COMPREHENSIVE VALUATION REPORT

CHANGKENG GOLD DEPOSIT

Guangdong province, China

and the 51% Ownership Interest

Prepared for:

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May 7, 2015

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1.0 ASSIGNMENT

RwE Growth Partners, Inc. ("RwE" or the "authors of the Report") was requested by the Board of Directors of Minco Gold Corporation ("MGC") and Minco Silver Corporation ("MSC"), both of 2772 - 1055 West Georgia Street, P.O. Box 11176, Vancouver, B.C., Canada. MGC and MSC equally paid to engage RwE to prepare this formal Comprehensive Valuation Report (the "Report") on the Changkeng Gold Deposit (the "Changkeng Property" "CG Deposit" or the "Deposit" or the "Asset") which is located in Guangdong Province of China.

RwE understands that MGC owns 51% of the Changkeng Gold Deposit, the other 49% being owned through Guangzhou Mingzhong Mining Co., a cooperative joint venture.

MSG is presently considering possible transaction(s) involving the sale of its CG Deposit to MSC and others (the "Proposed Transaction") and given this is interested in obtaining an independent opinion as to the value of MSG's 51% ownership interest in the Changkeng Gold deposit.

RwE is in this Report providing its opinion as to the fair market value of MGC's 51% ownership interest in the Changkeng Gold deposit as at the Valuation Date (to be set as at December 31, 2014) so as to be able to assist MGC in completing a Proposed Transaction.

In preparing the Report, as per CIMVal Standards, RwE has relied extensively on information, materials, findings and conclusions that were contained in National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report (the "Technical Report") titled (Appendix 1.0):

> "TECHNICAL REPORT AND UPDATED RESOURCE ESTIMATE ON THE CHANGKENG GOLD PROPERTY, GUANGDONG PROVINCE, CHINA FOR MINCO GOLD CORPORATION as prepare by Tracy Armstrong, P. Geo. (President), Eugene Puritch, P. Eng., Antoine Yassa, P. Geo., all of P&E Mining Consultants Inc., Brampton, Ontario, Canada. Dated: May 8, 2009

RwE, its principals and partners, staff and associates, do not assume any type of responsibility and/or business/financial liability for losses incurred by MGC and/or MSC, their collective management, their shareholders and/or any regulatory bodies and/or stock exchanges and/or other parties as a result of the circulation, publication, reproduction, or use of the Report, as well as any as any use contrary to the provisions of the Report and our engagement letter.

RwE also reserves the right to review all calculations included or referred to in the Report and, if RwE considers it necessary, to revise the Report in light of any information existing at the Valuation Date which becomes known to RwE after the date of the Report. Unless otherwise indicated, all monetary amounts are stated in Canadian dollars (C$) and is converted at US$1.00 = C$1.11.

2.0 BRIEF BACKGROUND

China and Mining

China's economy grew an average of 9.6% between 1990 and 2010. The country needed basic materials that fueled huge demand for commodities and mining investments.

The Asian metal markets have become less robust since 2013. There are many reasons for that, among them a cooling Chinese economy.

China remains as a significant source of capital for the mining industry as well as the biggest consumer of metals in the world.

Gold jewelry demand cooled in China in 2014, in sharp contrast to a frenzied 2013, and it dropped 33% year-on-year to 624 metric tons, according to data published by the World Gold Council.

At the same time, global gold demand fell by 4% last year to 3,923.7 tons as consumers bought less jewelry, coins and bars compared with the record levels in 2013. In 2013, Chinese consumers bought 928 tons of gold jewelry after the yellow metal's prices dropped to a 32-year low.

The report said jewelry retailers in China were hit hard by the lower demand, with many of them reporting shrinking sales. The country's economic structure has been shifting and will focus more on domestic consumption and add more middle-class households, leading the World Gold Council to note, "We expect significant and stable demand for gold across China". Relative to the five-year average of 590.7 tons, China's jewelry gold demand was up 6% in 2014, and it may continue to grow in 2015.

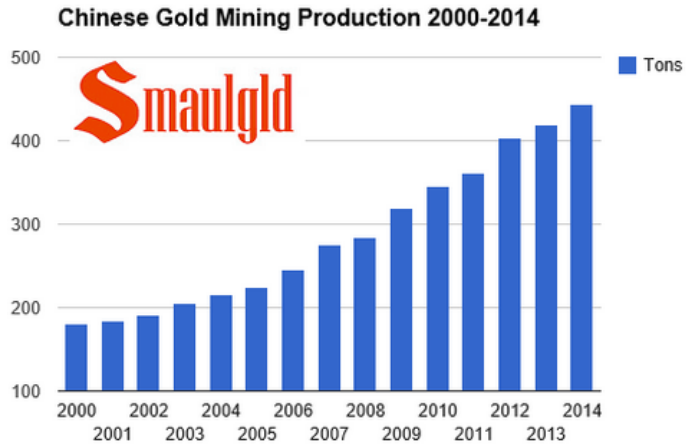
Chinese banks are likely to participate in a new gold pricing mechanism at the London Bullion Market Association in April/May of 2015, a move that will increase China's role in setting gold prices in the global market.

At the same time, new regulations have come into effect in China. For example, China's central bank is entitled to impose restrictive examinations on gold and gold production, according to a guideline issued Thursday.

In accordance with macro control, the People's Bank of China ("PBOC") demands that all the gold and gold production listed in the guideline has a certificate issued by the PBOC or its branches for customs clearance. Only a legal person or organization with no illegal records in the last two years can apply for gold import and export permits, except for charitable donations, according to the PBOC. This guideline came into effect on April 1, 2015.

In the PRC, domestic producers suffer from a lack of economies of scale. In 2000, there were about 2,000 gold producers - most of them relatively small and unsophisticated by international standards. Few were able to operate on a global platform and today there are considered to be less than 750 firms after mergers and acquisitions and restructuring and consolidation.

The country's oldest and largest gold producer is the China National Gold Group Corporation ("CNGGC"), which accounts for 20% of total gold production in China and controls more than 30% of domestic reserves. CNGGC also controls Zhongji Gold, the first publicly listed gold mining company in China. China's gold reserves are relatively small (about 7% of the world total). Production has usually been concentrated in the eastern provinces of Shandong, Henan, Fujian and Liaoning (some western provinces such as Guizhou and Yunnan also have a few production facilities). Gold production coming out of China over the last decade has more than doubled as the country produced 6,827,000 ounces of gold in 2004. In 2014, gold production estimates are expected to be around 14.5 million ounces.



Rank	Country	2012 output (Moz)	2013 output (Moz)	Change YoY
1	China	13.29	14.1	6%
2	Australia	8.1	8.53	5%
3	Russian Fed	7.37	7.99	8%
4	USA	7.54	7.42	8%
5	South Africa	5.78	5.84	1%
6	Peru	5.94	5.77	-3%
7	Canada	3.36	4.01	19%
8	Mexico	3.34	3.34	0%
9	Ghana	3.17	3.27	3%
10	Indonesia	2.84	3.09	9%
Global	Global	92.45	96.73	5%
Source: Metals Focus				

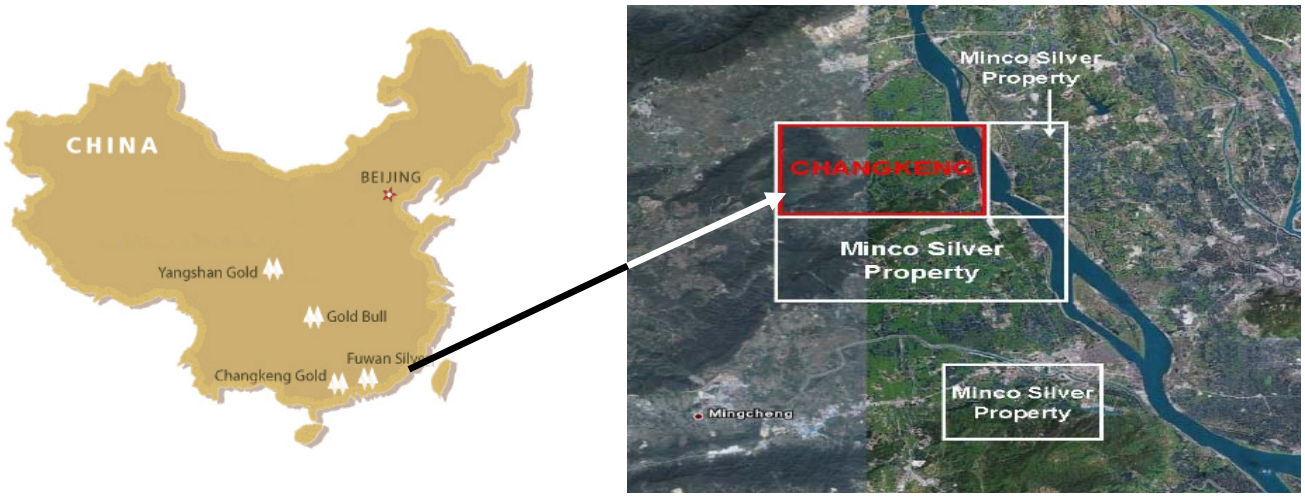
Interestingly, China does not have many large scale producing mines. Above are the top gold mines in the country, with only one having produced more than 300,000 ounces of gold.

