) Highest grab sample (2008) 1,206 g/t Ag, 38.5% Pb, 21.5% Zn, and highest chip sample 9.61 g/t Au, 256 g/t Ag, 7.47% Pb, 9.8% Zn Historic report of highest sample at small Isabella mine 2,600 oz/t Ag	Silver Lead Zinc Gold	Geochemistry, mapping, geophysics, diamond drilling	\$400,000
Big Buck Resources Inc.	Mt. Nelson & The Rix Moly Projects	Porphyry style deposit. Recent assays include 0.219% Mo, 0.199% Mo, 0.39% Mo, 0.275% Mo, and 0.549% Mo	Molybdenum Copper	Airborne geophysics, initial diamond drilling	\$250,000
Night Owl Resources Inc.	Ophir Lade & Badshot Projects	Past production includes 27 tons @ 171.9 oz/ton Ag, 15.8% Pb, 54 tons @ 241 oz/ton Ag, 82.5% Pb, & 12 tons @ 1.08 oz/t Au	Silver Lead Zinc Gold	Airborne geophysics, geochemistry, initial diamond drilling	\$400,000
Copper Cat Resources Inc.	Bird Creek Project	65 grab samples collected, results included 10.2 g/t Au, 72.0 g/t Ag & 1.46% Cu; 15.6 g/t Au, 152 g/t Ag & 4.9% Cu; 39.6 g/t Au (1.15 oz/t Au), 332 g/t Ag & 3.6% Cu; 15.2 g/t Au, 35.1 g/t Ag & 2.18% Cu; 0.16 g/t Au, 66.0 g/t Ag & 5.99% Cu	Gold Silver Copper	Airborne geophysics, geochemistry, initial diamond drilling	\$250,000
Silverback Resources Inc.	King Solomon Project	Over 70 mines operated here in the 1890's to 1920's. Rich ore shoots with high historical grades generally averaged approx. 20 oz/t Ag to as high as 200 oz/t Ag with high values of Pb and Zn	Silver Lead Zinc	Titan 24 MT Survey Deep Earth Imaging, initial diamond drilling	\$200,000
Silver Lynx Resources Inc.	Silver Lynx Project	Highest outcrop assay 24.5% Zn, 22.3% Pb, and 556.4 g/t Ag	Silver Lead Zinc	Mapping, diamond drilling	\$200,000
	General reconnaissance, mapping and evaluation of other properties	Focus mainly on gold, silver and copper properties for further exploration		Airborne geophysics, mapping	\$500,000
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$3,200,000</b>

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## F. PROGRAM

Liberty's program is up to \$15 million to fund 2009 exploration work on its Liberian Platform and its British Columbia Platform, as well as \$15 million for working capital purposes which will allow for additional drilling and further expansion on the most significant projects and the possible acquisition of developed prospects.

Liberian Platform	\$11,800,000
British Columbia Platform	3,200,000
Working capital and reserve	<u>15,000,000</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>\$30,000,000</u></b>

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## G. SHARE STRUCTURE

### 1. Summary

Liberty is currently a private company created on November 28, 2006 by the amalgamation of Liberty Diamond International Inc., incorporated on July 6, 2004 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, and Canlib Resources Inc., incorporated on February 17, 2005 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

<b>Capitalization</b> (as at February 28, 2009)	<b>Number of Shares</b>
Shares Issued	194,444,387
Options	5,500,000
Warrants	13,303,477
<b>TOTAL (Fully Diluted)</b>	<b>213,247,864</b>

### 2. Major Shareholders

#### Management/Founders

Shares issued 139,750,002 shares – 65.5% (a)  
Options 2,100,000 options – 0.9% (a)

- (a) Source: the Company as at February 28, 2009  
(b) Includes 20,000,000 shares issued to increase Liberty ownership of the Liberian companies and holdings to 100%.  
(c) As at February 28, 2009, total options and warrants to purchase an aggregate of common shares are as follows:

