

GRYPHON GOLD CORP
Form POS AM
July 31, 2007

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 27, 2007

Registration Statement No. 333-135963

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM SB-2

**REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933
(Post Effective Amendment No. 1)**

GRYPHON GOLD CORPORATION

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Nevada
State or jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization

1041
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

92-0185596
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**810-1130 West Pender Street
Vancouver, British Columbia Canada V6E 4A4
604-261-2229**

(Address and telephone number of principal executive offices)

(same as principal executive offices)

(Address and telephone number of principal place of business)

**Dorsey & Whitney LLP
Republic Plaza Building, Suite 4700
370 Seventeenth Street
Denver, CO 80202-5647
(303) 629-3400**

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

Copies to:
Kenneth G. Sam, Esq.
Dorsey & Whitney LLP
Republic Plaza Building, Suite 4700
370 Seventeenth Street
Denver, CO 80202-5647

Approximate date of proposed sale to the public: From time to time after the effective date of this registration statement.

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

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

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

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

Explanatory Note

The Registrant hereby files this post-effective amendment to its Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-135963) as initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2006 to include the Registrant's audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2007 and to reflect information disclosed in the registrant's annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 21, 2007, and amended on June 22, 2007.

The Registrant has also updated the Selling Shareholder information, based on information provided to the Company as of the date of this filing.

Pursuant to Rule 429 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, this Registration Statement also serves as post-effective amendment number two to the Registration Statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-127635) initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 17, 2005, as last amended July 21, 2006.

The Registrant previously paid registration fees of \$1,811 in connection with the filing of the initial registration statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-135963) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2006. Additionally, the Registrant previously paid a registration fee in the amount of \$3,502.33 in connection with the filing of the initial registration statement on Form SB-2 (No. 333-127635) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 17, 2005.

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

The information contained in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The Selling Security Holders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This prospectus is not an offer to sell these shares, and the Selling Security Holders are not soliciting an offer to buy these shares in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

Subject To Completion: Dated July 27, 2007

Gryphon Gold Corporation

6,074,600 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the sale, transfer or distribution of up to 6,074,600 shares of the common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, of Gryphon Gold Corporation by the selling shareholders described herein. The price at which the selling shareholders may sell the shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions.

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale or distribution of the common stock by the selling shareholders. We may receive proceeds from the exercise of the warrants, if any, and will use the proceeds from any exercise for general working capital purposes.

Our common stock is quoted on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) under the symbol GGN and on the National Association of Securities Dealers Over the Counter Bulletin Board (OTCBB). On July 25, 2007, the closing sale price for our common stock was \$0.88 on the OTCBB and \$0.85 on the TSX (converted from Cdn\$0.89 based on the noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers payable in Canadian Dollars and certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York as of July 25, 2007 of Cdn.\$1.0423/US\$1).

Investing in our common stock involves risks. See Risk Factors and Uncertainties beginning on page 8.

These securities have not been approved or disapproved by the SEC or any state securities commission nor has the SEC or any state securities commission passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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THE DATE OF THIS PROSPECTUS IS JULY 27, 2007

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SUMMARY INFORMATION

This summary does not contain all of the information you should consider before buying shares of our common stock. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, especially the Risk Factors and Uncertainties section and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus, before deciding to invest in shares of our common stock.

Financial Information And Accounting Principles

In this prospectus all references to \$ or dollars mean the U.S. dollar, and unless otherwise indicated all currency amounts in this prospectus are stated in U.S. dollars. All references to Cdn\$ refer to the Canadian dollar. All financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States and are reported in U.S. dollars.

Exchange Rate Information

The following table sets forth, for each of the years indicated, the year end exchange rate, the average closing rate and the high and low closing exchange rates of one Canadian dollar in exchange for U.S. currency based on the noon buying rates in New York City for cable transfers payable in Canadian Dollars and certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. On July 25, 2007, the closing rate was Cdn\$1.00 equals United States \$1.0423. For the purposes of this prospectus, U.S. dollars were converted into Canadian dollars at the rate of Cdn\$1.00 = US\$1.0423, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, as applicable. On July 25, 2007, the closing rate was Cdn\$1.00 equals United States \$1.0423. For the purposes of this prospectus, U.S. dollars were converted into Canadian dollars at the rate of Cdn\$1.00 = US\$1.0423, rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, as applicable.

	Calendar Year Ended		Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 31		March 31	
	2006	2005	2007	2006
High	0.9100	0.8751	0.9100	0.8850
Low	0.8528	0.7853	0.8437	0.7853
Average	0.8818	0.8254	0.8787	0.8368
Year End	0.8582	0.8598	0.8673	0.8562

Metric Conversion Table

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For ease of reference, the following conversion factors are provided:

Metric Unit	U.S. Measure	U.S. Measure	Metric Unit
1 hectare	2.471 acres	1 acre	0.4047 hectares
1 metre	3.2881 feet	1 foot	0.3048 metres
1 kilometre	0.621 miles	1 mile	1.609 kilometres
1 gram	0.032 troy oz.	1 troy ounce	31.1 grams
1 kilogram	2.205 pounds	1 pound	0.4541 kilograms
1 tonne	1.102 short tons	1 short ton	0.907 tonnes
1 gram/tonne	0.029 troy ozs./ton	1 troy ounce/ton	34.28 grams/tonne
		1	

The Offering

This is an offering of up to 6,074,600 shares of our common stock by certain selling shareholders.

Shares Offered By the Selling 6,074,600 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share

Shareholders

Offering Price Determined at the time of sale by the selling shareholders

Common Stock Outstanding 47,521,395 shares

as of July 27, 2007

Use of Proceeds We will not receive any of the proceeds of the shares offered by the selling shareholders.

Dividend Policy We currently intend to retain any future earnings to fund the development and growth of our business. Therefore, we do not currently anticipate paying cash dividends.

Toronto Stock Exchange Symbol GGN

The number of shares of our common stock that will be outstanding immediately after this offering includes 47,521,395 shares of common stock outstanding as of July 27, 2007. This calculation excludes:

- 4,752,500 shares of common stock issuable upon vested exercise of options outstanding as of July 1, 2007;
- 141,008 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of pre-IPO warrants at an exercise price of \$0.65;
- 5,000,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of Series E Warrants at Cdn\$1.10 for a period up to 12 months after the issuance date and thereafter at Cdn\$1.35 until expiry;
- 85,050 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of Series F Warrants at Cdn\$0.90 for a period of up to 12 months after the issuance date; and
- 942,000 shares of common stock available for future grant under our Omnibus Incentive Plan as of July 1, 2007.

Summary of Our Business

Gryphon Gold Corporation was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada on April 24, 2003.

Our principal business office, which also serves as our administrative and financing office is located in Canada at Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A4, and our telephone number there is 604-261-2229.

We own 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of our operating subsidiary, Borealis Mining Company. We have no other subsidiary. Borealis Mining Company was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada on June 5, 2003.

In July 2003, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Borealis Mining, we acquired from Golden Phoenix an option to earn up to a 70% joint venture interest in the mining lease for the Borealis Property (July 2003 Option and Joint Venture Agreement) by making qualified development expenditures on that property.

In October 2003, we engaged a mining consultant to develop a preliminary scoping study for the redevelopment of the Borealis Property.

During 2004, we completed drilling, technical and engineering work necessary to prepare a Plan of Operation in respect of the development of an open pit, heap leach mine on the Borealis Property. We submitted the Plan of Operation to the U.S. Forest Service on August 27, 2004, and we continue to work on satisfying all the requirements of the various approval agencies and completing all necessary reviews, including the approval of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. The principal mine operating permits were granted in 2006. A further discussion of operating permits and other governmental regulation concerns is described under the caption Permitting, below.

Following the course established by the recommendations in the preliminary scoping study, and based on additional geologic field work that was completed in 2004, we retained Ore Reserves Engineering, consulting resource modeling engineers, to complete an updated resource estimate model in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. In May 2005, Ore Reserves Engineering delivered the report titled *Technical Report on the Mineral Resources of the Borealis Gold Project Located in Mineral County, Nevada* which we refer to as the Technical Report.

On January 10, 2005, Borealis Mining entered into a purchase agreement with Golden Phoenix which gave Borealis Mining the right to purchase the interest of Golden Phoenix in the Borealis Property for \$1,400,000. Golden Phoenix transferred its interest in the Borealis Property to Borealis Mining on January 28, 2005. Borealis Mining paid \$400,000 of the purchase price to Golden Phoenix upon closing of the purchase, and four additional quarterly payments of \$250,000 were made to Golden Phoenix. With the final payment of \$250,000 on January 24, 2006, Borealis Mining completed all the required payments under the purchase agreement and now has 100% control of the Borealis Property. A portion of the Borealis Property is subject to mining leases, as described under the caption Borealis Property, below.

As sole shareholder of Borealis Mining, we control all of the lease rights to a portion of the Borealis Property, subject to advance royalty, production royalty, and other payment obligations imposed by the lease. Our acquisition of the interest of Golden Phoenix in the Borealis Property terminated the July 2003 Option and Joint Venture Agreement.

In addition to our leasehold interest to a portion of the Borealis Property, we also own through Borealis Mining numerous unpatented mining claims that make up the balance of the Borealis Property, and all of the documentation and samples from years of exploration and development programs carried out by the previous operators of the Borealis Property, totaling thousands of pages of data including, but not limited to, geophysical surveys, mineralogical studies and metallurgical testing reports.

On July 11, 2005, we accepted a joint proposal for a feasibility study from the firms of Samuel Engineering, Inc. and Knight Piesold and Company. Samuel Engineering provides services including metallurgical process development and design, and Knight Piesold provides mining, metallurgical and environmental engineering services. Both companies have worked together recently on completing similar studies.

During the period from our inception on April 24, 2003 through March 31, 2004, we funded our capital needs by raising \$2,419,200 in private placements, issuing 14,376,000 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$0.10 per share to \$0.225 per share.

During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, we raised \$175,000 by issuing 500,000 shares of common stock to an executive officer at \$0.35 per share under the terms of his employment agreement. We raised an additional \$4,430,375 by issuing 6,815,962 units in a series of private placements. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one share of common stock at \$0.90 per share until the earlier of two years from the issue date and nine months following the date on which common stock is listed on a public stock exchange (subsequently revised to expire on December 22, 2006).

During our fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2005, we raised \$3,919,765 by issuing 6,030,408 units in a series of private placements. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one share of common stock at \$0.90 per share until the earlier of two years from the issue date and nine months following the date on which common stock is listed on a public stock exchange (subsequently revised to expire on December 22, 2006.).

On August 11, 2005, our Board authorized an increase in our authorized capital to consist of 150,000,000 shares of common stock, par \$0.001, and 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par \$0.001. The increase was approved by shareholders.

On December 22, 2005, we completed our initial public offering of 6.9 million units for gross proceeds of approximately \$ 5,036,497 with net proceeds of \$2,794,557 after deducting costs of \$2,241,940. The units were sold at a price of \$0.73 (Cdn\$0.85) each and consisted of one common share and one Class A warrant. Each Class A warrant is exercisable for a period of 12 months at a price of Cdn\$1.15. The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol GGN. The offering was underwritten by a syndicate of Canadian underwriters which included Desjardins Securities, CIBC World Markets, Border Investment Partners and Orion Securities. The units were offered for sale pursuant to a prospectus filed in four Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario). The units were also registered in a registration statement filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The proceeds of the offering will be used principally for the completion of the Company's feasibility study for its Borealis Property and its exploration program on the Borealis Property, as well as for working capital.

On March 24, 2006, we closed the private placement of 5,475,000 units for sale at Cdn\$1.25 to a limited number of accredited investors in Canada and the United States. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one Series B purchase warrant. The Series B warrants are exercisable until March 23, 2007 at a price of Cdn\$1.65. The private offering raised gross proceeds of Cdn\$6.8 million. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission and issued compensation options to acquire 280,500 common shares at price of Cdn\$1.40 until March 23, 2007 on a portion of the private placement. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and used commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and caused such statement to be declared effective and remain effective. The proceeds of this offering have been and will be applied to fund the continuation of our exploration and development program on the Borealis Property.

In June 2006, we closed a private placement with our new Chief Financial Officer and our Corporate Controller. Mr. Longinotti was appointed as new Chief Financial Officer to the Company, effective May 15, 2006, and the Company has agreed to enter into a formal employment agreement with him in due course. Mr. Longinotti received through a private placement as compensation: 100,000 Units of the Company at a price of Cdn\$1.35; with each Unit consisting of one (1) share of the Company's common stock with a par value of \$0.001 and one-half (1/2) of one (1) share purchase Series D Warrant. The common stock was issued May 26, 2006, and the Series D warrants were issued June 10, 2006. Mr. Longinotti's employment commenced April 18, 2006. Mr. Rajwant Kang is the Corporate Controller to the Company. In June of this year, as part of a private placement, Mr. Kang was issued 29,000 Units of the Company at a price of Cdn\$1.35; with each Unit consisting of one (1) share of the Company's common stock with a par value of \$0.001 and one-half (1/2) of one (1) share purchase Series D Warrant. The common stock was issued June 2, 2006, and the Series D warrants were issued June 10, 2006.

On November 30, 2006, our board of directors concluded that we would not proceed with near term construction and production financing of the Borealis heap leach mine. The feed for the proposed mine was remnants from the previously mined open pits, and heap and dump material associated with the historical mining operations. The decision not to proceed was made due to the impact of certain technical corrections to the previously announced Feasibility Study and related NI 43-101 Technical Report, dated August 15, 2006. The technical corrections reduced the anticipated quantity of recoverable gold and silver over the project life, and resulted in a marginal projected return on investment. In light of the decision not to proceed with development of a mine, in December 2006, we closed our Denver office and terminated operations and engineering staff, including our Chief Operating Officer Mr. Allen Gordon and Mr. Matt Bender, our Vice President of Borealis Project Development. Mr. Steven Craig, our Vice President of Exploration, was relocated to Nevada. As of December 1, 2006, our Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Michael Longinotti commenced working on a part-time basis. Under this agreement, his time spent in the office was reduced by 50% along with his salary.

In December 2006, we completed the geophysical survey, which commenced in September 2006. The positive geophysical results obtained from induced polarization (IP) surveys identified multiple chargeability and resistivity anomalies coincident with aeromagnetic lows which extended several kilometers (km) to the north and northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit. The IP surveys identified two new mineralized exploration targets located under the pediments 3.0 km (Central Pediments) and 5.3 km (Western Pediment) northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit.

On January 11, 2007, we announced the results of the revised CIM compliant resource estimate in accordance with NI 43-101 which had been compiled by Mr. Alan C. Noble, P.E. of Ore Reserves Engineering. The results of the report were independently reviewed by AMEC to insure the methodology and assumptions used in the calculations were consistent with industry standards. The resource estimate includes the results of exploration drilling through February 28, 2006. The measured, indicated and inferred gold resource reported in January 2007 is:

Date	Measured			Indicated			Inferred			Ozs of Gold
	Tons	Grade	Ozs of	Tons	Grade	Ozs of	Tons	Grade		
	(000 s)	opt	Gold	(000 s)	opt	Gold	(000 s)	opt		
January, 11, 2007	16,360	0.031	503,700	24,879	0.029	709,800	30,973	0.020	609,200	

The updated report confirmed a total gold resource (measured, indicated and inferred) of 1,822,700 ounces contained in the Borealis property.

We are a reporting issuer in Canada and are required to discuss mineralization estimates in accordance with Canadian reporting standards. The terms *proven mineral reserve* and *probable mineral reserve* used in this prospectus are in reference to the mining terms defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards, which definitions have been adopted by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. The definitions of proven and probable reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's *Industry Guide 7*. In the United States, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit, which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the reserve determination is made. Accordingly, information contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein containing descriptions of our mineral deposits in accordance with NI 43-101 may not be comparable to similar information made public by other U.S. companies under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

In addition, the terms *mineral resource*, *measured mineral resource*, *indicated mineral resource* and *inferred mineral resource* are defined in and required to be disclosed by NI 43-101; however, these terms are not defined terms under SEC *Industry Guide 7* and are normally not permitted to be used in reports and registration statements filed with the SEC. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. *Inferred mineral resources* have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an *inferred mineral resource* will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of *inferred mineral resources* may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of an *inferred mineral resource* exists or is economically or legally mineable. Disclosure of *contained ounces* in a resource is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC normally only permits issuers to report mineralization that does not constitute *reserves* by SEC standards as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

In January 2007 we retained AMEC to complete a mineral resource estimate covering the entire property that will include drilling results completed through mid- 2007 in the Graben area and will provide a current estimate of the mineral resource in the Central Borealis area including the areas of previous production.

On February 9, 2007 we completed a private placement of 5.0 million units at a price of Cdn\$0.90 per unit for gross proceeds of Cdn\$4.5 million. Each unit consisted of one common share and one full purchase warrant. The two year warrants are exercisable at a price of Cdn\$1.10 if exercised within twelve months of the closing and at a price of Cdn\$1.35 if exercised after the First Anniversary but prior to expiry. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission in the amount of Cdn\$77,175 and issued compensation options to acquire 85,050 common shares (at a price of Cdn\$0.90 per share for a period of 12 months from closing) in respect of the 1.225 million units placed by them. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company has granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and will use commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and to cause such statement to be declared effective. The proceeds of this offering will be applied to fund the continuation of our exploration and development program on the Borealis Property.

On July 4, 2007, we entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Gerald W. Baughman and Fabiola Baughman, as sellers, and Nevada Eagle Resources LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("Nevada Eagle"), under which we agreed to purchase all of the outstanding limited liability company interests of Nevada Eagle. If the acquisition closes pursuant to the membership purchase agreement, Nevada Eagle will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gryphon.

During the remainder of fiscal 2007 and into fiscal 2008, we plan to continue extension drilling, focused on the expansion of the Graben deposit and exploration drilling for a new gold deposit within the two newly identified potentially gold-bearing hydrothermal systems in the pediments. This 72-hole, \$4.5 million budgeted drilling program consists of a series of Graben deposit expansion drilling and extension drilling north and west of the successful G3 G13 fence of holes. The drilling of the Graben deposit will alternate with follow up exploration drilling in the Central and Western Pediments where 10 holes have intersected two distinct hydrothermal systems hidden beneath the pediments.

Corporate Strengths

We believe that we have the following business strengths that will enable us to achieve our objectives:

-

Our management team has significant mining industry experience ranging from exploration to mine development and operation;

-

As the Borealis Property was the site of surface mining operations from 1981 to 1990, we believe the process to receive permits and start operations on previously mined operations is less difficult than getting permits for a previously undisturbed area. The USDA Forest Service and the Nevada Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation have both approved the Plan of Operations and Reclamation Plan, allowing us to proceed with the development of a heap leach mine assuming sufficient oxide resources are found and additional financing is available. We have also received approvals for surface exploration and water wells and have successfully progressed through the required agency and public review process for those permits. .

-

Our land position is extensive, controlled by 859 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 17,200 acres. We believe many surface showings of gold mineralization on the property may provide opportunities for discovery of gold deposits. Our property has multiple types of gold deposits including oxidized material, partial oxidized material, and predominantly sulfide material; which we believe may allow us flexibility in our future plans for mine development

and expansion, assuming additional financing is available.

We cannot be certain that any mineral deposits will be discovered in sufficient quantities and grade to justify commercial operations. We have no proven or probable reserves. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; the cost to extract and process the mineralized material; and government regulations and permitting requirements. We may be unable to upgrade our mineralized material to proven and probable reserves in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations and we may not be able to raise sufficient capital to develop the Borealis Property.

We have specifically focused our activities on Nevada, which was rated the highest jurisdiction in the world for mining investment attractiveness by an independent survey. Mining is an integral part of Nevada's economy. In 2004, the mining industry increased Nevada's output by \$5.89 billion including both direct and indirect impacts, up from \$5.35 billion in 2002. Nevada ranks third in the world in gold production, after South Africa and Australia. Located in the State of Nevada are well known geological trends such as the Carlin Trend, Battle Mountain, Getchell Trend and the Walker Lane Trend. The Borealis Property is also located along the Aurora-Bodie trend which crosses the principal Walker Lane Trend. Borealis, Bodie, Aurora, and other historical producing districts, are aligned along this northeast-southwest belt of significant gold deposits.

Selected Financial Data

The selected financial information presented below as of and for the periods indicated is derived from our financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus and should be read in conjunction with those financial statements.

	INCOME STATEMENT DATA	
	2007	Year Ended March 31 2006
Revenue	\$ NIL	\$ NIL
Operating Expenses	\$ 9,059,866	\$ 5,770,506
Net (Loss)	\$ (8,737,141)	\$ (5,602,336)
(Loss) per Common share*	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.19)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding*	41,242,535	29,350,317

* Basic and diluted.

	BALANCE SHEET DATA	
	At March 31, 2007	At March 31, 2006
Working Capital (Deficiency)	\$ 6,525,160	\$ 8,374,384
Total Assets	\$ 9,553,194	\$ 11,693,218
Accumulated (Deficit)	\$ (17,980,822)	\$ (9,243,681)
Stockholders Equity	\$ 8,716,344	\$ 10,466,013

RISK FACTORS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Readers should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below before deciding whether to invest in shares of our common stock.

Our failure to successfully address the risks and uncertainties described below would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and/or results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock may decline and investors may lose all or part of their investment. We cannot assure you that we will successfully address these risks or other unknown risks that may affect our business.

Estimates of mineralized material are forward-looking statements inherently subject to error. Although resource estimates require a high degree of assurance in the underlying data when the estimates are made, unforeseen events and uncontrollable factors can have significant adverse or positive impacts on the estimates. Actual results will inherently differ from estimates. The unforeseen events and uncontrollable factors include: geologic uncertainties including inherent sample variability, metal price fluctuations, variations in mining and processing parameters, and adverse changes in environmental or mining laws and regulations. The timing and effects of variances from estimated values cannot be accurately predicted.

Risks Related to Our Operations

Our operations will require future financing.

