

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC  
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January 26, 2011

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PROSPECTUS  
NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
19,726,822 Shares of Common Stock

This prospectus relates to the sale of up to 19,726,822 shares of our common stock by Tangiers Investors LP. (“Tangiers”), who is also referred to in this prospectus as the “Selling Shareholder. The prices at which the selling stockholder may sell the shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. We will not receive proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholder. However, we may receive proceeds of up to approximately \$986,341 from the sale of our common stock to the selling stockholder, pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement entered into with the selling stockholder on October 7, 2009 (“Securities Purchase Agreement”), once the registration statement, of which this prospectus is a part, is declared effective.

The shares offered include up to 19,726,822 shares of common stock which may be sold from time to time to Tangiers up to 24 months from the effective date. The shares covered herein are only a portion of the shares covered by the Securities Purchase Agreement. The remaining shares that are subject of this agreement may be included in future registration statements at our option (See “About This Offering” and “Tangiers Transaction”, below)

Tangiers Capital is an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. We will pay the expenses of registering these shares, but all selling and other expenses incurred by Tangiers Capital will be paid by Tangiers Capital.

Our common stock is quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") and OTCQB under the symbol “NBRI”. The last reported sales price of our common stock on the OTCBB on January 21, 2011, was \$0.034 per share.

INVESTING IN OUR COMMON STOCK INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK. SEE “RISK FACTORS” BEGINNING ON PAGE 11 TO READ ABOUT FACTORS YOU SHOULD CONSIDER BEFORE BUYING SHARES OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR PASSED UPON THE ADEQUACY OF ACCURACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. WE 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 SECURITIES AND IT IS NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES IN ANY JURISDICTION WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

The date of this Prospectus is January 24, 2011



TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PROSPECTUS SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>THE OFFERING</u>	9
<u>RISK FACTOR</u>	11
<u>FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	21
<u>THE TANGIERS TRANSACTION</u>	22
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	25
<u>DILUTION</u>	26
<u>SELLING SHAREHOLDER</u>	26
<u>PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION</u>	28
<u>LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	30
<u>DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS</u>	30
<u>SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT</u>	32
<u>DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED</u>	33
<u>INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL</u>	36
<u>DISCLOSURE OF SEC POSITION OF INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES</u>	36
<u>EXPERTS</u>	36
<u>VALIDITY OF SECURITIES</u>	36
<u>DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS</u>	36
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	110
<u>DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY</u>	120
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS</u>	121
<u>MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	121
<u>EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	122

<u>COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS</u>	125
<u>UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIOD ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010</u>	127
<u>AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008</u>	153

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## GENERAL

As used in this Prospectus, references to “the Company,” “North Bay,” “we,” “our,” “ours” and “us” refer to North Bay Resources Inc., unless otherwise indicated. In addition, any references to our “financial statements” are to our financial statements except as the context otherwise requires.

## PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. This summary does not contain all the information that you should consider before investing in the common stock. You should carefully read the entire Prospectus, including “Risk Factors”, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the Financial Statements, before making an investment decision.

### Corporate Background and Our Business

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 18, 2004 under the name Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. On September 4, 2004, Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. merged with NetMusic Corporation, and subsequently changed the Company name to NetMusic Entertainment Corporation. On March 10, 2006, the Company ceased digital media distribution operations, began operations as a natural resources company, and changed the Company name to Enterayon, Inc. On January 15, 2008, the Company merged with and assumed the name of its wholly-owned subsidiary, North Bay Resources Inc. As a result of the merger, Enterayon, Inc. was effectively dissolved, leaving North Bay Resources Inc. as the remaining company.

The Company’s business plan is based on the Generative Business Model, which we believe can generate a steady stream of revenue before any property is ever developed into a commercial mining operation. The Generative Business Model comprises the following steps:

1. Targeting and acquiring mining properties with good historical assays. (1)
2. Identifying potential partners for the development of each of the Company’s properties and entering into joint-venture or option agreements. In most cases, the partner is another mining company whose shares trade on a public exchange.
3. The initial agreement usually comprises a small non-refundable cash payment in advance and a significant number of shares in the stock of the partner or acquiring company. Cash and shares increase in staged payments on the anniversary date of the agreement. In the case of an option agreement, the Company will retain a Net Smelter Royalty with a buyout provision should the property be the site of a major discovery and/or developed into a commercially-operating mine. In the case of a joint-venture, we retain a percentage of ownership, typically 50%, in the event the partner satisfies all the terms of the contract to completion. (2)
4. The partner or acquiring company also must commit to a specific work program over a period of several years to develop the property, often involving a commitment of several million dollars.
5. We believe these work programs enable us to maintain our properties for little or no cost, as the annual maintenance fees due to the government are offset by the amount of money spent on property exploration and development paid for by our partners. Any surplus of expenditures beyond what is due to maintain the properties can then be applied as “portable assessment credits” towards the maintenance of other Company properties that are not yet producing revenue but which have good prospects of doing so in the future. (3)

6. If at anytime the partner defaults on the work agreement or does not make staged cash or stock payments by the anniversary date, the property then reverts back to us, which then leaves us free to find another partner and begin the process all over again.

Table of Contents

(1) The acquisition of a mining property conveys the mineral or placer rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any other surface, residential or recreational rights to the Company. Additionally, our right to extraction is not absolute, as any mechanized extraction work on claims in BC requires additional permits and possibly conversion of our claims to mining leases, the approval of which is not guaranteed. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”). These fees are the responsibility of the Company to maintain our mineral or placer rights in good standing.

(2) The Company presently has two joint-ventures under contract. The Fawn Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Silver Quest Resources Ltd (TSX-V: SQI) (“Silver Quest”). Upon completion of all of the terms of the agreement, Silver Quest will own a 75% interest, and North Bay will own 25%. The Coronation Gold Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Lincoln Resources Inc. (“Lincoln”). Upon completion and fulfillment of all the terms of the agreement, North Bay and Lincoln will each own 50% of the Coronation Gold Property.

(3) Our primary cost in any option or JV agreements is typically the degree to which we give up our rights to any property. In the case of an option agreement, we give up all of our rights if all of the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and will only retain a net smelter royalty (NSR), typically 2%. In the case of a joint-venture, we will generally retain only 25% to 50% of our rights if all of the terms of the contract are fulfilled, and may be subject to further dilution should we elect not to further participate in the joint-venture.

Our properties in British Columbia are located and acquired through the use of a suite of online applications which are provided to people and companies licensed to acquire and maintain mineral rights within the Province of British Columbia. Mineral Titles Online (MTO) is an Internet-based mineral titles administration system provided and maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) that allows the mineral exploration industry to acquire and maintain mineral titles by selecting the area on a seamless digital GIS map of British Columbia and pay the associated fees electronically.

The MTO system is also interactively linked to British Columbia’s MINFILE Project and Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS), both of which are provided and maintained by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS).

The MINFILE Project is a mineral inventory system that contains information on more than 12,300 metallic mineral, industrial mineral and coal occurrences in British Columbia. It is used by industry, governments, universities and the public to find information on documented mineralization anywhere in British Columbia, develop exploration strategies, conduct geoscience research, and evaluate the resource potential of an area.

The ARIS database has over 30,500 approved mineral exploration assessment reports filed by the exploration and mining industry since 1947. These reports provide information on geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other exploration-related activities throughout B.C.

Both MINFILE and ARIS are interlinked with MTO, which combined and interfaced with other geospatial applications such as Google Earth, provide a skilled user with the ability to virtually visit any location in British Columbia, analyze its geographical and geological setting, access and evaluate its geological records and the historical archives of any prior development work, and determine the relative value of a given area. If the area is also open to staking, a claim can then be staked, and the required claim registration fees can be paid immediately and interactively.





Table of Contents

The company presently has two joint-ventures under contract.

1. The Fawn Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Silver Quest Resources Ltd (TSX-V: SQI) (“Silver Quest”). Silver Quest may acquire a 75% interest in the Fawn property by making aggregate cash payments of \$100,000, issuing 150,000 shares, and incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures over four years. Of the aggregate payments and commitments due, \$25,000 in cash and 50,000 shares are due upon receipt of regulatory acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange (now effective), and \$250,000 in exploration expenditures must be expended in the first 12 months. Upon completion of all of the terms of the agreement whereby Silver Quest acquires a 75% interest, a 75/25 joint-venture will be formed. If subsequent to the formation of the joint-venture the interest of either party is reduced by dilution to less than 10%, such party's interest will automatically be converted to a 2% net smelter return royalty (NSR). The other party may then purchase one half of the NSR at any time up to 90 days following the commencement of commercial production for \$1,500,000. On September 13, 2010 the Company agreed to an amendment to the October 15, 2009 agreement that extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until October 15, 2011, and further expenditures extended similarly by one year. In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay is to receive an additional cash payment of \$25,000 USD. A payment of \$25,000 CDN was received on September 14, 2010. The difference in the currency conversion of \$694 USD will be added on to the first anniversary payment of \$25,000 CDN and the cash equivalent of 50,000 shares of Silver Quest stock due on October 15, 2010. The first anniversary payment was received on October 18, 2010, consisting of \$65,000 CDN and \$694 USD. After the effect of currency conversions and bank service charges, the Company received net cash proceeds of \$63,400 USD.

2. The Coronation Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Lincoln Resources Inc. (“Lincoln”), a private Nevada corporation. The agreement calls for Lincoln to commit up to \$1.5 million CDN over three years for exploration expenses, developmental drilling, and surface ore recovery, with a minimum expenditure of \$250,000 during the first year. Upon completion of the work program and fulfillment of all the terms of the agreement, North Bay and Lincoln will each own 50% of the Coronation Gold Property, and will equally share any and all net revenue, including any near-term profits generated from surface ore recovery operations. North Bay has received an initial cash payment of \$12,500 CDN from Lincoln, less a \$2,500 CDN finders fee paid to an independent third party. On June 25, 2010, an amendment to the August 6, 2009 Coronation Gold JV agreement was agreed to. The amendment extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until August 6, 2011, and further expenditures extended similarly by one year. . In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay will receive an additional cash payment of \$10,000 USD, with \$5,000 due on or before August 6, 2010, and the balance due within 30 days thereafter. As of September 8, 2010, this \$10,000 consideration has been paid in full, and in cash. No stock was issued by either party in connection with this agreement. In addition, the Company has received \$550 USD from Lincoln to cover the annual claim maintenance fees on the property, as per the August 6, 2009 agreement.