3,852,661	Warrants exercisable to	August 31, 2010	at	\$1.20	per share
603,678	Warrants exercisable to	June 30, 2010	at	\$1.20	per share
2,203,519	Warrants exercisable to	April 21, 2010	at	\$0.60	per share
5,104,452	Warrants exercisable to	October 16, 2009	at	\$0.50	per share
1,539,167	Warrants exercisable to	November 14, 2009	at	\$0.50	per share
2,650,000	Options exercisable to	November 27, 2009	at	\$0.30	per share
1,750,000	Options exercisable to	November 27, 2011	at	\$0.30	per share
700,000	Options exercisable to	August 30, 2012	at	\$0.40	per share
<u>400,000</u>	Options exercisable to	May 14, 2013	at	\$0.50	per share

**18,803,477**

### 3. Private Placements

3,852,661	Non-brokered	February 28, 2009	at	\$0.30	per unit
603,678	Non-brokered	December 31, 2008	at	\$0.30	per unit
2,203,519	Non-brokered	October 21, 2008	at	\$0.60	per unit
1,539,167	Non-brokered	May 14, 2008	at	\$0.50	per unit
5,104,452	Non-brokered	April 16, 2008	at	\$0.50	per unit

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3,851,268	Non-brokered	November 30, 2007	at	\$0.50	per share
1,635,796	Non-brokered	August 31, 2007	at	\$0.40	per share
3,667,033	Non-brokered	July 31, 2007	at	\$0.40	per share
4,044,656	Non-brokered	February 28, 2007	at	\$0.40	per share
<b>Private placements with predecessor companies</b>					
3,158,615	Non-brokered	Period ended Nov. 30, 2006	at	\$0.30	per unit (warrants since expired)
3,394,532	Non-brokered	Period ended Nov. 30, 2006	at	\$0.30	per share
8,246,052	Non-brokered	Period ended Nov. 30, 2006	at	\$0.20	per share

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## H. MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS

**Len Lindstrom – Founder, Managing Director, President & Chief Executive Officer (Canada & Liberia)**, is an entrepreneur, businessman, promoter, speaker, author, past television host, and humanitarian. His hands-on passion for the gold industry began early in his youth when panning for gold with his father in British Columbia. He has been actively and personally involved in all aspects of the exploration and development of the Liberian and now British Columbian properties since their inception, both as President and CEO of the Liberty Group of companies (current and predecessor) in Liberia, as well as President and CEO of the Liberty Canada Companies. He has also been the President of World Harvest Outreach Ministries Inc. since 1980. Prior to that, he founded and operated a private construction company, Hammer Construction (1974-1977). Mr. Lindstrom's related education includes numerous Accelerated Education courses in geology, business administration and related subjects through British Columbia Institute of Technology, University of British Columbia and Simon Fraser University 2004-2008. .

**Edwin Esslinger – Director (Canada)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since 2004. Mr. Esslinger has over 40 years of business experience in various managerial and financial capacities, including General Accountant, Interprovincial Pipelines Co. (Enbridge Pipelines Ltd.) (1952 – 1962); Budget Control Clerk, University of Alberta (1962 – 1965); Chief Accountant of The Alberta Teacher's Association (1965 – 1972); Financial Officer, Terra Mining and Exploration Ltd. (1972 – 1975); and more recently as Financial Officer of Sportscan Summit (1995-2004); President and founder of Miracle Gospel Ministries (1996-present); Originating President and GM of Select Realty Ltd. (1985 -1995); and Founding President of Esscon Properties Ltd. (1977-1985).

**Lawrence Guard – Director (Canada)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since 2004. Mr. Guard is the President/Owner of Ram River Oilfield Consulting Ltd., President /Owner of Clearwater Investments Ltd., and was President and partner of Guard Brother's Construction Limited (1977-1992).

**Michael Lindstrom – Vice President and General Office Manager (Canada)**, has over 10 years business background in a variety of capacities including as an entrepreneur, manager, and salesman. Since 2004 he has worked closely with Len Lindstrom on the Liberty group of companies. Prior to that he was an Account Manager with Esporta Wash Systems Inc. (2002-2004), Post Production Manager of World Harvest Outreach Ministries Inc. (1998-2002), and the Founder and Operator of Fresh Oil International Ltd. (1998).