We are an early stage company and currently do not have sufficient capital to fully fund the Plan of Operation at the Borealis Property. Currently, we have sufficient cash on hand to fund the completion of our current drilling program, permitting and general and administrative expenses for approximately 12 months. However, we will require substantial additional financing for future development activities, if any, or if we encounter unexpected costs or delays.

Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in the delay or indefinite postponement of exploration, and, development or production on any or all of the Borealis Property and any properties we may acquire in the future or even a loss of our property interest. This includes the Borealis Property, as our lease over claims covering the principal deposits will expire in 2009 unless we are engaged in active mining, development or processing at that time. We cannot be certain that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favorable or acceptable to us. Future financings may cause dilution to our shareholders.

We currently depend on a single property the Borealis Property.

Our only mineral property is the Borealis Property. Even though the Borealis Property encompasses several areas with known gold mineralization, unless we acquire additional properties or projects or discover additional deposits at the Borealis Property, we will be solely dependent upon the success of the Borealis Property as a source of future revenue and profits, if any. We cannot provide any assurance that we will establish any reserves or successfully commence mining operations on the Borealis Property or that we will ever obtain an interest in any other property with mineral potential in order to diversify our business

We have no history of producing metals from our mineral property and there can be no assurance that we will successfully establish mining operations or profitably produce precious metals.

We have no history of producing metals from the Borealis Property. While our plan is to move the Borealis Property into the development stage, production there will be subject to completing construction of the mine, processing plants, roads, and other related works and infrastructure. As a result, we are subject to all of the risks associated with establishing new mining operations and business enterprises including:

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the timing and cost, which can be considerable, of the construction of mining and processing facilities;

- the ability to find sufficient gold resources to support a mining operation;
- the availability and costs of skilled labor and mining equipment;
- the availability and cost of appropriate smelting and/or refining arrangements;
- compliance with environmental and other governmental approval and permit requirements;
- the availability of funds to finance construction and development activities;
- potential opposition from non-governmental organizations, environmental groups, local groups or local inhabitants which may delay or prevent development activities; and
- potential increases in construction and operating costs due to changes in the cost of fuel, power, materials and supplies.

The costs, timing and complexities of mine construction and development may be increased by the remote location of the Borealis Property. It is common in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems and delays during construction, development and mine start-up. In addition, delays in the commencement of mineral production often occur. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that our activities will result in profitable mining operations or that we will successfully establish mining operations or profitably produce metals at any of our properties.

Historical production on the Borealis Property may not be indicative of the potential for future development.

The Borealis Mine actively produced gold in the 1980 s, but we currently have no commercial production at the Borealis Property and have never recorded any revenues. You should not rely on the fact that there were historical mining operations at the Borealis Property as an indication that we will ever place the property into commercial production. We expect to continue to incur losses unless and until such time, if ever, as our property enters into commercial production and generates sufficient revenues to fund our continuing operations. The development of new mining operations at the Borealis Property will require the commitment of substantial resources for operating expenses and capital expenditures, which may increase in subsequent years as needed consultants, personnel and

equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of our properties are added. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants' analysis and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, the execution of any joint venture agreements with strategic partners, our acquisition of additional properties, and other factors, many of which are beyond our control. We may not be able to place the Borealis Property into production or generate any revenues or achieve profitability.

Our exploration activities on the Borealis Property may not be commercially successful, which could lead us to abandon our plans to develop the property and our investments in exploration.

Our long-term success depends on our ability to identify additional mineral deposits on the Borealis Property and other properties we may acquire, if any, that we can then develop into commercially viable mining operations. Mineral exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and is frequently nonproductive. These risks include unusual or unexpected geologic formations, and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labor. The success of gold exploration is determined in part by the following factors:

- the identification of potential gold mineralization based on surficial analysis;
- availability of government-granted exploration permits;
- the quality of our management and our geological and technical expertise; and
- the capital available for exploration.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable reserves through drilling and analysis, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal, and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, which include, without limitation, the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices, which fluctuate widely; and government regulations, including, without limitation, regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. We may invest significant capital and resources in exploration activities and abandon such investments if we are unable to identify commercially exploitable mineral reserves. The decision to abandon a project may have an adverse effect on the market value of our securities and the ability to raise future financing. We cannot assure you that we will discover or acquire any mineralized material in sufficient quantities on any of our properties to justify commercial operations.

Actual capital costs, operating costs, production and economic returns may differ significantly from those we have anticipated and there are no assurances that our development activities will result in profitable mining operations.

We plan to estimate operating and capital costs for the Borealis Property based on information available to us and that we believe to be accurate. However, recently, costs for labor, regulatory compliance, energy, mine and plant equipment and materials needed for mine development and construction have increased significantly industry-wide. In light of these factors, actual costs related to our proposed mine development and construction may exceed any estimates we may make.

We do not have an operating history upon which we can base estimates of future operating costs related to the Borealis Property, and we intend to rely upon our future economic feasibility of the project and any estimates that may be contained therein. Studies derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon, among other things:

- anticipated tonnage, grades and metallurgical characteristics of the ore to be mined and processed;
- anticipated recovery rates of gold and other metals from the ore;
- cash operating costs of comparable facilities and equipment; and
- anticipated climatic conditions.

Capital and operating costs, production and economic returns, and other estimates contained in feasibility studies may differ significantly from actual costs, and there can be no assurance that our actual capital and operating costs will not be higher than anticipated or disclosed.

In addition, any calculations of cash costs and cash cost per ounce may differ from similarly titled measures of other companies and are not intended to be an indicator of projected operating profit.

The figures for our resources are estimates based on interpretation and assumptions and may yield less mineral production under actual conditions than is currently estimated.

Unless otherwise indicated, mineralization figures presented in this prospectus and in our filings with securities regulatory authorities, press releases and other public statements that may be made from time to time are based upon estimates made by independent geologists and our internal geologists. When making determinations about whether to advance any of our projects to development, we must rely upon such estimated calculations as to the mineral reserves and grades of mineralization on our properties. Until ore is actually mined and processed, mineral reserves and grades of mineralization must be considered as estimates only.

These estimates are imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. We cannot assure you that:

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these estimates will be accurate;

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reserve, resource or other mineralization estimates will be accurate; or

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this mineralization can be mined or processed profitably.

Any material changes in mineral reserve estimates and grades of mineralization will affect the economic viability of placing a property into production and a property's return on capital.

Because we have not started mine construction at our Borealis Property and have not commenced actual production, mineralization estimates, including reserve and resource estimates, for the Borealis Property may require adjustments or downward revisions based upon actual production experience. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined, if any, may differ from that indicated by our feasibility studies and drill results. There can be no assurance that minerals recovered in small scale tests will be duplicated in large scale tests under on-site conditions or in production scale.

The resource estimates contained in this prospectus have been determined and valued based on assumed future prices, cut-off grades and operating costs that may prove to be inaccurate. Extended declines in market prices for gold and silver may render portions of our mineralization, reserve and resource estimates uneconomic and result in reduced reported mineralization or adversely affect the commercial viability of our Borealis Property. Any material reductions in estimates of mineralization, or of our ability to extract this mineralization, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

Changes in the market price of gold, silver and other metals, which in the past has fluctuated widely, will affect the profitability of our operations and financial condition.

Our profitability and long-term viability depend, in large part, upon the market price of gold and other metals and minerals produced from our mineral properties. The market price of gold and other metals is volatile and is impacted by numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- expectations with respect to the rate of inflation;
- the relative strength of the U.S. dollar and certain other currencies;
- interest rates;
- global or regional political or economic conditions;
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supply and demand for jewelry and industrial products containing metals; and

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sales by central banks and other holders, speculators and producers of gold and other metals in response to any of the above factors.

We cannot predict the effect of these factors on metal prices. Gold and silver prices have fluctuated during the last several years. The price of gold was \$513 per ounce at December 31, 2005, and during 2006 has had a high of \$725 and a low of \$525. The price of gold was \$632 per ounce on December 31, 2006. The price of silver also improved from \$8.83 per ounce at December 31, 2005 to close at December 31, 2006 at \$12.90 per ounce, with a yearly high of \$14.94, with a low of \$8.83, during 2006. Historically, gold prices ranged from \$536.50 to \$411.10 per ounce in 2005 and from \$454.20 to \$375.00 per ounce in 2004; and silver prices have ranged from \$9.22 to \$6.39 per ounce in 2005 and from \$8.29 to \$5.49 per ounce in 2004.

A decrease in the market price of gold and other metals could affect the commercial viability of our Borealis Property and our anticipated development and production assumptions. Lower gold prices could also adversely affect our ability to finance future development at the Borealis Property, all of which would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. There can be no assurance that the market price of gold and other metals will remain at current levels or that such prices will improve.

Mining is inherently dangerous and subject to conditions or events beyond our control, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Mining involves various types of risks and hazards, including:

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environmental hazards;

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power outages;

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metallurgical and other processing problems;

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unusual or unexpected geological formations;

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structural cave-ins or slides;

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flooding, fire, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and rock-bursts;

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inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment, or labor;

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metals losses; and

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periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions.

These risks could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, production facilities or other properties, personal injury, environmental damage, delays in mining, increased production costs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. We may not be able to obtain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance against certain environmental risks, including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from production, is not generally available to us or to other companies within the mining industry. We may suffer a material adverse effect on our business if we incur losses related to any significant events that are not covered by our insurance policies.

We are subject to significant governmental regulations.

Our primary properties, operations and exploration and development activities are in Nevada and are subject to extensive federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing various matters, including:

- environmental protection;
- management and use of toxic substances and explosives;
- management of natural resources;
- exploration, development of mines, production and post-closure reclamation;
- exports controls;
- price controls;
- regulations concerning business dealings with native groups;
- labor standards and occupational health and safety, including mine safety; and
- historic and cultural preservation.

Failure to comply with applicable laws and regulations may result in civil or criminal fines or penalties or enforcement actions, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities enjoining or curtailing operations or requiring corrective measures, installation of additional equipment or remedial actions, any of which could result in us incurring significant expenditures. We may also be required to compensate private parties suffering loss or damage by reason of a breach of such laws, regulations or permitting requirements. It is also possible that future laws and regulations, or a more stringent enforcement of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities, could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions on or suspensions of our operations and delays in the development of our properties.

Our activities are subject to environmental laws and regulations that may increase our costs of doing business and restrict our operations.

All of our exploration and potential development and production activities are in the United States and are subject to regulation by governmental agencies under various environmental laws. These laws address emissions into the air, discharges into water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, antiquities and endangered species and reclamation of lands disturbed by mining operations. Environmental legislation in many countries is evolving and the trend has been towards stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and increasing responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. Compliance with environmental laws and regulations and future changes in these laws and regulations may require significant capital outlays and may cause material changes or delays in our operations and future activities. It is possible that future changes in these laws or regulations could have a significant adverse impact on our Borealis Property or some portion of our business, causing us to re-evaluate those activities at that time.

Land reclamation requirements for our Borealis Property may be burdensome.

Although variable depending on location and the governing authority, land reclamation requirements are generally imposed on mineral exploration companies (as well as companies with mining operations) in order to minimize long term effects of land disturbance.

Reclamation may include requirements to:

- control dispersion of potentially deleterious effluents; and
- reasonably re-establish pre-disturbance land forms and vegetation.

In order to carry out reclamation obligations imposed on us in connection with our potential development activities, we must allocate financial resources that might otherwise be spent on further exploration and development programs. We have set up a provision for our reclamation obligations at the Borealis Property, but this provision may not be adequate. If we are required to carry out unanticipated reclamation work, our financial position could be adversely affected.

We may experience difficulty attracting and retaining qualified management to meet the needs of our anticipated growth, and the failure to manage our growth effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We are dependent on the services of key executives including Tony Ker, CEO, Albert Matter, Chairman, Michael Longinotti, CFO, Steve Craig, VP Exploration, and other highly skilled and experienced executives and personnel focused on bringing our Borealis Property into production and managing our interests and on-going exploration programs on our other properties. Our management is also responsible for the identification of new opportunities for growth and funding. Due to our relatively small size, the loss of these persons or our inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees required for our development activities may have a material adverse effect on our business or future operations. The failure to hire qualified people for these positions could adversely affect planned operations of the Borealis Property. We do not maintain key-man life insurance on any of our key management employees.

Increased competition could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

The mining industry is intensely competitive. Significant competition exists for the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, gold or other metals. We may be at a competitive disadvantage in acquiring additional mining properties because we must compete with other individuals and companies, many of which have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than us. We may also encounter increasing competition from other mining companies in our efforts to hire experienced mining professionals. Competition for exploration resources at all levels is currently very intense, particularly affecting the availability of manpower, drill rigs, mining equipment and production equipment. Increased competition could adversely affect our ability to attract necessary capital funding or acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for mineral exploration in the future.

We compete with larger, better capitalized competitors in the mining industry.

The mining industry is competitive in all of its phases, including financing, technical resources, personnel and property acquisition. It requires significant capital, technical resources, personnel and operational experience to effectively compete in the mining industry. Because of the high costs associated with exploration, the expertise required to analyze a project's potential and the capital required to develop a mine, larger companies with significant resources may have a competitive advantage over us. We face strong competition from other mining companies, some with greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities than us. As a result of this competition, we may be unable to maintain or acquire financing, personnel, technical resources or attractive mining properties on terms we consider acceptable or at all.

Title to the Borealis Property may be subject to other claims, which could affect our property rights and claims.

Although we believe we have exercised commercially reasonable due diligence with respect to determining title to properties we own or control and the claims that are subject to the Borealis mining lease, there is no guarantee that title to such properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Borealis Property may be subject to prior unrecorded agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of the Borealis Property which, if successful, could impair development and/or operations. This is particularly the case in respect of those portions of the Borealis Property in which we hold our interest solely through a lease with the claim holders, as such interest is substantially based on contract and has been subject to a number of assignments (as opposed to a direct interest in the property).

All of the mineral rights to the Borealis Property consist of "unpatented" mining claims created and maintained in accordance with the U.S. General Mining Law. Unpatented mining claims are unique property interests, and are generally considered to be subject to greater title risk than other real property interests because the validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain. This uncertainty arises, in part, out of the complex federal and state laws and regulations under the U.S. General Mining Law, including the requirement of a proper physical discovery of valuable minerals within the boundaries of each claim and proper compliance with physical staking requirements. Also, unpatented mining claims are always subject to possible challenges by third parties or validity contests by the federal government. The validity of an unpatented mining or millsite claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, is dependent on strict compliance with a complex body of U.S. federal and state statutory and decisional law. In addition, there are few public records that definitively determine the issues of validity and ownership of unpatented mining claims.

There are differences in U.S. and Canadian practices for reporting reserves and resources.

Our reserve and resource estimates are not directly comparable to those made in filings subject to SEC reporting and disclosure requirements, as we generally report reserves and resources in accordance with Canadian practices. These practices are different from the practices used to report reserve and resource estimates in reports and other materials filed with the SEC. It is Canadian practice to report measured, indicated and inferred resources, which are generally not permitted in disclosure filed with the SEC. In the United States, mineralization may not be classified as a reserve unless the determination has been made that the mineralization could be economically and legally produced or extracted at the time the reserve determination is made. United States investors are cautioned not to assume that all or any part of measured or indicated resources will ever be converted into reserves. Further, inferred resources have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence and as to whether they can be mined legally or economically. Disclosure of contained ounces is permitted disclosure under Canadian regulations; however, the SEC only permits issuers to report resources as in place tonnage and grade without reference to unit measures.

Accordingly, information concerning descriptions of mineralization, reserves and resources contained in this prospectus, or in the documents incorporated herein by reference, may not be comparable to information made public by other United States companies subject to the reporting and disclosure requirements of the SEC.

We will be required to locate mineral reserves for our long-term success.

Because mines have limited lives based on proven and probable mineral reserves, we will have to continually replace and expand our mineral reserves, if any, if and when the Borealis Property produces gold and other base or precious metals. Our ability to maintain or increase its annual production of gold and other base or precious metals once the Borealis Property is restarted, if at all, will be dependent almost entirely on its ability to bring new mines into production.

We do not insure against all risks which we may be subject to in our planned operations.

We currently maintain insurance to insure against general commercial liability claims and losses of equipment. Our insurance will not cover all the potential risks associated with a mining company's operations. We may also be unable to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. Insurance coverage may not continue to be available or may not be adequate to cover any resulting liability. Moreover, we expect that insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production may be prohibitively expensive to obtain for a company of our size and financial means. We might also become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which may not be insured against or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from these events may cause us to incur significant costs that could negatively affect our financial condition and ability to fund our activities on the Borealis Property. A significant loss could force us to terminate our operations.

Our directors and officers may have conflicts of interest as a result of their relationships with other companies.

Certain of the directors and officers of Gryphon Gold have served as officers and directors for other companies engaged in natural resource exploration and development and may also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. For example, Richard Hughes is President of Klondike Gold Corp. and a director of Alamos Gold Inc. Our Chief Financial Officer is now working part-time, he divides his attention between his role with Gryphon Gold and acts as a part-time consultant for a company which is not in the mining industry. Consequently, there is a possibility that our directors and/or officers may be in a position of conflict in the future.

New legislation, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, may make it difficult for us to retain or attract officers and directors.

We may be unable to attract and retain qualified officers, directors and members of board committees required to provide for our effective management as a result of the recent and currently proposed changes in the rules and regulations which govern publicly-held companies. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 has resulted in a series of rules and regulations by the Securities and Exchange Commission that increase responsibilities and liabilities of directors and executive officers. We are a small company with a very limited operating history and no revenues or profits, which may influence the decisions of potential candidates we may recruit as directors or officers. The perceived increased personal risk associated with these recent changes may deter qualified individuals from accepting these roles.

While we believe we have adequate internal control over financial reporting, we will be required to evaluate our internal controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have an adverse effect on the price of our shares of common stock.

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we expect that beginning with our annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2008, we will be required to furnish a report by management on our internal controls over financial reporting. Such report will contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, including a statement as to whether or not our internal control over financial reporting is effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by our management. For our annual report on Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009, such report must also contain a statement that our auditors have issued an attestation report on our management's assessment of such internal controls. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board Auditing Standard No. 2 currently provides the professional standards and related performance guidance for auditors to attest to, and report on, our management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting under Section 404.

While we believe our internal control over financial reporting is effective, we are still compiling the system and processing documentation and performing the evaluation needed to comply with Section 404, which is both costly and challenging. We cannot be certain that we will be able to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion. During the evaluation and testing process, if we identify one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that such internal control is effective. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective as of March 31, 2008 (or if our auditors are unable to attest that our management's report is fairly stated or they are unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls as of March 31, 2009), we could lose investor confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

Failure to comply with the new rules may make it more difficult for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits and coverage and/or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. The impact of these events could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve on our board of directors, on committees of our board of directors, or as executive officers.

Risks Related To This Offering

Broker-dealers may be discouraged from effecting transactions in our common shares because they are considered a penny stock and are subject to the penny stock rules.

Rules 15g-1 through 15g-9 promulgated under the Exchange Act impose sales practice and disclosure requirements on certain brokers-dealers who engage in certain transactions involving a penny stock. Subject to certain exceptions, a penny stock generally includes any non-NASDAQ equity security that has a market price of less than \$5.00 per share. Our common stock is expected to trade below \$5.00 per share immediately upon closing of the offering. The additional sales practice and disclosure requirements imposed upon broker-dealers may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in our shares, which could severely limit the market liquidity of the shares and impede the sale of our shares in the secondary market.

A broker-dealer selling penny stock to anyone other than an established customer or accredited investor, generally, an individual with net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or an annual income exceeding \$200,000, or \$300,000 together with his or her spouse, must make a special suitability determination for the purchaser and must receive the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to sale, unless the broker-dealer or the transaction is otherwise exempt. In addition, the penny stock regulations require the broker-dealer to deliver, prior to any transaction involving a penny stock, a disclosure schedule prepared by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission relating to the penny stock market, unless the broker-dealer or the transaction is otherwise exempt. A broker-dealer is also required to disclose commissions payable to the broker-dealer and the registered representative and current quotations for the securities. Finally, a broker-dealer is required to send monthly statements disclosing recent price information with respect to the penny stock held in a customer's account and information with respect to the limited market in penny

stocks.

In the event that your investment in our shares is for the purpose of deriving dividend income or in expectation of an increase in market price of our shares from the declaration and payment of dividends, your investment will be compromised because we do not intend to pay dividends.

We have never paid a dividend to our shareholders, and we intend to retain our cash for the continued development of our business. We do not intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. As a result, your return on investment will be solely determined by your ability to sell your shares in a secondary market.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the exhibits attached hereto contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward looking statements concern the Company's anticipated results and developments in the Company's operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as expects or does not expect, is expected, anticipates or does not anticipate, plans, estimates or stating that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, might or will be taken, occur or be achieved) statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- the timing and possible outcome of pending regulatory and permitting matters;
- the timing and outcome of our feasibility study;
- the parameters and design of our planned initial mining facilities on the Borealis Property;
- future financial or operating performances of Gryphon Gold, its subsidiaries, and its projects;
- the estimation of mineral resources and the realization of mineral reserves, if any, based on mineral resource estimates;
- the timing of exploration, development, and production activities and estimated future production, if any;
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estimates related to costs of production, capital, operating and exploration expenditures;

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requirements for additional capital and our ability to raise additional capital;

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government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, reclamation and rehabilitation expenses;

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title disputes or claims;

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limitations of insurance coverage; and

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the future price of gold, silver, or other minerals.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further under the sections titled *Risk Factors and Uncertainties*, *Description of the Business* and *Management's Discussion and Analysis* of this prospectus. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, believed, estimated or expected. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We disclaim any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

We qualify all the forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus by the foregoing cautionary statements.

USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any proceeds from the sale or distribution of the common stock by the selling shareholders.

SELLING SHAREHOLDERS

This prospectus covers the offering of up to 6,074,600 shares of our common stock by selling shareholders this includes shares of our common stock acquirable upon warrants exercisable within 60 days of July 27, 2007.