The Company also plans on generating revenue through mining once commercial operations begin on any of its properties. Towards this end, the Company has signed an option-to-purchase agreement with Ruby Development Company (“RDC”), a California partnership, for the acquisition of the Ruby Mine (the “Ruby”) in Sierra County, California. The purchase price is \$2,500,000, which is to be paid in stages extending to December 30, 2012.

Table of Contents

Terms of the Ruby agreement provide for an initial option period of 5 months that expires on January 31, 2011, at which time we may elect to extend the option for a second 5 month period, expiring on June 30, 2011. The Company may exercise its right to purchase the Ruby at any time during the option period, but no later than June 30, 2011. The initial consideration of the option period is \$50,000 cash and 10 million shares of common stock to be credited towards the purchase price at a value of \$150,000, all of which has been paid as of October 1, 2010. The Company has also agreed to reimburse RDC within 30 days of invoice for all claim fees, taxes, and permit expenses during the option period, and has made a cash payment of \$16,600 to reimburse RDC for annual claims fees and taxes paid on or around August 31, 2010. These taxes and fees have been paid in full through August 31, 2011, and as of December 31, 2010, there are no outstanding invoices, and all reimbursable expenses have been paid in full, including an additional \$8,114 in permit fees and expenses incurred since October 2010. Monthly cash payments of \$10,000 began on November 1, 2010, which has been paid, with the October payment deferred until December 30, 2010, which has been paid. As of January 7, 2011, all payments due during the first option period have been paid in full. If the Company elects to renew the option for an additional 5 months, the agreement calls for a \$50,000 cash payment to be made by February 1, 2011, followed by 4 monthly cash payments of \$25,000 each. Upon exercise of the option to complete the purchase at any time on or before June 30, 2011, the Company will pay a minimum of \$85,000 cash per month until the purchase price of \$2,500,000 is paid in full by December 30, 2012. The aforementioned notwithstanding, the Company must exercise its option and initiate its purchase within 60 days following the effective date of the approval of North Bay's EB-5 Regional Center by the United States Customs and Immigration Service ("USCIS"). As an additional acceleration of purchase payments, RDC shall have the option of being paid up to 50% of all EB-5 tranches within 15 days of receipt by the Company until the unpaid balance is paid in full. All option payments and the initial consideration of \$50,000 cash and \$150,000 in stock shall be applied in full toward the purchase price. Reimbursed expenses for claim fees, taxes, and permits do not apply towards the purchase price. Interest of 3% per annum shall accrue on the outstanding principal until paid in full. In addition, in compliance with the agreement, the Company has issued warrants to RDC that gives them the option, until December 30, 2012, of purchasing up to 10 million shares of stock at an exercise price of \$.02. Upon the exercise of the option to purchase and the transfer of title, the Company will receive all of the shares of Ruby Gold, Inc., a private California corporation whose sole asset is \$170,000 in reclamation bonds securing the permits at the Ruby Mine. In addition, it has been agreed that the Company must obtain a public liability insurance policy with coverage of at least \$1 million before the Company can begin work at the Ruby.

This is an arms-length transaction, and there is no family or other relationship with any affiliate of Ruby Development Company with any officer, director, or affiliate of North Bay Resources Inc.

The initial consideration of \$50,000 in cash has been funded by way of a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") dated September 27, 2010 with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note specifies that the funds may only be used to secure an option to purchase the Ruby Mine. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock for ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. As further consideration, Tangiers shall be entitled to 1,500,000 cashless 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share in the event that the principal sum is paid back within 90 days, or 2,500,000 cashless 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share in the event the principal sum is not paid back within 90 days. In addition, Tangiers shall receive a 0.75% non-voting profit-sharing interest in the Ruby Project. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year.

It is expected that the combined total of stock, warrants, and convertible debentures related to this transaction will be dilutive to shareholders by adding between 11.5 million and 32.5 million shares onto our outstanding share total, of which 10 million shares have been reserved to secure all of RDC's warrants, 12.5 million shares have been reserved to secure the Note and the Lenders warrants, and 10 million shares have been issued to RDC. The actual dilution is

dependent upon whether or not any of the warrants are exercised, and whether the Note is repaid in cash or converted to stock.

Operational funding for the project of up to \$7.5 million is expected to be provided through the federal EB-5 program described below. It is expected that this funding will be non-dilutive, as no shares of Company stock will be issued to EB-5 investors. The EB-5 funding will be debt, which must be repaid from mining operations over five years and at an interest rate of no more than 6%. In the interim, and prior to the establishment of a new Regional Center in Northern California that makes EB-5 funding possible, if the Company has not generated enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to meet our commitments, we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established by way of our Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers, LP to cover our acquisition costs once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC.

## Table of Contents

The Company presently has an agreement with ACG Consulting, LLC ("ACG") intended to establish a new economic Regional Center ("RC") under the federal EB-5 program (the "EB-5 Program") that will encompass all of Northern California's Gold Country. Once established, the Regional Center is expected to provide full funding for the Company's prospective mining projects in Northern California, which are now under review for possible acquisition.

EB-5 is a federal program authorized by the US Congress in the Immigration Act of 1990, and is intended to help stimulate the US economy by creating new jobs in rural areas or areas of high unemployment. The term "EB-5" is an acronym for "the fifth employment based visa preference category." As it implies, the source of the investment capital comes from overseas investors who wish to immigrate to the US by investing in a commercial enterprise that will benefit the US economy and create at least 10 full-time jobs. The program is administered by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), as provided under Section 610 of Public Law 102-395. Since its inception in 1990, the EB-5 Program has been the conduit through which over \$1 billion has been invested by foreign nationals in US enterprises to create jobs throughout the US economy.

A USCIS designated "Regional Center" under the EB-5 Pilot Program is defined as any economic unit, public or private, engaged in the promotion of economic growth, improved regional productivity, job creation and increased domestic capital investment.

Once USCIS has approved a Regional Center application, an investor seeking an EB-5 green card through the Regional Center Investment Program must make the qualifying investment of \$1 million within an approved Regional Center. If the investment is also within a USCIS-designated targeted employment area ("TEA"), of which Sierra County, California, where the Ruby Mine is located, is so designated, then the minimum investment requirement is \$500,000. Before an investor can participate in a Regional Center EB-5 investment program, each investor must independently petition USCIS for an EB-5 visa. USCIS solely determines whether the investor qualifies for the EB-5 visa. USCIS' diligence includes a detailed review of the sources of the investor's funds, family history, and other representations of the head of household and his immediate family members under the age of 21. Each investor must further demonstrate that at least 10 or more full-time jobs will be created directly or indirectly as a result of the investment into our project.

Upon approval by USCIS, the Regional Center will serve as the legal vehicle through which investment capital may be solicited from foreign nationals under the EB-5 Program, in reliance upon Regulation S, to provide EB-5 financing for all approved industries within the Regional Center's designated geographical area. The new Regional Center will encompass all of what is commonly known as "Gold Country", which traverses State Route 49 from Plumas County in the north to Mariposa County in the south. The full extent of the Regional Center is expected to include all of the counties in Northern California from Monterey up to the Oregon border, and from the Pacific coastline across to the Nevada border.

Terms of the agreement specify that upon filing an application for a new Regional Center with USCIS, North Bay shall pay ACG \$50,000 as its share of the startup expenses. In lieu of cash, North Bay may elect to issue a convertible debenture to ACG, at an interest rate of 8%, and convertible to shares of common stock, the number of shares of which, if and when issued, shall be equal to the principal and interest to be paid on the date of conversion divided by the prevailing market price of our common stock on the date of conversion. In the event the Company does issue a convertible debenture, we expect it to be dilutive to shareholders, the extent of which will be determined by the market price of our shares on the day of conversion. In addition, upon receipt by the Company of the first tranche of EB-5 funding at a minimum of \$500,000, the Company shall reimburse ACG for its share of the marketing expenses in the amount of \$110,000 cash. The Company will await guidance from USCIS after the Regional Center is established as to whether marketing costs incurred to secure funds through the EB-5 program can be recouped from EB-5 funds subsequently received. Alternatively, if the Company has not generated enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to cover these costs, we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established by way of our

Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers, LP to cover these expenses once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC. As of January 7, 2011, no shares have been issued in connection with this agreement. No payment of any kind is due until ACG files the Regional Center application with USCIS, which as of January 7, 2011, has not yet occurred. No decision will be made on whether to make the \$50,000 payment in cash or issue a convertible debenture until the payment comes due.

Table of Contents

The agreement also provides that North Bay and ACG shall form a Limited Liability Corporation (“LLC”) concurrent with the filing of our Regional Center application with USCIS, in which North Bay will own 49% of the Regional Center, and ACG will own 51%. ACG and North Bay, working together through the Regional Center, will seek to raise up to \$7.5M in EB-5 funding for North Bay's initial mining project, subject to USCIS approval. ACG will also be an equity partner by way of membership in a joint-venture LLC in each project North Bay may bring into the Regional Center, the amount of which will vary on a deal by deal basis based on the amount of consulting services ACG actually provides, and the amount of EB-5 funding actually received. At the present time, no projects other than mining are being considered, and the industry focus for the Regional Center is expected to be limited to mining initially.

Subsequent to the execution of the agreement with ACG, the Company was presented with the opportunity to include the Ruby Project within the scope of an existing USCIS-approved EB-5 Regional Center, and with the goal of expediting the approval process for the Ruby Project by USCIS, the Company, together with ACG, has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with an existing Regional Center, the Northern California Regional Center, LLC (“NCRC”). NCRC has agreed to expand the scope of its USCIS-approved designation to include mining projects in the counties of Sierra and Nevada in Northern California, and together with ACG has agreed to sponsor North Bay's application to obtain \$7.5 million through the EB-5 Program for the Ruby Project in Sierra County, California. The applications and all supporting documentation supplied to USCIS are being provided by NCRC.

NCRC was approved on April 22, 2010 by USCIS as a designated EB-5 Regional Center, and is currently approved to sponsor qualifying investments in such capacity within the Northern California counties of Colusa, Butte, Glenn, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Sutter, Tehama, Yuba and Yolo (the “Regional Center’s Geographic Area”). Pursuant to its regional center designation, NCRC may sponsor qualifying investments in certain industry economic sectors that do not currently include mining. The MOU provides that NCRC will seek USCIS approval for an expansion of NCRC’s Regional Center Geographic Area (the “Expansion”) to include the counties of Nevada and Sierra, where the Ruby Mine is located, and for approval to include mining within its designated industry sectors (the “Mining Designation”).