Changkeng Gold Deposit and the Fuwan Silver Project

The CG Deposit is located contiguous to, and is one general body of ore, with the MSC Fuwan Silver Project ("Fuwan Project").

The Changkeng Property is located in Guangdong Province in the southern portion of the People's Republic of China ("PRC"), 45 kilometres southwest of Guangzhou, the capital city of Guangdong and two kilometres northwest of the town of Fuwan, population 30,000.

It is located here:



The Technical Report notes that the Changkeng Property is comprised of the Changkeng Permit, a 1.18 km2 exploration permit held by Guangzhou Mingzhong Mining Co., ("Mingzhong") a cooperative joint venture established between five partners, of which Minco Mining (China) Corporation, ("Minco China"), is the controlling shareholder with a 51% equity interest.

Minco China, a wholly owned subsidiary of Minco Gold Corporation ("Minco Gold"), committed to a total contribution of RMB 51 million, (approximately CAD $9.0 million) and the remaining, minority shareholders, committed to contributions totalling RMB 49 million (approximately CAD $8.6 million) for their 49% equity interest in Mingzhong. Of the amount of RMB 100 million (approximately CAD $17.6 million), RMB 48 million (approximately CAD $8.4 million) will be used to purchase the exploration permit and the remaining funds will be used for exploration and development of the Changkeng Property. Refer to Schedule 1.0 regarding what hist orical costs have been

inncurred on the CG Deposit up and until December 31, 2014. The Changkeng Gold Deposit is located at the northwest margin of a triangular Upper Paleozoic fault basin, at the margin with the northeast trending Shizhou fault to the northwest, the east-west trending Dashi fault to the south and the northwest trending Xijiang fault to the northeast.

Precious and base metal occurrences and deposits are known to occur predominantly along the margins of the 550 km² basin. The major structural control at Changkeng is an upright, open syncline with its axis trending northeast. The syncline is composed of Lower Carboniferous limestone and Triassic siliciclastic rocks. A low-angle fault zone is developed along the contact between the Lower Carboniferous unit and the Upper Triassic unit. The fault zone is from several meters to tens of meters in width and is occupied by lenticular, brecciated and silicified rocks, brecciated limestone, and silicified sandy conglomerate. The fault zone may have acted as both a feeder conduit and as a host structure for the gold and silver mineralization in the area. A set of second-order faults parallel to the major fault were developed in the limestone at the footwall, and silver mineralization is known to occur in the second-order faults on the Fuwan Property to the south.

The Changkeng deposit is comprised of three mineralized zones, termed the CK1, CK2 and CK3 Zones. The overall strike length of the deposit, incorporating these zones, is approximately 1,200 metres in a N065° direction, with a cross-strike width of between 110 to 380 metres. The deposit outcrops on surface and the deepest zone of mineralization intersected by drilling by the end of 2008 was approximately 280 metres below surface. The average width of a mineralized intersection is 10.4 metres (apparent thickness).

The Changkeng Gold Deposit falls into the broad category of sediment hosted epithermal deposits. Gold mineralization occurs as lenticular bodies in the brecciated Triassic clastic rocks at the upper portion of the synform zone. The gold zone tends to pinch out toward the hinge of the syncline where it is replaced by silver mineralization at the Fuwan Silver Deposit. Diamond drill data from 127 drill holes and 13 surface trenches were used for the March 2009 resource estimate update, of which 59 are new holes completed in 2008. The drilling to date was conducted on an approximate 40 metre section spacing with holes on section between 20 metres to 80 metres apart. Drilling prior to 2007 was undertaken by the Chinese Government 757 Exploration Team. Grade interpolation was undertaken with the inverse distance squared estimation method.

The following is a summary of the updated resource calculation prepared in respect of the Changkeng Property. The definitions of Indicated and Inferred Resources are in compliance with the CIM Definitions and Standards on Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, December 11, 2005.

Minco Gold has 51% ownership of the Changkeng Project which has 2 distinct and separate mineralized zones (a gold ("Au") dominant zone and a silver ("Ag") dominant zone). The gold portion of the resource estimate has been expanded and upgraded to

contain indicated resources of 4.0 million tonnes @ 4.89 g/t Au for a total of 623,100 oz Au. This represents a 65% increase in gold ounces for the indicated resource category. The estimate also contains inferred resources of 4.0 million tonnes @ 3.01 g/t Au for a total of 386,800 oz Au.

Changkeng Silver Mineralization

Changkeng Joint Venture Agreement

MGC has assigned its right to earn a 51% interest in the Changkeng Silver Mineralization to MSC, who further assigned it to Foshan Minco. MGC is responsible for all costs related to the gold mineralization on the Changkeng Property, while MSC is responsible for the costs related to the silver mineralization. MSC paid a one-time exploration cost of $207,710 to MGC in 2009 and has not conducted any regional exploration activities on the Changkeng Silver Mineralization zone since then. MSC and MGC entered into an agreement in 2009 under which MSC is required to pay MGC 30% of MGC's 51% share of the cost of the permit for the Changkeng Silver Mineralization for a total of RMB 7.4 million ($1,205,298). Accordingly, MSC paid $1,205,298 towards permit costs to MGC in 2010. The current Changkeng Permit expires on September 10, 2015.

3.0 SCOPE OF THE REPORT

In arriving at the assessment and conclusion as to the fair market value of the Company as at the Valuation Date, RwE has relied on the following documents and information:

- Interviewed management and collected data from MGC regarding certain historical expenditures and costs and work done as is related to the CG Deposit.

- Collected a quantity of data and information from the various MGC's online sources. This data provided basic and current geology and historical data that allowed us to gain a general understanding of the CG Deposit's characteristics as well as the various technical opportunities and potential and the exploration and development plans going forward.

- Reviewed legal and source documents in MGC's data files. Also, collected and reviewed a sample of documents available from www.sedar.com regarding MGC and MSC. Reviewed the documentation of the CG Deposit that was available.

- Reviewed the MGC and MSC's Websites and various other corporate documents (financial statements) and agreements provided by management.

- Reviewed a small sample of available documentation that is available on gold companies in China that was available on www.sedar.com as well as MGC's financial statements and documents found here.

- Reviewed available information on the mining and gold exploration industries from google.ca searches as well as from various online mining exploration sources.

- Reviewed and relied extensively on the Technical Report with disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in National Instrument 43-101: Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (i.e., NI 43-101).

- Conducted limited due diligence on the CG Deposit by also reviewing data and information available on other China and Asian gold properties, which were limited, but that were available from online sources.

- Conducted limited due diligence on what other junior-stage exploration and mine development companies' experiences have been with regard to developing their own properties and projects.

  Used information and data gathered here as a basis of determining industry rules-of-thumb and opinions as to value related to previous work conducted and value related to future work identified by the Technical Report, engineering studies and other geological/expert work.

General Information

- Reviewed information on the natural resource, mining and exploration and base mineral markets from such sources as: Kitco Inc., the ScotiaMocatta Metal Matters Monthly Reports, Canadian Mining News, InfoMine, International Council of Mining and Metals, The Economist, China online mining sources and Asian Mining online websites.

- Also, collected information from www.mineweb.com and with due diligence and information from Bloomsbury Minerals Economics Ltd.

- Reviewed information on the China gold market from such online/offline sources as: Reuters, Wall Street Journal, the New York Times and Forbes.

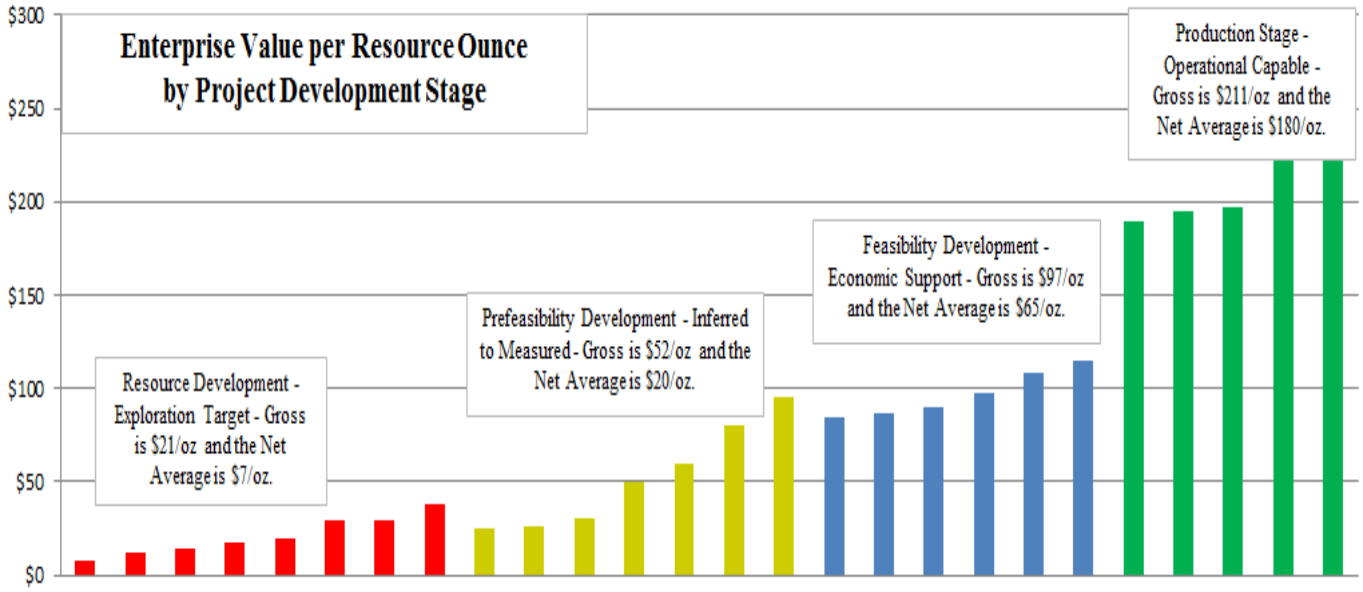
- Reviewed financial and stock market trading data on certain comparable firms whose shares are listed for trading on North American Stock and other exchanges.