The shares issued to the selling shareholders are restricted shares under applicable federal and state securities laws and are being registered to give the selling shareholders the opportunity to sell their shares. The registration of such shares does not necessarily mean, however, that any of these shares will be offered or sold by the selling shareholders. The selling shareholders may from time to time offer and sell all or a portion of their shares in the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, or otherwise, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale or at negotiated prices.

The registered shares may be sold directly or through brokers or dealers, or in a distribution by one or more underwriters on a firm commitment or best efforts basis. To the extent required, the names of any agent or broker-dealer and applicable commissions or discounts and any other required information with respect to any particular offer will be set forth in an accompanying prospectus supplement. See Plan of Distribution .

Each of the selling shareholders reserves the sole right to accept or reject, in whole or in part, any proposed purchase of the registered shares to be made directly or through agents. The selling shareholders and any agents or broker-dealers that participate with the selling shareholders in the distribution of their registered shares may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, and any commissions received by them and any profit on the resale of the registered shares may be deemed to be underwriting commissions or discounts under the Securities Act of 1933.

We will receive no proceeds from the sale of the registered shares. We have agreed to bear the expenses of registration of the shares, other than commissions and discounts of agents or broker-dealers and transfer taxes, if any.

Selling Shareholder Information

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The following is a list of the selling shareholders who own or have the right to acquire an aggregate of 6,074,600 shares of our common stock covered in this prospectus. See Transactions with Selling Shareholders .

At July 27, 2007 we had 47,521,395 shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

Name	Before Offering		After Offering		
	Total Number of Shares Beneficially Owned ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Shares Owned ⁽¹⁾	Number of Shares Offered ⁽²⁾	Shares Owned After Offering ⁽³⁾	Percentage of Shares owned After Offering ⁽³⁾
Mark Wayne ⁽⁴⁾ 1420-333 5 th Avenue SW, Calgary AB, T2P 3B6	35,000	**	35,000	0	0%
Belltown Capital Partners ⁽⁵⁾ 437 J. Street, Ste #305 San Diego, CA, 92101	170,000	**	40,000	130,000	**
BHL LP⁽⁶⁾ 4 Watchhill Road, Westport, CT, 06880	150,000	**	150,000	0	0%
Forza Partners LP⁽⁷⁾ 2754 NW Crossing Drive, Suite 205 Bend, Oregon, 97701	650,000	1.37%	110,000	540,000	1.14%

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Derik Ventures Ltd. ⁽⁸⁾ PO Box 68, Station A, Vancouver, BC, V6C 2L8	500,000	1.05%	200,000	300,000	**
Top-Gold AG M V K ⁽⁹⁾ Herrengasse 2, 9490 Vaduz/ Principality of Liechtenstein	1,500,000	3.16%	1,500,000	0	0%
Ross MacDonald ⁽¹⁰⁾ 1700-666 Burrard St. Vancouver, BC, V6C 2L8	25,500	**	20,500	5,000	**
Tianne Pringle ⁽¹¹⁾ Ballymakeera, Macroom Ireland	27,500	**	20,500	7,000	**
Lorne Pringle ⁽¹²⁾ Ballymakeera, Macroom, Ireland	25,500	**	20,500	5,000	**
Alan Hamilton ⁽¹³⁾ 5B-1596 West 14 th Ave. Vancouver, BC, V6J 2H9	75,500	**	20,500	55,000	**
Janice Gill ⁽¹⁴⁾ 8337 Tidewater Place Vancouver, BC, V6P 6R3	22,500	**	20,500	2,000	**
Don Walker ⁽¹⁵⁾ 337 Magna Dr. Aurora, ON, L4G 7K1	59,500	**	41,500	18,000	**
Joan Weisshaar ⁽¹⁶⁾ 15180 Bathurst St. King City, ON, L7B 1K5	25,500	**	20,500	5,000	**
Huntington Properties ⁽¹⁷⁾ 1700-1030 West Georgia St. Vancouver, BC, V6E 2Y3	114,000	**	62,000	52,000	**
Lenita Levine ⁽¹⁸⁾ 550 W. St. Janes Road North Vancouver, BC, V7W 2P7	20,500	**	20,500	0	0%
Robert Levine ⁽¹⁹⁾ 550 W. St. Janes Road North Vancouver, BC, V7W 2P7	40,500	**	20,500	20,000	**
Montrose Development ⁽²⁰⁾ 910-675 West Hastings Street Vancouver BC, V6B 1N2	40,000	**	40,000	0	0%
Mary Christopher ⁽²¹⁾ 910-675 West Hastings Street Vancouver BC, V6B 1N2	30,000	**	20,000	10,000	**
Eva Christopher ⁽²²⁾ 910-675 West Hastings Street Vancouver BC, V6B 1N2	34,000	**	20,000	14,000	**
Zoltan Keresztes ⁽²³⁾ 2294 129 th Street Surrey, BC, V4A 8B9	30,500	**	20,500	10,000	**
Edward Coates ⁽²⁴⁾ 4152 Ranger Cres North Vancouver, BC, V7B 3K9	27,500	**	20,500	7,000	**
Laura Hardacre ⁽²⁵⁾					

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5612 Holland St. Vancouver, BC, V6N 2A8	26,000	**	20,500	5,500	**
Katherine Karbownik⁽²⁶⁾ 27 North Sherbourne, Apt. 3 Toronto, ON, M4W 2T3	37,000	**	10,000	27,000	**
Richard Karbownik⁽²⁷⁾ 27 North Sherbourne, Apt. 3 Toronto, ON, M4W 2T3	40,500	**	10,500	30,000	**

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Peter Finley⁽²⁸⁾ 4429 Angus Dr. Vancouver, BC, V6J 4J2	25,500	**	20,500	5,000	**
Leonard Gareau⁽²⁹⁾ 1270 Pacific Drive, Delta, BC, V4M 4B1	46,500	**	31,500	15,000	**
Universal Soutlions Inc.⁽³⁰⁾ 610-815 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6	30,000	**	25,000	5,000	**
Metcalfe Investments Ltd.⁽³¹⁾ 5355 Elm Street, Vancouver, BC, V6N 1A2	40,000	**	20,000	20,000	**
Robert Coulthard⁽³²⁾ 1 Gillian Cres St. Albert, AB, T8N 0V9	4,500	**	4,500	0	0%
James Anderson⁽³³⁾ 564-1055 Dunsmuir St. Vancouver, BC, V7X 1L4	31,500	**	31,500	0	0%
Leslie J. Avigdor⁽³⁴⁾ 104-1544 George St. White Rock, BC, V4B 4A5	15,000	**	15,000	0	0%
Percy Baker⁽³⁵⁾ 1315 Killeam Ave SW Calgary, AB, T2V 2N5	110,000	**	100,000	10,000	**
Mike Boyd⁽³⁶⁾ 1-242 West 4 th Street, North Vancouver, BC, V7M 1H7	5,000	**	5,000	0	0%
John Freeman⁽³⁷⁾ 1221 Turnberry Place Parksville, BC, V9P 2W3	25,000	**	25,000	0	**
Paul McKenzie⁽³⁸⁾ 525-999 West Hastings St. Vancouver, BC, V6C 2W2	20,000	**	20,000	0	0%
Warren Stanyer⁽³⁹⁾ 1007-808 Nelson Street Vancouver, BC, V6C 2W2	28,000	**	20,000	8,000	**
Sado D. Turbat⁽⁴⁰⁾ C/O Mine Info Co Ltd Delta Center, Urt Tasagaan St, Suite 300-301 Ulaanbaatar, 976, Mongolia	30,000	**	30,000	0	0%
John Wright⁽⁴¹⁾ Box 107333 Llyodminister, AB, T9V 3A8	10,000	**	10,000	0	0%
Bansco & Co.⁽⁴²⁾ 40 King Street West, Toronto, ON, M5H 1H1	150,000	**	150,000	0	0%
Sprott Asset Management⁽⁴³⁾ 2700-200 Bay St. Toronto, ON, M5J 2J1	913,000	1.92%	316,000	597,000	1.26%
Sprott Asset Management⁽⁴⁴⁾ 2700-200 Bay St. Toronto, ON, M5J 2J1	1,013,800	2.13%	416,800	597,000	1.26%

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Sprott Asset Management⁽⁴⁵⁾

2700-200 Bay St. 621,000 1.31% 24,000 597,000 1.26%
Toronto, ON, M5J 2J1

Sprott Asset Management⁽⁴⁶⁾

2700-200 Bay St. 621,000 1.31% 24,000 597,000 1.26%
Toronto, ON, M5J 2J1

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Sprott Asset Management⁽⁴⁷⁾ 2700-200 Bay St. Toronto, ON, M5J 2J1	601,800	1.27%	4,800	597,000	1.26%
Sprott Asset Management⁽⁴⁸⁾ 2700-200 Bay St. Toronto, ON, M5J 2J1	611,400	1.29%	14,400	597,000	1.26%
Sentry Select Precious Metals Growth Fund⁽⁴⁹⁾ 130 King St. West, Suite 2850 Toronto, ON, M5X 1A4	800,000	1.68%	800,000	0	0%
Parvathi Evani⁽⁵⁰⁾ 30930 Polar Avenue Abbotsford, BC, V4X 1Y8	75,000	**	25,000	50,000	**
Subbarao Evani⁽⁵¹⁾ 30930 Polar Avenue Abbotsford, BC, V4X 1Y8	205,000	**	30,000	175,000	**
Janet Hardy⁽⁵²⁾ 10823-136 St. Edmonton, AB, T5M 1M1	35,000	**	15,000	20,000	**
Tadahiro Kanazaki⁽⁵³⁾ 3-7-17 Ibukino, Izumi-shi Osaka, Japan 594-0041	57,500	**	30,000	27,500	**
Marilyn Lea⁽⁵⁴⁾ Box 210 Ganges PO Salt Spring Island, BC, V8K 2V9	25,000	**	25,000	0	0%
Peppy Holdings Ltd⁽⁵⁵⁾ 434-5 th Avenue Stirling, AB, T0K 2E0	135,100	**	25,000	110,100	**
Robert Heffel⁽⁵⁶⁾ 2247 Granville St. Vancouver, BC, V6H 3G1	40,000	**	20,000	20,000	**
Lorill Harlington⁽⁵⁷⁾ 2280 Lythe Court West Vancouver, BC, V7S 3H8	90,000	**	90,000	0	0%
Alfonso Ergas⁽⁵⁸⁾ 1520-1185 West George St Vancouver, BC, V6E 4E6	25,000	**	15,000	10,000	**
Pinetree Resource Partnership⁽⁵⁹⁾ 130 King Str. West, Suite 2810 Toronto, ON, M5X 1A9	500,000	1.05%	200,000	300,000	**
David Watkins⁽⁶⁰⁾ 510 Burrard St, Suite 510 Vancouver, BC, V6B 5C6	25,000	**	25,000	0	0%
Sanovest Holdings Ltd⁽⁶¹⁾ 411-375 Water Street Vancouver, BC, V6B 5C6	55,000	**	55,000	0	0%
Standard Bank Jersey as Custodian of the Belgravia Gold					

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& Resource Fund⁽⁶²⁾	202,000	**	200,000	2,000	**
PO Box 583, 47-49 LaMotte Street St. Helier, Jersey, UK JE4 8X					
Grey Goose Investments⁽⁶³⁾	160,000	**	160,000	0	0%
300-455 Granville St. Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T1					
Bolder Investment Partners Ltd⁽⁶⁴⁾	415,600	**	415,600	0	**
800-1450 Creekside Dr Vancouver, BC, V6J 5B3					

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John Barrett ⁽⁶⁵⁾ 1107-1060 Alberni St, Vancouver, BC V6E 4K2	370,000	**	40,000	330,000	**
Michael Joseph Delesalle ⁽⁶⁶⁾ 2960 West 33rd Avenue,	30,000	**	10,000	20,000	**
Manas Dichow ⁽⁶⁷⁾ 2434-1055 Dunsmuir St, Vancouver, BC V7X 1K8	15,000	**	5,000	10,000	**
Glenn M. & DeAnne M. Elo ⁽⁶⁸⁾ 9233 Nantwick Ridge, Brooklin Park, MN 55443	33,000	**	11,000	22,000	**
Jennifer A Gunow ⁽⁶⁹⁾ 54127 Salem Drive, Shelby TWP, MI 48316	1,500	**	500	1,000	**
Robert F Gunow II (JR) ⁽⁷⁰⁾ 54127 Salem Drive, Shelby TWP, MI 48316	52,500	**	17,500	35,000	**
Robert F Gunow III ⁽⁷¹⁾ 54127 Salem Drive, Shelby TWP, MI 48316	1,500	**	500	1,000	**
Nikki Kottmeier ⁽⁷²⁾ 100 Stonegate Dr, Furry Creek, BC V0N 3Z2	30,000	**	10,000	20,000	**
Larry D Mattison ⁽⁷³⁾ PO Box 253, 7933 Louviers Blvd, Louviers, CO 80131	81,500	**	10,000	71,500	**
Debra Osuch ⁽⁷⁴⁾ 52322 Belle Arbor, Shelby Township, MI 48316	7,500	**	2,500	5,000	**
George Roberts ⁽⁷⁵⁾ 725 Hampstead Close, Annacis Island, Delta, BC V3M 6R6	42,500	**	2,500	40,000	**
Roderick Stewart ⁽⁷⁶⁾ 305-1571 Mortimer St, Victoria, BC V8P 3A7	15,000	**	5,000	10,000	**
Brian and Patricia Testo ⁽⁷⁷⁾ Comp 2, Site 17 Peers AB, T0E 1W0	120,000	**	10,000	110,000	**
Dan Treleaven ⁽⁷⁸⁾ 318-6505 3rd Ave, Delta, BC V4L 2N1	37,500	**	12,500	25,000	**
Glenda Treleaven ⁽⁷⁹⁾ 318-6505 3rd Ave, Delta, BC V4L 2N1	37,500	**	12,500	25,000	**
Karen White ⁽⁸⁰⁾ 52448 Belle Arbor, Shelby Township, MI 48316	6,000	**	2,000	4,000	**
Kent Williamson ⁽⁸¹⁾ 15086 Royal Ave, White Rock,	60,000	**	20,000	40,000	**

BC V4B 1L9

TOTAL	12,446,200	26.19%	6,074,600	6,371,600	13.41%
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** - Designates of percentage of ownership of less than 1%

(1) All percentages are based on 47,521,395 shares of common stock issued and outstanding on July 27, 2007. Beneficial ownership is calculated by the number of shares of common stock that each selling shareholder owns or controls or has the right to acquire within 60 days of July 27, 2007.

(2) This table assumes that each shareholder will sell all of its shares available for sale during the effectiveness of the registration statement that includes this prospectus. Selling shareholders are not required to sell their shares. See "Plan of Distribution" beginning on page 30.

- (3) Assumes that all shares registered for resale by this prospectus have been issued and sold.
- (4) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc., 1410-1010 Rue De La Gauchetiere O, Montreal, QC, H3B 5J2, in trust for Mark Wayne, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.
- (5) Robert S. Tarangelo, in his capacity as portfolio manager of Belltown Capital, L.P., exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 65,000 shares of common stock and 65,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.
- (6) Brad Lamensdorf in his capacity as portfolio manager for BHL LP exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.
- (7) David Atkinson in his capacity as portfolio manager for Forza Partners LP exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 270,000 shares of common stock and 270,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.
- (8) G. David Eriks in his capacity as President of Derik Ventures Ltd. exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 200,000 shares of common stock and 100,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.
- (9) Dr. Rene Juchler and Jurgen Frick in their capacity as Managing Director and Vice President of Top-Gold AG M V K exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.
- (10) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 5,000 shares of common stock.
- (11) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 7,000 shares of common stock.
- (12) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 5,000 shares of common stock.
- (13) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 40,000 shares of common stock and 15,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.
- (14) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 2,000 shares of common stock.
- (15) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 18,000 shares of common stock.

(16) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 5,000 shares of common stock.

(17) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for Huntington Properties. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 32,000 shares of common stock. and 20,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants. Andrew Grant in his capacity as President to Huntington Properties exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over Huntington Properties respective securities.

(18) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(19) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 10,000 shares of common stock and 10,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.

(20) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for Montrose Development. Douglas A. Christopher in his capacity as President to Montrose Development exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(21) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 10,000 shares of common stock.

(22) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 14,000 shares of common stock.

(23) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 10,000 shares of common stock.

(24) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 7,000 shares of common stock.

(25) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 5,500 shares of common stock.

(26) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 17,000 shares of common stock and 10,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.

(27) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 20,000 shares of common stock and 10,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.

(28) These shares are held by NBCN Clearing Inc. in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 5,000 shares of common stock.

(29) The named individual exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 15,000 shares of common stock.

(30) Richard Silas in his capacity as President to Universal Solutions Inc. exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 5,000 shares of common stock.

(31) Alan Fowles in his capacity as President and Secretary to Metcalfe Investments Ltd. exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 20,000 shares of common stock.

(32) These shares are held by Research Capital Corporation, 1500-222 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5K 1J5, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(33) These shares are held by Research Capital Corporation, 1500-222 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5K 1J5, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(34) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(35) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 10,000 shares of common stock.

(36) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(37) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. .

(38) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(39) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 8,000 shares of common stock.

(40) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(41) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(42) These shares are held by Bansco & Co.

(43) These shares are held in trust by Sprott Securities Inc., Suite 2750, South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J2, for Sprott Asset Management. Neil Nenadovic in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer to Sprott Asset Management exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 597,000 shares of common stock .

(44) These shares are held by the Royal Trust Corporation, South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, SL Level, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J5, in trust for Sprott Asset Management. Neil Nenadovic in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer to Sprott Asset Management who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 597,000 shares of common stock.

(45) These shares are held by the Royal Trust Corporation, South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, SL Level, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J5, in trust for Sprott Asset Management. Neil Nenadovic in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer to Sprott Asset Management who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 597,000 shares of common stock.

(46) These shares are held by the Royal Trust Corporation, South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, SL Level, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J5, in trust for Sprott Asset Management. Neil Nenadovic in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer to Sprott Asset Management who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 597,000

shares of common stock.

(47) These shares are held by the Royal Trust Corporation, South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, SL Level, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J5, in trust for Sprott Asset Management. Neil Nenadovic in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer to Sprott Asset Management who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 597,000 shares of common stock.

(48) These shares are held by Roytor & Co., South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, SL Level, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J5, in trust for Sprott Asset Management. Neil Nenadovic in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer for Sprott Asset Management exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement include 597,000 shares of common stock.

(49) These shares are held by Roytor & Co., South Tower, Royal Bank Plaza, 200 Bay Street, SL Level, Toronto, ON, M5J 2J5, in trust for A/C T12313721. Glenn MacNeill in his capacity as Vice President Investments for Sentry Select Precious Metals Growth Fund exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(50) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 50,000.

(51) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 125,000 shares of common and 50,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants. (

52) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 20,000 shares of common stock.

(53) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 27,500 shares of common stock.

(54) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(55) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc. in trust for Peppy Holdings Ltd. David Steed in his capacity as President to Peppy Holdings Ltd. exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 60,100 shares of common stock and 50,000 shares of common stock acquirable upon exercise of warrants.

(56) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 20,000 shares of common stock.

(57) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(58) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 10,000 shares of common stock.

(59) These shares are held by Gundyco, 161 Bay Street, 10th Floor, Toronto, ON, M5J 2S8, in trust for Pinetree Resource Partnership. Sheldon Inwentash in his capacity as Chairman and CEO to Pinetree Resource Partnership

exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 300,000 shares of common stock.

(60) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc., 2000-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 3A6, in trust for the named individual, who exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(61) These shares are held by Investor Company, 77 Bloor Street West, 3rd Floor, Toronto, ON, M4Y 2T1, in trust for Sanovest Holdings Ltd. Tian Kusumto in his capacity as Vice President to Sanovest Holdings Ltd. exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(62) Held by Roytor & Co. in trust for Standard Bank of Jersey. Ron Mitchell of Standard Bank of Jersey exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 2,000 shares of common stock

(63) These shares are held by Haywood Securities Inc. in trust for Grey Goose Investments. Jerome J. Rak in his capacity as President to Grey Goose Investments exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities.

(64) C. Channing Buckland in his capacity as Chairman and CEO to Bolder Investment Partners Financial Ltd. exercises sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Bolder Investment Partners acted as an underwriter for the Company's IPO.

(65) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 330,000 shares of common stock.

(66) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 20,000 shares of common stock.

(67) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 10,000 shares of common stock.

(68) The named individuals have joint voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 22,000 shares of common stock. DeAnne Elo's brother, Don Ranta, is current director and consultant and previous employee to Gryphon Gold.

(69) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 1,000 shares of common stock.

(70) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 35,000 shares of common stock.

(71) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 1,000 shares of common stock.

(72) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 20,000 shares of common stock.

(73) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 71,500 shares of common stock.

(74) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 5,000 shares of common stock.

(75) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 40,000 shares of common stock.

(76) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 10,000 shares of common stock.

(77) The named individuals have joint voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 110,000 shares of common stock.

(78) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 25,000 shares of common stock.

(79) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 25,000 shares of common stock.

(80) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 4,000 shares of common stock.

(81) The named individual has sole voting control and dispositive power over these securities. Equity included in beneficial ownership total but not being registered under this statement includes 40,000 shares of common stock.

Except for Strata Partners, LLC, which acted as a broker in our March 24, 2006 private placement, based on information provided to us, none of the selling shareholders are affiliated or have been affiliated with any broker-dealer in the United States. Except as otherwise provided in this prospectus, none of the selling shareholders are affiliated or have been affiliated with us, any of our predecessors or affiliates during the past three years.

Transactions With Selling Shareholders

Prior to our IPO on December 22, 2005, we conducted several private placements with selling shareholders. During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, we raised \$175,000 by issuing 500,000 shares of common stock to an executive officer at \$0.35 per share under the terms of his employment agreement. We raised an additional \$4,430,375 by issuing 6,815,962 units in a series of private placements. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one share of common stock at \$0.90 per share until the earlier of two years from the issue date and nine months following the date on which common stock is listed on a public stock exchange (subsequently revised to expire on December 22, 2006). As of July 27, 2007, all pre-IPO warrants, except for 141,008 pre-IPO broker warrants, had been exercised or had expired.

