

Mid-Green Hills Property
Handeni District,
Tanzania

Latitude: 5⁰ 37' 04.4"S
Longitude: 38⁰ 01' 13.2"E

Prepared For:

BROOKEMONT CAPITAL INC.
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Date: October 19, 2010

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1. SUMMARY

BROOKEMONT CAPITAL INC acquired an option to acquire initially an 80% interest in the Mid Green Hills Prospecting License Property Application (HQ-P 22238) (the “property”) located at WGM 37 M 391500m E and 9379000 m N (5° 37' 04.4”S; 38° 01' 13.2” E), in September 2010. Access to the property is south from Handeni along the gravel Secondary Highway B127 approximately 20 kilometres from the city of Handeni. Topography in the area is moderate to gentle rising from 600 metres to over 660 metres. The land is open pasture or wooded parkland of the Tanzanian interior plateau and the area’s climate is a mix between the eastern interior plateau and the humid coastal plain area with 600 mm of annual precipitation and temperatures in excess of 30° C.

Gold was exported from Tanzania following the penetration of Arab traders during the 16th to 19th centuries. However, the first commercial mines were developed in 1909 by German colonists. Ruby deposits were discovered in the 1970s near Morogoro and diamonds in the Shingyanga area. Artisanal gold mining activity has been noted in recent times in the vicinity of the property including the 2005 gold rush that led to the discovery of Canaco’s Magambazi Deposit which is located on the adjacent property to the east.

The Archaean Tanzanian Craton and its surrounding Proterozoic mobile belts underlie much of the Central Plateau of Tanzania. The main part of the Archaean craton comprises migmatites, biotite gneisses, gneissic granites and local massifs of biotite granites, and the Nyanzian greenstone belts to the south and east of Lake Victoria. These greenstone belts host the major gold deposits in Tanzania.

The property lies within the Mozambique Belt, a pan-African Proterozoic metamorphic belt. A number of gold targets have been identified in this belt, some of which possibly occur in an extension of the Lake Victoria greenstone belts overprinted by subsequent metamorphism (eg. Magambazi). The supracrustal rocks are interpreted to be derived from cratonic and/or Usagaran material, reworked and mixed with a small proportion of younger Proterozoic material during the Pan-African orogeny (Neo-Proterozoic).

The Prospecting License is underlain by units of an east west striking belt of metasedimentary rocks around a central core of a mafic amphibolite unit in granitic gneisses and/or intrusive equivalents. The main area of potential gold mineralization within the property were located on the prominent hills of the south and central part of the property near a inferred ridge of mafic amphibolites. No modern exploration has been conducted on the property. Excellent potential exists for orogenic-type, gold-quartz vein or shear zone gold deposits.

A two-phase exploration program is recommended for the property to define targets with potential for a modern mining operation. The initial phase, estimated at USD \$100,000, is aimed at defining drill targets and includes geological and geochemical surveys, trenching or pitting. The second phase will consist of exploration and delineation drilling, geological, geochemical and geophysical surveys, larger scale surface mining/bulk sampling, resource estimation and a Preliminary Economic Assessment. The second phase is estimated at USD \$5.0 million.

2. INTRODUCTION

This report was prepared at the request of Conrad Clemiss, president of BROOKEMONT CAPITAL INC. (the "Company") to evaluate the property and to recommend a further exploration program. This technical report is to be filed as supporting documentation, with the appropriate Securities Commission and the TSX Venture Exchange.

The Company acquired an option to acquire initially an 80% interest in the Mid Green Hills Property (the "property") in September 2010.

3. RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

The author is wholly responsible for all the technical observations, interpretations and conclusions. The author has acquired data from sources that he believes are reliable with respects to the geology and location of mineralization and from his observations when he was looking in the area of the property five years ago. In writing this report the author relied on his observations in the field, and knowledge of Tanzania and its geology, public information from the internet, as well as the corporate and property information supplied by the Company. He also examined reports and maps published by the Government of Tanzania, and other relevant reports, papers and data in the public domain. He has revisited the property several times in the last year most recently in September 22nd & 23rd of 2010, and taken several geological samples for reference.

4. PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

The property is situated northeast of the village of Luganga in the Handeni Rural administration District of the Tanga Region, 20 Kilometres southwest of the city of Handeni, in the United Republic of Tanzania, East Africa. A central point in the Prospecting license Application is located at UTM coordinates 391500m East and 9379000 m North (WGS84 Datum, UTM Zone 37M) or Latitude 5^o 37' 04.4"S and Longitude 38^o 01' 13.2" E (Figure 1).

The property optioned to the company is western third of the Prospecting License (PL) Application (HQ-P 22238) and covers an area of 62.92 square kilometers. The whole PL of 167 square kilometres was applied for by AFGF (Tanzania) Ltd. on behalf of and assigned to Sundance Gold Ltd. and grants rights for a period of 36 months to carry on prospecting operations, and execute other such operations as are necessary for that purpose, for all minerals other than building materials and gemstones. The application was accepted by the Ministry on August 16, 2010 (Appendix A has the full co-ordinates of the Full PL). The corner coordinates of property within HQ P 22238 are:

NW Corner S 5^o 34' 01.2" E 38^o 02' 39.3" NE Corner S 5^o 34' 01.2" E 37^o 59' 57.6"
SW Corner S 5^o 40' 48.6" E 38^o 02' 39.5" SE Corner S 5^o 40' 47.9" E 37^o 59' 57.6"

(37 M; 394140 9384631 NE; 394140 9372120 NW; 389185 9384631 SW; 389185 9372120 SE). Location of the PL Application co-ordinates and the boundaries of the optioned property was done by map application of ARC 1960 Grid coordinates

On September 3rd, 2010 the Company announced that it entered into a Letter of Intent (LOI) for the grant of an option to purchase an initial 80% interest in the Property from Sundance Gold Ltd. (SG). According to the Letter of Intent, the Company can acquire the interest subject to certain conditions and payments to SG, and a 3% Net Smelter Royalty and will have an option to acquire the remaining 20%.

A Prospecting License grants exclusive exploration rights over an area not exceeding 200 km² for a period of three years. Annual work expenditures are US\$300/km² for the initial 3-year period. Annual land rents are US\$20/km² for the initial 3-year period. Quarterly reporting of exploration activities is required but no other permitting to conduct exploration is required.

Surface rights are not part of a mineral license and agreement should be made with the lawful occupiers of land and their written consent obtained to carry /out mining or prospecting operations.

From sources, considered reliable, the PL application has been recommended by the Ministry of Mines and AFGF is initiating the issuance of the PL. The PL has not yet been issued.

The reported showings are located within these boundaries of the property.

5. ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND TOPOGRAPHY

Access to the property is south from the regional centre of Handeni with an approximate population size of 250,000 people, along the gravel Secondary Highway B127 the main Highway between Morogoro and Handeni to the property approximately 20 kilometres from the city of Handeni (Property Location: Figure 2). The highway which is used by cars buses and trucks, cuts across the west section of the property and along the northern edge. Paths and possible roads transect the whole PL. and the power grid is at Handeni. The author had no difficulty accessing the PL along any of the "roads" with a 4-wheel drive truck.

Topography in the area is moderate to gentle rising from 600 metres to over 660 metres. The land is open pasture or wooded parkland of the Tanzanian interior plateau with typical moderate to thin forest vegetation of the plateau area in the higher elevations. There is a mix of acacia trees with palms and

other African species through the area. Undergrowth brush is typically thin with taller grasses in the areas of the rivers.

Tanzania's climate varies markedly with its topography. There are four main climatic zones: the hot, humid coastal plain with average temperatures of 27-29°C ; the hot, semi-arid central plateau where maximum daytime temperatures average 20-32°C; the high-moist lake regions; and the temperate highland areas. Throughout the country there are two rainy seasons, mid-March through May, November through December. Much of central Tanzania is semi-arid with less than 500 mm of rain per year, though the western part of the plateau is generally moister.

This area's climate is a mix between the eastern interior plateau and the humid coastal plain area with 600 mm of annual precipitation and temperatures in excess of 30° C.