- Reviewed financial, stock market trading and resource/reserve data on mining and exploration companies whose shares are listed for trading on the TSX and TSX-Venture stock exchanges.

- Reviewed certain valuation materials as it relates to CG Deposit and various in situ valuation analysis techniques.

- Reviewed the all of the data made available to RwE.

- Reviewed data and information available from BDO regarding the Edison Investment Research, Dated January 2010 and also have reviewed online a significant number of pieces of data and information regarding "in situ" gold valuations, including general reporting standards. In a more robust 2012 gold market, averages were as follows:



Source: Australian and Canadian Brokerage Industry as at 2012

- Reviewed valuation literature:

  - Bureau of Economic Analysis. Accounting for Subsoil Mineral Resources. Survey of Current Business, February 2000. Found at: http://www.bea.gov./scb/pdf.

  - Carson, Carol S. 1994. Accounting For Mineral Resources: Issues and BEA's Initial Estimates. (Bureau of Economic Analysis). Found at: http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-15280053.html.

  - De Vera, Benjamin and Bennagen, Ma. Eugenio C. 2000. Philippine Mineral Accounts.

  - Environmental and Natural Resources Accounting Project (ENRAP 4). Department of Environment and Natural Resources. Paper presented to the Conference on Resource Accounting and Policy, February 3 and 4, 2000.

  - Essentials of Ecosystem Valuation. Found at: http://www.ecosystemvaluation.org/market_price.htm.

- Farzin Y. Hossein. The Effect of the Discount Rate on Depletion of Exhaustible Resources**;** The Journal *of Political Economy*, Vol. 92, No. 5 (Oct., 1984), pp. 841-851.

- Khanna, Nelia, 2001.On the Economics of Non-Renewable Resources. Found at: http://www.binghamton.edu.wp)/WPO102.pdf. Accessed date: February 23, 2007

- M. del Mar Rubio Varas, 2005. "Value and Depreciation of Mineral Resources Over the Very Long Run: An Empirical Contrast of Different Methods," Economics Working Papers 867, Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Found at: http://www.econ.upf.edu/docs/papers/downloads/867.pdf.

- Roscoe, William E. Valuation of Mineral Exploration Properties Using the Cost Approach. Found at: http://www.cim.org/mes/pdf/VALDAYBill_Roscoe.pdf.

- Rowthorn, Bob and Gardner Brown. 1999. When a High Discount Rate Encourages Biodiversity. International Economic Review 40 (2), 315–332.

- Valuation of Exploration Properties. CIM Bulletin, v. 89, no. 1004, pp. 69-72.

- Valuation of Mineral Assets: Accountancy or Alchemy? Paper presented at the CIM Annual General Meeting, Quebec, May 2, 1989.

- Review of documentation found at the following Web address – CIMVal Standards: http://web.cim.org/standards/documents/Block487_Doc69.pdf.

- RwE did not visit the CG Deposit as we collected data and conclusions from the Technical Report. RwE did review and relied upon the materials, opinions and conclusions in the Technical Report.

- Reviewed information and materials on China regarding social and environmental materials.

- Reviewed and collected information on different valuation methods accepted by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators and the American Society of Appraisers. Our diligence did find that gold companies can be valued on different categories of resource, measured, indicated, inferred.

  With regard to companies that are not yet at this stage (i.e., are at the "pre-inferred resources" stage or the "exploration target" stage within NI 43-101 standards) the most difficult task is to ascertain value related to a "prospective" resource in valuing companies which have properties they want to explore (especially high grade veins) where extensive exploration drilling has not yet occurred.

4.0 CONDITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF THE REPORT

- The Report is for the Board of MGC and MSC and for their use for internal circulation purposes and only the final signed Report can be relied on and distributed to related regulatory bodies.

- RwE understands that a summary of the signed Report may be included in MGC and/or MSC documentation advising shareholders of such findings.

- The signed Report may be used for inclusion in public disclosure documents in Canada only. RwE will require that it review public disclosure documents in order to ensure accuracy and consistency with the Report. Such consent will not be unreasonably withheld.

- The Report cannot be submitted to any non-Canadian, U.S. or international stock exchanges and or foreign regulatory authorities, or to the CRA or the IRS.

- RwE did apply generally accepted valuation principles to the financial information it did receive from the Company.

- RwE has assumed that the information which is contained in the Report, is 100% accurate, correct and complete, and that there are no material omissions of information that would affect the conclusions contained in the Report that MGC and MSC, or their representatives, are aware of.

- RwE did not attempt to verify the accuracy or completeness of the financial, technical, exploration, development and business data and information provided to it.

- This Report contains conclusions on the fair market value of shares and/or assets based on a limited review and analysis of data and information available.

- This Report has been prepared in light of the standards of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators and the American Society of Appraiser (both of which Richard W. Evans is a member in good standing).

- Should the assumptions used in the Report be found to be incorrect, then the valuation and conclusions may be rendered invalid and would likely have to be reviewed in light of correct and/or additional information.

- The Report, and more specifically the assessments and views contained therein, is meant as independent review of the CG Deposit and not the companies as at the Date of the Report respecting the scope outlined above.

- The authors of the Report make no representations, conclusions, or assessments, expressed or implied, regarding the CG Deposit and/or the companies or events after the Valuation Date.

- The information/assessments contained in the Report pertain only to the conditions prevailing at the time the Report was completed in March and April of 2015.

- RwE denies any responsibility, financial or legal or otherwise, for any use and/or improper use of the Report however occasioned.

- Any legal disputes or legal action against RwE Growth Partners, Inc. as a result of the Report, or any other matter, is agreed by MGC and MSC, their management, officers, directors and their respective shareholders to be settled only in a Canadian court of law.

- RwE as well as all of its principals, partner, staff or associates' total liability for any errors, omissions or negligent acts, whether they are in contract or in tort or in breach of fiduciary duty or otherwise, arising from any professional services performed or not performed by RwE, its principals, partner, any of its directors, officers, shareholders or employees, shall be limited to the fees charged and paid for the Report. No claim shall be brought against any of the above parties, in contract or in tort, more than two years after the date of the Report.

5.0 ASSUMPTIONS OF THE REPORT

The authors of the Report have made the following assumptions in completing the Report:

(1) As at the Valuation Date all assets and liabilities of MGC and MSC have been recorded in their accounts and financial statements and follow IFRS standards. An additional audit of MGC and MSC's financial statements would not result in any material change to the provided financial statements to RwE.

(2) As advised by Company management, the historical development and exploration costs, actual CG Deposit acquisition costs; all previous to MGC costs and all Changkeng Gold Deposit costs are as represented to RwE by MGC and MSC.

(3) The book value of the CG Deposit and the related assets equals their fair market value unless otherwise noted in the Report.

(4) The two companies and the CG Deposit and all of their related parties and their principals had no contingent liabilities, unusual contractual arrangements, or substantial commitments, other than in the ordinary course of business, nor litigation pending or threatened, nor judgments rendered against, other than those

disclosed by management and included in the Report that would affect the evaluation or comment.

(5) We have reviewed all available financial transactions with MGC management and have found that there were no transactions that could be separately tied just to the CG Deposit as up to the Valuation Date. Hence, we have found and also assumed that there are no historical or current transactions entered into by MGC and/or MSC and/or any entities that provide any independent evidence of fair market value of the CG Deposit (which includes those with the 49% shareholders of the CG Deposit).

(6) The Changkeng Gold Deposit's 49% shareholders are assumed to be treated as one entity and RwE has assumed that relationships between MGC and them are amicable and in good standing as at the Valuation Date.

(7) Prices for gold (Au) are assumed to be at or near US$1,200 per ounce.

RwE reserves the right to review all information and calculations included or referred to in this Report and, if it considers it necessary, to revise its views in the light of any information which becomes known to it during or after the date of this Report.

6.0 DEFINITION OF FAIR MARKET VALUE

In this Report, fair market value is defined as the highest price available in an open and unrestricted market between informed and prudent parties, acting at arms' length and under no compulsion to act, expressed in terms of cash.

With respect to the market for the shares of a company viewed "en bloc" there are, in essence, as many "prices" for any business interest as there are purchasers and each purchaser for a particular "pool of assets", be it represented by overlying shares or the assets themselves, can likely pay a price unique to it because of its ability to utilize the assets in a manner peculiar to it.

In any open market transaction, a purchaser will review a potential acquisition in relation to what economies of scale (e.g., reduced or eliminated competition, ensured source of material supply or sales, cost savings arising on business combinations following acquisitions, and so on), or "synergies" that may result from such an acquisition.