Upon approval of the Expansion and Mining Designation by USCIS, NCRC will then be permitted to sponsor qualified investments in North Bay’s Ruby Project under the EB-5 Program. The MOU provides that NCRC will receive a \$5,000 administrative fee to be paid by each investor independent to the investor’s minimum EB-5 investment of \$500,000. In addition, upon the Ruby Project receiving the aggregate sum of \$7,500,000 through the EB-5 Program, NCRC shall be entitled to an undivided one and one half percent (1.5%) interest in the Ruby Project. No shares of Company stock have been or will be issued in connection with this agreement, and the entire EB-5 funding is expected to be non-dilutive to shareholders. While a new Regional Center remains a long-term goal of North Bay and ACG, the agreement to bring the Ruby Project within the scope of a pre-existing Regional Center is seen by the Company as the most efficient and expeditious way to complete funding for the Ruby Project through the EB-5 Program in the near-term. This is an arms-length agreement, and neither the Company nor any of its officers or directors has any ownership position or pre-existing relationship with NCRC.

Procedurally, once USCIS has approved the Ruby Project, regardless of whether under the auspices of NCRC’s Regional Center or a new Regional Center owned by North Bay and ACG, the Regional Center will organize a Limited Partnership (“LP”) that will be made up of the foreign investors, as limited partners, each of whom will subscribe to a Regulation S offering and purchase a unit in the LP at the purchase price of \$500,000. Each investor will complete and deliver to the LP a subscription agreement, and will pay a minimum of \$500,000 into an escrow account, which will be held in escrow until the investor’s I-526 petition filed with USCIS has been either approved or denied by USCIS. If the investor’s I-526 petition is denied by USCIS the Escrow Agent will return the investor’s funds to the investor. If the I-526 petition is approved the Escrow Agent will pay the investment to the LP. As each new investor's I-526 petition is approved by USCIS and funds are released from escrow, the LP will then loan the funds to

the Ruby Project.

6

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Table of Contents

To facilitate receipt by the Ruby Project of EB-5 funding from the investor LP and to comply with USCIS requirements, the Ruby Project must be organized as an original business and a new enterprise under the EB-5 program. Accordingly, North Bay and ACG have therefore jointly organized an appropriate special purpose entity as a Limited Liability Company domiciled in California called Ruby Gold, LLC (the "JV") that will own and operate the Ruby Project. The initial ownership/membership interest in the JV will be held 60% by North Bay and 40% by ACG. Once approved by USCIS, it is expected that the EB-5 funding for the Ruby Project will then come from the investor LP in the form of a loan to the JV.

Governance of the JV shall be through a board of directors (the "Board"). The appointment of the members of the Board shall be allocated between North Bay and ACG on a pro rata basis of their ownership/membership interest in the JV, provided however, that from the date on which the JV is organized and at all times subsequent thereto, at least one member of the Board shall be appointed by ACG. The operating agreement of the JV shall provide that the number of members of the Board shall be adjusted from time to time so as to reflect North Bay's and ACG's respective ownership/membership interest in the JV. Additionally, the operating agreement of the JV shall provide that if the initial capital contributions made by the owner/members of the JV shall not be sufficient to operate the Ruby Project, then any such required or desired capital shall be satisfied by the JV borrowing such capital.

As determined by the agreement with ACG dated July 28, 2010, net income from the Ruby Project is to be distributed as follows: (a) until the first \$3,000,000 of the EB-5 Financing is returned to the EB-5 investors, 80% of the net profits from the Ruby Project will be returned to the EB-5 investors and 20% will be distributed to the owners of the JV; (b) after the first \$3,000,000 of the EB-5 Financing is returned to the EB-5 investors and until the entire amount of the EB-5 Financing has been returned to the EB-5 investors, 70% of the net profits from the Ruby Project will be returned to the EB-5 investors and 30% will be distributed to the owners of the JV; (c) after the entire amount of the EB-5 Financing has been returned to the EB-5 investors, 100% of the net profits from the Ruby Project will be distributed to the owners of the JV. By virtue of the loan covenant dated September 27, 2010 with Tangiers and the MOU dated October 14, 2010 with NCRC, the interests of Tangiers (0.75%) and NCRC (1.5%) are included in the net profit distributions to the owners of the JV.

The Company notes that its intention to utilize EB-5 funding is a matter of economics and the success of the Ruby Project itself is not exclusively contingent on the EB-5 Financing heretofore disclosed. Unless and until all of the milestones related to USCIS approvals for EB-5 are achieved and funds are received, the Company may elect to accept alternative funding should a suitable funding source be identified and acceptable terms negotiated.

Our CEO, Mr. Perry Leopold owns 100 shares of the Company's Series I Preferred Stock. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock represents its proportionate share of eighty per cent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted and which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock and therefore Mr. Leopold is able to control the outcome of most corporate matters on which our shareholders are entitled to vote. These shares are not convertible into common stock or any commodities. The Series I Preferred Stock was issued in February 2007. These shares were issued to our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry Leopold, in February 2007 as an anti-takeover measure to insure that Mr. Leopold maintains control of the Company during periods when the Company's stock may be severely undervalued and subject to hostile takeover in the open market. As specified in the Certificate of Designation filed by the Company with the Delaware Secretary of State in February 2007, "the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock shall vote together with the shares of Common Stock of the Corporation as a single class and, regardless of the number of shares of Series I Preferred Stock outstanding and as long as at least one of such shares of Series I Preferred Stock is outstanding, shall represent eighty percent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or action by written consent of shareholders. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock shall represent its proportionate share of the 80% which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock".



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Our headquarters are located at 2120 Bethel Road, Lansdale, PA 19446, with a mailing address of PO Box 162, Skippack, PA 19474. Our website is located at [www.northbayresources.com](http://www.northbayresources.com). Our telephone number is (215) 661-1100.

7

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Table of Contents

Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company's interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

We have experienced recurring net losses from operations, which losses have caused an accumulated deficit of \$10,265,594 million as of September 30, 2010. In addition, we have a working capital deficit of \$440,716 as of September 30, 2010. We had net losses of \$786,979 and \$328,478 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to generate profits and are unable to continue to obtain financing to meet our working capital requirements, we may have to curtail our business sharply or cease operations altogether. Our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations on a timely basis to retain our current financing, to obtain additional financing, and, ultimately, to attain profitability. Should any of these events not occur, we will be adversely affected and we may have to cease operations.

As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO stock awards valued according to GAAP totals \$2,558,535 since inception. As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO compensation is \$656,310 in deferred compensation. This reflects the total amounts unpaid as per the management agreement with The PAN Network, a private company with current ongoing operations and which is owned by our CEO, Mr. Perry Leopold. These totals date back to January 2006, less any amounts actually paid or forgiven since 2006, and are non-cash expenses which are included in the accumulated deficit since inception. Actual CEO compensation paid in cash since 2006 has totaled \$113,882, consisting of \$10,000 in 2006, \$50,764 in 2007, \$23,139 in 2008, and \$29,979 in 2009. These cash expenditures are also included in the accumulated deficit.

The ongoing execution of our business plan is expected to result in operating losses over the next twelve months. Management believes it will need to raise capital through stock issuances in order to have enough cash to maintain its operations for the next twelve months. There are no assurances that we will be successful in achieving our goals of obtaining cash through stock issuances or increasing revenues and reaching profitability.

In view of these conditions, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet our financing requirements, and to ultimately achieve profitable operations. Management believes that its current and future plans provide an opportunity to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event we cannot continue as a going concern.

Table of Contents

The Offering:

Securities Being Offered by Selling Stockholder Up to 19,726,822 shares of our common stock .

Risk Factors The securities offered hereby involve a high degree of risk and should not be purchased by investors who cannot afford the loss of their entire investment. See “Risk Factors.”

Common Stock Outstanding before Offering 80,186,434 shares of our common stock are issued and outstanding as of the date of this prospectus.

Common Stock Outstanding after Offering (1) 99,913,256 shares of common stock.

Use of Proceeds The selling stockholder will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the shares offered for sale by it under this prospectus. Accordingly, we will not receive proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholder. However, we may receive up to \$986,341 in proceeds from the sale of our common stock to the selling stockholder from the shares covered herein and sold to the selling stockholder under the Securities Purchase Agreement described below. Any proceeds that we receive under the purchase agreement are expected to be used for general working capital purposes.

OTCBB Market Symbol NBRI

(1) Assumes the issuance to Tangiers of all shares being registered herein under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

This offering relates to the resale of 19,726,822 shares of our common stock, par value of \$0.001, by the selling stockholder, Tangiers. The Company will receive proceeds from the sale of our common stock to Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement which was entered into between the Company and the selling stockholder.

Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, we may, at our discretion, periodically issue and sell to Tangiers shares of our common stock for a total purchase price of \$5,000,000. Under this registration statement we only are registering 19,726,822 shares of our common stock. We will issue additional shares to Tangiers, at our option, in order to receive advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement. If additional shares are issued, they will be covered by future registration statements. The registration statement of which this Prospectus is a part must be declared effective prior to us being able to issue those additional shares to Tangiers so that we may obtain further cash advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

Table of Contents

On October 7, 2009, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers. Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company may, at its discretion, periodically sell to Tangiers shares of its common stock for a total purchase price of up to \$5,000,000. For each share of common stock purchased under the Securities Purchase Agreement, Tangiers will pay us 90% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock as quoted by Bloomberg, LP on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or other principal market on which the Company's common stock is traded for the five days immediately following the notice date. The price paid by Tangiers for the Company's stock shall be determined as of the date of each individual request for an advance under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Tangiers' obligation to purchase shares of the Company's common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including the Company obtaining an effective registration statement for shares of the Company's common stock sold under the Securities Purchase Agreement and is limited to \$100,000 per ten consecutive trading days after the advance notice is provided to Tangiers. The Securities Purchase Agreement shall terminate and Tangiers shall have no further obligation to make advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement at the earlier of the passing of 24 months after the date that the Securities and Exchange Commission declares the Company's registration statement effective or the Company receives advances from Tangiers equal to \$5,000,000. Upon the execution of the Securities Purchase Agreement, Tangiers received a one-time commitment fee equal to \$85,000 of the Company's common stock divided by the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the 10 business days immediately following the date of the Securities Purchase Agreement, as quoted by Bloomberg, LP.