During our fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2005, we raised \$3,919,765 by issuing 6,030,408 units in a series of private placements. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one share of common stock at \$0.90 per share until the earlier of two years from the issue date and nine months following the date on which common stock is listed on a public stock exchange (subsequently revised to expire on December 22, 2006). As of July 27, 2007, all warrants issued in this placement had been exercised or had expired.

On March 24, 2006, we closed the private placement of 5,475,000 units for sale at Cdn\$1.25 to a limited number of accredited investors in Canada and the United States. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one Series B purchase warrant. The Series B warrants are exercisable until March 23, 2007 at a price of Cdn\$1.65. The private offering raised gross proceeds of Cdn\$6.8 million. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission

and issued compensation Series C warrants to acquire 280,500 common shares at price of Cdn\$1.40 until March 23, 2007 on a portion of the private placement. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company has granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and will use commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and to cause such statement to be declared effective. The proceeds of this offering were applied to fund the continuation of our exploration and development program on the Borealis Property. As of July 27, 2007, all Series B warrants had been exercised or had expired.

The selling shareholders involved in the March 24, 2006 private placement are indicated in the footnotes to the "Selling Shareholders Table," above. The following qualified registered dealers received Series C warrants as compensation for services related to this private placement: Strata Partners, LLC, Bolder Investment Partners Ltd., Richardson Partners Financial Ltd, and Research Capital USA Inc. As of July 27, 2007, all Series C warrants had been exercised or had expired.

Mr. Longinotti was appointed as Chief Financial Officer to the Company, effective May 15, 2006. The Company and Michael Longinotti agreed to several terms regarding his services as Chief Financial Officer to the Company. In part, Mr. Longinotti received through a private placement as compensation: 100,000 Units of the Company at a price of Cdn\$1.35; with each Unit consisting of one (1) share of the Company's common stock with a par value of \$0.001 and one-half (1/2) of one (1) share purchase Series D Warrant. The common stock was issued May 26, 2006, and the Series D warrants were issued June 10, 2006. Mr. Longinotti's employment commenced April 18, 2006.

Mr. Rajwant Kang is the Secretary, Treasurer, and Corporate Controller to the Company. In June of 2006, as part of a private placement, Mr. Kang was issued 29,000 Units of the Company at a price of Cdn\$1.35; with each Unit consisting of one (1) share of the Company's common stock with a par value of \$0.001 and one-half (1/2) of one (1) share purchase Series D Warrant. The common stock was issued June 2, 2006, and the Series D warrants were issued June 10, 2006.

As of July 27, 2007, all Series D warrants had been exercised or had expired.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We are registering the shares of common stock on behalf of the selling shareholders. When we refer to selling shareholders, we intend to include donees and pledgees selling shares received from a named selling shareholder after the date of this prospectus. All costs, expenses and fees in connection with this registration of the shares offered under this registration statement will be borne by us. Brokerage commissions and similar selling expenses, if any, attributable to the sale of shares will be borne by the selling shareholders. Sales of shares may be effected by the selling shareholders from time to time in one or more types of transactions (which may include block transactions) on the over-the-counter market, in negotiated transactions, through put or call options transactions relating to the shares, through short sales of shares, or a combination of such methods of sale, at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, or at negotiated prices. Such transactions may or may not involve brokers or dealers. The selling shareholders have advised us that they have not entered into any agreements, understandings or arrangements with any underwriters or broker-dealers regarding the sale of their securities, nor is there an underwriter or coordinating broker acting in connection with the proposed sale of shares by the selling shareholders.

The selling shareholders may effect such transactions by selling shares directly to purchasers or through broker-dealers, which may act as agents or principals. Such broker-dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions, or commissions from the selling shareholders and/or purchasers of shares for whom such broker-dealers may act as agents or to whom they sell as principal, or both (which compensation as to a particular broker-dealer might be in excess of customary commissions).

The selling shareholders and any broker-dealers that act in connection with the sale of shares might be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, and any commissions received by such broker-dealers and any profit on the resale of shares sold by them while acting as principals might be deemed to be underwriting discounts or commissions under the Securities Act. The selling shareholders may agree to indemnify any agent, dealer or broker-dealer that participates in transactions involving sales of the shares against some liabilities arising under the Securities Act.

Because the selling shareholders may be deemed to be underwriters within the meaning of Section 2(11) of the Securities Act, the selling shareholders will be subject to the prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. We have informed the selling shareholders that the anti-manipulative provisions of Regulation M promulgated under the Exchange Act may apply to their sales in the market.

In the event that the registration statement is no longer effective, the selling shareholders may resell all or a portion of the shares in open market transactions in reliance upon Rule 144 under the Securities Act, provided they meet the criteria and conform to the requirements of such Rule, including the minimum one year holding period.

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

- the name of each selling shareholder(s) and of the participating broker-dealer(s),
- the number of shares involved,
- the price at which the shares were sold,
- the commissions paid or discounts or concessions allowed to the broker-dealer(s), where applicable,
- that the broker-dealer(s) did not conduct any investigation to verify information set out or incorporated by reference in this prospectus; and
- other facts material to the transaction.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Except as provided below, neither we nor any of our property, including the Borealis Property, are currently subject to any material legal proceedings or other regulatory proceedings, and to our knowledge no such proceedings are contemplated.

On September 16, 2005, our subsidiary, Borealis Mining Company, was named as a co-defendant in an ongoing civil action pending in the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, entitled *United States v. Walker River Irrigation District* (Court Doc. No. In Equity C-125, Subfile C-125-B). The action seeks to determine the existence and extent of water rights held by the federal government in the Walker River drainage area for use on federally reserved lands such as Indian reservations, National Forests, military reservations, and the like. The suit does not dispute nor seek to invalidate any existing water rights (including ours); rather, it seeks to determine the extent and priority of the federal government's water rights. On May 27, 2003, the Court stayed all proceedings to allow the United States, the State of Nevada, the State of California, the Walker River Paiute Tribe, the Walker River Irrigation District, Mono County, California, Lyon County, Nevada, Mineral County, Nevada and the Walker Lake Working Group to attempt to mediate a settlement. Borealis Mining Company was named as one of several hundred co-defendants in this action because it owns water rights within a portion of the Walker River drainage area in Nevada, which were granted under a permit on September 16, 2005. We, like most private water right owners, do not intend to participate in the merits of the lawsuit. We do not believe that this civil action, which will determine the extent and priority of federally reserved water rights in the area, will have any effect on our potential business operations as we currently have permits to access water from two sites for our Borealis Property, one of which is not subject to this action and either of which, individually, would provide a sufficient water supply for our potential operations.

On January 18, 2007, the Company was served with a motion to compel arbitration regarding the termination of its former Chief Operating Officer, Mr. Allen Gordon pursuant to his executive compensation agreement (ECA). Mr. Gordon claimed breach of contract under his ECA by failing to make severance payments of \$228,511. A comprehensive settlement agreement was reached on April 19, 2007 that included a one time payment to Mr. Gordon of \$75,000 and his resignation from the Board of Directors.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CONTROL PERSONS

Our directors hold office until the next annual meeting of the stockholders and the election and qualification of their successors. Officers are elected annually by the Board of Directors and serve at the direction of the Board of Directors.

The following table and information that follows sets forth, as of July 27, 2007, the names, and positions of our directors and executive officers:

Name and Municipality of Residence	Current Office with Gryphon Gold	Principal Occupation Last Five Years	Director Since
Anthony (Tony) D. J. Ker West Vancouver, British Columbia	Director, Chief Executive Officer and President	Appointed Chief Executive Officer September 2006, Executive Vice President, Gryphon Gold Corporation, 2003 to present, General Manager, Transcontinental Printing Inc., 1996 to 2004.	May 7, 2004
Albert J. Matter Vancouver, British Columbia	Director and Executive Chairman and Chairman of the Board	Executive Chairman, since August 2005; Chairman of the Board and Vice President of Corporate Development, Gryphon Gold Corporation, 2003 to present. President National Gold Corporation, 1999 to 2002.	April 30, 2003
Donald E. Ranta Lakewood, Colorado	Director, Former Vice President of Exploration	Vice President, Gryphon Gold Corporation 2003 to present. Consulting Geologist 2001-2003. President, NRX Global (USA) Corp., 2000-2002.	June 14, 2003
Richard W. Hughes North Vancouver, British Columbia	Director	President of Klondike Gold Corp. 1985 to present.	June 14, 2003
Rohan Hazelton North Vancouver, British Columbia	Director	Vice President Finance 2006 to present, formerly corporate Controller 2004 to 2006 and Mgr. Treasury and Finance, 2002 to 2004, Goldcorp Inc. (and Predecessor Wheaton River Minerals Ltd.), Auditor, Deloitte & Touche LLP, 1999 to 2002.	July 6, 2005

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Donald W. Gentry Director President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Director of PolyMet Mining Corporation, 1998 to 2003 July 18, 2005

Bella Vista, Arkansas

Michael K. Longinotti Chief Financial Officer Chief Financial Officer, appointed May 15, 2006, Chief Financial officer Digital Payment Technologies February 2005 to May 2006, CFO Knight Signs Sept 2004 to February 2005, CFO Silent Witness, Nov. 2000 to June 2003. 1992 to 2000 Comptroller and then Treasurer of Cominco Ltd.

North Vancouver, British Columbia

Rajwant Kang Corporate Controller, Secretary, Corporate Controller, Treasurer & Secretary since April 2006, Financial Officer, Secretary & Director Star Shipping (Canada) Ltd. and Squamish Terminals Limited April 1999 to April 2006, Financial Officer and Secretary Steppe Gold Resources January 1997 to April 1999.

Vancouver, British Columbia

The following is a description of the business background of the directors and executive officers of the Corporation.

Albert J. Matter, 60, Director, has served as our Chairman of the Board, Vice President of Corporate Development, past Secretary and Treasurer since its inception in early 2003 and was appointed Executive Chairman on August 10, 2005. From 1999 to December of 2002 Mr. Matter served as President and Chief Executive Officer of National Gold Corporation. From spring of 1998 to fall of 1999 Mr. Matter was in retirement. Mr. Matter has over 30 years of experience of providing corporate finance, strategic planning, mergers and acquisition, and business development assistance to numerous corporations and high net worth individuals, especially in Western Canada. Successful corporate financing highlights include projects for Consumers Distributing Ltd., CN/CP Telecom, Madison Ventures Ltd., Rea Gold Corporation, Echo Bay Mines Ltd., Russell Steel Ltd., Blackdome Mining Ltd., Southward Energy Ltd., Winspear Resources Ltd. and National Gold Corporation. Mr. Matter holds a B.A. in Economics from the University of British Columbia.

Donald E. Ranta, 63, Director, served as our Vice President of Exploration from June 14, 2003, to January 2006, has held the following positions for the past five years: Director, President and Managing Director, Union Hill Partners, 1997-2000; President, NRX Global (USA) Corp., 2000-2002; Consulting Geologist, 2001 to 2003. Mr. Ranta is an internationally recognized exploration executive experienced in planning, implementing, and directing successful exploration and acquisition programs throughout North America, South America, Africa and other international locations. Dr. Ranta has extensive experience in generative exploration, project exploration and appraisal, geologic-engineering-economic evaluation, strategic and business planning, and management. Dr. Ranta has over 35 years of business experience and has served in various positions for mining companies, including President, Managing Director, Vice President of Exploration (Echo Bay Mines), Manager (VP) of North American Exploration (Phelps Dodge Corp.), Project Manager and Chief Geologist (AMAX). Dr. Ranta has a Ph.D. in Geological Engineering/Geology from Colorado School of Mines, a M.S. in Geological Engineering/Geology from Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, and a B.S. in Geological Engineering from University of Minnesota

Richard W. Hughes, 75, Director, is President of Hastings Management Corp., a private management company providing administrative and professional services to public companies engaged in mineral exploration. He is also President of five companies listed on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange (TSX): Klondike Gold Corp., Klondike Silver Corp., Abitibi Mining Corp., Sedex Mining Corp., Amador Gold Corp., Chairman of Golden Chalice Resources Inc. and is a director of Alamos Gold Corp. and 10 other TSX listed companies. Mr. Hughes has brought four mines into production and had a prominent role in the discovery of the Golden Giant (Hemlo Mine) in Ontario Canada and was responsible for the discovery of the Belmoral Mine and the Sleeping Giant Mine, both in Quebec, Canada.

Rohan Hazelton, 33, Director, joined our board in July 2005 and was appointed Chairman of the Audit Committee. Mr. Hazelton is currently Vice President, Finance, and formerly was Corporate Controller for Goldcorp Inc. Prior to Goldcorp's merger with Wheaton River Minerals Ltd; he was a key member of Wheaton's management team since 2002 during Wheaton's rapid growth and significant increase in shareholder value. Mr. Hazelton is a Chartered Accountant and previously worked for Deloitte & Touche LLP and Arthur Andersen LLP. Prior to that, Mr. Hazelton was a commercial loans officer for Dialog Bank Moscow, Russia. Mr. Hazelton holds a B.A. in Math and Economics from Harvard University.

Donald W. Gentry, 64, Director, joined our board in July 2005 after retiring from PolyMet Mining Corporation as its President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Director from 1998 to 2003. He is a retired Professor Emeritus of the Colorado School of Mines, having served that institution from 1972 to 1998 as Professor, Department Head and Dean of Engineering. He has an international reputation as a consulting mining engineer, professional educator and mining executive. His primary interests center on the financial aspects of project evaluation, investment decision analysis, project financing, and corporate investment strategies. He previously served as a Director of Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation, Newmont Mining Corporation, and Newmont Gold Company and currently is a Director of Golden Gryphon Explorations (a company which is unrelated to Gryphon Gold Corporation). He was elected President of the Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration, Inc. in 1993 and the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers in 1996, and to the National Academy of Engineering in 1996. He holds B.S., M.S. and Ph.D. degrees in mining engineering from the University of Illinois, Mackay School of Mines, and University of Arizona, respectively.

Anthony Ker, 50, Director, has served as our Chief Executive Officer since September 2006 prior to which he was Executive Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer since August 2003. From 1999 to February 2003, Mr. Ker served as Director, Treasurer, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer for National Gold Corporation, a TSX Venture Exchange listed company that merged into Alamos Gold, Inc. (TSX) during the spring of 2003. From 1996 and concurrent with the positions at National Gold Corporation, he was General Manager for Transcontinental Printing, Inc., British Columbia Division, a Toronto Stock Exchange listed company, and the second largest printer in Canada. Prior to the Transcontinental Printing, Inc. position, Mr. Ker managed a large coastal sawmill for International Forest Products Limited and Weldwood of Canada Limited in British Columbia. Mr. Ker holds a Bachelor of Science in Forestry from University of British Columbia.

Michael K. Longinotti, 50, was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer effective May 15, 2006. From 2003 to 2006 Mr. Longinotti has worked with several entrepreneurial companies as CFO including Digital Payment Technologies, Knight Signs and Rx Networks. From 2000 to 2004 he was CFO of Silent Witness, a NASDAQ and TSX listed provider of security equipment and network provider. From 1989 to 2000 he was in various positions, including Comptroller and Treasurer at Cominco Ltd. a multinational mining and smelting corporation with Cdn\$ 3 billion in assets. Mr. Longinotti holds a B.S. in Geology and a B.S. in Environmental Science from Washington State University and a B.A. in Business Administration from the University of Washington and is a member of the Washington State Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Rajwant Kang, 34, joined our Company April 2006 as our Corporate Controller and was appointed our Treasurer and Secretary in September 2006. From 1999 to 2006 Mr. Kang served as the principal financial officer and Corporate Secretary for Star Shipping (Canada) Ltd. and Squamish Terminals Limited both privately held companies engaged in the shipping industry. He was appointed to the Board of Directors for both companies in 2001. From 1991 to 1999 he was in various positions both in Canada and the United Kingdom including Financial Officer and Secretary for Steppe Gold Resources Ltd. a junior mineral exploration. Mr. Kang holds a Business and Finance accreditation from the United Kingdom and is a member of the Association of Accounting Technicians (UK) he also is a designated member of the Certified Management Accountants of Canada (CMA).

None of our executive officers or key employees is related by blood, marriage or adoption to any other director or executive officer.

To our knowledge, there is no arrangement or understanding between any of our officers and any other person pursuant to which the officer was selected to serve as an officer.

**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS
AND MANAGEMENT**

The following tables set forth information as of July 27, 2007 regarding the ownership of our common stock by:

- each person who is known by us to own more than 5% of our shares of common stock; and

- each named executive officer, each director and all of our directors and executive officers as a group.

The number of shares beneficially owned and the percentage of shares beneficially owned are based on 47,521,395 shares of common stock outstanding as of July 27, 2007.

For the purposes of the information provided below, shares subject to options and warrants that are exercisable within 60 days following July 27, 2007 are deemed to be outstanding and beneficially owned by the holder for the purpose of computing the number of shares and percentage ownership of that holder but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Except as indicated in the footnotes to these tables, and as affected by applicable community property laws, all persons listed have sole voting and investment power for all shares shown as beneficially owned by them.

Principal Stockholders

<u>As of July 27, 2007</u>		
<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Allen Gordon 390 Union Blvd., Suite 360 Lakewood, CO 80228	2,250,000	4.73%
Albert Matter Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4	2,614,750(3)	5.44%(3)

Standard Bank plc 25 Dowgate Hill, Cannon Bridge House London, United Kingdom EC4R 2SB	3,426,336	7.21%
Geologic Resource Fund	7,000,000(4)	13.73%(4)
Other Directors and Officers as a group (2)	6,736,300(5)	13.52%(5)

(1)

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and includes voting and investment power with respect to shares. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons named in this table have sole voting and sole investment control with respect to all shares beneficially owned. Figures shown are on a non-diluted basis.

(2)

Figure shown represents the sum of shares owned or controlled individually by directors and officers (other than Mr. Matter and Mr. Gordon) and includes ownership by spouses and minor children (250,000 shares) where it may be considered that direction and control over these shares rests with the director or officer. Mr. Christopher Herald's sum of shares and warrants are included in this figure although he resigned from the Board of Directors on October 10, 2006.

(3)

Includes 600,000 shares acquirable upon exercise of vested stock options and 125,000 restricted stock units. Although only 18,750 restricted stock units have vested all 125,000 were reported to SEC as beneficially owned.

(4)

Geologic Resource Fund LP of 535 Boylston Street, Boston MA currently holds 980,000 shares and 980,000 shares upon exercise of warrants and Geologic Resource Fund LTD of Harbour Centre, Noah Church Street, George Town, Grand Cayman holds 2,520,000 shares and 2,520,000 shares upon exercise of warrants. George Ireland (Chief Investment Officer for both funds) holds sole voting power.

(5)

Includes 2,760,000 shares acquirable upon exercise of vested stock options. This figure also includes 533,000 granted restricted stock units of which 387,500 have not vested but have been recorded to the SEC as full owned non-derivative securities.

Security Ownership of Management

<u>Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)</u>	<u>As of July 27, 2007</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Allen Gordon Former Director, President, and Chief Operating Officer 32509 El Diente Court Evergreen, CO 80439	2,250,000(2)	4.73%(2)
Albert Matter Executive Chairman, Director Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4	2,614,750(3)	5.44%(3)
Anthony Ker Director, President, Chief Executive Officer Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4	1,825,000(4)	3.62%(4)
Michael Longinotti Chief Financial Officer Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4	483,000(5)	1.01%(5)
Rajwant Kang Corporate Controller, Secretary, Treasurer Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4	161,300(6)	0.34%(6)

All directors and executive officers as a group (10 persons)	11,601,050(7)	22.92%(7)
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(1)

Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the SEC and includes voting and investment power with respect to shares. Unless otherwise indicated, the persons named in this table have sole voting and sole investment control with respect to all shares beneficially owned.

(2) Allen Gordon was terminated as President and COO of the company on November 30, 2006 but remains as a director on the board.

(3) Includes vested options exercisable to acquire 600,000 shares of common stock and 125,000 restricted stock units

(4) Includes vested options exercisable to acquire 575,000 shares of common stock and 125,000 restricted stock units. Tony Ker was appointed Chief Executive Officer September 12, 2006 and appointed President January 10, 2007.

(5) Includes vested options exercisable to acquire 300,000.

(6) Includes vested options exercisable to acquire 82,500.

(7) Includes vested options exercisable to acquire 3,935,000 shares of common stock, 64,500 share upon the exercise of warrants and 658,000 restricted stock units.

We have no knowledge of any arrangements, including any pledge by any person of our securities, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change in our control.

We are not, to the best of our knowledge, directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or foreign government.

As of July 16, 2007, we had approximately 1783 shareholders of record of our common stock.

DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES

Our authorized capital stock of Gryphon Gold consists of one hundred fifty million (150,000,000) shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share and fifteen million (15,000,000) shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$0.001 per share. No other class or series of capital stock is currently authorized under the Corporation's articles of incorporation.

Common Stock

We had 47,521,395 shares of common stock outstanding as of July 27, 2007.

Holders of common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters subject to stockholder vote. The common stock has no preemptive or other subscription rights. All of the presently outstanding shares of common stock are fully paid and non assessable. If the corporation is liquidated or dissolved, holders of shares of common stock will be entitled to share ratably in assets remaining after satisfaction of liabilities and subject to the rights, if any, of the holders of our preferred stock.

The holders of the common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the Board of Directors, out of funds legally available therefore. The corporation has not paid cash dividends with respect to its common stock in the past. No share of common stock of the corporation which is fully paid is liable to calls or assessment by the corporation.

Preferred Stock

Our articles of incorporation authorize our board of directors to issue, by resolution and without any action by our stockholders, one or more series of preferred stock and to establish the designations, dividend rights, dividend rate, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preference, sinking fund terms and all other

preferences and rights of any series of preferred stock, including rights that could adversely affect the voting power of the holders of our common stock.