Theoretically, each corporate purchaser can be presumed to be able to enjoy such economies of scale in differing degrees and therefore each purchaser could pay a different price for a particular pool of assets than can each other purchaser.

Based on the authors of the Report's experience, it is only in negotiations with such a special purchaser that potential synergies can be quantified and even then, the purchaser

is generally in a better position to quantify the value of any special benefits than is the vendor.

In this engagement RwE was not able to expose the Changkeng Gold Deposit for sale in the open market and were therefore unable to determine the existence of any special interest purchasers who might be prepared to pay a price equal to or greater than the fair market value outlined in the Report.

RwE should note that it is possible that MSC would pay a price that is higher than fair market value (i.e., the special purchaser price). The reason for this is that the Changkeng Gold Deposit is physically located on and within the MSC Fuwan Silver Project. The fact that these ore bodies are the same means that exploration and development of them – which would require two companies to obtain separate licensing and permitting – is most logically and reasonably served by one entity obtaining a license for both. Given this, and the fact that a buyer of the CG Deposit would also have the opportunity/challenge of negotiating with MSC and the Fuwan Silver Project, it is possible that MSC would pay a higher price (i.e., a special purchaser price) to get the CG Deposit so it can finish its permitting and advance its MSC Fuwan Silver Project instead of it being sold to another arms' length buyer. At the same time, a review of MSC's on-hand cash/short-term investments' position (C$45m+) does provide evidence of MSC's ability to acquire the CG Deposit.

RwE has not factored MSC's likely special purchaser consideration, or anyone else's, for the reasons noted above, nor has RwE commented or provided any assessment as to whether such special purchaser considerations are reasonable.

7.0 REVIEW OF FINANCIAL EXPENDITURES

7.1 Historical Financial Expenditures related to Changkeng Gold Deposit

The authors of the Report reviewed MGC's audited financial statements for the twelve month periods ending December 31st, 2012 - 2014.

The reader should refer to Schedule 1.0 for the stated historical exploration and development costs related to the Changkeng Gold Deposit as was provided by MGC management to RwE.

RwE has reviewed these historical expenditures with an eye to seeing what expenditures have been incurred doing. RwE is satisfied that the reported costs provided do include only those direct Changkeng Gold Deposit exploration and licensing costs/fees up to the Valuation Date.

Management has prepared these financial costing data so that RwE could assess the areas of work undertaken as well as the costs that have been incurred to the Valuation Date.

8.0 VALUATION METHODOLOGIES

8.1 Overview

In valuing an asset and/or a business, there is no single or specific mathematical formula. The particular approach and the factors to consider will vary in each case.

Valuation approaches are primarily income-based or asset-based. Income-based approaches are appropriate where an asset and/or enterprise's future earnings are likely to support a value in excess of the value of the net assets employed in its operation.

Commonly used income-based approaches are the Capitalization of Indicated Earnings or Capitalization of Maintainable Cash Flows or a Discounted Cash Flow.

Asset-based approaches can be founded on either going concern assumptions (i.e. an enterprise is viable as a going concern but has no commercial goodwill) or liquidation assumptions (i.e. an enterprise is not viable as a going concern, or going concern value is closely related to liquidation value).

Standard valuation methods applicable to determining value can be grouped into five general categories:

(1) Cost approach;

(2) Market approach (or sales comparison approach);

(3) Income-based approach;

(4) Rules-of-Thumb approach; and

(5) Combination of any of the above approaches.

As there are many definitions of cost, the Cost approach generally reflects the original cost of the assets and/or business in question or the cost to reproduce the intangible assets of the business itself.

This approach is premised on the principle that the most a notional purchaser and/or an investor will pay for an investment is the cost to obtain an investment of equal utility (whether by purchase or reproduction).

The Market or Sales Comparison approach uses the sales price of comparable assets as the basis for determining value. If necessary, the market transaction data is adjusted to improve its comparability and applicability to the asset being valued.

The Income-Based Approach considers the earnings to be derived through the use of the asset. The capitalized value of the Company's earnings or cash flows is determined with

the application of a capitalization rate, reflecting an investor's required rate of return on such an investment.

The Rules-of-Thumb approach can be applied to certain assets to serve as a useful determination of value when industry professionals provide specific information as to standard industry characteristics and/or acknowledged and accepted rules.

Rules-of-Thumb often involve the input of specific industry competitors and professionals to indicate certain measurable criteria that can be assessed and applied to as indications of value.

Lastly, a combination of the above approaches may be necessary to consider the various elements that are often found within specialized companies and/or are associated with various forms of intangible assets.

9.0 VALUATION METHOD USED

9.1 Standards Approach

The CIMVal Standards, 2003, Final Version, p.11 {also noted in G1.1 (b) (i)} states that the Qualified Valuator is an individual who (a) is a professional with demonstrated extensive experience in the Valuation of Mineral Properties, (b) has experience relevant to the subject Mineral Property or has relied on a Current Technical Report on the subject Mineral Property by a Qualified Person, and (c) is regulated by or is a member in good standing of a Professional Association or a Self-Regulatory Professional Organization.

In dealing with: (a) RwE has conducted numerous valuations and fairness opinions of resource properties and companies in which its clients and their accountants have been satisfied and relied on RwE as a qualified valuator (some of which are Canadian, U.S. and International public companies).

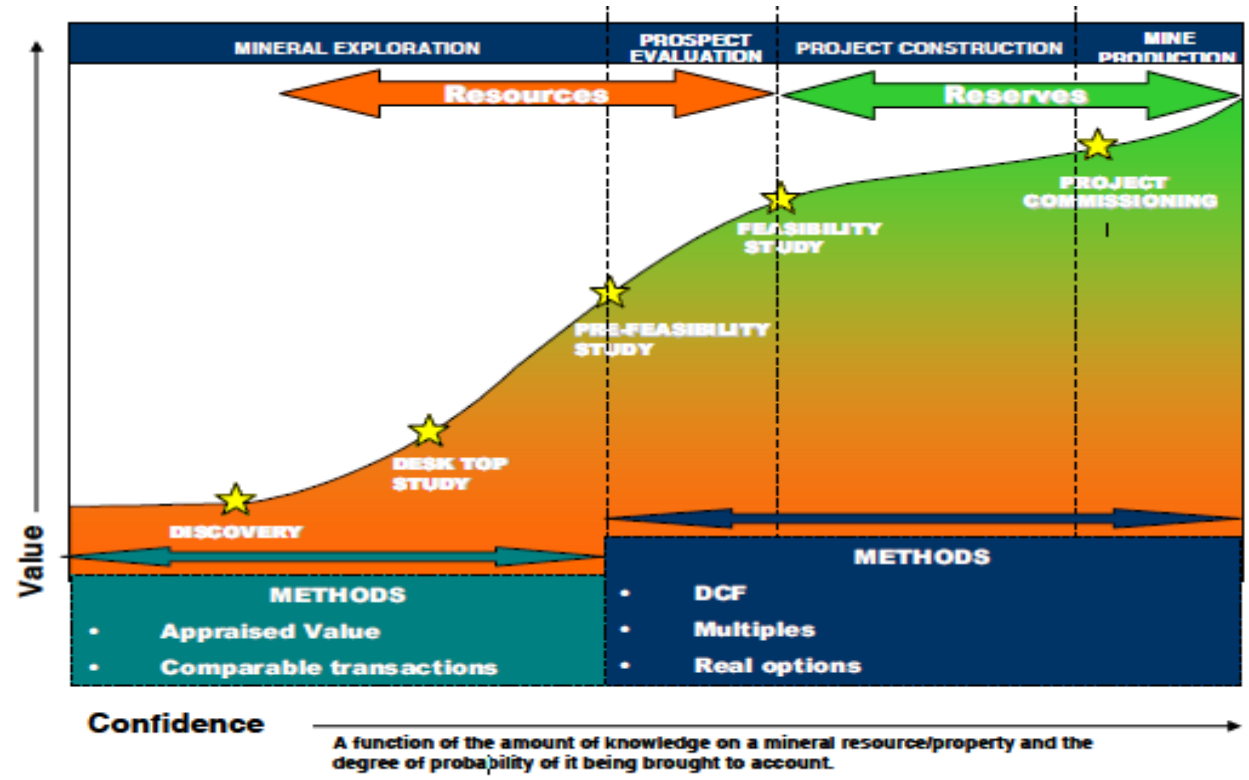
A sample of these firms:

Trans African Gold Corp.	Ascot Mining plc.	CIC Resources Inc.
Sandstorm Resources Inc.	Luna Gold Corp.	Selkirk Metals Corp.
Lowell Mineral Exploration	Cosigo Resources Inc.	Sino Coking
Horseshoe Gold Mining Inc.	Able Trust Inc.	Terra Mining Corp.
Imperial Metals Corp.	Batero Gold Corp.	Canex Minerals Inc.
Sandstorm Metals & Energy Ltd.	Compass Gold Corp.	Western Mountain Index
Evolving Gold Corp.	Columbus Gold Corp.	Columbus Silver Corp.

(b) RwE has relied upon the NI 43-101 Qualified Person and the Technical Report as the basis of the CGH Deposit being a property of "Merit" and the calculated resource estimates of Au on the CG Deposit. The Technical Report provides the size and scope of the ore, the mineralization and the inferred and indicated resources available on the CG Deposit.