Our common stock is currently trading at \$0.035 per share. If this price is maintained, of which there is no assurance, our shares will be issued to Tangiers at \$0.0315 per share. Therefore, assuming said price, we will need to register 158,730,159 additional shares of our common stock in order to obtain the full \$5,000,000 available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. We are only able to register 19,726,822 on this registration statement. The total amount of 19,726,822 shares of our common stock will be issued to Tangiers in order to obtain the funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. We will be required to file another registration statement if we intend to obtain the full amount of funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. If we issue to Tangiers all 19,726,822 shares of our common stock at the current stock price we will only be able to receive approximately \$611,395 in net proceeds after deducting expenses related to filing this registration statement. This registration statement must be declared effective prior to us being able to issue those additional shares to Tangiers so that we may obtain cash advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

As of January 7, 2011, the shares of common stock to be issued in order to receive advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement upon issuance would equal approximately 24.6% of our outstanding common stock.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

The shares of our common stock being offered for resale by the selling security holder are highly speculative in nature, involve a high degree of risk and should be purchased only by persons who can afford to lose the entire amount invested in the common stock. Before purchasing any of the shares of common stock, you should carefully consider the following factors relating to our business and prospects. The risks and uncertainties described below are not exclusive. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known or that the Company currently deems immaterial may also impair operations. If any of the following risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially adversely affected. As one of our stockholders, you will be subject to the risks inherent in our business. In such case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you may lose all or part of your investment. As of the date of this filing, our management is aware of the following material risks and we have included all known material risks in this section:

Risks Related To Our Business

We have been the subject of a going concern opinion by our independent auditors who have raised substantial doubt as to our ability to continue as a going concern

Our audited financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company's interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

We have experienced recurring net losses from operations, which losses have caused an accumulated deficit of \$10,265,594 million as of September 30, 2010. In addition, we have a working capital deficit of \$440,716 as of September 30, 2010. We had net losses of \$786,979 and \$328,478 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to generate profits and are unable to continue to obtain financing to meet our working capital requirements, we may have to curtail our business sharply or cease operations altogether. Our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations on a timely basis to retain our current financing, to obtain additional financing, and, ultimately, to attain profitability. Should any of these events not occur, we will be adversely affected and we may have to cease operations.

As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO stock awards valued according to GAAP totals \$2,558,535 since inception. As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO compensation is \$656,310 in deferred compensation. This reflects the total amounts unpaid as per the management agreement with The PAN Network, a private company with current ongoing operations and which is owned by our CEO, Mr. Perry Leopold. These totals date back to January 2006, less any amounts actually paid or forgiven since 2006, and are non-cash expenses which are included in the accumulated deficit since inception.. Actual CEO compensation paid in cash since 2006 has totaled \$113,882, consisting of \$10,000 in 2006, \$50,764 in 2007, \$23,139 in 2008, and \$29,979 in 2009. These cash expenditures are also included in the accumulated deficit.



Table of Contents

Excluding management fees, which are deferred as-needed, the Company has required approximately \$6,000 (USD) per month to maintain its mineral claims in good standing and pay general administrative expenses. We believe these expenses can be maintained at present levels for the foreseeable future. Going forward, once the Company becomes a fully-reporting company, we estimate it will cost an additional \$2,500 to \$5,000 per month in SEC compliance fees, consisting primarily of accounting, legal, and edgarization fees. The Company believes it can generate enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to cover these costs, and we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established with Tangiers to make up for any revenue shortfall once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC. However, as there is no assurance that this S-1 or any subsequent S-1 registration filings will be made effective, the equity line with Tangiers may be unavailable to us. If we cannot generate sufficient revenue or raise additional funds through equity, we may not be able to maintain our mineral claims or make timely filings with the SEC. In Q4 2010, our Option agreement on the Ruby Mine will require us to pay \$10,000 per month, and by February, 2011, this will increase to \$25,000 per month should we extend the option period for another five months through June 30, 2011. The Company believes it can rely on our equity credit line established with Tangiers to make up for any revenue shortfall once our subsequent S-1 registration statement to register the Tangiers equity credit line is made effective by the SEC, and on our funding through the EB-5 program once the Ruby Project is approved by USCIS. However, as there is no assurance that this or any subsequent S-1 will be made effective, the equity line with Tangiers may be unavailable to us, and as there is no assurance that we will receive approval for the Ruby Project from USCIS, funding from the EB-5 program may be unavailable to us. If we cannot generate sufficient revenue or raise additional funds through equity or EB-5, we may not be able to maintain our option on the Ruby Mine.

The ongoing execution of our business plan is expected to result in operating losses over the next twelve months. Management believes it will need to raise capital through stock issuances in order to have enough cash to maintain its operations for the next twelve months. There are no assurances that we will be successful in achieving our goals of obtaining cash through stock issuances or increasing revenues and reaching profitability.

In view of these conditions, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet its financing requirements, and to ultimately achieve profitable operations. Management believes that its current and future plans provide an opportunity to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event we cannot continue as a going concern.

We may not be able to engage in joint-ventures, which could have a significant negative impact on our financial condition

We believe that the key to our success is to increase our revenues and available cash through joint-venture opportunities. We may not have the resources required to promote our properties and attract viable joint-venture partners. If we are unable to secure additional joint-venture partners for our mining properties, we will not be able to generate enough revenue to achieve and maintain profitability or to continue our operations.

## Table of Contents

Because of our dependence on a limited number of potential partners, our failure to attract new partners for our mining properties could impair our ability to continue successful operations. The absence of a significant partnership base may impair our ability to attract new partners. Our failure to develop and sustain long-term relationships with joint-venture partners would impair our ability to continue development of our properties. Once secured, the failure of a joint-venture partner to obtain sufficient financing to meet their commitments to us may cause the joint-venture to fail, and our business prospects may suffer.

We may not be able to increase our revenue or effectively operate our business. To the extent we are unable to achieve revenue growth, we may continue to incur losses. We may not be successful or make progress in the growth and operation of our business. Our current and future expense levels are based on operating plans and estimates of future revenues and are subject to increase as strategies are implemented. Even if our revenues grow, we may be unable to adjust spending in a timely manner to compensate for any unexpected revenue shortfall.

Accordingly, any significant shortfall in revenues would likely have an immediate material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. Further, if we substantially increase our operating expenses and such expenses are not subsequently followed by increased revenues, our operating performance and results would be adversely affected and, if sustained, could have a material adverse effect on our business. To the extent we implement cost reduction efforts to align our costs with revenue, our revenue could be adversely affected.

We may face many of the challenges that a developing company in the mining industry typically encounters which may impede or prevent successful implementation of our business plan.

These challenges include, but are not limited to:

- Evaluation and staking of new prospects;
- Maintaining claims in good standing;
- Engaging and retaining the services of qualified geological, engineering and mining personnel and consultants;
- Establishing and maintaining budgets, and implementing appropriate financial controls;
- Identifying and securing joint-venture partners;
- Establishing initial exploration plans for mining prospects;
- Obtaining and verifying independent studies to validate mineralization levels on our prospects; and
- Ensuring the necessary exploratory and operational permits are filed on a timely basis, the necessary permits are maintained and approved by governmental authorities and jurisdictions, and adhering to all regulatory requirements.

The failure to address one or more of these above factors may impair our ability to carry out our business plan. In that event, an investment in the Company would be substantially impaired.



Table of Contents

Our business plan is dependent on continually finding new mining prospects with sufficient mineralization, grade and consistency without which it may not be practical to pursue the business plan, and investors will lose their investment.

Our business model depends on locating new prospects with commercially sufficient amounts of precious and other metal mineralization. Until feasibility studies are completed, permits issued, and actual extraction and processing begins, we will not know if our prospects are commercially viable. Even if initial reports about mineralization in a particular prospect are positive, subsequent activities may determine that the prospect is not commercially viable. Thus, at any stage in the exploration and development process, we may determine there is no business reason to continue, and at that time, our financial resources may not enable us to continue exploratory operations and will cause us to terminate our current business plan.

Our metals exploration efforts are highly speculative in nature and may be unsuccessful.

Metals exploration is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks and frequently is unsuccessful. Once mineralization is discovered, it may take a number of years from the initial phases of drilling before production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to establish proven and probable ore reserves through drilling, to determine metallurgical processes to extract the metals from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of the foregoing uncertainties, no assurance can be given that our exploration programs will result in the expansion or replacement of current production with new proven and probable ore reserves.

Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of proven and probable ore reserves and estimates of future cash operating costs. Such estimates are, to a large extent, based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from drill holes and other sampling techniques, and feasibility studies which derive estimates of cash operating costs based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the ore body, expected recovery rates of the mineral from the ore, comparable facility and equipment operating costs, anticipated climatic conditions and other factors. As a result, it is possible that actual cash operating costs and economic returns based upon development of proven and probable ore reserves may differ significantly from those originally estimated. Moreover, significant decreases in actual over expected prices may mean reserves, once found, will be uneconomical to produce. It is not unusual in new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase.

Other risk factors include changes in regulations, environmental concerns or restrictions, legacy rights accorded to local First Nations communities, technical issues relating to exploration, development, and extraction, such as rock falls, subsidence, flooding and weather conditions, and labor issues. Any of these factors individually or together could delay or halt implementation of the business plan or raise costs to levels that may make it unprofitable or impractical to pursue our business objectives.

Table of Contents

Regulatory compliance is complex and the failure to meet all the various requirements could result in loss of a claim, fines or other limitations on our business plan.

With the exception of the Ruby Mine in Sierra County, California, all of our mining claims are in British Columbia, Canada, where we are subject to regulation by numerous federal and provincial governmental authorities, but most importantly, by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR). Our Ruby Mine project in Sierra County, California, is subject to US regulation by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forestry Service, as well as other comparable state agencies, such as the California State Water Resources Control Board. At the Ruby, we are also subject to various federal and state statutes, such as the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as the "Superfund" law, the federal Clean Air Act, the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), and the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act ("SMARA"). The acquisition of a prospect in Mexico, or any other country, will be subject to similar regulatory agencies requirements by various agencies in each country. In all cases, the failure or delay in making required filings and obtaining regulatory approvals or licenses will adversely affect our ability to carry out our business plan. The failure to obtain and comply with any regulations or licenses may result in fines or other penalties, and even the loss of our rights over a prospect. We expect compliance with these regulations to be a substantial expense in terms of time and cost. Therefore, compliance with or the failure to comply with applicable regulation will affect our ability to succeed in our business plan and ultimately to generate revenues and profits. We expect that our operations will comply in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations. We believe that the existence and enforcement of such laws and regulations will have no more restrictive an effect on our operations than on other similar companies in the resource industry.

The Ruby Mine has no proven or probable reserves, and production may be less than expected, or may never begin at all.

Our current resource estimate at the Ruby Mine is inferred, or hypothetical. While past production is a good indicator, past production does not guarantee future results. If our mining efforts fail to produce a grade of gold high enough to sustain an economic enterprise, our Ruby Mine project may fail. In the event of such a failure, our inability to repay any accumulated debt incurred from the Ruby project may cause our business to fail.