One of the effects of undesignated preferred stock may be to enable the board of directors to render more difficult or to discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a tender offer, proxy contest, merger or otherwise, and thereby to protect the continuity of our management. The issuance of shares of preferred stock pursuant to the board of directors' authority described above may adversely affect the rights of holders of common stock. For example, preferred stock issued by us may rank prior to the common stock as to dividend rights, liquidation preference or both, may have full or limited voting rights and may be convertible into shares of common stock. Accordingly, the issuance of shares of preferred stock may discourage bids for the common stock at a premium or may otherwise adversely affect the market price of the common stock.

Nevada Laws

The Nevada Business Corporation Law contains a provision governing acquisition of controlling interest. This law provides generally that any person or entity that acquires 20% or more of the outstanding voting shares of a publicly-held Nevada corporation in the secondary public or private market may be denied voting rights with respect to the acquired shares, unless a majority of the disinterested shareholders of the corporation elects to restore such voting rights in whole or in part. The control share acquisition act provides that a person or entity acquires control shares whenever it acquires shares that, but for the operation of the control share acquisition act, would bring its voting power within any of the following three ranges:

-

20 to 33 1/3%;

-

33 1/3 to 50%; or

-

more than 50%.

A control share acquisition is generally defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of either ownership or voting power associated with issued and outstanding control shares. The shareholders or board of directors of a corporation may elect to exempt the stock of the corporation from the provisions of the control share acquisition act through adoption of a provision to that effect in the articles of incorporation or bylaws of the corporation. Our articles of incorporation and bylaws do not exempt our common stock from the control share acquisition act.

The control share acquisition act is applicable only to shares of Issuing Corporations as defined by the Nevada law. An Issuing Corporation is a Nevada corporation, which:

-

has 200 or more shareholders, with at least 100 of such shareholders being both shareholders of record and residents of Nevada; and

-

does business in Nevada directly or through an affiliated corporation.

At this time, we do not have 100 shareholders of record resident of Nevada. Therefore, the provisions of the control share acquisition act do not apply to acquisitions of our shares and will not until such time as these requirements have been met. At such time as they may apply, the provisions of the control share acquisition act may discourage companies or persons interested in acquiring a significant interest in or control of us, regardless of whether such acquisition may be in the interest of our shareholders.

The Nevada Combination with Interested Shareholders Statute may also have an effect of delaying or making it more difficult to effect a change in control of us. This statute prevents an interested shareholder and a resident domestic Nevada corporation from entering into a combination, unless certain conditions are met. The statute defines combination to include any merger or consolidation with an interested shareholder, or any sale, lease, exchange, mortgage, pledge, transfer or other disposition, in one transaction or a series of transactions with an interested shareholder having:

-

an aggregate market value equal to 5 percent or more of the aggregate market value of the assets of the corporation;

•

an aggregate market value equal to 5 percent or more of the aggregate market value of all outstanding shares of the corporation; or

•

representing 10 percent or more of the earning power or net income of the corporation.

An interested shareholder means the beneficial owner of 10 percent or more of the voting shares of a resident domestic corporation, or an affiliate or associate thereof. A corporation affected by the statute may not engage in a combination within three years after the interested shareholder acquires its shares unless the combination or purchase is approved by the board of directors before the interested shareholder acquired such shares. If approval is not obtained, then after the expiration of the three-year period, the business combination may be consummated with the approval of the board of directors or a majority of the voting power held by disinterested shareholders, or if the consideration to be paid by the interested shareholder is at least equal to the highest of:

•

the highest price per share paid by the interested shareholder within the three years immediately preceding the date of the announcement of the combination or in the transaction in which he became an interested shareholder, whichever is higher;

•

the market value per common share on the date of announcement of the combination or the date the interested shareholder acquired the shares, whichever is higher; or

•

if higher for the holders of preferred stock, the highest liquidation value of the preferred stock.

INTEREST OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

None.

**THE SEC'S POSITION ON INDEMNIFICATION FOR
SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES**

The Company's Bylaws and Articles of Incorporation (the "Certificate of Incorporation") provide that we shall, to the full extent permitted by the Nevada General Business Corporation Law, as amended from time to time (the "Nevada Corporate Law"), indemnify all of our directors and officers. Section 78.7502 of the Nevada Corporate Law provides in part that a corporation shall have the power to indemnify any person who was or is a party or is threatened to be made a party to any threatened, pending or completed action, suit or proceeding (other than an action by or in the right of the corporation) by reason of the fact that such person is or was a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation or other enterprise, against expenses (including attorneys' fees), judgments, fines and amounts paid in settlement actually and reasonably incurred by him in connection with such action, suit or proceeding if he acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and with respect to any criminal action or proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe his conduct was unlawful.

Similar indemnity is authorized for such persons against expenses (including attorneys' fees) actually and reasonably incurred in defense or settlement of any threatened, pending or completed action or suit by or in the right of the corporation, if such person acted in good faith and in a manner he reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation, and provided further that (unless a court of competent jurisdiction otherwise provides) such person shall not have been adjudged liable to the corporation. Any such indemnification may be made only as authorized in each specific case upon a determination by the stockholders or disinterested directors that indemnification is proper because the indemnitee has met the applicable standard of conduct. Under our Certificate of Incorporation, the indemnitee is presumed to be entitled to indemnification and we have the burden of proof to overcome that presumption. Where an officer or a director is successful on the merits or otherwise in the defense of any action referred to above, we must indemnify him against the expenses which such officer or director actually or reasonably incurred. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act of 1933 may be permitted to directors, officers and controlling persons of the registrant pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, the registrant has been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. In the event that a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by the registrant of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of the registrant in the successful defense of any action, suit or proceeding) is asserted by such director, officer or controlling person in connection with the securities being registered, the registrant will, unless in the opinion of its counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by it is against public policy as expressed in the Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

To the extent that indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted for our directors, officers and controlling persons, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

ORGANIZATION WITHIN LAST FIVE YEARS

Director Independence

The Company's Board of Directors has determined that Richard W. Hughes, Rohan Hazelton, and Donald W. Gentry are independent directors of the Company based on the definition of independence under the rules of the American Stock Exchange and the Toronto Stock Exchange.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Name and Incorporation

Gryphon Gold Corporation was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada on April 24, 2003.

Our principal business office, which also serves as our administration and financing office is located in Canada at Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6E 4A4, and our telephone number there is 604-261-2229.

We own 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of our operating subsidiary, Borealis Mining Company. We have no other subsidiary. Borealis Mining Company was formed under the laws of the State of Nevada on June 5, 2003.

History and Background of Company

We were established as a private company in April 2003 by Albert Matter and Allen Gordon to acquire and develop gold properties in the United States. Our objective is to establish a producing gold company through the development and extraction of gold deposits.

In July 2003, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Borealis Mining, we acquired from Golden Phoenix an option to earn up to a 70% joint venture interest in the mining lease for the Borealis Property (July 2003 Option and Joint Venture Agreement) by making qualified development expenditures on that property.

In October 2003, we engaged a mining consultant to develop a preliminary scoping study for the redevelopment of the Borealis Property.

During 2004, we completed drilling, technical and engineering work necessary to prepare a Plan of Operation in respect of the development of an open pit, heap leach mine on the Borealis Property. We submitted the Plan of Operation to the U.S. Forest Service on August 27, 2004, and we continue to work on satisfying all the requirements of the various approval agencies and completing all necessary reviews, including the approval of the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. The principal mine operating permits were granted in 2006. A further discussion of operating permits and other governmental regulation concerns is described under the caption *Permitting*, below.

Following the course established by the recommendations in the preliminary scoping study, and based on additional geologic field work that was completed in 2004, we retained Ore Reserves Engineering, consulting resource modeling engineers, to complete an updated resource estimate model in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. In May 2005, Ore Reserves Engineering delivered the report titled *Technical Report on the Mineral Resources of the Borealis Gold Project Located in Mineral County, Nevada* which we refer to as the *Technical Report*.

On January 10, 2005, Borealis Mining entered into a purchase agreement with Golden Phoenix which gave Borealis Mining the right to purchase the interest of Golden Phoenix in the Borealis Property for \$1,400,000. Golden Phoenix transferred its interest in the Borealis Property to Borealis Mining on January 28, 2005. Borealis Mining paid \$400,000 of the purchase price to Golden Phoenix upon closing of the purchase, and four additional quarterly payments of \$250,000 were made to Golden Phoenix. With the final payment of \$250,000 on January 24, 2006, Borealis Mining completed all the required payments under the purchase agreement and now has 100% control of the Borealis Property. A portion of the Borealis Property is subject to mining leases, as described under the caption Borealis Property, below.

As sole shareholder of Borealis Mining, we control all of the lease rights to a portion of the Borealis Property, subject to advance royalty, production royalty, and other payment obligations imposed by the lease. Our acquisition of the interest of Golden Phoenix in the Borealis Property terminated the July 2003 Option and Joint Venture Agreement.

In addition to our leasehold interest to a portion of the Borealis Property, we also own through Borealis Mining numerous unpatented mining claims that make up the balance of the Borealis Property, and all of the documentation and samples from years of exploration and development programs carried out by the previous operators of the Borealis Property, totaling thousands of pages of data including, but not limited to, geophysical surveys, mineralogical studies and metallurgical testing reports.

On July 11, 2005, we accepted a joint proposal for a feasibility study from the firms of Samuel Engineering, Inc. and Knight Piesold and Company. Samuel Engineering provides services including metallurgical process development and design, and Knight Piesold provides mining, metallurgical and environmental engineering services. Both companies have worked together recently on completing similar studies.

During the period from our inception on April 24, 2003 through March 31, 2004, we funded our capital needs by raising \$2,419,200 in private placements, issuing 14,376,000 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$0.10 per share to \$0.225 per share.

During our fiscal year ended March 31, 2005, we raised \$175,000 by issuing 500,000 shares of common stock to an executive officer at \$0.35 per share under the terms of his employment agreement. We raised an additional \$4,430,375 by issuing 6,815,962 units in a series of private placements. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one share of common stock at \$0.90 per share until the earlier of two years from the issue date and nine months following the date on which common stock is listed on a public stock exchange (subsequently revised to expire on December 22, 2006).

During our fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2005, we raised \$3,919,765 by issuing 6,030,408 units in a series of private placements. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one-half of one share purchase warrant, each whole warrant exercisable to acquire one share of common stock at \$0.90 per share until the earlier of two years from the issue date and nine months following the date on which common stock is listed on a public stock exchange (subsequently revised to expire on December 22, 2006.).

On August 11, 2005, our Board authorized an increase in our authorized capital to consist of 150,000,000 shares of common stock, par \$0.001, and 15,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par \$0.001. The increase was approved by shareholders.

On December 22, 2005, we completed our initial public offering of 6.9 million units for gross proceeds of approximately \$ 5,036,497 with net proceeds of \$2,794,557 after deducting costs of \$2,241,940. The units were sold at a price of \$0.73 (Cdn\$0.85) each and consisted of one common share and one Class A warrant. Each Class A warrant is exercisable for a period of 12 months at a price of Cdn\$1.15. The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol GGN. The offering was underwritten by a syndicate of Canadian underwriters which included Desjardins Securities, CIBC World Markets, Border Investment Partners and Orion Securities. The units were offered for sale pursuant to a prospectus filed in four Canadian provinces (British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario). The units were also registered in a registration statement filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission. The proceeds of the offering will be used principally for the completion of the Company's feasibility study for its Borealis Property and its exploration program on the Borealis Property, as well as for working capital.

On March 24, 2006, we closed the private placement of 5,475,000 units for sale at Cdn\$1.25 to a limited number of accredited investors in Canada and the United States. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half of one Series B purchase warrant. The Series B warrants are exercisable until March 23, 2007 at a price of Cdn\$1.65. The private offering raised gross proceeds of Cdn\$6.8 million. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission and issued compensation options to acquire 280,500 common shares at price of Cdn\$1.40 until March 23, 2007 on a portion of the private placement. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and used commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and caused such statement to be declared effective and remain effective. The proceeds of this offering have been and will be applied to fund the continuation of our exploration and development program on the Borealis Property.

In June 2006, we closed a private placement with our new Chief Financial Officer and our Corporate Controller. Mr. Longinotti was appointed as new Chief Financial Officer to the Company, effective May 15, 2006, and the Company has agreed to enter into a formal employment agreement with him in due course. Mr. Longinotti received through a private placement as compensation: 100,000 Units of the Company at a price of Cdn\$1.35; with each Unit consisting of one (1) share of the Company's common stock with a par value of \$0.001 and one-half (1/2) of one (1) share purchase Series D Warrant. The common stock was issued May 26, 2006, and the Series D warrants were issued June 10, 2006. Mr. Longinotti's employment commenced April 18, 2006. Mr. Rajwant Kang is the Corporate Controller to the Company. In June of this year, as part of a private placement, Mr. Kang was issued 29,000 Units of the Company at a price of Cdn\$1.35; with each Unit consisting of one (1) share of the Company's common stock with a par value of \$0.001 and one-half (1/2) of one (1) share purchase Series D Warrant. The common stock was issued June 2, 2006, and the Series D warrants were issued June 10, 2006.

On November 30, 2006, our board of directors concluded that we would not proceed with near term construction and production financing of the Borealis heap leach mine. The feed for the proposed mine was remnants from the previously mined open pits, and heap and dump material associated with the historical mining operations. The decision not to proceed was made due to the impact of certain technical corrections to the previously announced Feasibility Study and related NI 43-101 Technical Report, dated August 15, 2006. The technical corrections reduced the anticipated quantity of recoverable gold and silver over the project life, and resulted in a marginal projected return on investment. In light of the decision not to proceed with development of a mine, in December 2006, we closed our Denver office and terminated operations and engineering staff, including our Chief Operating Officer Mr. Allen Gordon and Mr. Matt Bender, our Vice President of Borealis Project Development. Mr. Steven Craig, our Vice President of Exploration, was relocated to Nevada. As of December 1, 2006, our Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Michael Longinotti commenced working on a part-time basis. Under this agreement, his time spent in the office was reduced by 50% along with his salary.

In December 2006, we completed the geophysical survey, which commenced in September 2006. The positive geophysical results obtained from induced polarization (IP) surveys identified multiple chargeability and resistivity anomalies coincident with aeromagnetic lows which extended several kilometers (km) to the north and northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit. The IP surveys identified two new mineralized exploration targets located under the pediments 3.0 km (Central Pediments) and 5.3 km (Western Pediment) northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit.

On January 11, 2007, we announced the results of the revised CIM compliant resource estimate in accordance with NI 43-101 which had been compiled by Mr. Alan C. Noble, P.E. of Ore Reserves Engineering. The results of the report were independently reviewed by AMEC to insure the methodology and assumptions used in the calculations were consistent with industry standards. The resource estimate includes the results of exploration drilling through February 28, 2006. The measured, indicated and inferred gold resource reported in January 2007 is:

Date	Measured			Indicated			Inferred		
	Tons	Grade	Ozs of	Tons	Grade	Ozs of	Tons	Grade	Ozs of
	(000 s)	opt	Gold	(000 s)	opt	Gold	(000 s)	opt	Gold
January, 11, 2007	16,360	0.031	503,700	24,879	0.029	709,800	30,973	0.020	609,200

The updated report confirmed a total gold resource (measured, indicated and inferred) of 1,822,700 ounces contained in the Borealis property.

The terms *proven mineral reserve* and *probable mineral reserve* used in this prospectus are in reference to the mining terms defined in the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum Standards, which definitions have been adopted by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. The definitions of proven and probable reserves used in NI 43-101 differ from the definitions in the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's Industry Guide 7. In the United States, a mineral reserve is defined as a part of a mineral deposit, which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time the reserve determination is made. Accordingly, information contained in this prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein containing

descriptions of our mineral deposits in accordance with NI 43-101 may not be comparable to similar information made public by other U.S. companies under the United States federal securities laws and the rules and regulations thereunder.

In January 2007 we retained AMEC to complete a mineral resource estimate covering the entire property that will include drilling results completed through mid- 2007 in the Graben area and will provide a current estimate of the mineral resource in the Central Borealis area including the areas of previous production.

On February 9, 2007 we completed a private placement of 5.0 million units at a price of Cdn\$0.90 per unit for gross proceeds of Cdn\$4.5 million. Each unit consisted of one common share and one full purchase warrant. The two year warrants are exercisable at a price of Cdn\$1.10 if exercised within twelve months of the closing and at a price of Cdn\$1.35 if exercised after the First Anniversary but prior to expiry. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission in the amount of Cdn\$77,175 and issued compensation options to acquire 85,050 common shares (at a price of Cdn\$0.90 per share for a period of 12 months from closing) in respect of the 1.225 million units placed by them. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company has granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and will use commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and to cause such statement to be declared effective. The proceeds of this offering will be applied to fund the continuation of our exploration and development program on the Borealis Property.

On July 4, 2007, we entered into a membership interest purchase agreement with Gerald W. Baughman and Fabiola Baughman, as sellers, and Nevada Eagle Resources LLC, a Nevada limited liability company ("Nevada Eagle"), under which we agreed to purchase all of the outstanding limited liability company interests of Nevada Eagle. If the acquisition closes pursuant to the membership , we would acquire Nevada Eagle from the sellers for the following consideration, payable on the closing date of the acquisition:

(a)

\$2,500,000 in cash;

(b)

four million five hundred thousand (4,500,000) shares of common stock of Gryphon; and

(c)

a 5% convertible note in the principal amount of \$5,000,000.

The convertible note, due March 30, 2010, bears interest at the annual rate of 5% and is convertible at the option of the holder into common shares at an initial conversion price of \$1.00 per share during first the twelve month period following the closing date, \$1.25 per share during the second twelve month period following the closing date, \$1.50 per share thereafter and \$1.75 per share if converted on March 30, 2010. The interest payments are due on a semi-annual basis beginning on January 1, 2008. In addition to the purchase consideration, the sellers will be entitled to all revenues of Nevada Eagle (payable in cash, stock, or other consideration) calculated to be received and received

on the assets and properties of Nevada Eagle from January 1, 2007 through midnight on December 31, 2007.

In addition, we granted the sellers registration rights under which we agreed to file (within the later of (i) 90 days of the closing date or (ii) any date in which we are required to file a registration statement for a third-party in connection with a financing or acquisition, but no later than 120 days of the closing date) a resale registration statement to register the common shares issuable at closing and issuable upon exercise of the convertible note under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Under the terms of the purchase agreement, the closing of the acquisition is scheduled to occur on or before September, 15, 2007, and is subject to closing conditions, including:

(a)

accuracy of representations and warranties;

(b)

performance and compliance with, in all material respects, the agreements, covenants and obligations set forth in the purchase agreement;

(c)

material consents, approvals and actions of, filings with and notices to governmental and regulatory authorities;

(d)

receipt of certain consents (or in lieu thereof waivers) of third parties;

(e)

sellers shall have executed a lock-up agreement under which the sellers agree that for a period of three months following the closing date not to sale common shares issued or issuable under the purchase agreement and convertible note and, thereafter, to limit the sale of such common shares to 20% of the aggregate common shares issued under the purchase agreement and convertible note each quarter (with unsold common shares aggregating each quarter thereafter);

(f)

Mr. Baughman entering into an employment agreement for a term of one year, renewable by the parties, to serve as our Vice President of Corporate Development; and

(g)

sellers entering into a non-competition agreement.

Under the terms of the non-competition agreement, sellers will agree not to compete with us for the latter of (i) twelve (12) months following the closing date, or (ii) twelve (12) months following the termination of the our employment of Gerald Baughman. The scope of the non-competition obligation relates to the business of acquiring and/or holding base metal and precious metal mineral assets located in the state of Nevada within the Area of Interest and to properties that have been examined by us or Gerald Baughman during the course of his employment by us, in any manner or capacity. "Area of Interest" is defined as any property owned by us, Nevada Eagle, or any affiliate of us or Nevada Eagle on the latter of (i) closing date or (ii) the termination date of Gerald Baughman's employment by us, if any, together with any adjacent areas within one kilometer of the exterior boundary of such properties.

Management cannot guarantee that all conditions to closing will be satisfied or that the transaction will close. If the acquisition closes pursuant to the membership purchase agreement, Nevada Eagle would become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gryphon.

During the remainder of fiscal 2007 and into fiscal 2008, we plan to continue extension drilling, focused on the expansion of the Graben deposit and exploration drilling for a new gold deposit within the two newly identified potentially gold-bearing hydrothermal systems in the pediments. This 72-hole, \$4.5 million budgeted drilling program consists of a series of Graben deposit expansion drilling and extension drilling north and west of the successful G3 G13 fence of holes. The drilling of the Graben deposit will alternate with follow up exploration drilling in the Central and Western Pediments where 10 holes have intersected two distinct hydrothermal systems hidden beneath the pediments.

Business Objectives

We are in the business of acquiring, exploring, and developing gold properties in the United States, emphasizing the state of Nevada. Our objective is to increase value of our shares through the exploration, development and extraction of gold deposits, beginning with our Borealis Property. The development and extraction may be performed by us or may be performed by potential partners. We will also consider the acquisition and exploration of other potential gold bearing properties within Nevada or areas that have a similar political risk profile. The Plan of Operations that has been approved by the U.S. Forest Service does not present an economic analysis, and we have not placed any information in the Plan of Operations regarding capital expenditures, operating costs, ore grade, anticipated revenues, or projected cash flows. The Plan of Operation was based on the general economic concepts as presented in the Preliminary scoping study.

Corporate Strengths

We believe that we have the following business strengths that will enable us to achieve our objectives:

-

Our management team has significant mining industry experience ranging from exploration to mine development and operation;

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As the Borealis Property was the site of surface mining operations from 1981 to 1990, we believe the process to receive permits and start operations on previously mined operations is less difficult than getting permits for a previously undisturbed area. The USDA Forest Service and the Nevada Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation have both approved the Plan of Operations and Reclamation Plan, allowing us to proceed with the development of a heap leach mine assuming sufficient oxide resources are found and additional financing is available. We have also received approvals for surface exploration and water wells and have successfully progressed through the required agency and public review process for those permits.