Water is available from local wells and from nearby rivers which flow year round.

In Tanzania, mining is a recent development and local Mining personnel are available but the scope of their experience is limited and training and supervision by expatriates will be necessary. Geologists educated in Tanzania are available for exploration work, having been variably trained for exploration and production skills by the major mining companies which are locally active. Handeni would be able to supply most casual labour needs.

The Prospecting License is sufficient in terms of area and topographic relief for potential tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach pad areas, and a processing plant site.

6. HISTORY

Gold was exported from Tanzania following the penetration of Arab traders during the 16th to 19th centuries. However, the first commercial mines were developed in 1909 by German colonists at Sekenke in the Lake Victoria goldfields. Following World War I, gold production grew steadily for about 30 years, but then declined. By 1967 output had all but ended as a result of the fixed gold price. There has been a strong revival in gold mining recently based on modern geological models, technologically advanced recovery methods and strategic investment. Gold production reached 1.75Moz in 2008, making Tanzania the third-largest gold producer in Africa.

Ruby deposits were discovered in the 1970s near Morogoro and diamonds in the Shingyanga area.

Artisanal gold mining activity has been noted in recent times in the vicinity of the property.

The area of the property was first investigated by the author in 2005 when he was following up on the Ashanti Gold exploration work. The artisanal gold miners then were following up the placer gold in the river alluvium from the rivers draining the area of the property.

The artisanal miner's workings in the area of the property that the author saw in 2005 consisted of numerous pits on the alluvium ^ .

7. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology of the Area

The Archaean Tanzanian Craton and its surrounding Proterozoic mobile belts underlie much of the Central Plateau of Tanzania (Figure 3). The east and southeast limit of the craton is marked by the Lower to Middle Proterozoic Usagaran belt, dated at 2,000Ma, and by the Late Palaeozoic (900-500Ma) Mozambique collisional belt.

To the southwest, the 2,000Ma Ubendian belt marks the edge of the craton, whereas to the west the boundary is marked by the Late Proterozoic Karagwe-Ankolean belt and the early Palaeozoic Bukoban system. Completing the boundary in the northwest is the Ruwenzorian belt of Uganda.

The main part of the Archaean craton comprises migmatites, biotite gneisses, gneissic granites and local massifs of biotite granites, and the Nyanzian greenstone belts to the south and east of Lake Victoria. These greenstone belts host the major gold deposits in Tanzania.

The Nyanzian is unconformably overlain (locally) by conglomerates, arkoses and quartzites of the Kavirondian System. These rocks appear to have been derived, at least in part, from the Nyanzian and contain clasts of all Nyanzian lithologies, some apparently deformed.

A major period of granitoid emplacement followed the Kavirondian, and was followed in turn by major tectonic deformation. Syntectonic granitoids have been dated at 2450-2500 Ma while some unfoliated granitoids may be post-tectonic. Many hypabyssal intrusives cut these Archaean sequences, including feldspar-porphyrries and lamprophyres. Abundant younger dykes are related to Mesozoic and Tertiary tectonic events.

Tertiary mafic to intermediate volcanics including carbonatites occur mainly in the Kilimanjaro and Eastern Rift areas of the north of the country.

7.2 Gold In Tanzanian Proterozoic Rocks

In addition to the well-known Lake Victoria Goldfields in the Archean greenstone belts, several significant gold targets have been revealed in Proterozoic rocks in Tanzania. In some cases, the host

rocks are Archean in age and have been subsequently overprinted by Proterozoic metamorphism. It has been suggested by Groves et al (2008) that there is potential for major gold deposits in these terranes since they may be re-worked Archean deposits. This model may also apply to gold mineralization on the property.