**Gregory Nowak – Exploration Manager (Liberia)**, has over 25 years of hands-on experience in all phases of field exploration and management for gold, diamonds, base metals, uranium and petroleum in West Africa and the west and southwest USA including over 15 years of gold exploration management experience in the Precambrian Birimian greenstone belts and Archæan greenstone belts of West Africa (Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Burkina Faso, Liberia and Sierra Leone). Mr Nowak was a member of the exploration team that discovered the Noranda (WMC) Hog Ranch Gold Deposit in Nevada, USA and was responsible for the grassroots discovery of the Grumesa Gold Deposit in Ghana, Africa, currently being developed by Perseus Mining Ltd. Mr. Nowak's work experience includes VP Exploration and Chief Geologist for NPX Metals, Regional Exploration Manager West Africa for Red Back Mining Ghana Ltd, Geological Consultant for Uranium Energy Corp, Wyoming USA; Regional Exploration Manager for Mano River Resources Inc (Sierra Leone); Exploration & Country Manager for Ashanti Goldfields Ltd,

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Accra, Ghana for 9 years (1996 – 2004) in Côte d'Ivoire, Mali & Sierra Leone including Manager for the Rio Tinto – Ashanti JV program in Côte d'Ivoire and Exploration Manager for the Ashanti - Echo Bay Mines JV program in Ghana and Burkina Faso; Exploration Manager for International Gold Resources in Ghana; Eden Roc Mineral Corp in Cote d'Ivoire; Western Mining Corp; and Bentley Mines in Liberia; plus Petroleum Geologist for Rainbow Minerals (Texas) and Kriti Exploration (Texas); Project Geologist for uranium exploration for The Coastal Corporation and for Cruson and Panze Consulting Geologists in Liberia, and Field Geologist for Noranda Exploration (Nevada).

Mr Nowak has a B.A. in Geology from Case Western Reserve University Cleveland, Ohio USA (1974) and an M.S. in Geology from The Mackay School of Mines of the University of Nevada, Reno USA (1979); is computer literate in various geologic software applications; and is a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG No. 10864) of the American Institute of Professional Geologists (AIPG); a Fellow of the Society of Economic Geologists (SEG); and a Member of the Geological Society of America (GSA).

**Cris Sideco – Chief Engineer, Metallurgist (Canada)**, has over 50 years of experience in the mining industry. He has worked in many mine and milling capacities including 18 years with Cominco Limited in a variety of positions including Senior Project Engineer/Superintendent responsible for coordinating all engineering activities involved in feasibility studies, preparation of feasibility proposals and expenditure of capital funds for numerous projects and mines including the Pine Point in the Northwest Territories and the HB and Cominco Sullivan mines in the Kootenays. More recently he was Chief Metallurgist and Engineer for Equity Silver Mines Ltd., Mining Engineer and Mill Superintendent for Skyline Explorations Ltd., and from 1989-1997 was Regional Coordinator of Energy, Mines and Resources Canada for British Columbia and Yukon Districts coordinating and harmonizing research in all metallurgical extraction, mineral processing and related fields in service of the specific needs of the BC mineral industry, and liaison with federal and provincial agencies, BC and Yukon based mining companies, consultants, research groups and universities. Mr. Sideco earned a Bachelor of Science in Mining Engineering from the University of the Philippines (1955) and a Master of Metallurgical Engineering from the University of Washington (1962). He is a life-time member of Registered Professional Engineers of British Columbia.

**Rockson Coffie – Head Geologist and Project Coordinator (Liberia)**, has 10 years of experience in West African geology and has overseen the development and coordination of Liberty's Liberian exploration programs since 2006. His past experience includes working as a Senior Project Geologist for Redback Mining Ghana Ltd where he played a significant role in identifying the Enchi Boin Valley deposit in Ghana, and Project Geologist and Exploration / Mine Geologist for Ashanti Goldfields Ayanfuri Ltd. Mr. Coffie has an undergraduate degree (Honors) in Geological Engineering from the Ghana Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (2000) and is participating in the Masters Program, MSc. in Exploration Geology at Rhodes University, South Africa.