- Our land position is extensive, controlled by 859 unpatented mining claims covering approximately 17,200 acres. We believe many surface showings of gold mineralization on the property may provide opportunities for discovery of gold deposits. Our property has multiple types of gold deposits including oxidized material, partial oxidized material, and predominantly sulfide material; which we believe may allow us flexibility in our future plans for mine development and expansion, assuming additional financing is available.

We cannot be certain that any mineral deposits will be discovered in sufficient quantities and grade to justify commercial operations. We have no proven or probable reserves. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including the particular attributes of the deposit; metal prices, which are highly cyclical; the cost to extract and process the mineralized material; and government regulations and permitting requirements. We may be unable to upgrade our mineralized material to proven and probable reserves in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations and we may not be able to raise sufficient capital to develop the Borealis Property.

We have specifically focused our activities on Nevada, which was rated the highest jurisdiction in the world for mining investment attractiveness by an independent survey. Mining is an integral part of Nevada's economy. In 2004, the mining industry increased Nevada's output by \$5.89 billion including both direct and indirect impacts, up from \$5.35 billion in 2002. Nevada ranks third in the world in gold production, after South Africa and Australia. Located in the State of Nevada are well known geological trends such as the Carlin Trend, Battle Mountain, Getchell Trend and the Walker Lane Trend. The Borealis Property is also located along the Aurora-Bodie trend which crosses the principal Walker Lane Trend. Borealis, Bodie, Aurora, and other historical producing districts, are aligned along this northeast-southwest belt of significant gold deposits.

Gold Industry

Gold Uses. Gold has two main categories of use: fabrication and investment. Fabricated gold has a variety of end uses, including jewelry, electronics, dentistry, industrial and decorative uses, medals, medallions and official coins. Gold investors buy gold bullion, official coins and jewelry.

Gold Supply. The supply of gold consists of a combination of production from mining and the draw-down of existing stocks of gold held by governments, financial institutions, industrial organizations and private individuals. In recent years, mine production has accounted for 60% to 70% of the annual supply of gold.

Gold Prices and Market Statistics

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The following table presents the annual high, low and average afternoon fixing prices for gold over the past ten years, expressed in U.S. dollars per ounce on the London Bullion Market.

Year		High		Low		Average
1997	\$	362	\$	283	\$	331
1998	\$	313	\$	273	\$	294
1999	\$	326	\$	253	\$	279
2000	\$	313	\$	264	\$	279
2001	\$	293	\$	256	\$	271
2002	\$	349	\$	278	\$	310
2003	\$	416	\$	320	\$	363
2004	\$	454	\$	375	\$	410
2005	\$	536	\$	411	\$	444
2006	\$	726	\$	521	\$	604
2007 (January 1 - July 27)	\$	691	\$	608	\$	659

Source: Kitco and Reuters

On July 25, 2007, the afternoon fixing price for gold on the London Bullion Market was \$674.75 per ounce and the spot market price of gold on the New York Commodity Exchange was \$673.70 per ounce.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

You should read the following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations together with our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of many factors, including, but not limited to, those set forth under Risk Factors and Uncertainties and elsewhere in this prospectus.

Overview

In May 2005 we initiated a drilling program which is continuing. As of March 31, 2007, approximately 172 holes and 105,735 feet of RC drilling have been completed. A majority of the holes were in the area of existing mineralization in order to allow us to start a feasibility study with the aim of identifying gold reserves and, if economically feasible, building a mine.

We are currently performing exploration and drilling on the Borealis Property for the purpose of identifying additional potential gold resources. If we are able to identify additional potential resources we may prepare a feasibility study on the previously mined area of the Borealis Property to further delineate the gold mineralization available for the operation of a mine, to upgrade some or all of the mineralized material to proven and probable reserves, design the open pit mine, heap leach pads and gold recovery plant and to estimate the capital and operating costs of the proposed mining scenario. Metallurgical test work completed to date indicates the oxide material is amenable to conventional heap-leach recovery methods. If we complete a feasibility study and, if warranted have made a decision to begin development, we intend to develop our Borealis Property and place it into production, assuming adequate additional capital is available.

In December, 2005, we completed an underwritten initial public offering of 6,900,000 units for gross proceeds of Cdn\$5.9 million. The units were sold at a price of Cdn\$0.85 each and consisted of one common share and one Class A warrant. Each Class A warrant is exercisable until December 22, 2006 at a price of Cdn\$1.15. The common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol GGN .

In March, 2006, we completed a private placement of 5,475,000 units for gross proceeds of Cdn\$6.8 million. The units were sold at a price of Cdn\$1.25 each and consisted of one common share and one-half of one Series B warrant.

Each whole Series B warrant is exercisable until March 23, 2007 at a price of Cdn\$1.65.

On June 10, 2006, we completed private placements to an officer and employee of 129,000 units for gross proceeds of Cdn\$174,150. The units were sold at a price of Cdn\$1.35 each and consist of one common share and one-half of one purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable until June 10, 2007 at a price of Cdn\$1.82.

On February 9, 2007 we completed a private placement of 5.0 million units at a price of Cdn\$0.90 per unit for gross proceeds of Cdn\$4.5 million. Each unit consisted of one common share and one full purchase warrant. The two year warrants are exercisable at a price of Cdn\$1.10 if exercised within twelve months of the closing and at a price of Cdn\$1.35 if exercised after the First Anniversary but prior to expiry. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission in the amount of Cdn\$77,175 and issued compensation options to acquire 85,050 common shares (at a price of Cdn\$0.90 per share for a period of 12 months from closing) in respect of the 1.225 million units placed by them. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company has granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and will use commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and to cause such statement to be declared effective. The proceeds of this offering will be applied to fund the continuation of our exploration and development program on the Borealis Property and for general working capital.

On June 26, 2006, we announced that the USDA Forest Service and the Nevada Bureau of Mining Regulation and Reclamation have both approved the Plan of Operations and Reclamation Plan, allowing Gryphon Gold to proceed with the development of a heap leach mine at the Borealis Gold Project. These approvals, combined with the previously approved operating permits from the State of Nevada, represent the key regulatory approvals required to place the Borealis gold mineralization into production.

In December 2006, we completed the geophysical survey, which commenced in September 2006. The positive geophysical results obtained from induced polarization (IP) surveys identified multiple chargeability and resistivity anomalies coincident with aeromagnetic lows which extended several kilometers (km) to the north and northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit. The IP surveys identified two new mineralized exploration targets located under the pediments 3.0 km (Central Pediments) and 5.3 km (Western Pediment) northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit.

Currently we plan to continue extension drilling, focused on the expansion of the Graben deposit and exploration drilling for a new gold deposit within the two newly identified potentially gold-bearing hydrothermal systems in the pediments. This 72-hole, \$4.5 million budgeted drilling program consists of a series of Graben deposit expansion drilling and extension drilling north of the successful G3 - G13 fence of holes. The drilling of the Graben deposit will alternate with follow up exploration drilling in the Central and Western Pediments where 4 holes have intersected two distinct hydrothermal systems hidden beneath the pediments. The following activities are planned for the duration of fiscal 2008:

-

Continue the Graben deposit drilling extension and expansion program, a series of in-fill drilling and step-out holes along the northern extension of the Graben trend.

-

Continue exploration drilling at both the Central Pediment and Western Pediment, which are northwest of the Graben sulphide deposit. Drilling will be guided by the results of the geological and geophysical exploration model.

-

Continue to take steps to ensure permits and approvals for the Plan of Operations remain in place.

Discussion and Analysis

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes. The discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations are based upon the consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the company to make estimates and assumptions that

affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of any contingent liabilities at the financial statement date and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. On an on-going basis the company reviews its estimates and assumptions. The estimates were based on historical experience and other assumptions that the company believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results are likely to differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions, but the company does not believe such differences will materially affect our financial position or results of operations. Critical accounting policies, the policies the company believes are most important to the presentation of its financial statements and require the most difficult, subjective and complex judgments, are outlined below in Critical Accounting Policies, and have not changed significantly.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements is in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The following are critical accounting policies and estimates which we believe are important to understanding our financial results.

Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the revenues and expenses for the period reported. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant. Actual results will likely differ from these estimates.

Exploration of mineral property interests

We expense exploration costs as they are incurred. When we determine that a mining deposit can be economically and legally extracted or produced based on established proven and probable reserves, development costs incurred after such determination will be capitalized. The establishment of proven and probable reserves is based on results of final feasibility studies which indicate whether a property is economically feasible. Upon commencement of commercial production, we will transfer capitalized costs to the appropriate asset category and amortize them over their estimated useful lives and/or ounces produced, as appropriate. We capitalize the cost of acquiring mineral property interests (including claims establishment and maintenance) until we have determined the viability of the property. We expense capitalized acquisition costs if we determine that the property has no future economic value. We will also write down capitalized amounts if estimated future cash flows, including potential sales proceeds, related to the mineral property are estimated to be less than the carrying value of the property.

Stock-based compensation

In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard 123R, Share-Based Payment, (SFAS 123 (R)) a revision to SFAS 123. SFAS 123(R) requires all share-based payments to be recognized in the financial statements based on their values using either a modified-prospective or modified-retrospective transition method.

Prior to March 31, 2006, the Company's stock-based employee compensation plans were accounted for under the recognition and measurement provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees (APB 25) and related interpretations, as permitted by FASB Statement No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation (SFAS 123). The Company did not recognize employee stock-based compensation costs in its statement of operations for the periods prior to March 31, 2006, as all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant.

Effective April 1, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), using the modified-prospective-transition method. The Company's total employees are relatively few in number and turnover is considered remote, therefore the Company currently estimates forfeitures to be 5.5%. Estimation of forfeitures will be reviewed on a quarterly basis.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company records the fair value of an asset retirement obligation as a liability in the period in which it incurs a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that results from the acquisition, construction, development or normal use of the assets with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. This amount is then depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset. Over time, the liability is increased to reflect an interest element considered in its initial measurement at fair value. The amount of the liability will be subject to re-measurement at each reporting period. Currently, the Company has a reclamation liability of \$5,600 which is disclosed further in Note 9 of the financial statements.

Tax valuation allowance

We have recorded a valuation allowance that fully reserves for our deferred tax assets because at this time we cannot establish that we will be able to utilize the tax loss carryforwards in the future. If in the future we determine that we will be able to use all or a portion of our deferred tax assets in the future, based on our projections of future taxable income, we will reduce the valuation allowance, thereby increasing income in that period.

Foreign currency translation

The United States dollar is our functional currency. Transactions involving foreign currencies for items included in operations are translated into U.S. dollars using average exchange rates; monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date and all other balance sheet items are translated at the historical rates applicable to the transactions that comprise those amounts. Translation gains and losses are included in our determination of net income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission recently announced that it would provide for a phased-in implementation process for FASB Statement No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)). Registrants must adopt SFAS 123(R)'s fair value method of accounting for share-based payments to employees no later than the beginning of the first annual period beginning after December 15, 2005. We adopted SFAS 123(R) effective April 1, 2006.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ratified the consensus of the Emerging Issues Task Force that stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are variable production costs that should be included in the costs of the inventory produced during the period that the stripping costs are incurred. This consensus is effective for the first reporting period in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, with early adoption permitted. To date the Company has not incurred any stripping costs.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an enterprise's financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in tax return. This Interpretation also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. This interpretation is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The adoption of FIN 48 will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, the Board having previously concluded in those pronouncements that fair value is a relevant measurement attribute. Accordingly, this Statement does not require any new fair value measurements. However, the application of this Statement will change current practice, effective December 1, 2007. The adoption of SFAS 157 will not have a

material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Results of Operations

We are in an exploration stage and currently have no producing mineral properties and thus we had no revenues during all reporting periods.

Year ended March 31, 2007 compared to year ended March 31, 2006

For the year ended March 31, 2006 we had a net loss of \$8,737,141 or \$0.21 per share compared to a net loss of \$5,602,336 or \$0.19 per share for the prior year, as spending on our exploration activities increased significantly, along with an increase in staffing levels and higher corporate administration costs.

Exploration expenses during the year ended March 31, 2007 were \$4,819,692 or 55% of our total expenses compared to \$3,657,010 or 65% of total expenses in the prior year. The increase in spending was related to continuation of permitting activities, exploration drilling program and completing the feasibility study on our Borealis property, which commenced May 2005 and was terminated in November 2006. During the year we drilled a total of 56 reverse circulation holes (totaling 54,530 feet) on the Borealis property, compared to 136 holes drilled during the prior year.

Management salaries and consulting fees for the year ended March 31, 2007 were \$2,632,794 compared to \$1,145,626 incurred in the prior year as staffing increased and the company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123(R), *Stock-Based Payment*, which resulted in additional non-cash compensation expense of \$1,268,422 to be recognized in the year. Salaries and consulting fees are expected to decrease in future periods as we have reduced staff due to postponing the development of our heap leach mine on the Borealis property. General and administrative expenses totaled \$890,596, compared to \$480,891 in the prior year. The increase is due to higher spending on investor relations, rent related to our Lakewood and Hawthorne offices, related office support and insurance. We incurred \$96,964 in closing costs of our Lakewood, Colorado office, this amount was included in general and administrative expenses. Legal and audit fees for the period increased to \$330,005 from \$307,942 for the year ended March 31, 2006, this is mainly due to costs associated with being a public company that reports in both Canada and the United States and is therefore subject to additional reporting and compliance requirements. Travel and accommodation expense for the year ended March 31, 2007 was \$325,024, compared to \$154,887 for the prior year. The increase is due to greater corporate travel associated with investor relations and property site visits. Interest income earned on cash deposits was \$322,725 for the year ended March 31, 2007, compared to \$168,170 in the prior year due to higher cash balances held on average through the current year versus the prior year.

Year ended March 31, 2006 compared to year ended March 31, 2005

For the year ended March 31, 2006 we had a net loss of \$5,602,336 million, or \$0.19 per share, compared to a net loss of \$2,525,420 million, or \$0.17 per share, as spending on our exploration activities increased significantly. The current year period loss does not reflect the costs directly related to the completion of our initial public offering (IPO) in December 2005 and a private placement in March 2006, as those costs are treated as share issue costs and are offset directly against the proceeds of the offering.

Exploration expenses during the year ended March 31, 2006 were \$3,657,010 or 65% of our total expenses compared to \$1,009,173 or 40% of total expenses in the prior year. The increase in spending was all related to continuation of

permitting activities and the drilling program and feasibility study on our Borealis property initiated in May 2005 and ongoing. During the year we drilled a total of 136 reverse circulation holes (totaling 60,830 feet) on the Borealis property, compared to 32 holes drilled during the prior year.

Management salaries and consulting fees were \$1,145,626 compared to \$1,059,871 expended in the prior fiscal year, as staffing increased. Legal and audit fees expensed increased to \$307,942 from \$217,457 spent in fiscal 2005, the increase in costs reflecting activity related to exploring financing alternatives and changing our reporting to US generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) from Canadian GAAP. Our travel and accommodation expenses were \$154,887, up from \$125,950 spent in the prior year, the increase is due to higher staffing and travel related to financing activities prior to the IPO and also more frequent travel to the Borealis property. Travel costs directly related to the IPO were recorded as part of share issue costs in stockholders' equity. General and administrative expenses for the year were \$480,891 up from \$116,219 in the prior year. The increase was due to higher spending on investor relations, rent with the establishment of our Lakewood office in September, office support, insurance and telephone. Interest income earned on cash deposits was \$168,170 compared to \$9,646 in the prior year due to significantly higher cash balances in 2006 and the use of interest bearing bank accounts for a full year in 2006 compared to only part of the year in 2005.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal source of liquidity is cash that is raised by way of sale of common shares from treasury. During the fiscal year ended March 31, 2007 total cash of \$3,932,234 was raised from the sale of stock in private placements. A further \$1,550,553 was raised through the exercise of warrants to common shares of the company.

At March 31, 2007, we had working capital of \$6,525,160, and we had current assets consisting of \$7,150,154 in cash, \$65,483 in accounts receivable and \$129,065 in prepaid expenses. We had \$819,542 in current liabilities at March 31, 2007, consisting of \$786,565 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and \$32,977 in current portion of capital leases. Currently, we do have sufficient working capital for the completion of our currently announced (January 17, 2007) drilling program and to continue with our operations for the next twelve months.

On February 9, 2007, we closed the private placement of 5,000,000 units for sale at Cdn\$0.90 to a limited number of accredited investors in Canada and the United States. Each unit consisted of one common share and one Series E purchase warrant. The Series E warrants are exercisable until February 8, 2008 at a price of Cdn\$1.10 (first anniversary) and from February 9, 2008 until February 8, 2009 at a price of Cdn\$1.35. The private offering raised gross proceeds of Cdn\$4.5 million. We paid qualified registered dealers a 7% cash commission and issued compensation Series F warrants to acquire 85,050 common shares at price of Cdn\$0.90 until February 9, 2008 on a portion of the private placement. The shares, warrants and underlying shares were not qualified by prospectus and have not been registered under U.S. securities laws and are subject to resale restrictions. The Company has granted registration rights to the investors in this private placement and will use commercially reasonable efforts to prepare and file with the SEC, within 120 days of closing, a registration statement under the Securities Act and to cause such statement to be declared effective. The proceeds of this offering will be applied to fund the continuation of our exploration program on the Borealis Property.

On March 15, 2007, we entered into a Advisory Services Agreement with Roman Friedrich & Company Ltd. (RFC) Under the terms of the Advisory Services Agreement, commencing March 15, 2007, in exchange for RFC's financial advisory services, we agreed to compensate RFC by paying a retainer fee of Cdn\$7,500 per month and issuing 7,500 common shares per month, payable on a quarterly basis commencing June 2007. As of July 27, 2007, we issued RFC 30,000 shares for the period of March 15 July 15.

Summary of any product research and development that the company will perform for the term of the plan

The Company does not anticipate performing any product research and development under its plan of operation.

Expected purchase or sale of plant and significant equipment

The Company is reviewing alternatives for purchase of mine equipment if the development of a mine on the Borealis property is warranted by a feasibility study and additional financing is obtained.

Significant changes in number of employees

We started the year with eleven employees but due to closing the Lakewood, Colorado office this number decreased to eight in late 2006. We currently have ten employees, two of which started in April 2007. We do not expect a significant change in this number.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Contractual Obligations

We make advance royalty payments of \$9,094 per month to certain lease holders while exploration is proceeding on the Borealis Property. Also, to maintain its existing claims, we make payments totaling approximately \$130,000 annually. These payments are contingent upon us maintaining an interest in the property.

As of March 31, 2007, we had the following non-cancelable contractual obligations:

	Payments Due by Period ⁽³⁾				
	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Capital Lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	\$54,010	\$36,219	\$17,791	\$0	\$0
Operating Lease Obligation ⁽²⁾	49,624	35,029	14,595	0	0
Total	\$103,634	\$71,248	\$32,386	\$0	\$0

(1)

The capitalized leases is for the purchase of two trucks.

(2)

Obligation for the rental of office space in Vancouver BC with an initial 3 year term, terminating August 2008 and payments of approximately \$2,920 per month.

(3)

The table does not include employment contracts with certain executive management which are described under the section heading Executive Compensation .

Certain information contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis constitutes forward looking information and actual results could differ from estimates, expectations or beliefs contained in such statements.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Executive Offices

We lease our principal executive office at Suite 810, 1130 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4. We do not currently maintain any investments in real estate, real estate mortgages or securities of persons primarily engaged in real estate activities, nor do we expect to do so in the foreseeable future.

Borealis Property

Unless stated otherwise, information of a technical or scientific nature related to the Borealis Property is summarized or extracted from the Technical Report on the Mineral Resources of the Borealis Gold Project dated August 15, 2006 and revised January 11, 2007, prepared by Mr. Alan C. Noble, P.E. of Ore Reserves Engineering in Lakewood, CO, a Qualified Person, as defined in National Instrument 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Mr. Noble is independent from us. The Technical Report was prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101. Management's plans, expectations and forecasts related to our Borealis Property are based on assumptions, qualifications and procedures which are set out only in the full Technical Report. For a complete description of assumptions, qualifications and procedures associated with the following information, reference should be made to the full text of the Technical Report which will be available for review on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at website: www.sedar.com and on the Company's website at www.gryphongold.com.

The Borealis Property in Nevada is our principal asset, which we hold through our subsidiary, Borealis Mining. In the 1980's previous operators of the Borealis Property mined approximately 600,000 ounces of gold from near-surface oxide deposits. In this prospectus, the previously mined area is referred to as the Borealis site, the previously disturbed area or the previously mined area, while our references to the Borealis Property refer to the entire property we own or lease through Borealis Mining.

Echo Bay Mines Limited ceased active mining operations in 1991. Full site reclamation was completed in 1994. Reclamation bonds were released and Echo Bay relinquished its lease in 1996.

At Borealis, there is one large hydrothermal system, containing at least 14 known gold deposits, some of which are contiguous. There has been historical production from 8 of these deposits. As there are several other showings of gold mineralization across the property, there is an opportunity to identify additional gold deposits.

Borealis Property Description and Location

The Borealis Property is located in Mineral County in southwest Nevada, 12 miles northeast of the California border. The Borealis Property covers approximately 14,900 acres. The approximate center of the property is at longitude 118° 45' 34" North and latitude 38° 22' 55" West.

The Borealis Property is comprised of 859 unpatented mining claims of approximately 20 acres each, totaling about 17,200 acres (or approximately 27 square miles), and one unpatented millsite claim of approximately 5 acres. Of the 859 unpatented mining claims, 122 claims are owned by others but leased to Borealis Mining, and 737 of the claims were staked by Golden Phoenix or Gryphon Gold and transferred to Borealis Mining. The above claims include a total of 112 claims staked during 2006.

Our rights, through Borealis Mining as the owner or lessee of the claims, allow us to explore, develop and mine the Borealis Property, subject to the prior procurement of required operating permits and approvals, compliance with the terms and conditions of the mining lease, and compliance with applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. We believe that all of our claims are in good standing.