In southwestern Tanzania at Mpanda (not near or adjacent to the property but in the Southwestern part of Tanzania, while the subject property is in the mid- central eastern part of the country), gold deposits occur in Proterozoic (Ubendian) rocks, within a suite of metamorphosed sediments intruded by granites and stockworks. The mineralization is found within northwest-trending shear zones adjacent to the granites. At nearby Lupa, (also not near or adjacent to the property but in the Southwestern part of Tanzania, while the subject property is in the mid- central eastern part of the country), gold is found in shear zones near acid and basic intrusions. The mineralization is in lodes and secondary deposits, the latter hosting most of the 24 tons of gold recovered from over 80 sites. The Lupa area is of greenschist-amphibolite metamorphic grade, considerably lower than the majority of the Ubendian, and may be considered to be reworked Archean greenstones. These areas are cited as examples of gold deposition types in Tanzania Proterozoic rocks.

In eastern Tanzania, a newly recognized region of gold deposits being exploited by artisanal miners in higher grade metamorphic Proterozoic (Usagaran) rocks has been referred to as the "Sumukuland Corridor" by Groves et al (2008), who suggest it may be the southeastern extension of the greenstone belts of the Lake Victoria Gold Fields.

In this region, geochronological studies indicate that the Archean greenstone belts of Tanzania potentially extend further southeast into the present Pan-African/Mozambique Belt of Tanzania. Research published by the University of Western Australia (Kabete et al., 2008) shows that the highly-endowed Sukumaland Superterrane, which hosts Tanzania's most significant gold deposits, has been overprinted on its east-southeastern extension by a Proterozoic orogeny adjacent to the Mozambique Belt further east. Kabete et al. (2008) suggest that the high metamorphic grade Kilindi-Handini Superterrane lies on strike to the ESE of the Lake Nyanza Superterrane and represents Archean greenstone belts overprinted by Neoproterozoic orogeny. The higher grade metamorphic terrane is comprised of curvilinear metamorphosed supracrustal sequences, including amphibolites, within granitic gneisses which are transected by ENE trending shear zones. This geological framework is

comparable to that in lower grade metamorphic terranes to the west-northwest which host major world class gold deposits.

The geology of this region represents a non-traditional exploration environment dominated by Proterozoic, high-grade metamorphic (granulite to amphibolite facies) rocks. As such, the region is only beginning to receive the attention of mineral exploration companies and very little is known of the local geology as it specifically relates to the potential to host mineralization. The known gold discoveries occur in both alluvial and in bedrock settings and appear to be structurally controlled (Groves et al, 2008)

A number of companies have started to explore this region. Canaco Resources is exploring the Handeni area, within which occurs the Magambazi deposit. Magambazi is a 350 meter long zone exposed by artisanal miners that consists of gold-sulphide bearing quartz veins enclosed in a 40 meter thick siliceous zone within a larger sulphidic zone. The host rocks and alteration zones are high-grade gneisses with both silicate and sulphide minerals having granulite textures. The mineralization is interpreted as an originally lower metamorphic grade orogenic gold deposit that has been overprinted by high-grade metamorphism. Magambazi thus demonstrates the potential for discovery of world-class, overprinted, Archaean orogenic gold deposits in non-traditional exploration terranes in Tanzania (Groves et al, 2008).

Also in this region, Midlands gold corporation is exploring the New Kilindi gold property, a grass roots property with similar geology to the Lupa Goldfields. The area is characterized by early Proterozoic granitic and gneissic rocks, with major shear zones hosting large veins with coarse gold. The gold is free-milling and gold/silver ratios are between 1:1 and 2:1.

7.3 Property Geology

The property is located within a pan-African belt of metamorphic rocks known as the Mozambique Belt. The Mozambique Belt is a major orogenic belt along the east coast of Africa that stretches from the south of Mozambique to Sudan and Ethiopia.

Geological mapping by the government suggest an east west striking belt of metasedimentary rocks around a central core of a mafic amphibolite unit in granitic gneisses and/or intrusive equivalents which are striking northwest and associated with the Magambazi zone.. For the most part the author in his

sorties into the area has observed the biotite gneiss' metasedimentary nature and suggests that the geology is not unlike that found in other areas of the region. The mafic unit could be related to a large dark red lateritic soil profile visible along the main highway on the east side of the property and was observed near the ridge top and in the placer workings in that area. The structural complexity of the area remains to be determined and significant folding has been observed in the region.

The resistant "knobs" of hills that is visibly associated with the main Magambazi area are present on the property. Their direct geology has not been related but no exploration has been completed on them.