Our ability to begin mining operations at the Ruby Mine requires that we raise sufficient capital to complete the purchase of the Ruby and provide enough operating capital to begin as well as sustain commercial production. We have elected to avail ourselves of the federal EB-5 program to secure funding, which is contingent on the approval of the USCIS for either the establishment of a new EB-5 Regional Center in Northern California or the expansion of an existing Regional Center, as well as on our ability to raise sufficient funds from foreign investors who participate in the federal EB-5 program. If we fail to secure enough capital from the EB-5 program or any other alternative funding sources, we may have to curtail the Ruby project and forfeit the property.

Table of Contents

Competition may develop which could hinder our ability to locate, stake and explore new mining claims, or to attract new joint-venture partners.

As metal prices continue to increase and demand grows, we expect new companies to form and compete with the already numerous junior and developed mining, exploration and production companies in existence. Some of these companies may be more efficient in locating new claims, which could impede our business plan. As well, some of these companies may be better funded, or more successful in attracting joint-venture partners, and thereby diminish our ability to execute our business plan.

We could fail to attract or retain key personnel, which could be detrimental to our operations.

Our success largely depends on the efforts and abilities of our Chief Executive Officer, Perry Leopold. The loss of his services could materially harm our business because of the cost and time necessary to find his successor. Such a loss would also divert management's attention away from operational issues. We do not presently maintain key-man life insurance policies on our Chief Executive Officer. To the extent that we are smaller than our competitors and have fewer resources, we may not be able to attract sufficient number and quality of staff.

New development activities require substantial capital expenditures.

New development activities, if done independently and without benefit of a joint-venture partner, require substantial capital expenditures for the extraction, production and processing stages and for machinery, equipment and experienced personnel. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate sufficient cash flow and/or that it will have access to sufficient external sources of funds in the form of outside investment or loans to continue development activities at the same or higher levels than in the past.

Our Chief Executive Officer controls another company, Speebo, Inc., that could potentially create a conflict of interest

Speebo, Inc. ("Speebo") is a private exploration company founded and funded in 2006 by our Chief Executive Officer, Perry Leopold, as a proof-of-concept in the use of MTO technology as the primary methodology for the identification and acquisition of mineral properties of merit. As a result of Mr. Leopold's success in acquiring claims in this manner and subsequently generating revenue from them, the board of directors of North Bay agreed with Mr. Leopold's contention that new technology holds the key to a successful exploration enterprise in the 21st century, and in 2007 the Company adopted the Generative Business Model that incorporates MTO technology as the core methodology in the execution of our current business plan. Speebo continues to operate to a limited extent, and often acts to the benefit of North Bay. Two key claims currently owned by North Bay, Bouleau Creek Gold and Pine River Vanadium, were originally acquired and subsequently gifted to the Company by Speebo, Inc. To date there have never been any material related-party transactions between Speebo, Inc. and North Bay Resources Inc. to the benefit of Speebo, nor has there been any instance, material or otherwise, of Speebo, Inc. ever receiving any benefit whatsoever from its affiliation as a related-party. While the potential inherently exists for a conflict-of-interest in the future, the reality of the relationship to date has been complimentary and supportive to the sole benefit of North Bay, and not competitive in any way. In the event a potential transaction in the future might convey a benefit to Speebo, Inc., it may only be done with the unanimous consent of the board of directors, and in full compliance with the Code of Ethics adopted by the Company in October, 2009.

## Table of Contents

A single shareholder, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board Mr. Perry Leopold, has the ability to control our business direction.

Our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board, Mr. Perry Leopold, owns 80% of the voting shares of our stock by virtue of his ownership of 100% of the authorized Series I Preferred Shares. These shares were issued to him in February 2007 as an anti-takeover measure to insure that Mr. Leopold maintains control of the Company during periods when the Company's stock may be severely undervalued and subject to hostile takeover in the open market. As specified in the Certificate of Designation filed by the Company with the Delaware Secretary of State in February 2007, "the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock shall vote together with the shares of Common Stock of the Corporation as a single class and, regardless of the number of shares of Series I Preferred Stock outstanding and as long as at least one of such shares of Series I Preferred Stock is outstanding, shall represent eighty percent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or action by written consent of shareholders. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock shall represent its proportionate share of the 80% which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock." These Series I shares also supersede any other shares that Mr. Leopold may own, so that any additional shares he may acquire do not increase his 80% voting rights, and are therefore included within the 80%. Accordingly, Mr. Leopold is likely to be in a position to control the election of our board of directors and the selection of officers, management and consultants. He will also have a significant influence in determining the outcome of all corporate transactions or other matters, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, and also the power to prevent or cause a change in control. While we have no current plans with regard to any merger, consolidation or sale of substantially all of our assets, the interests of Mr. Leopold may still differ from the interests of the other stockholders.

Our executive officers do not have any training specific to the technicalities of mineral exploration, and there is a higher risk our business will fail

Mr. Perry Leopold, our Chief Executive Officer, does not have any training as a geologist or an engineer. As a result, our management may lack certain skills that are advantageous in managing an exploration company. In addition, Mr. Leopold's decisions and choices may not take into account standard engineering or managerial approaches mineral exploration companies commonly use. Consequently, our operations, earnings, and ultimate financial success could suffer irreparable harm due to management's lack of experience in geology and engineering.

We anticipate our operating expenses will increase and we may never achieve profitability

Prior to completion of our exploration stage, we anticipate that we will incur increased operating expenses without increasing or realizing any revenues. We expect to incur continuing and significant losses into the foreseeable future. As a result of continuing losses, we may exhaust all of our resources and be unable to execute on our business plan. Our accumulated deficit will continue to increase as we continue to incur losses. We may not be able to earn profits or continue operations if we are unable to generate significant revenues. There is no history upon which to base any assumption as to the likelihood that we will be successful, and we may not be able to generate any operating revenues from mining or ever achieve profitable operations. If we are unsuccessful in addressing these risks, our business will most likely fail.

We have one employee, our Chief Executive Officer, who also has other business interests, and he may not be able to devote a sufficient amount of time to our business operations, causing our business to fail

Mr. Perry Leopold, our Chief Executive Officer, currently devotes 40 or more hours per week to our business affairs, and currently devotes less than 10 hours per week total on his other business interests, specifically, Speebo, Inc., Circular Logic, Inc., and The PAN Network.. Currently, we do not have any other employees. If the demands of any

of Mr. Leopold's other business interests should increase in the future, it is possible that Mr. Leopold may not be able to devote sufficient time to the management of our business, as and when needed. If our management is unable to devote a sufficient amount of time to manage our operations, our business will fail.

A single shareholder, our Chief Executive Officer Mr. Perry Leopold, owns 100% of our outstanding convertible preferred stock, and the market price of our shares would most likely decline if he were to convert these shares to common stock and sell a substantial number of shares all at once or in large blocks.

Our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry Leopold owns 4,000,000 shares of our Series A Preferred stock and 100,000 shares of our Series G Preferred Stock, which equates to 22,000,000 shares of common stock upon conversion if he so elects. Mr. Leopold will then be eligible to sell these shares publicly subject to the volume limitations in Rule 144. The offer or sale of a large number of shares at any price may cause the market price to fall. Sales of substantial amounts of common stock or the perception that such transactions could occur may materially and adversely affect prevailing markets prices for our common stock.

Table of Contents

If First Nations land claims affect the title to our mineral claims, our ability to develop claims may be lost.

The Province of British Columbia and Canadian government policy at this time is to consult with all potentially affected First Nations bands and other stakeholders in the area of any potential commercial production. In the event that we encounter a situation where a First Nations person or group claims an interest in any of our mineral claims, we may be unable to provide compensation to the affected party in order to continue with our exploration work, or if such an option is not available, we may have to relinquish any interest that we may have in this claim. The Supreme Court of Canada has ruled that both the federal and provincial governments in Canada are now obliged to negotiate these matters in good faith with First Nations groups. Notwithstanding, the costs and/or losses could be greater than our financial capacity and our business would fail.

The Province of British Columbia owns most of the land covered by our Canadian mineral claims, and our ability to conduct exploratory programs is subject to the consent of the Province of British Columbia, leading to possible ejection from or forfeiture of our mineral claims.

The land covered by most of our mineral claims in Canada is owned by the Province of British Columbia. The ability to conduct an exploratory program on any of our claims is subject to the consent of the Province of British Columbia.

In order to keep our claims in good standing with the Province of British Columbia, the Province of British Columbia requires that before the expiry dates of the mineral claim that exploration work on any mineral claim valued at an amount stipulated by the government be completed together with the payment of a filing fee, or, a payment to the Province of British Columbia in lieu of completing exploration work. In the event that these conditions are not satisfied prior to the expiry dates of the mineral claim, we will lose our interest in any mineral claim so affected, and the mineral claim then become available again to any party that wishes to stake an interest in these claims. In the event that either we are ejected from the land or our mineral claims expire, we will lose all interest that we have in the claims so affected.

Our mineral and placer rights in British Columbia are limited.

Our acquisition of any mining claim in British Columbia conveys the mineral or placer rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any other surface, residential or recreational rights to the Company. Additionally, our right to extraction is not absolute, as any mechanized extraction work on claims in BC requires additional permits and possibly conversion of our claims to mining leases, the approval of which is not guaranteed. In the event a mining permit is not approved, the subject claims may become worthless to us, and we may be forced to allow them to forfeit.

Some of the land overlying our Canadian mineral claims are owned by private parties, and our ability to conduct exploratory programs is subject to their consent.

The land covered by some of our mineral claims in Canada is owned by private parties by virtue of legacy Crown Grants registered over the past century. Access and availability to conduct an exploratory program on any of these claims is subject to the consent of the private landowner. In the event any private party objects to our access and blocks our ability to conduct exploration and development work on these claims, these claims may become worthless to us, and we may be forced to allow them to forfeit.

Table of Contents

Risk Factors Related to Our Securities, the Securities Purchase Agreement and This Offering

We are registering herein 19,726,822 shares of common stock to be issued under the Securities Purchase Agreement. The sale of such shares could depress the market price of our common stock.

We are registering 19,726,822 shares of common stock under the registration statement of which this Prospectus forms a part for issuance pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement. The sale of these shares into the public market by Tangiers could depress the market price of our common stock.