**Lawrence Mensah – Senior Project Geologist & Geological Database Management (Liberia)**, has extensive geological experience in West Africa, as an exploration geologist and data manager and has been with the Company since 2006. He previously worked with Surpac Minex Africa Ltd. in Technical Sales and Geological Software Consulting, and as Senior Exploration Geologist in data base management and drill target generation for Goldfields Ltd., Orezone Inc., and Gyata Exploration Ltd. Mr. Mensa received his degree with the Geological

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Engineering University of Mines and Technology Tarkwa Ghana in 2000 and a Diploma in Management and Marketing in 2001 from Cambridge International College UK.

**Professor Jenkins K. Dorbor – Consulting Geologist (Liberia)** is based in Monrovia, Liberia and has consulted to the Liberty Group of companies since 2005. He has over 25 years of experience with the Liberian Geological Survey and is Associate Professor and Chairman Emeritus, the Chemistry Department of the University of Liberia. His education and experience includes a Bachelor of Science degree from Ohio State University 1971; work with the United Nations Geological Survey in Liberia 1971-1973; a Post Graduate Analytical Chemistry degree with United States Geological Survey 1973, Head of the Geochemical Laboratory Liberia 1976, Diploma in Applied Exploration Geochemistry Korean Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources 1979; an M.Phil degree from Imperial College of Science and Technology in London UK for his thesis on the geochemistry of granitic rocks of Liberia. He returned to the Geological Survey of Liberia in 1973 and has since held positions which include Head of the Geochemical Laboratory, Chief Geologist and Assistant and Acting Director. He is presently Research Officer/Coordinator of Geological Projects at the Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy Liberia.

**Bernard McMahon – Resources Officer (Canada)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since 2004. Mr. McMahon has over 30 years of experience with mining companies, including as President and founder of McMahon Resources Inc. (1985-1987), Public Relations Officer for Cominco Ltd. (1975-1980), Director of Maymac Resources Inc. (1976-1977), and Director of Carpenter Lake Resources Inc. (now International Wayside Inc.) (1973-1975).

**Trent Dahl – Investor Relations Officer (Canada)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since 2008. He has over 20 years entrepreneurial experience including owner/manager of a Remax Realty franchise in Alberta. Since 1996 he has been primarily focused in the investment community with corporate communications/corporate finance, most notably corporate communications within the Frank Lang Mining Group (2002), and from 2004-2008 as Senior Account Executive with Ascenta Capital Partners Inc., an Investor Relations/Corporate Finance firm in Vancouver, British Columbia, representing up to 30 public and private companies.

**Tony Leblanc – Chief Technical Officer and General Manager (Liberia)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since 2004 overseeing the administration and management department in Liberia. He has over 20 years of experience in the IT information technology industry, working in project management, junior accounting and as a technical officer.

**Dan Beaton – Contract Financial Chartered Accountant (Canada)**, has extensive experience as a financial officer and advisor to international companies, including resource industry companies, and has also served as a director and treasurer of not-for-profit organizations. He is a Chartered Accountant with a Bachelor of Commerce from the University of British Columbia in 1976.

**Melvin Wiebe – Public Relations Officer (Canada)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since 2006. He has over 40 years of experience in management, sales and customer relations.

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**Wayne Lewis – Public Relations Officer (Canada)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of Companies since 2008 and has over 30 years experience in business and customer relations. From 1974 to 1996 he was with R. Angus Caterpillar as field mechanic and then supervisor. Since 1996 - present he has been president / owner of West Central Heavy Duty Repair Ltd. providing mechanical services to the Alberta transportation and oil industry.

**Harvey Loland – Director, Liberty Subsidiary Companies (Liberia)**, has been involved with the Liberty Group of companies since January 2006. His work experience includes 30 years of experience in the Technician and Corporate Accounts Sales Department with BC Telephone Company (1966 – 1996).

**Additional Management to be added:**

Liberty International is continually in the process of increasing its management team with highly skilled professionals in geology, finances, project management and directorship as it prepares for the potential launch of an IPO and possible listing as a Publicly Traded Company.

In addition to the above the Company has 7 more geologists in Liberia each with at least 4-5 years post-degree field experience in West African geology and is in the process of adding additional geologists to both its Canadian and Liberian teams as work progresses.

Prepared for **Liberty International Mineral Corp.** by **IBK Capital Corp.**, Toronto, ON, Canada

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