(c) RwE is a member in good standing with both the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators and the American Society of Appraisers both of which are regulated and are self-regulatory professional organizations (noted in CIMVal Standards, 2003, Final Version, p. 6.).

One of the valuation methods that we have used is the Appraised Value Method as it is widely-used for Exploration Properties (we also used comparable transactions):



Source: MVENMYN

Modified Appraised Value Method

The appraised value is the sum of the meaningful past exploration expenditures and warranted future costs. Only those past expenditures that are considered reasonable and that have contributed to identification of exploration potential are retained as contributors to value. Widely published and published in the attached documentation as well as spelled out in our Schedule 7.0 does precisely this (as per CIMVal Standards, 2003, Final Version, p. 21 – Cost Table 2.0, p. 23.)

Canadian Stock Exchange – The TSX Venture Exchange Standards

Mining industry standards and guidelines for valuations and valuation reports are found in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards and Guidelines for Valuation of Mineral Properties ("CIMVal") published in February, 2003 (www.cim.org).

CIMVal consists of two parts, Standards and Guidelines. The Standards are mandatory and must be followed in order for a valuation to be CIMVal compliant. The Guidelines in CIMVal are not mandatory, but are strongly recommended.

The TSX-V Stock Exchange notes that, *"CIMVal Standards be used by public companies and their professional advisors when preparing valuations and valuation reports on mineral properties. The CIMVal Guidelines should be followed by Issuers and their professional advisors in preparing valuation reports on mineral properties, with the exception that the valuation methods and guidelines …. must be followed.* F*or properties without mineral reserves:*

- *Comparable transactions whereby properties similar in all aspects are incorporated into the analysis, whereby fair market value can be determined.*

- *Modified appraised value method whereby only the retained past expenditures (also known as "historical costs" or "replacement costs") are included. The Exchange does not generally accept the inclusion of warranted future expenditures for the purposes of the appraised value method. Associated administrative costs will generally not be accepted."*

9.2 Overview

In valuing a mineral property, especially previous to resource estimates, there is no single or specific mathematical formula. The particular approach and the factors to consider will vary in each case.

Where there is evidence of open market transactions having occurred involving the mineral property, those transactions may often form the basis for establishing the value of the mineral property.

In the absence of arms' length open market transactions, the three basic, generally-accepted approaches for valuing a business interest are:

(a) The Income / Cash Flow Approach;

(b) The Market Approach; and

(c) The Cost or Asset-Based Approach.

A summary of these generally-accepted valuation approaches is provided below.

The Income/Cash Flow Approach is a general way of determining a value indication of a mineral property once a clear economic assessment, using one or more methods wherein a value is determined by discounting anticipated future cash flows and benefits. This approach contemplates the continuation of the mining operation, as if it is a "going concern".

With regards to a company involved in exploration and development of a mineral property, or the valuation of a mineral property itself, the Income Approach generally relates to the current value of expected future income or cash flow arising from the potential development of a mineral project.

The Market Approach to valuation is a general way of determining a value indication of a business or an equity interest therein using one or more methods that compare the subject entity to similar mineral properties which has been sold.

Examples of methods applied under this approach include, as appropriate: (a) the "Trading Price Method", (b) the "Guideline Public Company Method", (c) the "Merger and Acquisition Method"; and (d) analyses of prior transactions of ownership interests in the subject entity.

The Cost Approach is based upon the economic principle of substitution. This basic economic principle asserts that an informed, prudent purchaser will pay no more for an asset than the cost to obtain an opportunity of equal utility (that is, either purchase or construct a similar asset).

From an economic perspective, a purchaser will consider the costs that they will avoid and use this as a basis for value.

The Cost Approach typically includes a comprehensive and all- inclusive definition of the cost to recreate an asset.

Typically the definition of cost includes the direct exploration costs, labour and all forms of obsolescence applicable to the asset.

With regards to mineral properties, the Cost Approach involves a review of the historical exploration expenditures and their contribution to the current value of the mineral property. Per section 9.1 above, in this analysis no discount or premium to historical development costs was utilized.

Lastly, a combination of the above approaches may be necessary (i.e., a "Weighted Approach") to consider the various elements that are often found within specialized companies and/or are associated with various forms of intellectual property and where one or two approaches to value is insufficient to capture the nature of the business operations and its assets.

9.3 Mineral Assets – Stage of Maturity – Changkeng Gold Deposit

RwE reviewed the Changkeng Gold Deposit within the mineral exploration fields and found that mineral assets and mineral securities can be defined by their level of asset maturity:

i. "Exploration Areas" refer to properties where mineralization may or may not have been identified, but where a mineral resource has not been identified.

ii. "Advanced Exploration Areas and Pre-Development Projects" are those where Mineral Resources have been identified and their extent estimated, but where a positive commercial development decision has not been made.

iii. "Development Projects" refers to properties which have been committed to production, but which have not been commissioned or are not operating at design levels.

iv. "Operating Mines" are those mineral properties which have been fully commissioned and are in production.

The Changkeng Gold Deposit falls within (ii) above.

9.4 The Changkeng Gold Deposit Valuation Approaches

Given the approaches of valuation outlined above as well as section 9.1 above, it is the view of the authors of the Report that that the most appropriate method in determining the range of the fair market value for the Changkeng Gold Deposit as at the Valuation Date was to use three different approaches and then to calculate a weighted average between the three different methods:

(1) Cost Approach; specifically a Modified Appraised Value Method;

(2) Market Approach; specifically a Public Comparable Companies Method;

(3) Market Approach; specifically a Public Comparable Transactions Method; and

(4) Weighting of the above three methods to make sure that RwE considered the value of the Changkeng Gold Deposit based on a review of acceptable historical costs that have advanced the development of the CG Deposit. At the same time, RwE used market comparable companies and transactions (most important) in order to get a sense of what the actual mining marketplace was placing on such identified firms and resource transactions (most important). RwE discounted the comparable data to account for certain additional risk that it believed existed with regard to the Changkeng Deposit that any purchaser would consider when using comparative firms/properties in assessing value directly to the Changkeng Gold Deposit as at the Valuation Date.

9.5 Description of Valuation Methods

9.5.1 Cost Approach – Modified Appraised Value Method

Mineral exploration properties are those on which an economically viable mineral deposit has not yet been discovered. Such properties are bought, sold, optioned and joint ventured on the basis of their perceived potential for the existence and discovery of a viable mineral deposit.

This Appraised Value method uses a cost approach to value exploration properties.

It is based on the premise that an exploration property is worth a percentage of the meaningful past exploration expenditures plus some percentage of the warranted future costs to test remaining exploration potential. A modified appraised value approach (as accepted by the TSX-V and TSX) only considers historical costs and expenditures.

Results of past exploration work are analyzed in order to retain only those past expenditures that are productive in terms of identifying remaining potential and then only a percentage of such expenditures makes sense for fair market value. Warranted future costs comprise a reasonable exploration budget to test that potential.

The Appraised Value Method is based on the premise that the real value of an exploration property or a marginal development property lies in its potential for the existence and discovery of an economic mineral deposit. The Modified Appraised Value Method assumes that the amount of exploration expenditure justified on a property is related to its value.

The cost approach is given some validity by the fact that option agreements on mineral properties are often based on expenditures required to "earn an interest".

There is also often a reference to past exploration expenditures in option agreements, which can be related to value of the residual interest of the optionee. The Appraised Value Method is described in papers by Roscoe (1986, 1988, 1994, 1999), Agnerian (1996a), Thompson (1991) and Lawrence (1989, 1998).

An important element of this method, which is often overlooked in its application, is that only a percentage of those past expenditures which are considered reasonable and productive are retained as value. Productive means that the results of the work give sufficient encouragement to warrant further work by identifying potential for the existence and discovery of an economic mineral deposit.

Warranted future costs comprise a reasonable exploration budget to test the identified potential, which can be geophysical or geochemical anomalies, or promising showings or mineralized zones already identified. As noted previously, if exploration work

downgrades potential, it is not productive and its cost should not be retained as value or should be reduced.

Obviously, if the property is considered to have negligible exploration potential, it has little or no value. Past expenditures are usually analyzed on an annual basis, using a NI 43-101 type expert or other technical expertise to assess which expenditures to retain and which to reject in terms of identifying remaining exploration potential. In times of high inflation, past expenditures are escalated to the effective date of valuation or current unit costs are applied to the work retained.

Usually little of the expenditures more than five or so years prior to the effective valuation date are retained. In the case of dual or multiple property ownership, the Appraised Value of the whole property is determined first. Then the value is apportioned to one or more of the property owners.

During an option or earn-in period, the property interests of each party are assumed to be the final earned interests. Some properties carry a royalty, commonly as a net smelter return or net profits interest. Such royalties are deducted as a pro rata percentage from the Appraised Value apportioned to the non-royalty holder.

This is done to recognize the existence of the royalty and is not meant to imply a value for the royalty. In some cases it may be necessary to differentiate between a net smelter return and net profits interest royalty by using a higher percentage for the former relative to the latter.