The 122 leased claims are owned by John W. Whitney, Hardrock Mining Company and Richard J. Cavell, whom we refer to as the Borealis Owners. Borealis Mining leases the claims from the Borealis Owners under a Mining Lease dated January 24, 1997 and amended as of February 24, 1997. The mining lease was assigned to Borealis Mining by the prior lessee, Golden Phoenix. The mining lease contains an area of interest provision, such that any new mining claims located or acquired by Borealis Mining within the area of interest after the date of the mining lease shall automatically become subject to the provisions of the mining lease.

The term of the mining lease extends to January 24, 2009 and continues indefinitely thereafter for so long as any mining, development (including exploration drilling) or processing is being conducted on the leased property on a continuous basis.

The remainder of the Borealis Property consists of 737 unpatented mining claims and one unpatented millsite claim staked by Golden Phoenix, Gryphon Gold or Borealis Mining. Claims staked by Golden Phoenix were transferred to Borealis Mining in conjunction with our January 28, 2005 purchase of all of Golden Phoenix's interest in the Borealis Property. A total of 263 claims of the total 737 claims held by Gryphon Gold are contiguous with the claim holdings, are located outside of the area of interest, and are not subject to any of the provisions of the lease.

All of the mining claims (including the owned and leased claims) are unpatented, such that paramount ownership of the land is in the United States of America. Claim maintenance payments and related documents must be filed annually with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and with Mineral County, Nevada to keep the claims from terminating by operation of law. Borealis Mining is responsible for those actions. At present, the estimated annual BLM maintenance fees are \$125 per claim, or \$109,375 per year for all of the Borealis Property claims (859 unpatented mining claims plus one millsite claim).

Royalty Obligations

The leased portion of the Borealis Property is currently subject to advance royalty payments of approximately \$9,094 per month, payable to the Borealis Owners. These advance royalty payments are subject to annual adjustments based on changes in the United States Consumer Price Index.

The terms of the mining lease require the payment of a net smelter returns production royalty by Borealis Mining to the Borealis Owners in respect of the sale of gold (and other minerals) extracted from those claims within the area of interest specified in the mining lease. The royalty rate for gold is determined by dividing the monthly average market gold price by 100, with the result expressed as a percentage. The royalty amount is determined by multiplying that percentage by the amount of monthly gold production from the claims in the area of interest and by the monthly average market gold price, after deducting all smelting and refining charges, various taxes and certain other expenses. For example, using an assumed monthly average market gold price of \$400, the royalty rate would be 4%. Using an assumed monthly production of 5,000 ounces of gold from the leased claims, the monthly royalty amount would be 5,000 ounces times \$400 per ounce, less allowable deductions, multiplied by 4%.

At present, there is no royalty payable to the United States or the State of Nevada on production from unpatented mining claims, although legislative attempts to impose a royalty have occurred in recent years.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Primary access to the Borealis Property is gained from an all weather county gravel road located about two miles south of Hawthorne from State Highway 359. Hawthorne is about 133 highway miles southeast of Reno. The Borealis Property is about 16 road miles from Hawthorne.

The elevation on the property ranges from 7,200 ft to 8,200 ft above sea level. This relatively high elevation produces moderate summers with high temperatures in the 90°F (32°C) range. Winters can be cold and windy with temperatures dropping to 0°F (-18°C). Average annual precipitation is approximately 10 inches, part of which occurs as up to 60 inches of snowfall. Historically, the Borealis Property was operated throughout the year with only limited weather related interruptions.

Topography ranges from moderate and hilly terrain with rocky knolls and peaks, to steep and mountainous terrain in the higher elevations.

The vegetation throughout the project area is categorized into several main community types: pinyon/juniper woodland, sagebrush, ephemeral drainages and areas disturbed by mining and reclaimed. Predominate species include pinyon pine, Utah juniper, greasewood, a variety of sagebrush species, crested wheat grass and fourwing saltbush.

There is a power line crossing the Borealis Property within 2 miles of the center of the potential operations, which we will evaluate for the power source during our potential future engineering feasibility work. Water is available from two water basins located approximately 5 miles and 7 miles south of the planned mine site, respectively. Water for historical mining operations was supplied from the basin 5 miles away from the site. We have obtained permits from the Nevada Division of Water Resources to access water from each of these basins. We believe that each of these basins, individually, would provide a sufficient water supply for our potential operations.

The Borealis site has been reclaimed by the prior operator to early 1990 s standards. The pits and the project boundary are fenced for public safety. Currently, access to the pits and leach heap areas is gained through a locked gate. No buildings or power lines or other mining related facilities located on the surface remain. All currently existing roads in the project area are two track roads with most located within the limits of the old haul roads that have been reclaimed.

The nearest available services for both mine development work and mine operations are in the small town of Hawthorne, via a wide well-maintained gravel road. Hawthorne has substantial housing available, adequate fuel supplies and sufficient infrastructure to meet basic supply requirements. Material required for property development and mine operations are generally available from suppliers located in Reno, Nevada.

History of the District and Borealis Property

The original Ramona mining district, now known as the Borealis mining district, produced less than 1,000 ounces of gold prior to 1981. In 1978 the Borealis gold deposit was discovered by S. W. Ivosevic (1979), a geologist working for Houston International Minerals Company (a subsidiary of Houston Oil and Minerals Corporation). The property was acquired from the Whitney Partnership, which later became the Borealis Owners, following Houston's examination of the submitted property. Initial discovery of ore-grade gold mineralization in the Borealis district and subsequent rapid development resulted in production beginning in October 1981 as an open pit mining and heap leaching operation. Tenneco Minerals acquired the assets of Houston International Minerals in late 1981, and continued production from the Borealis mine. Subsequently, several other gold deposits were discovered and mined by open pit methods along the generally northeast-striking Borealis trend, and also several small deposits were discovered further to the northwest in the Cerro Duro area. Tenneco's exploration in early 1986 discovered the Freedom Flats deposit beneath thin alluvial cover on the pediment southwest of the Borealis mine. In October 1986, Echo Bay Mines acquired the assets of Tenneco Minerals.

With the completion of mining of the readily available oxide ore in the Freedom Flats deposit and other deposits in the district, active mining was terminated in January 1990, and leaching operations ended in late 1990. Echo Bay left behind a number of oxidized and sulfide-bearing gold mineral resources. All eight open pit operations are reported to have produced 10.7 million tons of ore averaging 0.059 ounces of gold per ton (opt Au). Gold recovered from the material placed on heaps was approximately 500,000 ounces, plus an estimated 1.5 million ounces of silver. Reclamation of the closed mine began immediately and continued for several years. Echo Bay decided not to continue with its own exploration, and the property was farmed out as a joint venture in 1990-91 to Billiton Minerals, which drilled 28 reverse circulation (RC) exploration holes on outlying targets for a total of 8,120 ft. Billiton stopped its farm-in on the property with no retained interest.

Subsequently Santa Fe Pacific Mining, Inc. entered into a joint venture with Echo Bay in 1992-93, compiled data, constructed a digital drill-hole database and drilled 32 deep RC and deep core holes, including a number of holes into the Graben deposit. Echo Bay completed all reclamation requirements in 1994 and then terminated its lease agreement with the Borealis Owners in 1996.

In 1996 J.D. Welsh & Associates, Inc. negotiated an option-to-lease agreement for a portion of the Borealis Property from the Borealis Owners. Prior to 1996, J.D. Welsh had performed contract reclamation work for Echo Bay and was responsible for monitoring the drain-down of the leach heaps. Upon signing the lease, J.D. Welsh immediately joint ventured the project with Cambior Exploration U.S.A., Inc. Cambior performed a major data compilation program and several gradient IP surveys. In 1998 Cambior drilled 10 holes which succeeded in extending one existing deposit and in identifying new zones of gold mineralization.

During the Cambior joint venture period, in late 1997, Golden Phoenix entered an agreement to purchase a portion of J.D. Welsh's interest in the mining lease. J.D. Welsh subsequently sold its remaining interest in the mining lease to a third party, which in turn sold it to Golden Phoenix, resulting in Golden Phoenix controlling a 100% interest in the mining lease beginning in 2000. Golden Phoenix personnel reviewed project data, compiled and updated a digital drill-hole database (previous computer-based resource modeling databases), compiled exploration information and developed concepts, maintained the property during the years of low gold prices, and developed new mineral resource estimates for the entire property.

In July 2003 Borealis Mining acquired an option to earn an interest in a joint venture in a portion of the Borealis Property and in January 2005 Borealis Mining acquired full interest in the mining lease and mining claims comprising the Borealis Property. See, [Description and Development of the Business: History and Background of the Company](#), above.

We have expended considerable effort consolidating the available historical data and flat files since acquiring our interest in the Borealis Property. This data has been scanned, and converted into a searchable electronic form. The electronic database has formed the basis of re-interpretation of the district geologic setting, and helped to form the foundation for a new understanding of the district's potential. We acquired this data from Golden Phoenix in May

2003.

Historical Gold Production

The Borealis Property is not currently a producing mine. Historical data is presented for general information and is not indicative of existing grades or expected production. We have no probable or proven reserves on any of our properties. We cannot be assured that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations.

Several gold deposits have been previously defined through drilling on the Borealis Property by prior owners. Some gold deposits have been partially mined. Reports on past production vary. The past gold production from pits on the Borealis Property, as reported by prior owners is tabulated below. The total of past gold production was approximately 10.6 million tons of ore averaging 0.057 ounces per ton (opt) gold. Mine production resulting from limited operations in 1990 is not included. Although no complete historical silver production records still exist at this time, the average silver content of ore mined from all eight pits appears in the range of five ounces of silver for each ounce of gold. We are determining the potential viability of silver recovery as our feasibility study and more detailed mine planning progress.

Reported past Borealis production, 1981-1990⁽¹⁾

<u>Crushed and Agglomerated Ore(2)</u>	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Contained Gold</u>
		(opt Au)	(oz)
Borealis	1,488,900	0.103	153,360
Freedom Flats	1,280,000	0.153	195,800
Jaime s/Cerro Duro/Purdy	517,900	0.108	55,900
East Ridge	795,000	0.059	46,900
Gold View	<u>264,000</u>	<u>0.047</u>	<u>12,400</u>
Total	<u>4,345,800</u>	<u>0.107</u>	<u>464,360</u>
Run of Mine Ore(3)			
East Ridge	2,605,000	0.021	54,700
Polaris (Deep Ore Flats)	250,000	0.038	9,500
Gold View	396,000	0.009	3,500
Northeast Ridge	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>0.025</u>	<u>75,000</u>
Total	<u>6,251,000</u>	<u>0.023</u>	<u>142,700</u>
Grand Total	<u>10,596,800</u>	<u>0.057</u>	<u>607,060</u>

(1)

The numbers presented in this table are based on limited production records. A later report in 1991 published by the Geologic Society of Nevada reports that production totaled 10.7 million tons with an average grade of 0.059 opt.

(2)

Crushed and agglomerated ore is that material which has been reduced in size by crushing, and as a result may contain a significant portion of very fine particles which is then, with the aid of a binding agent such as cement, reconstituted into larger particles and subsequently leached in a heap. The agglomerated ore typically has greater strength allowing for higher stacked heaps and may allow better percolation of leach solutions if the ore has high clay content.

(3)

Run of mine ore is that material which was fragmented by blasting only, and then stacked on the heaps without being further reduced in size by crushing or other beneficiation processes.

Borealis Property Background

In October 2003, we engaged a mining consultant to develop a preliminary scoping study for the redevelopment of the Borealis Property.

Following our consideration of the preliminary scoping study, and based on additional geologic field work, we retained Ore Reserves Engineering, consulting resource modeling engineers, to complete an updated resource estimate model in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. In May 2005, Ore Reserves Engineering delivered a report titled the *Technical Report on the Mineral Resources of the Borealis Gold Project Located in Mineral County, Nevada*, which we refer to as the Technical Report. The preliminary scoping study, which preceded the Technical Report, was reviewed by Alan C. Noble, the author of the Technical Report. On January 11, 2007 the Technical Report of Alan C. Noble dated August 15, 2006 was updated and revised.

The Technical Report states that the preferred course of action for Gryphon Gold is to continue with the three phased business plan contained in the preliminary scoping study, resulting in mine development if such development is technically warranted and commercially feasible.

Recommendations included in the Technical Report, revised January 11, 2007 state that the analysis of the geologic and drill hole data has identified a significant in-place resource that requires further expansion prior to defining surface mineable reserves.

We are undertaking a systematic district-scale exploration program designed to discover and delineate large gold deposits within the greater Borealis property, outside of the known mineral deposits, which should focus along known mineralized trends that project into untested gravel-covered areas with coincident geophysical anomalies.

The principal steps to the current exploration plans related to the Borealis Property include:

maintaining all previously obtained permits;

completing the permitting process;

continuing our drilling program, database enhancement and geophysical surveys on the previously disturbed area of the Borealis Property, also referred to as the Borealis site ;

implementing a systematic metallurgical testing program for gold bearing samples collected;

continuing drilling in the area known as the Graben to test the extent and further define the quality of known sulfide gold mineralization; and

continuing the exploration program for the areas of the Borealis Property outside the Borealis site.

We are actively working on completion of all the above steps. In addition and in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Technical Report, we are undertaking an exploration program on areas of the Borealis Property outside the Borealis Site, subject to receiving required permits. We are actively drilling the Graben zone, and are, or will be testing other high-potential targets contained in the Central and Western Pediment Prospect areas and the Rainbow Ridge and Tough Hills area.. We will evaluate whether the construction of mine facilities on the Borealis site is warranted by project economics upon the identification of additional gold resources. If we determine to proceed with mine construction, we will be required to obtain additional capital. See Management's Discussion and Analysis Liquidity and Capital Resources and Risk Factors and Uncertainties .

Geological Setting

Regional Geology

The Borealis mining district lies within the northwest-trending Walker Lane mineral belt of the western Basin and Range province, which hosts numerous gold and silver deposits. Mesozoic metamorphic rocks in the region are intruded by Cretaceous granitic plutons. In the Wassuk range the Mesozoic basement is principally granodiorite with metamorphic rock inclusions. Overlying these rocks are minor occurrences of Tertiary rhyolitic tuffs and more extensive andesite flows. Near some fault zones, the granitic basement rocks exposed in the eastern part of the district are locally weakly altered and limonite stained.

The oldest exposed Tertiary rocks are rhyolitic tuffs in small isolated outcrops which may be erosional remnants of a more extensive unit. The rhyolitic tuffs may be correlative with regionally extensive Oligocene rhyolitic ignimbrites found in the Yerington area to the north and within the northern Wassuk Range. On the west side of the Wassuk Range, a thick sequence of older Miocene andesitic volcanic rocks unconformably overlies and is in fault contact with the granitic and metamorphic rocks, which generally occur east of the Borealis district. The age of the andesites is poorly constrained due to limited regional dating, but an age of 19 to 15 Ma is suggested (Ma refers to million years before present). In the Aurora district, 10 miles southwest of the Borealis district, andesitic agglomerates and flows dated at 15.4 to 13.5 Ma overlie Mesozoic basement rocks and host gold-silver mineralization. Based on these data, the andesites in the Borealis region can be considered as 19 to 13.5 Ma.

The Borealis district lies within the northeast-trending Bodie-Aurora-Borealis mineral belt; the Aurora district, with 1.9 million ounces of past gold production, lies 10 miles southwest of Borealis and the Bodie district, with 1.5 million ounces of gold production, lies 19 miles southwest in California. All three mining districts are hosted by Miocene volcanics. The intersection of northwesterly and west-northwesterly trending Walker Lane structures with the northeasterly trending structures of the Aurora-Borealis zone probably provided the structural preparation conducive to extensive hydrothermal alteration and mineralization at Borealis.

Local Geology

The Borealis District comprises widespread high-sulfidation, acid-sulfate alteration, gold-silver mineralization that was the focus of recent and historical mining operations. The district trends N70-75W, for seven miles, from Bullion-Delta targets, west-northwest to Purdy Peak. The eastern boundary of the district is west of Mesozoic intrusive rocks, and Pre-Mesozoic sequences. The western limit of the district is unknown and unexplored.

The Borealis district represents a tectonic setting in which stress was accommodated via left lateral wrench tectonic system that was in an opposite sense relative to the Walker Lane Fault Zone (right lateral displacement). Local domains of reverse polarity are not uncommon in large transcurrent strike-slip fault systems.

Gold-silver mineralization, silicified fault breccias, zones of silicification, and associated alteration is structurally controlled within a left lateral wrench tectonic system.

The most important structural trends defined in the district are:

Principal displacement zone: Cerro Dorro Fracture Zone (CDFZ), striking approximately N70-75W, brittle fracture system,

Transtensional zone: Freedom Flats-Borealis-East Pit-Northeast Pit (FFBENE), striking approximately N50E,

Antithetic, right lateral, strike slip zones, trending approximately North-South,

Reverse fault systems trending northwest.

Faults, fault breccias, linear zones of silicification and silicified sheeted joints dip steeply, vertical to 60 degrees. These zones dip predominately westerly, i.e. northwesterly, southwesterly, with subordinate northeast dips. Structural zones are laterally discontinuous exhibiting en-echelon patterns and complex sets of conjugate internal joint arrays.

In general, volcanic sequences dip from 20 to 60 degrees westerly. Primary bedding and flow foliation, adjacent to the eastern most volcanic-granite dip northerly at 20 to 40 degrees. An early andesite phase was likely extruded during an earlier tectonic system relative to subsequent interbedded andesite autobreccias and flows.

Preliminary structural analysis suggests, (1) radial patterns around tectonic-volcanic centers, (2) volcanic sequences exhibit open fold geometries (less than 45 degrees), gently folded along northwest trending fold axis, and vertically (both normal and reverse) displaced along northwest and northeast trending fold axial planes.

Five distinct styles of silicification occur in the district:

Pervasive micro-granular quartz, \pm chalcedony-opal, devoid of pyrite, associated with weak (to moderate) leaching, and bleaching of host rocks, i.e. low temperature clays.

Fine-medium grained granular quartz structurally controlled along faults and breccia zones, (a) with pyrite, (b) devoid of pyrite. Associated moderate leaching and bleaching, i.e. low to medium temperature clays.

Medium-grained granular quartz, structurally controlled along faults and breccia zones with pyrite, and zones of late stage vuggy-vapor phase acid leaching. Host lithologies, particularly volcanoclastic breccias exhibit a range in clast replacement, i.e. silica absorption, from weak to moderate. Groundmass is replaced by medium-grained granular quartz. Medium temperature clay alteration occurs as peripheral halos.

Medium to coarse-grained quartz with pyrite, structurally controlled, with associated fault breccias and zones of intense silicification, moderate to total replacement of original host lithologies and occasionally replacing preexisting silicified fault breccia zones. Associated alunite, barite, with peripheral zones of moderate to intense medium to intense moderate to high temperatures clay alteration.

Quartz sericite pyrite alteration occurs in the granodiorite basement, up to 500 feet from the contact with the volcanic stratigraphy, in fault zones, in zones of stockwork fracturing spatially associated with fault-contact between the basement and volcanic stratigraphy. An addition, as dilational zones, as pods in the granodiorite, occurring as granular white quartz.

Mineral Deposits

The gold deposits contained within the larger, district scale, Borealis hydrothermal system are recognized as high-sulfidation type systems with high-grade gold mineralization occurring along steeply dipping structures and lower grade gold mineralization both surrounding the high-grade and commonly controlled by more permeable volcanic rocks in relatively flat-lying zones. The gold deposits, some with minor amounts of silver mineralization are hosted by Miocene andesitic flows, laharic breccias, and volcanoclastic tuffs, which all strike northeasterly and dip shallowly to the northwest. Pediment gravels cover the altered-mineralized volcanic rocks at lower elevations along the mountain front and there is potential for discovery of more blind deposits, similar to the Graben deposit.

The surface footprints of the high-grade pods or pipe-like bodies, found to date are rather small and they can be easily missed with patterns of too widely spaced geophysical surveys and drill holes. Most of the drilling on the property by prior owners, including the Graben deposit, is vertical, and therefore did not adequately sample the steep higher-grade zones. Drill-hole orientation may have underestimated the grades within the district. The coarse gold component can best be captured with very careful sampling of drill cuttings and core and collecting large samples.

Several drill holes to the west of Freedom Flats and Borealis encountered gold within the alluvium stratigraphically above known deposits. These holes trace a gold-bearing zone that in plan appears to outline a paleochannel of a stream or gently sloping hillside that may have had its origin in the eroding Borealis deposit. The zone is at least 2,500 feet long, up to 500 feet wide, and several tens up to 100 feet thick. At this point it is unknown if this is a true placer deposit, an alluvial deposit of broken ore, or some combination of both. Additional drilling and beneficiation tests are needed to determine if an economic gold deposit exists.

Exploration

Since the late 1970 s, considerable exploration has been completed at the Borealis Property with the primary objective of finding near surface deposits with oxide type gold mineralization. Exploration work has consisted of field mapping, surface sampling, geochemical surveys, geophysical surveys, and shallow exploration drilling. Only limited drilling and geological field work has been completed in areas covered by pediment gravels, even though Freedom Flats was an unknown, blind deposit, without surface expression when discovered.

Many geophysical surveys have been conducted by others in the Borealis district since 1978. In addition, regional magnetics and gravity maps and information are available through governmental sources. The most useful geophysical data from the exploration programs has been induced polarization (IP) (chargeability), aeromagnetics, and, to a lesser degree, resistivity.

Areas with known occurrences of gold mineralization, which have been defined by historical exploration drilling, and have had historical mine production include: East Ridge and Gold View, Northeast Ridge, Freedom Flats, Borealis, and Deep Ore Flats (also known as Polaris). All of these deposits still have gold mineralization remaining in place, contiguous with the portions of each individual deposit which has been mined

Discovery potential on the Borealis Property includes oxidized gold mineralization adjacent to existing pits, new oxide gold deposits at shallow depth within the large land position, gold associated with sulfide minerals below and adjacent to the existing pits, in possible feeder zones below surface mined ore and deeper gold-bearing sulfide mineralization elsewhere on the property. Both oxidized and sulfide-bearing gold deposits exhibit lithologic and structural controls for the locations and morphologies of the gold deposits.