8. DEPOSIT TYPES

The primary deposit type being sought after on the property is an orogenic gold deposit hosted in high-grade metamorphic Proterozoic rocks. The Handeni region has not received significant modern exploration, due to the perception that high-grade metamorphic rocks that characterize the underlying Proterozoic terrane are not prospective for large gold deposits such as those found worldwide in Archean greenstone belts. However, gold deposits have long been known in these terranes (Sampson and Spence, 1960) and new prospects are being discovered and exploited on a small scale by artisanal miners at several locations.

Furthermore, orogenic style gold deposits occur in Proterozoic terranes at a number of sites in East Africa (e.g. Niassa Gold Belt in northernmost Mozambique, Lupa Goldfield in southwest Tanzania) and have also been found in Proterozoic sequences in Australia (Plutonic and Tropicana). These deposits appear to be Proterozoic in age but are situated in high-grade metamorphic terranes adjacent to regions endowed with gold in Archean granite-greenstone terranes, a relationship that Groves et al (2008) suggests indicates they represent re-worked Archean deposits. In any case, it is evident that significant orogenic-style gold deposits do occur in Proterozoic metamorphic belts, and this style of deposit has not been a target for exploration until recently.

Secondary gold within laterite is a possible depositional model that should be investigated, either as a potentially economic deposit or as an indication of underlying primary gold mineralization. The following

description of secondary gold in laterites can be used to guide geochemical exploration of lateritic terrains utilizing soil sampling or overburden drilling.

The lateritization process produces supergene gold deposition under humid, tropical climatic conditions and with associated high water tables. In this environment, supergene gold occurs as physically remobilized and chemically reworked, rounded primary grains and nuggets in near-surface horizons, and as chemically remobilized secondary enrichments. Weathering and profile reduction causes physical remobilization of primary gold into near-surface horizons during subsidence of the lode. Thus, primary gold is mechanically concentrated by profile reduction during lateritization.

Secondary gold deposition occurs under suitable chemical conditions associated with high water tables. Secondary gold is laterally dispersed in ferruginous zones of paleo- and present water tables in laterite and saprolite, and is distinguishable from primary gold by its high purity and distinctive crystal morphology. The relative contribution of physical and chemical mechanisms to the deposition of gold in laterite under humid, tropical weathering conditions depends on the mineralization type.

A third gold deposition that should not be overlooked is the alluvial placer deposit. Although not as definable as the prior models, the known presence of the placer type deposits and the potential of rich pockets should not be overlooked in the area of the property.

9. MINERALIZATION

Gold mineralization in the area of the property was evidenced by artisanal mining activity. No artesianal mining was observed on the property.

10. EXPLORATION

No exploration has been completed by the Company.

11. DRILLING SUMMARY

No drilling has been completed.

12 SAMPLING METHOD

No sampling has been completed on the property by the Company. The author collected a total of two rock samples to check for the presence of gold. Each sample was placed in a plastic bag (12x20 inch) with a sample tag, and the bags were labelled with sample numbers by felt marker pen.

13. SAMPLE PREPARATION

Check samples collected by the author as described above were retained in his possession and personally delivered to the laboratory. At no time were the samples in possession by any employee or director of the Company.

14. DATA VERIFICATION

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With regard to data verification, the author also undertook a visit to the property in September, 2010; reviewed copies of property license documents as provided by the Company; visited several localities at surface in order to examine the geology ; collected samples of the geology on the property and reviewed the geological setting of the property by reference to maps and information published by the Government of The United Republic of Tanzania, as well as other sources.

No areas of mineralization were observed and no samples analyzed.

All the verification measures described above confirmed the location, extent, legality and general geological nature of the property . The author confirmed that the geology of the area is consistent with that indicated on regional maps.

15. ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Canaco Resources' Magambazi property which is adjacent to this property's south boundary is cited. The Magambazi zone which is the subject of an ongoing exploration program that has been publicly reported by Canaco Resources Ltd. is approximately 12 kilometres south of the South boundary of the property. The information is reported by several reliable financial institutions including TD Bank but the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the property that is the subject of this technical report.

16. MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

The Company has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing on the property.

17. MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Insufficient exploration work has been done on the property to outline either a mineral resource or mineral reserve estimate.

18. OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

There is no other relevant data or information.

19. INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Brookemont Capital Inc. 's property is located along a ridge that has showings to the south associated with the trend of rocks hosting the Magambazi zone. The property has not been effectively explored and is in an area that has seen a recent discovery from much the same techniques that have been used to date on this property.

In my opinion the property is significant property of merit and provides a very attractive exploration prospect for precious metal mineralization. The property is located on similar stratigraphy that hosts the area's most recent gold discovery in Tanzania, and also was initially found by local miners.

Preliminary exploration and research has identified the high potential of the geological setting of this property.

Detailed exploration is recommended to evaluate the property including ascertaining the various rock units and detailed mapping, rock and soil geochemistry and geophysics. It is apparent that the geology of the rocks presently being explored represents a unique situation: an existing mine model, superb access and a good base information in a very active geological region worthy of closer examination. Further work is warranted.

20. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the identified placer in the drainages be revisited and the whole area be investigated by collecting soil and rock samples especially in areas of identified showings.

Magnetometer surveying and VLF surveying is suggested to aid in the interpretation of the geology prior to drilling. Phase II is contingent on Phase I results being positive.

Phase I (All US\$)

1. Geological Mapping	\$ 25,000
2. Geochemical soil Sampling	\$ 25,000
3. Trenching and rock sampling	\$ 30,000
4. Contingency travel etc	<u>\$ 20,000</u>
TOTAL PHASE I	\$ 100,000

PHASE II

8. Geology	\$ 250,000
9. Geochemistry	\$ 150,000
10. Geophysics	\$ 100,000
11. Drilling 10000m @ \$150/meter	\$ 1,500,000
12. Test Pit / Bulk Sample - Large Scale	\$ 2,000,000
13. Assaying 5000 @ \$75	\$ 375,000
14. Support, Logistical and Operational, Travel and Supplies	\$ 350,000
15. Resource Estimation and Preliminary Economic Analysis	\$ 275,000
TOTAL PHASE II	\$ 5,000,000

21. REFERENCES

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22. SIGNATURE PAGE

I, LAURENCE STEPHENSON, a geologist, of Suite 502 15015 Victoria Ave., White Rock, BC hereby certify that :

1. I am the author of this report entitled “Mid-Green Hills Property Handeni District, Tanzania” dated October 19, 2010;
2. I am a graduate of the Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology (1975) and of York University, Toronto, Ontario, Canada with a Masters of Business Administration degree (1985) and have worked as Geologist for over 38 years;
3. I have worked as the District Geologist for Duval International Corporation (now Battle Mountain Gold) and as geological and financial consultant to First Marathon Securities, Yorkton Securities, BGO Securities and several other Securities firms evaluating mining properties and as a consultant and President of Kokanee Explorations Ltd (now Standard Mining), as a consultant and director of Glencairn Explorations, as a consultant and Vice President of Golden Chief Explorations, and as President of GeoFin Inc. consulted for several other companies writing reports for their use and am therefore qualified to write this report and recommend the proposed exploration program and budget in this report;
4. I am a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (#27420).
5. I visited the property specifically in April and November 2005, May and September 2009, and April and most recently September 6th and 7th, 2010.
6. I am responsible for this report and the opinions expressed therein.

7. As of the date of this certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading. There are no material facts or material changes in the subject matter of this report that would mislead the reader.
8. I am independent of Brookemont Capital Inc. within the meaning of section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101. I have no direct and indirect interests, in the properties and shares of Brookemont Capital Inc.
9. I have had no prior involvement with this property and have read Instrument and Form 43-101 F1, and am qualified to write this report and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument and Form 43-101 F1, to the best of my ability.
10. I hereby grant my permission for Brookemont Capital Inc., to use this report for any corporate use normal to the business of the Company.

Dated at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, this 19th day of October, 2010.

"Laurence Stephenson"

Laurence Stephenson P. Eng.