Existing stockholders will experience significant dilution from our sale of shares under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

The sale of shares pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement will have a dilutive impact on our stockholders. As a result, the market price of our common stock could decline significantly as we sell shares pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement. In addition, for any particular advance, we will need to issue a greater number of shares of common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement as our stock price declines. If our stock price is lower, then our existing stockholders would experience greater dilution.

The investor under the Securities Purchase Agreement will pay less than the then-prevailing market price of our common stock.

The common stock to be issued under the Securities Purchase Agreement will be issued at 90% of the lowest daily volume weighted average price of our common stock during the five consecutive trading days immediately following the date we send an advance notice. These discounted sales could also cause the price of our common stock to decline.

The sale of our stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement could encourage short sales by third parties, which could contribute to the further decline of our stock price.

The significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock caused by the sale of material amounts of common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement could encourage short sales by third parties. Such an event could place further downward pressure on the price of our common stock.

We may be limited in the amount we can raise under the Securities Purchase Agreement because of concerns about selling more shares into the market than the market can absorb without a significant price adjustment.

The Company intends to exert its best efforts to avoid a significant downward pressure on the price of its common stock by refraining from placing more shares into the market than the market can absorb. This potential adverse impact on the stock price may limit our willingness to use the Securities Purchase Agreement. Until there is a greater trading volume, it seems unlikely that we will be able to access the maximum amount we can draw without an adverse impact on the stock price

We may not be able to access sufficient funds under the Securities Purchase Agreement when needed.

Our common stock is currently trading at \$0.035 per share as of January 6, 2011, which means our shares will be issued to Tangiers at \$0.0315 per share if this price is maintained. Therefore we will need to register 158,730,159 shares of our common stock in order to obtain the full \$5,000,000 available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. We are only able to register 19,726,822 on this registration statement. The total amount of 19,726,822 shares of our common stock will be issued to Tangiers in order to obtain the funds available to us under the Securities

Purchase Agreement. We will be required to file another registration statement if we intend to obtain the full amount of funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. If we issue to Tangiers all 19,726,822 shares of our common stock we will only be able to receive approximately \$611,395 in net proceeds after deducting expenses related to filing this registration statement. This registration statement must be declared effective prior to us being able to issue those additional shares to Tangiers so that we may obtain cash advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement.



Table of Contents

Our ability to raise funds under the Securities Purchase Agreement is also limited by a number of factors, including the fact that the maximum advance amount during any 10 trading day period is capped at \$100,000, as well as the fact that we are not permitted to submit any request for an advance within 10 trading days of a prior request. Also, the Company may only draw an amount equal to the average daily trading volume in dollar amount during the 10 trading days preceding the advance date. As such, although sufficient funds are made available to the Company under the Securities Purchase Agreement, such funds may not be readily available when needed by the Company.

We will not be able to use the Securities Purchase Agreement if the shares to be issued in connection with an advance would result in Tangiers owning more than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock.

Under the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement, we may not request advances if the shares to be issued in connection with such advances would result in Tangiers and its affiliates owning more than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock. We are permitted under the terms of the Securities Purchase Agreement to make limited draws on the Securities Purchase Agreement so long as Tangiers' beneficial ownership of our common stock remains lower than 9.9%. A possibility exists that Tangiers and its affiliates may own more than 9.9% of our outstanding common stock (whether through open market purchases, retention of shares issued under the Securities Purchase Agreement, or otherwise) at a time when we would otherwise plan to obtain an advance under the Securities Purchase Agreement. As such, by operation of the provisions of the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company may be prohibited from procuring additional funding when necessary due to these provisions discussed above.

The Securities Purchase Agreement will restrict our ability to engage in alternative financings.

The structure of transactions under the Securities Purchase Agreement will result in the Company being deemed to be involved in a near continuous indirect primary public offering of our securities. As long as we are deemed to be engaged in a public offering, our ability to engage in a private placement will be limited because of integration concerns which therefore limits our ability to obtain additional funding if necessary.

If the market price of our common stock decreases as we draw down on our equity line with Tangiers, we may have to increase the number of authorized shares.

As of January 7, 2011 we have 80,186,434 shares outstanding out of 250,000,000 shares authorized. We have also reserved 35,151,515 shares of common stock for the possible conversion of outstanding convertible notes, 22,000,000 shares for the possible conversion of outstanding preferred stock, and 13,000,000 shares for the possible exercise of outstanding warrants. If the market price of our common stock remains at its current level or decreases, we may have to increase the number of authorized shares if we are to obtain the full \$5,000,000 available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

There may not be sufficient trading volume in our common stock to permit us to generate adequate funds.

The Securities Purchase Agreement provides that the maximum dollar amount of each advance will be equal to the average daily trading volume in dollar amount during the ten (10) trading days preceding the Advance Date. If the average daily trading volume in our common stock is too low, it is possible that it would reduce the amount of each advance or advances to amounts at each time that may not provide adequate funding for our planned operations.

## Table of Contents

Our shares are quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") and OTCQB under the symbol "NBRI". As such, we are required to remain current in our filings with the SEC and our securities will not be eligible for quotation if we are not current in our filings with the SEC; failure to remain current in our filings is a breach of the Securities Purchase Agreement

Because our shares are quoted on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB"), we are required to remain current in our filings with the SEC in order for shares of our common stock to remain eligible for quotation on the OTCBB. In the event that we become delinquent in our required filings with the SEC, quotation of our common stock will be terminated following a 30 or 60 day grace period if we do not make our required filing during that time. If our shares are not eligible for quotation on the OTCBB investors in our common stock may find it difficult to sell their shares. Furthermore, failure to remain current in our filings with the SEC is a breach of the Securities Purchase Agreement a cause for Tangiers to terminate said agreement.

Trading of our stock may be restricted by the Securities and Exchange Commission's penny stock regulations, which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations which generally define "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors". The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of our common stock.

## FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus contain certain forward-looking statements and are based on the beliefs of our management as well as assumptions made by and information currently available to our management. Statements that are not based on historical facts, which can be identified by the use of such words as "likely," "will," "suggests," "target," "may," "would," "could," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "predict," and similar expressions and their variants, are forward-looking. Such statements reflect our judgment as of the date of this prospectus and they involve many risks and uncertainties, including those described under the captions "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." These risks and uncertainties could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted in any forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other

person assumes responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of these forward-looking statements. We undertake no obligation to update forward-looking statements.

Table of Contents

THE TANGIERS TRANSACTION

General

On October 7, 2009, we entered into the Securities Purchase Agreement which provides that, upon the terms and subject to the conditions and limitations set forth therein, Tangiers is committed to purchase up to an aggregate of \$5.0 million of our shares of common stock over the term of the Securities Purchase Agreement. In consideration for entering into the Securities Purchase Agreement, concurrently with the execution of the Securities Purchase Agreement, we issued to Tangiers the 6,569,147 shares of our common stock as a commitment fee.. Concurrently with entering into the Securities Purchase Agreement, we also entered into the Registration Rights Agreement, in which we agreed to file one or more registration statements as permissible and necessary to register under the Securities Act, the sale of the shares of our common stock that have been and may be issued to Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

As of the date of this Prospectus, there were 80,186,434 shares of our common stock outstanding (65,756,072 shares held by non-affiliates), including the 6,569,147 shares previously issued to Tangiers (that are not covered by the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part), but excluding the 19,726,822 shares offered herein that may be issued to Tangiers pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement. If all of such 19,726,822 shares of our common stock offered hereby were issued and outstanding as of the date hereof, such shares would represent 24.6% of the total common stock outstanding or 30% of the non-affiliate shares of common stock outstanding as of the date hereof. The number of shares of our common stock ultimately offered for sale by Tangiers is dependent upon the number of shares purchased by Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement and the Registration Rights Agreement, we are registering with this registration statement of which this prospectus is a part 19,726,822 shares of our common stock under the Securities Act, which we may issue to Tangiers after this registration statement is declared effective under the Securities Act. All 19,726,822 shares of common stock are being offered pursuant to this prospectus.

Mechanics of Purchase of Shares (Advances) under the Securities Purchase Agreement

After the Securities and Exchange Commission has declared effective the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part ("Effective Date"), we have the right, in our sole discretion, to present Tangiers at any time(s) with an Advance Notice requiring Tangiers to advance to us per advance an amount no less than \$5,000 (Minimum Advance Amount) nor greater than \$100,000 (Maximum Advance Amount). The purchase price of the common stock acquired with each advance will be 90% of the lowest daily volume weighted average price of our common stock during the five (5) consecutive trading days after the Advance Notice date. Under the present registration statement the total number of shares issued pursuant to the aforementioned advances will not exceed 19,726,822 shares which will amount to only a portion of the dollar amount of Tangiers' full commitment under the Securities Purchase Agreement (of \$5,000,000 in stock purchases from us). In order for us to present Tangiers with Advance Notices for the balance of the full commitment amount, we are required under the Securities Purchase Agreement to file and have declared effective additional registration statements covering the balance of shares.

The purchase price and share numbers will be adjusted for any reorganization, recapitalization, non-cash dividend, stock split, or other similar transaction occurring during the trading day(s) used to compute the purchase price. We may deliver multiple purchase notices to Tangiers from time to time during the term of the Securities Purchase Agreement, so long as the most recent purchase has been completed.



## Table of Contents

There are no trading volume requirements or restrictions under the Securities Purchase Agreement, and we will control the timing and amount of any sales of our common stock to Tangiers. Tangiers has no right to require any sales by us, but is obligated to make purchases from us as we direct in accordance with the Securities Purchase Agreement. There are no limitations on use of proceeds, financial or business covenants, restrictions on future fundings, rights of first refusal, participation rights, penalties or liquidated damages in the Securities Purchase Agreement.

### Warrants

In connection with each advance, we will issue to Tangiers warrants to purchase shares of our common stock at a rate of 2,000 shares of common stock for every \$100,000 in advances. The exercise price of the warrants shall be set at fifty percent (50%) below the lowest daily volume weighted average price of our common stock during the five (5) consecutive trading days after the Advance Notice date. We are required to file a registration statement covering the shares of common stock underlying the warrants issued. Proceeds that we will receive from the exercise of the warrants, if any, will be used for general working capital purposes.

### Limitation

The advance provisions of the Securities Purchase Agreement notwithstanding, the amount of an advance requested by us shall not result in the issuance of a number of shares of our common stock that will cause Tangiers and its affiliates to beneficially own in excess of nine and 9/10 percent (9.9%) of the then outstanding Common Stock of the Company.