The following areas have not been subject to historic mine production, but have been subject to historical exploration that has identified gold mineralization.

Borealis Extension

The Borealis Extension deposit occurs at shallow to intermediate depth beneath the northern and western parts of the former Borealis pit. Most of the mineralization begins at 110 to 375 ft below the surface. Generally the top of this target occurs at or slightly below the 7,000-ft elevation. The primary target is defined by 16 contiguous drill holes completed by previous operators that have potential ore-grade intercepts and that penetrate beneath the 7,000-ft elevation. Thickness of low-grade mineralized intercepts ranges from 15 to 560 ft with nine holes having from 155 to 560 ft of +0.01 opt of gold; average thickness of the zone is 236 ft. We have drilled an additional 16 holes into the deposit. The drilling results were generally marginal. Further evaluation work is in progress.

Graben Deposit

The Graben deposit is currently defined with approximately 66 RC holes and 19 core holes. Drilling has defined a zone of gold mineralization, using an 0.01 opt Au boundary, that extends at least 2,000 ft in a north-south direction and between 400 and 900 ft east-west, and up to 600 ft thick. The top of the deposit is generally 500 feet below the surface. Near its southern margin the axis of the deposit is within 800 ft of the Freedom Flats deposit and along one portion of the southeastern margin low-grade mineralization may connect with the Freedom Flats mineralization through an east-west trending splay. Drilling data appears to confirm mineralization at the southern margin of the deposit is closed off. Drill hole GGC-G-14 drilled to test the west margin of the deposit and indicates the mineralized zone may extend to the west. Much of the eastern margin is poorly defined by drilling. During 2006 we completed a fence of drill holes that essentially closes off the northern extension of the mineralization.

To date, we have drilled 40 RC drill holes into the Graben zone. Most holes reported mineralized intervals. Exploration drilling in the Graben will be continuing during fiscal 2008 as one of the major focuses of our exploration program. Future drilling will both in-fill areas of prospective high grade gold zones and step out from the Graben zone primarily in the west and east directions in order to delineate more gold mineralization.

North Graben Prospect

The North Graben prospect is defined by the projection of known mineralization, verified by drilling sampling and coincident with a large intense aeromagnetic low and a broad chargeability (IP) high. The North Graben lies on trend of the north-northeast-elongate Graben mineralized zone. In 1989, Echo Bay had completed a district-wide helicopter magnetic/electromagnetic survey, which identified a large, intense type aeromagnetic low in the North Graben area. This coincident magnetic low/chargeability high is now interpreted as being caused by an intensive and extensive hydrothermal alteration-mineralization system.

In 2006 and 2007 we completed six holes into the North Graben geophysical anomaly. Five of the six holes intercepted a deep hydrothermal system as indicated by several zones of silicification and pyritization up to 20%. None of the holes contained significant amounts of gold, but were geochemically anomalous in gold and silver. Additional drilling is planned.

Cambior conducted a gradient IP survey in 1997, which identifies a deep-source broad chargeability anomaly that extends northerly from the northern margin of the Freedom Flats deposit, covers only part of the Graben zone and most of the North Graben area, and extends to the limit of the surveyed area. This anomaly is interpreted to be caused by high-sulfide mineralization. The North Graben prospect thus represents the possible extension of known mineralization of the Graben zone.

Rainbow Ridge and Tough Hills Prospects

Previous exploration drilling the Rainbow Ridge and Tough Hills Prospect areas targeted shallow oxide mineralization, generally less than 500 feet deep. In 2006 we completed four gradient IP/ resistivity survey blocks covering a total area of one square mile. Results from these surveys indicate a broad deep seated north, north-east trending chargeability anomaly and a prominent, shallow north west trending chargeability anomaly. Drill targeting and permitting for drill access are underway. Initial drilling in these prospect areas is planned for mid to late fall 2007.

Central Pediment Prospect

Between November 2006 and May 2007 we completed eight holes in the Central Pediment. Drilling in the Lucky Boy zone in the western margin of the Central Pediment has identified a thick, highly favorable gold bearing horizon. The horizon extends laterally more than 2,250 feet. Drill hole GGC-CP-2 demonstrated a hydrothermally altered zone as great as 1,300 feet thick. Zonge Geosciences Inc. completed IP/resistivity surveys within the Lucky Boy zone. The survey results support other geological evidences that the Lucky Boy zone may contain a major gold bearing hydrothermal system.

Western Pediment Prospect

Two drill holes (GGC-WP-1, and GGC-WP-2) were completed in the Flat Lands zone of the Western Pediment. These holes targeted mineralization south west along the Vuggy Hills trend. These holes encountered favorable alteration but were lost before reaching the intended target depth. Additional drilling along the Vuggy Hills trend is planned in calendar 2007.

Sunset Wash Prospect

The Sunset Wash prospect consists of a gravel-covered pediment underlain by extensive hydrothermal alteration in the western portion of the Borealis district. Sixteen holes drilled by Echo Bay Mines indicate that intense alteration occurs within a loosely defined west-southwest belt that extends westerly from the Jaime s Ridge/Cerro Duro deposits. At the

western limit of the west-southwest belt, Cambior's IP survey and drilling results can be interpreted to indicate that the alteration system projects toward the southeast into the pediment along a mineralized northwest-oriented fault. Cambior conducted a gradient array induced polarization (IP) survey over the Sunset Wash area effectively outlining a 1,000 by 5,000 ft chargeability anomaly. The anomaly corresponds exceptionally well to alteration and sulfide mineralization identified by Echo Bay's drill-hole results. Two structures appear to be mapped by the chargeability anomaly; one is a 5,000-ft long west-southwest-trending structure and the other is a smaller, northwest-trending structure that cuts off the W-SW structure at its western limit. Alteration types and intensity identified by the drilling, combined with the strong IP chargeability high and the aeromagnetic low, strongly suggest that the robust hydrothermal system at Sunset Wash is analogous to the mineralized systems at Graben and Freedom Flats.

Cambior drilled three holes to test portions of the Sunset Wash geophysical anomaly and to offset other preexisting drill holes with significant alteration. The westernmost of Cambior's three holes encountered the most encouraging alteration and best gold mineralization suggesting that this drillhole is near the most prospective area. This drill-hole intercepted altered rock from bedrock surface to total depth, including an extremely thick zone of chalcedonic replacement in the lower two-thirds of the hole. We plan to complete additional drilling in this target area during 2007.

Bullion Ridge/Boundary Ridge

The northeast-trending alteration zone extending along Boundary Ridge into Bullion Ridge contains intense silicification that is surrounded by argillization, with abundant anomalous gold. Widely spaced shallow holes completed by previous operators have tested several of the alteration/anomalous gold zones defining discrete zones of mineralized material.

Mineralization

Overview

Finely disseminated gold mineralization found in the Borealis epithermal system was associated with pyrite and other gold bearing sulfide minerals such as marcasite when initially deposited by the gold rich hydrothermal fluids. In some portions of the deposits, over time through natural oxidation, the pyrite was transformed to limonite releasing the gold particles. Through this geologic process, the mineral character of the deposit was altered, and gold was exposed so that conventional hydrometallurgical processes (e.g. gold heap leaching) could be effectively applied to recover the gold. Gold still bound in pyrite or pyrite-silica which was not as readily oxidized in the geologic process, is not as easily recovered by a simple heap leach operations and may require some type of more advanced milling operation. Limited evidence suggests that in certain deposits such as the Borealis and Freedom Flats deposits, that some coarse gold exists, probably in the higher-grade zones.

Oxide Gold Mineralization

Oxide gold mineralization is generally more amenable to direct cyanidation processes such as heap leaching as compared to sulfide gold mineralization.

Oxide deposits in the district have goethite, hematite, and jarosite as the supergene oxidation products after iron sulfides, and the limonite type depends primarily on original sulfide mineralogy and abundance. Iron oxide minerals occur as thin fracture coatings, fillings, earthy masses, as well as disseminations throughout the rock. The degree of supergene oxidation, mineral constituents, and form and occurrence of the oxide minerals in the host rock are significant factors in determining metallurgical performance and ultimate gold recovery. As demonstrated in previous operations, this type of gold bearing material is amenable to conventional heap leaching methodology.

Depth of oxidation is variable throughout the district and is dependent on alteration type, structure, and rock type. Oxidation ranges from approximately 250 ft in argillic and propylitic altered rocks to over 600 ft in fractured silicified rocks. A transition zone from oxides to sulfides with depth is common with a mixing of oxide and sulfide minerals.

Except for the Graben deposit, all of the known gold deposits are at least partially oxidized. Typically the upper portion of a deposit is totally oxidized and the lower portions unoxidized. In places, such as the Ridge deposits, there is an extensive transition zone of partially oxidized sulfide bearing gold mineralization. Oxidation has been observed to at least 1,000 ft below the surface. Therefore, we believe that if additional gold deposits are found under gravel cover, some portion of them may be oxidized.

Sulfide Gold Mineralization

Sulfide gold mineralization is generally less amenable to conventional direct cyanidation metallurgical processes, and may require more advanced processes such as milling, flotation and oxidation prior to cyanidation.

Sulfide deposits in the district are mostly contained within quartz-pyrite alteration with the sulfides consisting mostly of pyrite with minor marcasite, and lesser arsenopyrite and cinnabar. Many trace minerals of copper, antimony, arsenic, mercury and silver have also been identified. Pyrite content ranges from 5 to 20 volume percent with local areas of nearly massive sulfides in the quartz-pyrite zone and it occurs with grain sizes up to 1mm. At Borealis, euhedral pyrite grains are commonly rimmed and partially replaced with a later stage of anhedral pyrite overgrowths. Study of this phenomenon in other epithermal districts in Nevada has shown that gold occurs only in the late overgrowths. Mineralogical studies of Borealis samples suggest that this may also be true at Borealis, but are not fully conclusive.

The Graben deposit is the best example found to date of the size and quality of sulfide deposits within the district. In addition sulfide mineral resources occur in the bottoms of most of the pits, but the most significant mineral resource in a pit environment is found beneath the Freedom Flats pit. Potential targets below most pits would include the feeder structures, many of which would be expected to have high-grade sulfide gold mineralization. Drilling of the Graben deposit has defined a total mineral resource of approximately 20 million tons with an average grade of 0.044 ounces of gold per ton containing about 880,000 ounces of gold within the deposit, using a 0.01 opt cutoff grade, as stated in the Technical Report. The high-grade zones within the Graben deposit are estimated to contain 780,000 tons of measured and indicated resource and 220,000 tons of inferred resource with an average grade of 0.29 ounces of gold per ton. While the larger deposit is a target for additional exploration, the higher-grade zones represent an attractive deposit for development at most gold prices.

Drilling

We have conducted and are currently continuing a drilling program on the Borealis site. Set out below is a summary of the drilling work conducted on the Borealis Property by prior owners and by us.

Historical Drill Hole Database

The drill-hole database used for the main Borealis project study area contains 1,747 drill holes with a total drilled length of 510,712 ft, including 1,626 which intersected gold mineralization. These holes were drilled by various prior operators. Drill-hole types include diamond core holes, reverse circulation (RC) holes and rotary holes. Only a few core holes have down-hole survey information. Mineralized zones covered by these drill holes include the Freedom Flats, Graben, Borealis, Polaris, East Ridge and Northeast Ridge. Except for Graben, all have been partially mined by previous operators of the project; the Borealis and Deep Ore Flats (also known as Polaris) pits have been back-filled with waste from the Freedom Flats pit. There are an additional 487 drill holes with a total drilled length of 103,562 ft scattered throughout the district, and mostly in the Cerro Duro, Jamie's Ridge, and Purdy Peak area, at approximately three miles distant northwest of the main Borealis mine area. The total existing drilling for the entire Borealis Property, therefore, is 2,234 holes with a total drilled length of 614,274 ft. None of these historical holes were drilled by us.

Drill hole sampling length is generally 5 ft for the RC holes, but varies for the core holes based on geological intervals. Sampling length is up to 25 ft for some of the early rotary holes. Gold assays in parts per billion (ppb) and troy ounces per short ton (opt) are provided for most of the sampling intervals. Silver assays in parts per million (ppm) and opt are also provided for some of the sampling intervals. Silver grade was not modeled in this study.

Drilling of Existing Heaps and Dumps

In May 2004 we completed a drilling program on the five Borealis site heaps and parts of the Freedom Flats and Borealis site dumps. This program consisted of 32 holes totaling 2,478.5 ft. Dump holes were drilled deep enough to penetrate the soil horizon below the dump, while holes on the heaps were drilled to an estimated 10-15 ft above the heap's liner.

Current Drilling Program

Our drill hole database used for resource modeling and mine planning is comprised of more than 2,400 drill holes within the Central Borealis Area. These holes have been drilled during the period from 1978 through early January 2006. The average depth of the holes is about 300 ft, but the bulk of the holes are less than 200 ft with a limited number of holes in certain locations reaching depths of 1,500 to 2,000 ft testing deeper mineralized zones. The average assay interval is about 5 ft. The majority of the drill holes contained in the database were completed by others, with Gryphon completing approximately 90 in 2005 and 25 in January 2006 in areas contiguous with known deposits. The database is summarized in the table shown:

Mineralized Zone	Number	Total	Sample	Sample	Total	Average	Average
	Holes						
	Penetrating	Intervals	Intervals	Intervals	Assayed	Length	(opt Au)
	Zone ⁽¹⁾	Sampled	Not Assayed	Assayed	Footage		
					(ft)	(ft)	
Graben	64	2,773	131	2,642	13,127	5.0	0.055
Freedom Flats ⁽²⁾	147	6,323	225	6,098	30,486	5.0	0.064
Borealis ⁽²⁾	337	6,045	125	5,920	30,003	5.1	0.037
Deep Ore Flats (2)	181	2,544	46	2,498	12,520	5.0	0.013
Crocodile Ridge (2)	39	560	3	557	2,785	5.0	0.006
Alluvium	260	1,688	176	1,512	7,560	5.0	0.006
Middle Ridge (2)	73	1,507	26	1,481	7,405	5.0	0.008
Northeast Ridge (2)	221	6,160	119	6,041	30,260	5.0	0.017
East Ridge (2)	211	5,203	119	5,084	25,512	5.0	0.019
Purdy's Peak	39	726	5	721	3,610	5.0	0.017
Cerro Duro (2)	105	1,363	19	1,344	6,446	4.8	0.058
Jaime's Ridge (2)	42	910	3	907	4,530	5.0	0.039
Total in the Primary Mineralized Zones	-	35,802	997	34,805	174,244	5.0	0.033
Total Outside Areas	-	71,953	3,749	68,204	344,946	5.1	0.001

Footnotes 1-Drill holes may intersect more than one zone, therefore the number of holes by zone is not additive

2-Includes some drilling that is part of the mineralized zone, but that has been mined out.

In 2006, Gryphon drilled more than 70 additional drill holes to explore for gold bearing sulfide mineralization, development, and engineering purposes. Drill holes not included in the current data base, which have been completed in 2006, are shown on the following two tables:

Exploration Drilling in 2006

TARGET AREA	HOLE ID	DEPTH FEET	BEARING	ANGLE	ASSAY SUMMARIES (Cut off 0.01 opt Au)
CROCODILE RIDGE - Oxide Exploration Target					
	GGCCR-01	500		-45	65-90' @ 0.017 opt Au and 0.196 opt Ag
	GGCCR-02	300	N20W	-60	90-110' @ 0.018 opt Au and 0.154 opt Ag 155-165' @ 0.005 opt Au and 0.540 opt Ag
	GGCCR-03	500	N20W	-45	50-130' @ 0.014 opt Au and 0.110 opt Ag
	GGCCR-04	500	N20W	-60	65-165' @ 0.010 opt Au and 0.133 opt Ag
	GGCCR-05	810	N20W	-45	585-620' @ 0.013 opt Au and 0.220 opt Ag
	GGCCR-06	300	N20W	-60	150-165' @ 0.013 opt Au and 0.126 opt Ag 210-215' @ 0.016 opt Au and .240 opt Ag 260-270' @ 0.019 opt Au and 0.109 opt Ag 280-300' @ 0.047 opt Au and 0.495 opt Ag
	GGCCR-07	300	N20W	-45	80-105' @ 0.025 opt Au 125-145' 0.012 opt Au
	GGCCR-08	300	N20W	-60	135-140' @ 0.012 opt Au and 0.38 opt Ag 125-145' @ 0.012 opt Au
	GGCCR-09	300	N20W	-45	110-115' @ 0.016 opt Au and 0.143 opt Ag 120-135 @ 0.008 opt Au and .387 opt Ag
	GGCCR-10	300	N20W	-60	assays pending
	GGCCR-11	225	N20W	-45	70-85' @ 0.020 opt Au and 0.888 opt Ag 95-105' @ . 0.011 opt Au and 0.099 opt Ag
FREEDOM FLATS - Oxide + Sulfide Target Exploration					
	GGCFF-10	1000	-	-90	Nil
	GGCFF-11	680	-	-90	550-620' @ 0.015 opt Au 475-490' @ 0.692 opt Ag
	GGCFF-12	880	-	-90	340-585' @ 0.054 opt Au and 0.40 opt Ag 370-400' @ 0.189 opt Au and 0.44 Ag 755-775' @ 1.01 opt Au and trace Au
GRABEN - Sulfide Exploration Target					
	GGCG-03	1500	-	-90	940-1025' @ 0.100 opt Au and 0.748 opt Ag 970-1015' @ 0.158 opt Au and 1.09 opt Ag
	GGCG-04	1500	-	-90	885-1045' @ 0.074 opt Au and 0.53 opt Ag
	GGCG-05	1500	-	-90	495-550' @ 0.040 opt Au
	GGCG-06				625-725' @ 0.029 opt Au
	GGCG-07	1070		-90	515-1071' @ 0.101 opt Au and 0.378 opt Ag 640-810' @ 0.212 opt Au and 0.356 opt Ag
	GGCG-08	1500		-90	Assays pending
	GGCG-09	1500		-90	705-880' @ .073 opt Au and 0.973 opt Ag 785-815 @ .188 opt Au and 1.39 opt Ag
	GGCG-10	1305	S50E	-70	950-975 @ 0.028 opt Au
	GGCG-11	1400	S70W	-70	Assays pending
	GGCG-12	740	N80E	-80	Assays pending
NORTH GRABEN -Sulfide Exploration Target					
	GGCNG-01	1500	-	-90	Nil

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GGCNG-02	1490	-	-90	Nil
GGCNG-03	1420	-	-90	Nil
GGCNG-04	1500	N20W	-60	Nil

Average drill hole depth for exploration holes during fiscal 2006 was more than 910 feet, with an average sample interval of about 5 feet. Several holes were drilled at angles less than vertical to test in areas where mineralization may occur in sub-vertical zones. As of the date of the prior years 10-KSB, we were waiting for laboratory assay results for holes CCGC-11 and 12 that were completed in the Graben.

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Development and Condemnation Drilling in 2006

AREA	HOLE ID	DEPTH FEET	BEARING	ANGLE	ASSAY SUMMARIES (Cut off 0.01 opt Au)
BOREALIS EXTENSION - Development Drilling					
	GGCBE-16	940	N45W	-45	0-10' @ 0.039 opt Au
DEEP ORE FLATS - Development Drilling					
	GGCDOF-36	500	N60W	-45	Nil
	GGCDOF-37	500	N60W	-45	Nil
	GGCDOF-38	500	N60W	-45	Nil
EAST RIDGE - Development Drilling					
	GGCER-24	500	-	-90	0-65' @ 0.036 opt Au
	GGCER-25	400	S50E	-60	nil
	GGCER-26	375	S50E	-45	35-135' @ 0.014 opt Au
	GGCER-27	450	S50E	-45	Nil
LEACH PAD - Condemnation Drilling					
	GGCLP-01, 01A	1140		-90	Nil
	GGCLP-02	1300	N60W	-45	Nil
MIDDLE RIDGE - Development Drilling					
	GGCMR-12	300	-	-90	20-30' @ 0.016 opt Au 225-235' @ 0.012 opt Au
	GGCMR-13	60	N45W	-45	20-35 @0.011 opt Au

Development and condemnation drilling was focused at defining limits of known deposits and proving non-mineral character of certain areas which may be suitable for surface facilities. Two holes in East Ridge were also utilized to assist in the characterization of the hydrological regime in the Central Borealis Area.

The table below shows the results of exploration drilling for holes completed beginning with GGCG-11 (May 2006) through April 6, 2007. Additional drilling has been completed after April 6, 2007, but is not included in the table because assay information is pending.

Gryphon Gold Corporation
Compendium of April 2006 to May 2007 Drill Holes

Hole No.	From (feet)	To (feet)	Interval (feet)	Gold (opt)
Area: Graben				
G-11	550	925	375	0.050
including	995	1,150	155	0.030
G-12 (lost)	0	0	0	-
G-13	800	935	135	0.140
including	805	850	45	0.300
and	810	820	10	0.760
G-14	680	935	255	0.035
including	845	870	25	0.103
G-15	0	0	0	-
G-18	415	445	30	0.030
including	615	665	50	0.170
and	755	840	85	0.020
and	895	995	100	0.020
and	1,090	1,155	65	0.050
G-24	695	780	85	0.040
G-25 (lost)	0	0	0	-
G-26	665	735	70	0.060
G-27	545	560	15	0.080
including	1,075	1,135	60	0.010
G-28	490	1,135	640	0.033
including	585	595	10	0.204
and	625	645	20	0.117
and	1090	1110	20	0.126
G-29	600	790	185	0.190
including	625	790	165	0.212
G-30	705	730	25	0.015
and	765	795	30	0.019
and	870	925	55	0.057
G-31	580	850	270	0.043
including	610	640	30	0.125
and	945	1150	205	0.033
G-32	540	700	160	0.082
including	570	605	35	0.113
and	660	700	40	0.135
and	880	1035	155	0.06
G-33	no significant assays		0	nil
G-34	no significant assays		0	nil
G-35	no significant assays		0	nil
G-36	880	925	45	0.003
G-37	no significant assays		0	nil
G-38 (lost)	0	0	0	nil
G-38A	485	495	10	0.032
and	585	760	175	0.041