The derivation of an Appraised Value by adding a percentage of the retained past expenditures to a percentage of the warranted future costs should be thought of as an exercise to determine the cost of an exploration 'play' on a property, which is considered to be the Appraised Value. It should not be thought of in terms of who pays for the future exploration program, although it is similar to the earn-in aspect of some option agreements.

The Appraised Value Method is best applied to properties which are actively or are very shortly going to be explored. The key to the valuation of "to be explored" or "inactive" properties is a realistic assessment of the remaining exploration potential, which could be in the form of untested targets, potential to increase the grade or tonnage of the existing resource, or potential for development or potential with changes in technology or economic conditions.

RwE careful considered the amount of historical expenditures that were conducted on strictly exploration work (administrative and other costs were removed). In addition, through a review of the Technical Report, RwE compiled which previous broad-based exploration work was beneficial to advancing the project and the findings on the property. RwE also had to consider that a resource estimate does exist for the Changkeng Gold Deposit.

9.5.2 Market Approach - Public Comparable Companies Method - Market Cap / Ounces of Gold (Au) - Method

A multiple of Market Cap over Ounces of Gold ("MC/Gold Ozs") method was used – as evidence suggests from due diligence that other similar companies and their properties are being valued the same way.

RwE used this approach as it is widely accepted within the field of valuation for mining and exploration companies as a valuation technique.

This method also recognizes that notional purchasers are likely to compare the CG Deposit (which is MGC's principal asset outside of its MSC shareholding), at least partially, to other properties exploring and developing similar (but not duplicate) properties around the globe.

In doing this work, RwE identified, and examined data on a number of firms active in exploration and development that had certain technical, resource size, exploration, market and financial risks partially similar to Minco Gold Corporation and the Changkeng Gold Deposit.

These firms (and their gold assets) were used as the basis for calculating average MC/Gold Ozs price multiples against which RwE applied these averages to the resources identified regarding the Changkeng Gold Deposit.

9.5.3 Market Approach - Public Comparable Transactions Method - Consideration to Ounces of Gold (Reserves and/or Resources)

A multiple of the Value of Consideration over the Ounces of Gold ("VOC/Gold Ozs") method was used – as evidence also suggests from due diligence that other similar properties are being valued the same way by acquirers and companies involved in such exploration.

This method also recognizes that notional purchasers are likely to compare the CG Deposit, at least partially, to other properties that have similar characteristics but are not duplicate properties.

In doing this work, RwE identified, and examined data on a number of properties and projects that were recently bought, sold or optioned and had certain characteristics similar to the CG Deposit. RwE also considered data available from online sources such as SNL Financial's web portal data.

These transactions were used as the basis for calculating average VOC/Gold Ozs price multiples against which RwE applied these averages to the Changkeng Gold Deposit to determine the adjusted implied market price and/or value that firms were placing on such properties so that RwE could arrive at a reasonable fair market value for the CG Deposit.

9.5.4 Other Attempted Valuation Approaches/Methods

The reader should note that RwE also attempted to use a variety of other general valuation and mineral valuation approaches. In this regard, RwE considered the following approaches, but were unable to use any of them:

(a) Historical Transactions with the CG Deposit Minority Holders. In discussions with management, we found that all historical transactions have been done with parties and with individuals that occurred such as to make them invalid as indications of true fair market value of the CG Deposit as at the Valuation Date.

(b) Joint Venture Terms Method. Typically, equity in a property is earned by an incoming participant agreeing to make payments and to undertake exploration. As a rule, such commitments are firm only for a year or two. Only those commitments met or firmly budgeted and approved by a board of directors should be used in establishing a minimum value for the property. Beyond the binding period, discounts to reflect reasonable geological probabilities must be applied to future expenditure commitments that may or may not be met. Inflation may need to be factored in and, in some cases a premium may be applied to an operator's interest. The adjusted values can then be discounted to reflect the time value of money and the result divided by the percentage equity being earned to calculate a high value for the property. Insufficient data and applicability made this method inappropriate.

10.0 VALUATION OF THE CHANGKENG GOLD DEPOSIT

10.1 Cost Approach – Modified Appraised Value Method

Exploration properties are those on which an economically viable mineral deposit has not been demonstrated to exist. The real value of an exploration property lies in its potential for the existence and discovery of an economically viable mineral deposit. Only a very small number of exploration properties will ultimately become mining properties, as discussed in the following section, but until exploration potential is reasonably well tested, they have value. Exploration properties can be further subdivided into those with and without quantifiable mineral resources.

Exploration properties are the raw material from which mines are made. Exploration properties are acquired for their perceived potential to host an economic mineral deposit. The challenge of the exploration process is to discover economic mineral deposits on those very few exploration properties where they exist. Modern exploration is a process which operates by stages. In general, each stage of exploration work is designed to get to the next decision point, that is, whether or not to continue exploration on a property, based on results of the previous stage. Each successive stage is, in general, more expensive, due to the progressively more detailed nature of the work required. Whenever an exploration program is carried out to get to the next stage, the value of a property may be enhanced, reduced, or remain the same, depending on how results of the program

affect the perceived exploration potential. The objective of the exploration process is to identify and concentrate work on the properties that show more promise in terms of exploration potential, and screen out the properties which are downgraded by ongoing work. Obviously the properties on which work demonstrates higher exploration potential are more valuable to mining companies.

In reviewing the historical financial expenditures related to the Changkeng Gold Deposit as at the Valuation Date, RwE calculated the Modified Appraised Value of the CG Deposit. This work is shown in Schedule 2.0.

10.2 Market Approach - Public Comparable Companies Method - Market Cap / Ounces of Gold (Au) - Method

In doing this work, RwE identified, and examined data on a number of firms active in exploration and development that had certain technical and exploration profiles, market and financial risks partially similar to the CG Deposit and Minco Gold Corporation. These firms were used as the basis for calculating average MC/Gold Ozs price multiples against which RwE applied these to the NI 43-101 stated resource estimates. Schedule 3.0 outlines all of the work undertaken and all of the adjustments made and the end result.

10.3 Market Approach - Public Comparable Transactions Method - Consideration to Ounces of Gold (Reserves and/or Resources)

A multiple of the Value of Consideration over the Gold Ozs method was used as noted above.

We examined the general gold exploration in the North America (very limited reliable China and Asian data was available) marketplace and found a variety of historical transactions that RwE deemed were appropriate to use as comparables to those of the CG Deposit. RwE used transactions as are shown in Schedule 4.0 for calculating an average VOC/Gold Ozs price multiples against which RwE applied this average to the CG deposit resource estimate in order to determine its fair market value.

10.4 Weighted Method and Pro-Forma 51% Interest in the CG Deposit Conclusions

After conducting all of the above work in Schedules 1.0 to 4.0, RwE determined it was appropriate to apply a weighting and/or sensitivity to the various valuation methods used.

In our view, an acquirer of the Changkeng Gold Deposit or an investor may very well look at all of the methods we used in accessing an investment/purchase price of the CG deposit - hence making a weighting the various valuation methods reasonable.

RwE believed it was reasonable and fair to weigh the Modified Appraised Value Method at 40% on the low-end and 20% on the high-end as this method is fundamental to valuation of similar type of projects and resources. We also then weighted the

Comparable Companies method at 30% on both the low-end and high-end and we weighted the Comparable Transactions method at 30% on the low-end and 50% on the high-end (as it is a principal valuation method and we believed most informative). This overall approach seemed reasonable to RwE as they were providing a range of sensitivity to the value conclusions.

RwE applied no premium for control to the 51% holdings of the Changkeng Gold Deposit based on both MGC and MSC's Board's mutual agreement that no premium was justified as this is a single contiguous property and that licensing of the Changkeng Gold Deposit was tied directly to the overall required licensing of the gold/silver property.

In undertaking the above described valuation approach, it was apparent that based on and subject to all of the foregoing, it is reasonable for RwE to outline that the fair market value of a 51% ownership interest in the Changkeng Gold Deposit, as at the Valuation Date, ***is in the range of C$11.1 million to C$15.1 million (Mid-Point = C$13.1 million).*** This work is shown in Schedule 5.0. Our conclusions considered the facts that:

1. The relative amounts of known immediate exploration costs and work commitments versus future contingent work commitments;
2. the likely mining methods;
3. exploration and pre-exploration costs incurred historically;
4. the working capital required and a tax base;
5. ongoing project costs;
6. estimated costs;
7. the country and region in which the resource is located which can result in differing economic and political risks;
8. new taxes and controls on Gold production in China;
9. licensing timelines and costs;
10. permitting timelines and costs;
11. the infrastructure located at or near the Changkeng Gold Deposit;
12. the history of exploration, work and development in the surrounding area;
13. proximity to MSC Fuwan Silver Project; and
14. the exploration and development finding(s) that may be positive and/or negative from future technical, metallurgy and geology work.

11.0 QUALIFICATIONS AND CERTIFICATE

11.1 Qualifications

The Report preparation, and related fieldwork and due diligence investigations, were carried out by Richard W. Evans, MBA, CBV, ASA and other analysts of RwE, who were fully supervised by Mr. Evans.

Since 1994 Richard W. Evans has been involved in the financial services and management consulting fields and has been involved in the preparation of over 1,500 technical and assessment reports, business plans, business valuations, and feasibility studies.