### Default Termination by Tangiers

Generally, Tangiers may terminate the Securities Purchase Agreement upon the occurrence of any of the following events of default: (i) any stop order or suspension of the effectiveness of a registration statement for an aggregate of fifty (50) Trading Days, other than due to the acts of the Investor, during the Commitment Period, or (ii) any breach by us of the representations or warranties or covenants contained in the Securities Purchase Agreement or any related agreements which could have a material adverse effect on us, subject to a cure period of thirty (30) days after receipt of written notice.. Such breaches include: the suspension from trading or failure of our common stock to be listed on our principal market; our failure to deliver instructions to our transfer agent to issue to Tangiers shares of our common stock which Tangiers is entitled to receive under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

### Commitment Period

The commitment period commences when a registration statement filed pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement is declared effective and ends twenty-four (24) months after said effective date or thirty six (36) months after said effective date if twenty-four (24) months after that date we have filed either an amendment to the then effective registration statement or a new registration statement was declared effective

### No Short-Selling or Hedging by Tangiers

Tangiers has agreed that neither it nor any of its agents, representatives and affiliates shall engage in any direct or indirect short-selling or hedging of our common stock during any time prior to the termination of the Securities Purchase Agreement.



Table of Contents

Effect of Performance of the Securities Purchase Agreement on Our Stockholders

The Securities Purchase Agreement does not limit the ability of Tangiers to sell any or all of the 19,726,822 shares registered in this offering. It is anticipated that shares registered in this offering will be sold over a period of up to approximately 36 months from the date of this prospectus. The sale by Tangiers of a significant amount of shares registered in this offering at any given time could cause the market price of our common stock to decline and/or to be highly volatile. Tangiers may ultimately purchase all, some or none of the 19,666,667 shares of common stock not yet issued but registered in this offering. After it has acquired such shares, it may sell all, some or none of such shares. Therefore, sales to Tangiers by us pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement also may result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of our common stock. However, we have the right to control the timing and amount of any sales of our shares to Tangiers and we may terminate the Securities Purchase Agreement at any time at our discretion without any penalty or cost to us.

Amount of Potential Proceeds to be Received under the Securities Purchase Agreement

In connection with entering into the Securities Purchase Agreement, we authorized the future sale to Tangiers of up to \$5.0 million of our common stock. The number of shares ultimately offered for sale by Tangiers in this offering is dependent upon the number of shares purchased by Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

We cannot predict at what price our shares of common stock will be trading at the time that Tangiers acquires shares under the Securities Purchase Agreement. However, based upon our current stock price of \$0.035 per share on January 6, 2011, our shares will be issued to Tangiers at \$0.0315 per share. Therefore, we will need to register 158,730,159 shares of our common stock in order to obtain the full \$5,000,000 available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Presently, we are registering 19,726,822 on the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. The total amount of 19,726,822 shares of our common stock will be issued to Tangiers in order to obtain the funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. We will be required to file other registration statements if we intend to obtain the full amount of funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. If we issue to Tangiers all 19,726,822 shares of our common stock we anticipate receiving approximately \$611,395 in net proceeds after deducting expenses related to filing this registration statement. See "Use of Proceeds", below. This registration statement must be declared effective prior to us being able to issue those shares to Tangiers so that we may obtain cash advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Regarding the entire commitment amount of \$5,000,000 as we request such advances and have the required registration statements declared effective, we anticipate that we will net \$4,950,000, after estimated fees and offering costs. We intend to use said net proceeds for working capital.

Tangiers intends to sell any shares purchased under the Securities Purchase Agreement at the then prevailing market price. Tangiers may sell shares of our common stock that are subject to a particular advance before it actually receives those shares. These sales of our common stock in the public market could lower the market price of our common stock. In the event that the market price of our common stock decreases, we would not be able to draw down the remaining balance available under the Securities Purchase Agreement with the number of shares being registered in the accompanying registration statement.

There is an inverse relationship between our stock price and the number of shares to be issued under the Securities Purchase Agreement. That is, as our stock price declines, we would be required to issue a greater number of shares under the Securities Purchase Agreement for a given advance. If the market price of our common stock remains at its current level or decreases, we may have to increase the number of authorized shares if we are to obtain the full \$5,000,000 available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement





Table of Contents

## USE OF PROCEEDS

This Prospectus relates to shares of our common stock that may be offered and sold from time to time by the selling stockholder. There will be no proceeds to us from the sale of shares of our common stock in this offering. The selling stockholder will receive all such proceeds.

However, we will receive proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock to Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Tangiers will purchase our shares of common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement at a 10% discount to the current market price. The purchase price of the shares purchased under the Securities Purchase Agreement will be equal to 90% of the volume weighted average price of our common stock on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board for the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately following the notice date.

Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, we cannot draw more than \$100,000 every 10 trading days.

For illustrative purposes only, we have set forth below our intended use of proceeds for the range of net proceeds indicated below to be received under the Securities Purchase Agreement. The table assumes estimated offering expenses of \$10,000 for this offering, and aggregate expenses of \$50,000 on subsequent offerings, plus a 10% discount to the market price of the Company's common stock payable to Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement. The figures below are estimates only, and may be changed due to various factors, including the timing of the receipt of the proceeds.

Gross proceeds:	\$621,395	\$2,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$5,000,000
Net proceeds:	\$611,395	\$1,950,000	\$2,950,000	\$4,950,000
Number of shares that would have to be issued under the Securities Purchase Agreement at an assumed offering price equal to \$0.0315 (which is 90% of an assumed market price of \$0.035)	19,726,822	63,492,063	95,238,095	158,730,159

## USE OF PROCEEDS

General Working Capital	\$611,395	\$1,950,000	\$2,950,000	\$4,950,000
Total	\$611,395	\$1,950,000	\$2,950,000	\$4,950,000

The Securities Purchase Agreement allows us to use our proceeds for general corporate purposes. We have chosen to pursue the Securities Purchase Agreement funding because it will make a large amount of cash available to us with the advantage of allowing us to decide when, and how much, we will draw from this financing. We will be in control of the draw down amounts and hope to be able to draw down from the Securities Purchase Agreement whenever the Company deems that such funds are needed. Our objective will be to draw down on the Securities Purchase Agreement funding during periods of positive results for us and during stages when our stock price is rising, in order to control and minimize, as much as possible, the potential dilution for our current and future stockholders. It may not be possible for us to always meet our objective; therefore, we will continue to identify alternative sources of financing, as we always have, including additional private placements of our stock.

Table of Contents

## DILUTION

The issuance of the 19,726,822 shares pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement will have a dilutive impact on our stockholders. For any particular advance, we will need to issue a greater number of shares of common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement which would expose our existing stockholders to greater dilution.

## SELLING SHAREHOLDER

The following table presents information regarding the selling shareholder. A description of our relationship to the selling shareholder and how the selling shareholder acquired the shares to be sold in this offering is detailed in the information immediately following this table.

Selling Stockholder	Shares Beneficially Owned before Offering(3)	Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned before Offering(1)	Shares that Could Be Issued to Draw Down Under the Securities Purchase Agreement	Shares that May Be Acquired Under the Securities Purchase Agreement(4)	Percentage of Outstanding Shares Being Registered to Be Acquired Under the Securities Purchase Agreement	Shares to Be Sold in the Offering	Percentage of Outstanding Shares Beneficially Owned after Offering(2)
Tangiers	6,589,147	8.2%	19,726,822	( )158,730,159	24.6%	19,726,822	6.6%
Total	6,589,147	8.2%	19,726,822	158,730,159	24.6%	19,726,822	6.6%

(1) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on 80,186,434 shares of our common stock outstanding as of January 7, 2011. Beneficial ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock are deemed to be beneficially owned by the person holding such securities for the purpose of computing the percentage of ownership of such person, but are not treated as outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of any other person. Note that affiliates are subject to Rule 144 and Insider trading regulations – percentage computation is for form purposes only.

(2) Applicable percentage of ownership is based on an assumed 99,913,256 shares of our common stock outstanding after the offering due to the possible issuance and subsequent sale of shares of common stock to Tangiers under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

(3) Consists of shares of our common stock that Tangiers received as a commitment fee under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

(4) Represents the number of shares of our common stock that would be issued to Tangiers at an assumed market price of \$0.0315 to draw down the entire \$5 million available under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

Table of Contents

Shares Acquired In Financing Transactions with North Bay

Tangiers. Tangiers, LP is the investor under the Securities Purchase Agreement. All investment decisions of, and control of, Tangiers, LP are held by Robert Papiri and Michael Sobeck, its managing partners. Tangiers Capital, LLC makes the investment decisions on behalf of and controls Tangiers, LP. Tangiers acquired all shares being registered in this offering in a financing transaction with us. This transaction is explained below:

Securities Purchase Agreement. On October 7, 2009, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers, LP. Pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company may, at its discretion, periodically sell to Tangiers shares of its common stock for a total purchase price of up to \$5,000,000. For each share of common stock purchased under the Securities Purchase Agreement, Tangiers will pay us 90% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock as quoted by Bloomberg, LP on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or other principal market on which the Company's common stock is traded for the five days immediately following the notice date. The price paid by Tangiers for the Company's stock shall be determined as of the date of each individual request for an advance under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Tangiers' obligation to purchase shares of the Company's common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including the Company obtaining an effective registration statement for shares of the Company's common stock sold under the Securities Purchase Agreement and is limited to \$100,000 per ten consecutive trading days after the advance notice is provided to Tangiers. The Securities Purchase Agreement shall terminate and Tangiers shall have no further obligation to make advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement at the earlier of the passing of 18 months after the date that the Securities and Exchange Commission declares the Company's registration statement effective or the Company receives advances from Tangiers equal to \$5,000,000. Upon the execution of the Securities Purchase Agreement, Tangiers received a one-time commitment fee equal to \$85,000 of the Company's common stock divided by the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the 10 business days immediately following the date of the Securities Purchase Agreement, as quoted by Bloomberg, LP.

Tangiers, a selling stockholder under this registration statement, intends to sell up to 19,726,822 shares of our common stock which will be issued to Tangiers so that we may receive financing pursuant to the Securities Purchase Agreement. As of January 7, 2011, the shares of common stock to be issued in order to receive advances under the Securities Purchase Agreement upon issuance would equal approximately 30% of our outstanding common stock. We will register each resale offering after each put to Tangiers.

There are certain risks related to sales by Tangiers, including:

- The outstanding shares will be issued based on a discount to the market rate. As a result, the lower the stock price is around the time Tangiers is issued shares, the greater chance that Tangiers gets more shares. This could result in substantial dilution to the interests of other holders of common stock.
- To the extent Tangiers sells our common stock, our common stock price may decrease due to the additional shares in the market. This could allow Tangiers to sell greater amounts of common stock, the sales of which would further depress the stock price.
- The significant downward pressure on the price of our common stock as Tangiers sells material amounts of our common stock could encourage short sales by Tangiers or others. This could place further downward pressure on the price of our common stock.