Richard Evans is a Principal of RwE. He has fifteen years of experience working in the areas of valuation, litigation support, mergers & acquisitions and capital formation. He has more than 10 years of management experience in the high tech field where he held various positions in technical support, development, marketing, project manager, channels management and senior management positions.

Prior to focusing on expanding and diversifying a small financial consulting firm, Richard was extensively involved in the high technology sector in Western Canada and the U.S. Pacific Northwest where he served for two years as the General Manager of Sidus Systems Inc. At Sidus he was directly responsible for managing the firm's US$15 million business operation throughout Western Canada and the Pacific Northwest. Previous to this, he spent almost nine years with Digital Equipment of Canada Limited where he was involved in a technical support, sales, marketing, project management and eventually channels management capacity.

RwE has conducted numerous valuations and fairness opinions of resource properties and companies in which its clients, their advisors, buyers, planners, accountants and the courts and regulatory bodies have been satisfied and relied on RwE as a qualified valuator. A sample of such engagements is:

Trans African Gold Corp.	Ascot Mining plc.	CIC Resources Inc.
Sandstorm Resources Inc.	Luna Gold Corp.	Selkirk Metals Corp.
Lowell Mineral Exploration	Cosigo Resources Inc.	Sino Coking
Horseshoe Gold Mining Inc.	Able Trust Inc.	Terra Mining Corp.
Imperial Metals Corp.	Batero Gold Corp.	Canex Minerals Inc.
Sandstorm Metals & Energy Ltd.	Compass Gold Corp.	Western Mountain Index
Evolving Gold Corp.	Columbus Gold Corp.	Columbus Silver Corp.

Many of the reports he has authored have been used by the court systems in B.C., Alberta and Ontario as well as in the U.S. and Europe. He has also done work for public regulatory boards and groups worldwide.

Richard has been actively involved in the above professional services with hundreds of Company and has served as a Board Member for a select number of public and private firms. His area of professional expertise is in middle market and micro-cap companies, especially firms needing advice and assistance with their business plans, operating plans and valuations. He has also undertaken work used on and relied upon by public Company and regulatory bodies in Canada, the United States, Europe and Asia. He has undertaken valuation work for the Courts in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Australia as well as for the Family Court in B.C.

Richard is extensively involved in sports coaching management and volunteer work throughout BC helping young adults and volunteer associations. He obtained his Bachelor of Business Administration degree from Simon Fraser University, British Columbia in 1981 as well as completed his Master's degree in Business Administration at the University of Portland, Oregon in 1984 (where he graduated with honors). Richard holds the professional designations of Chartered Business Valuator and Accredited Senior Appraiser. He is a member in good standing with both the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business and the American Society of Appraisers.

11.2 Certification

The analyses, opinions, calculations and conclusions were developed, and this Report has been prepared in accordance with the standards set forth by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Business Valuators.

RwE was paid a professional fee plus out-of-pocket disbursements for the preparation of the Report, equally by MGC and MSC. The fee established for the Report has not been contingent upon the value or other opinions presented. The authors of the Report have no present or prospective interest in MGC, MSC, the CG Deposit, the Fuwan Silver Project, or any other entity/company/property that is the subject of this Report, and RwE and its principal has no personal interest with respect to any of the parties involved.

Yours very truly,



Richard W. Evans, MBA, CBV, ASA

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Email: rwevans@rwegrowthpartners.com

RwE Growth Partners, Inc.



APPENDIX 1.0

NI 43-101 REPORT - CHANGKENG GOLD DEPOSIT

**** TO BE ATTACHED BY MGC MANAGEMENT ****

SCHEDULES 1.0 TO 5.0

VALUATION ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSIONS

Changkeng Gold Deposit

Mineral Property Expenditure since Inception

Schedule 1.0

As at December 31, 2014

Canadian Dollars	Cumulative Costs to December 31st 2007	Year Ended December 31st 2008	Year Ended December 31st 2009	Year Ended December 31st 2010	Year Ended December 31st 2,011	Year Ended December 31st 2012	Year Ended December 31st 2013	Year Ended December 31st 2014	Accumulated as at December 31st 2014
Consulting Fees		120,194	125,113	58,019	3,222	6,021	33,333	33,333	379,235
Drilling and Geology		1,547,603							1,547,603
Labor Costs		70,064	154,447	64,579	53,256	34,632	37,980	41,021	455,979
Other Exploration costs		1,939	42,467	13,129	10,045	72,554	189,970	170,430	500,534
Exploration Cost Recovery			(1,413,008)				(622,293)		(2,035,301)
Acquisition cost of the exploration permit	703,083	6,611,919							7,315,002
Total	703,083	8,351,719	(1,090,981)	137,737	68,534	113,207	(361,010)	244,784	8,167,073

Note: The amounts above reflect 100% of the cost (including MGC's 51% interest and 49% minority shareholder's interest)

Changkeng Gold Deposit
Modified - Appraised Value Method
as at the Valuation Date

Schedule 2.0

Resource Estimate

An updated independent resource estimate was calculated by P&E Mining Consultants and released on March 25, 2009. The estimate contains indicated gold ("Au") resources of 4.0 million tonnes @ 4.89 g/t Au for a total of 623,100 oz Au and inferred resources of 4.0 million tonnes @ 3.01 g/t Au for a total of 386,800 oz Au. Minco Gold has 51% ownership of the Changkeng Project.

Diamond drill data from a total of 127 drill holes and 13 surface trenches were used for the resource calculation of which 59 are new holes completed in 2008. The drilling to date was conducted on an approximate 40 metre section spacing with holes on section between 20 metres to 80 metres apart. Drilling prior to 2007 was undertaken by the Chinese Government 757 Exploration Team. Grade interpolation was undertaken with the inverse distance squared estimation method.

Table 1: Changkeng Gold Deposit Resource Estimate[1] @ 1.2 g/t AuEq* Cut-Off Grade.

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	AuEq * (g/t)	AuEq * (oz)
Indicated	3,961,000	4.89	623,100	11.2	1,423,000	5.08	646,800
Inferred2	4,001,000	3.01	386,800	9.5	1,218,000	3.16	407,000

* The AuEq grade was calculated from metal prices of US$800/oz Au and US$14/oz Ag with respective recoveries of 95% and 90%. The calculated Au:Ag ratio was 60:1.

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

2. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category.

The **Table 1** Changkeng gold resource was defined using approximate January 31, 2009 24-month trailing average metal prices of US$800/oz Au and US$14/oz Ag. Costs of US$12/tonne for mining, US$13/tonne for processing/tailings management, and US$5/tonne for G&A for a total of US$30/tonne and a process recovery of 95% for Au and 90% for Ag yield a cut-off grade of 1.2 g/t AuEq.

The mineral resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005.

Modified - Appraised Value	Low	High	% Applied *Low*	% Applied *High*	Notes
Historical China Development Team (757) work - drill holes and exploration work up to 2007*	$1,840,000	$2,360,000	46%	59%	1
Historical Work completed up to the end of December 31, 2007	$421,850	$555,436	60%	79%	1
Current Cash Value of Recorded Past Work - Work Attributable to Fair Market Value	$5,971,192	$7,090,791	80%	95%	1
Current Cash Value of All Future Exploration Work	$0	$0	10%	20%	2
Modified - Appraised Current Value Attributable to the Changkeng Gold Deposit - Given Work	$8,233,042	$10,006,226			
Range of Premium to Add as at Valuation Date	0%	0%			3
Appraised Value using a Modified Appriased Value Method	$8,200,000	$10,000,000			

* - $4.0m is estimate of work as supplied by Minco Gold management

Mid-point: $9,100,000

Notes

1 Retained Portion of Past Expenditures

Low	High	
80%	- 95%	Property with identified resources but limited drilling work done. Some future exploration/adavnced drilling and other work is warranted. Usually a property with resources - indicated and inferred - resources, but with possible potential economic viability. Work done within last 5-7 years.
60%	- 79%	Property with subeconomic resources, and NI 43-101 indicates some real potential in future, conditional on commodity prices, infrastructure, improved technology, economic conditions, etc. Specific work program identified on a current NI 43-101 Report. Could be a property with some completed or potential for drilling but not really certain yet. Work done within the last 5+ years.
46%	- 59%	Property with subeconomic resources, and NI 43-101 indicates some real potential in future, conditional on commodity prices, infrastructure, improved technology, economic conditions, etc. Specific work program identified on a current NI 43-101 Report. Could be a property with some completed or potential for drilling but not really certain yet. Work done before the last 7+ years.
30%	- 45%	Inactive property with sub-economic resources with the hope for further exploration/development, previous to any NI 43-101 report situation. The possible resources represent potential but there is no assurance that eventual development can be achieved.
10%	- 29%	Inactive property with no resources and negligible or very little exploration potential. Could be a property with all of the geophysical targets tested that will be dropped when assessment credits run out.
0%	- 9%	Inactive property with indeterminate but low or negligible exploration potential. Could be a property with little or no data available but in a geologically interesting area.

2 Based on a review of all material provided (NI 43-101) and a logical next step or two for futher reasonable exploration.
Based on the review of all Historical Exploration Costs - Removing Non-Exploration/Development Costs.

3 Based on a thorough review of all data available and all findings that will be from the independent NI 43-101 Report.

Changkeng Gold Deposit

Public Comparable Companies Method - Market Cap/Resource - Exploration Target Method

Schedule 3.0

Company	Stock Symbol	Stock Exchange	All Au-Eq Oz ('000s of oz)	Market Cap (M$)	TSX Price (C$)	Type of Firm	Shares Out	Mrkt Cap/Oz AuEq ($)
Eastmain Resources Inc.	ER	TSX	1,850.00	70.31	$0.54	Explorer	132,661,815	38.01
Golden Queen Mining Co. Ltd.	GQM	TSX	3,600.00	112.75	$1.14	Explorer/Developer	99,778,680	31.32
Niogold Mining Corp.	NOX	TSX-V	2,100.00	50.16	$0.41	Explorer	120,864,874	23.89
Scorpio Gold Corporation	SGN	TSX-V	665.00	16.88	$0.14	Explorer/Developer	124,948,235	25.38
Treasury Metals Inc.	TML	TSX	2,010.00	23.31	$0.33	Explorer/Developer	76,430,350	11.60
Rio Nova Gold	RN	TSX	580.00	19.28	$0.14	Explorer/Developer	137,711,139	33.24
Integra Gold Corp.	ICG	TSX-V	1,400.00	71.22	$0.31	Explorer/Developer	245,585,934	50.87
Eco Oro Minerals Corp.	EOM	TSX	2,700.00	56.21	$0.64	Explorer/Developer	87,826,408	20.82

Sources: TSX and Online Corporate Website of the Companies

mm oz = Millions of Onces

MC / Ozs = Market Cap per thousand Once

Average of All Companies - Holding Gold Deposits/Projects:	**29.39**

Calculated Average MC/Ozs Multiplier	Discount Range to Apply*	Multiplier
29.39	**15%**	**24.98**
29.39	**20%**	**23.51**

	Low	High
Estimated "Exploration Target" Amounts (Note 1)	1,009	1,009
Less: Adjustments	0	0
Adjusted Estimated Exploration Amount ('000s of ozs)	1,009	1,009
Adjusted In Situ Cash Amount per Oz of Au (C$)	23.51	24.98
Calculated Fair Market Value, say	**$23,700,000**	**$25,200,000**

Support for Discount to Comparable Companies' Multiples

	Low	High
Quantity of Inferred Resources	1%	2%
Limited Drilling Results	1%	2%
Ability to Develop with/without Minco Silver Corp.	1%	2%
Single Exploration likely with Minco Fuwan Silver Deposit	2%	2%
China and Asia Country Risks	10%	12%
	15%	**20%**

Note 1

All estimates provided by management and as noted on the MGC Website regarding indicated and inferred resources (refer to Schedule 1.0).

Note 2

Resource estimates provided by management are exploration estimates as stated and based only on data available.

Changkeng Gold Deposit

Public Company Comparable Transactions Method - Consideration Value to Deferred Exploration

Schedule 4.0

Date	Seller	Property	Buyer	Ounces of AuEq Aquired*	Reserves and Resources	Adj. Value of Consideration (VOC)	VOC / Ounces of Au (US$)	Note
April 2014/March 2015	Malbex Resources Inc.	Del Carmen Project, San Juan Province, Argentina	Barrick Gold Corp.	465,690	Resources	$ 41,000,000	$88.04	1
September 2014	Chesser Resources Limited	Kestanelik Gold Project, North Western Turkey	Nurol Holdings	703,000	Resources	$ 40,000,000	$56.90	1
August 2014	Gold Fields Limited	Chucapaca Project, Southern Peru	Compañía de Minas Buenaventura	3,000,000	Reserves	$ 81,000,000	$27.00	1
February 2014	Barrick Gold Corp.	Marigold Property, Nevada, USA	Silver Standard Resources Inc.	2,180,000	Reserves/Resources	$ 86,000,000	$39.45	1
January 2014	Allied Nevada Gold Corp.	Hasbrouck - Three Hills Property, Nevada, USA	West Kirkland Mining Inc.	1,750,000	Resources	$ 20,000,000	$11.43	1
December 2013	Calico Resources Corp.	Grassy Mountain, Nevada, USA	Rockstar Resources Inc.	1,667,991	Resources	$ 30,000,000	$17.99	1
November 2013	Silver Standard Resources Inc.	San Agustin, Mexico	Argonaut Gold Inc.	2,651,000	Resources	$ 71,800,000	$27.08	1
August 2013	Stonewall Resources Limited	Transvaal Gold Mining Estates, South Africa	Shandong Qixing Iron Tower	2,099,306	Reserves/Resources	$ 141,600,000	$67.45	1
April 2013	Orion Minerals Group Limited	Raigorodok/Komarovsky Deposits, Kazakhstan	Kazzinc + Verny Capital	2,300,000	Resources	$ 199,000,000	$86.52	1

Note 1: Data obtained from the companies involved/via online sources/Minco Gold Mgt/SNL Financials - regarding the purchase/sale transactions.

All Ten Transactions - Price per Ounce of Au - Average - US $	**$42.09**
All Ten Transactions - Price per Ounce of Au - Average - CDN $	**$46.72**

Calculated Average VOC/Ounces of Au Multiplier	Discount Range to Apply*	Multiplier
$46.72	**15%**	**$39.72**
$46.72	**20%**	**$37.38**

	Low	High
Changkeng Gold Deposit Ounces of Gold (Note 1)	1,009,000	1,009,000
Adjusted Price per Ounce for CG Deposit - In Situ	$37.38	$39.72
Fair Market Value, say	**$37,700,000**	**$40,100,000**

Support for Discount to VOC / Ounces of Au Multiples

	Low	High
Expenditures Over Many Years	1%	2%
Exploration and Metallurgy Work/Challenges	1%	2%
Size of Public Companies Involved in Comparables	1%	1%
Financial Capabilities	1%	2%
Licensing and Government Approvals	1%	1%
China and Asia Country Risks	10%	12%
	15%	**20%**

An updated independent resource estimate was calculated by P&E Mining Consultants and released on March 25, 2009. The estimate contains indicated gold ("Au") resources of 4.0 million tonnes @ 4.89 g/t Au for a total of 623,100 oz Au and inferred resources of 4.0 million tonnes @ 3.01 g/t Au for a total of 386,800 oz Au. Minco Gold has 51% ownership of the Changkeng Project.

Diamond drill data from a total of 127 drill holes and 13 surface trenches were used for the resource calculation of which 59 are new holes completed in 2008. The drilling to date was conducted on an approximate 40 metre section spacing with holes on section between 20 metres to 80 metres apart. Drilling prior to 2007 was undertaken by the Chinese Government 757 Exploration Team. Grade interpolation was undertaken with the inverse distance squared estimation method.

Table 1: Changkeng Gold Deposit Resource Estimate[1] @ 1.2 g/t AuEq* Cut-Off Grade.

Classification	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Au (oz)	Ag (g/t)	Ag (oz)	AuEq * (g/t)	AuEq * (oz)
Indicated	3,961,000	4.89	623,100	11.2	1,423,000	5.08	646,800
Inferred2	4,001,000	3.01	386,800	9.5	1,218,000	3.16	407,000

* The AuEq grade was calculated from metal prices of US$800/oz Au and US$14/oz Ag with respective recoveries of 95% and 90%. The calculated Au:Ag ratio was 60:1.

1. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, sociopolitical, marketing, or other relevant issues.

2. The quantity and grade of reported inferred resources in this estimation are conceptual in nature and there has been insufficient exploration to define these inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in upgrading them to an indicated or measured mineral resource category.

The **Table 1** Changkeng gold resource was defined using approximate January 31, 2009 24-month trailing average metal prices of US$800/oz Au and US$14/oz Ag. Costs of US$12/tonne for mining, US$13/tonne for processing/tailings management, and US$5/tonne for G&A for a total of US$30/tonne and a process recovery of 95% for Au and 90% for Ag yield a cut-off grade of 1.2 g/t AuEq.

The mineral resources were estimated using the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM), CIM Standards on Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines prepared by the CIM Standing Committee on Reserve Definitions and adopted by CIM Council December 11, 2005.

Changkeng Gold Deposit
Weighted Valuation Approach and Pro-Forma 51% Interest

Schedule 5.0

Low Range

Approach	*Calculated Value*	*Weighting*	*Fair Market Value*
Modified Appraised Value Method	8,200,000	40%	3,280,000
Comparable Public Companies	23,700,000	30%	7,110,000
Comparable Transactions	37,700,000	30%	11,310,000
Fair Market Value, say			**21,700,000**
		100%	

High Range

Approach	*Calculated Value*	*Weighting*	*Fair Market Value*
Modified Appraised Value Method	10,000,000	20%	2,000,000
Comparable Public Companies	25,200,000	30%	7,560,000
Comparable Transactions	40,100,000	50%	20,050,000
Fair Market Value, say			**29,600,000**
		100%	

Fair Market Value, midpoint: **CAD 25,700,000**

FMV of 51% of Changkeng Gold Deposit	***Low***	**CAD 11,100,000**
	High	**CAD 15,100,000**

MGC's Interest in Changkeng Gold Deposit, Mid-Point:	**51%**	**CAD 13,100,000**

Changkeng Gold Deposit Assessment	
Ounces of Gold	1,009,000
51% interest	514,590
Valuation of CG Deposit	$13,100,000
Implied Price for In Situ Gold - MGC - C$	*$25.46*