Table of Contents

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

The selling stockholder has advised us that the sale or distribution of our common stock owned by the selling stockholder may be sold or transferred directly to purchasers by the selling stockholder as principals or through one or more underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents from time to time in one or more transactions (which may involve crosses or block transactions) (i) on the over-the-counter market or in any other market on which the price of our shares of common stock are quoted or (ii) in transactions otherwise than on the over-the-counter market. Any of such transactions may be effected at market prices prevailing at the time of sale, at prices related to such prevailing market prices, at varying prices determined at the time of sale or at negotiated or fixed prices, in each case as determined by the selling stockholder or by agreement between the selling stockholder and underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents, or purchasers. If the selling stockholder effects such transactions by selling their shares of common stock to or through underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents, such underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the selling stockholder or commissions from purchasers of common stock for whom they may act as agent (which discounts, concessions or commissions as to particular underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents may be in excess of those customary in the types of transactions involved).

Tangiers is an “underwriter” within the meaning of the Securities Act of 1933 in connection with the sale of common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Tangiers will pay us 90% of, or a 10% discount to, the volume weighted average price of our common stock on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board or other principal trading market on which our common stock is traded for the five (5) consecutive trading days immediately following the advance date. In addition, Tangiers received 6,589,147 shares of our common stock, which were previously issued as a commitment fee under the Securities Purchase Agreement. Tangiers’ obligations under the Securities Purchase Agreement are not transferable.

The commitment amount of the Securities Purchase Agreement is \$5,000,000. After estimated fees and offering costs, we may receive net proceeds of approximately \$4,950,000. We will need to register approximately 158,730,159 shares of our common stock in order to obtain the total amount of the funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. We are only able to register 19,726,822 shares of our common stock under this registration statement which will be issued to Tangiers in order to obtain the funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. This means that we will be required to file another registration statement if we intend to obtain the full amount of funds available to us under the Securities Purchase Agreement. If we issue to Tangiers all 19,726,822 shares of our common stock we will register, we will only be able to receive approximately \$611,395 in net proceeds after paying expenses related to this registration statement of approximately \$10,000.

The dollar amount of the equity line was based on a number of considerations which include (i) the Company’s capital requirements; (ii) the Company’s then share price and then number of shares outstanding; and (iii) Tangiers’ ability to purchase shares in an amount required to provide capital to the Company.

Under the Securities Purchase Agreement, Tangiers contractually agrees not to engage in any short sales of our stock and to our knowledge Tangiers has not engaged in any short sales or any other hedging activities related to our stock.

Tangiers was formed as a Delaware limited partnership. Tangiers is a domestic hedge fund in the business of investing in and financing public companies. Tangiers does not intend to make a market in our stock or to otherwise engage in stabilizing or other transactions intended to help support the stock price. Prospective investors should take these factors into consideration before purchasing our common stock.

## Table of Contents

Under the securities laws of certain states, the shares of our common stock may be sold in such states only through registered or licensed brokers or dealers. The selling stockholder is advised to ensure that any underwriters, brokers, dealers or agents effecting transactions on behalf of the selling stockholder are registered to sell securities in all fifty states. In addition, in certain states the shares of our common stock may not be sold unless the shares have been registered or qualified for sale in such state or an exemption from registration or qualification is available and is complied with.

We will pay all of the expenses incident to the registration, offering and sale of the shares of our common stock to the public hereunder other than commissions, fees and discounts of underwriters, brokers, dealers and agents. If any of these other expenses exists, we expect the selling stockholder to pay these expenses. We have agreed to indemnify Tangiers and its controlling persons against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act. We estimate that the expenses of the offering to be borne by us will be approximately \$10,000. The offering expenses are estimated as follows: a SEC registration fee of approximately \$100, edgarization fees of \$900, accounting fees of \$7,000 and legal fees of \$2,000. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of any of the shares of our common stock by the selling stockholder. However, we will receive proceeds from the sale of our common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement.

The selling stockholder is subject to applicable provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and its regulations, including Regulation M. Under Regulation M, the selling stockholder or their agents may not bid for, purchase, or attempt to induce any person to bid for or purchase, shares of our common stock while such selling stockholder are distributing shares covered by this prospectus. Pursuant to the requirements of Regulation S-K and as stated in Part II of this Registration Statement, the Company must file a post-effective amendment to the accompanying Registration Statement once informed of a material change from the information set forth with respect to the Plan of Distribution.

### OTC Bulletin Board Considerations

The OTC Bulletin Board is separate and distinct from the NASDAQ stock market. NASDAQ has no business relationship with issuers of securities quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board. The SEC's order handling rules, which apply to NASDAQ-listed securities, do not apply to securities quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Although the NASDAQ stock market has rigorous listing standards to ensure the high quality of its issuers, and can delist issuers for not meeting those standards, the OTC Bulletin Board has no listing standards. Rather, it is the market maker who chooses to quote a security on the system, files the application, and is obligated to comply with keeping information about the issuer in its files. The FINRA cannot deny an application by a market maker to quote the stock of a company. The only requirement for inclusion in the OTC Bulletin Board is that the issuer be current in its reporting requirements with the SEC.

Investors must contact a broker-dealer to trade OTC Bulletin Board securities. Investors do not have direct access to the bulletin board service. For bulletin board securities, there only has to be one market maker.

Bulletin board transactions are conducted almost entirely manually. Because there are no automated systems for negotiating trades on the bulletin board, they are conducted via telephone. In times of heavy market volume, the limitations of this process may result in a significant increase in the time it takes to execute investor orders. Therefore, when investors place market orders – an order to buy or sell a specific number of shares at the current market price – it is possible for the price of a stock to go up or down significantly during the lapse of time between placing a market order and getting execution.

Because bulletin board stocks are usually not followed by analysts, there may be lower trading volume than for NASDAQ-listed securities.



Table of Contents

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The Company is not a party to any litigation.

## DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, PROMOTERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

The following table sets forth the names and positions of our executive officers and directors. Our directors are elected at our annual meeting of stockholders and serve for one year or until successors are elected. Our Board of Directors elects our officers, and their terms of office are at the discretion of the Board, except to the extent governed by an employment contract.

Our directors, executive officers and other significant employees, their ages and positions are as follows:

Name	Age	Position with the Company
		Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Perry Leopold	60	
Fred Michini	67	Director

Perry Leopold. Mr. Leopold has served as Chairman and CEO of the Company since February 2006. Prior to joining the Company he led a number of successful enterprises over the past 25 years in a diverse number of fields, ranging from the arts and technology to finance and natural resources. In February 2006, Mr. Leopold was engaged as CEO to engineer the Company's total corporate restructuring and lead its re-emergence as the natural resources company formerly known as Enterayon, Inc. Mr. Leopold subsequently designed the Company's business model and incorporated state-of-the-art technology to assist in cost-efficient acquisition targeting, which has resulted in over 50 acquisitions of high-quality mining properties throughout British Columbia. Educated at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Leopold is also the founder and current President of Speebo Inc.(1), a privately owned exploration and development company. In addition, he is currently serving as President of Circular Logic, Inc., a registered Commodity Trading Advisor (CTA) and Commodity Pool Operator (CPO) firm specializing in commodity trading system development. Mr. Leopold is also the owner of The PAN Network, a private company he founded as a sole-proprietorship in 1981, and which has since been in continuous operation to the present day.

Fred Michini. Mr. Michini has served as a Director of the Company since August 2007. He is a tax, financial, management accounting and litigation support specialist, and has extensive previous experience serving as the Chief Financial Officer of a variety of public and private companies, including Speebo, Inc. (1), a private mineral exploration company currently controlled by North Bay's Chief Executive Officer, Perry Leopold. Mr. Michini is also a Certified Public Accountant, has been Partner and Managing Partner of two regional accounting firms, has served as an auditor for the U.S. General Accounting Office, and is a former Board Member of the Central Montgomery County Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Michini earned his B.S. from LaSalle University and his MBA from Temple University. Mr. Michini has been employed as a CPA and Real Estate Tax Consultant by AJ Michini Associates since 1973 and by AJ Michini MBA CPA since 1984. In addition, Mr. Michini serves as Acting CFO for Artimplant USA, a subsidiary of the Swedish public company Artimplant AB, a position he has held since 2005. As of January, 2008 Mr. Michini was no longer associated with Speebo, Inc.

(1) Speebo, Inc. is a private exploration and development company with mineral and energy-related claims throughout British Columbia. In addition to its metal-based mineral claims, Speebo holds the rights to several oil shale properties in the Queen Charlotte Islands. Prior to 2008 when British Columbia issued a permanent moratorium on uranium mining, Speebo also held the rights to dozens of uranium properties, most of which have subsequently been allowed to terminate. Speebo, Inc. has no active mining operations at the present time, nor does it intend to. Speebo Inc. was incorporated as a C-Corp in October 2006, and was reclassified as an S-Corp as of January 2008. Perry Leopold is the sole officer, director, and shareholder. There have never been any material related-party transactions between Speebo, Inc. and North Bay Resources Inc.

Table of Contents

Involvement In Certain Legal Proceedings

None of our officers, directors, promoters or control persons have been involved in the past 10 years in any of the following:

- (1) any bankruptcy petition filed by or against any business of which such person was a general partner or executive officer either at the time of the bankruptcy or within two years prior to that time;
- (2) any conviction in a criminal proceeding or being subject to a pending criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations and other minor offenses);
- (3) Being subject to any order, judgment or decree, not subsequently reversed, suspended or vacated, or any court of competent jurisdiction, permanently or temporarily enjoining, barring, suspending or otherwise limiting his involvement in any type of business, securities or banking activities; or
- (4) Being found by a court of competent jurisdiction (in a civil action), the Commission or the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to have violated a federal or state securities or commodities law, and the judgment has not been reversed, suspended, or vacated.
- (5) any of the violations or events indicated under Item 401 of regulation S-K

Committees; Audit Committee Financial Expert.

Our board has an audit committee made up solely of Fred Michini.

Our board of directors has determined that the Company has one audit committee financial expert, Mr. Michini. On October 16, 2009, the board adopted its written audit committee charter.

Code of Ethics

We adopted a Code of Ethics on October 16, 2009 that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer. The Code of Ethics is attached as Exhibit 14 to this registration statement.

Table of Contents

## SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth certain information, as of January 7, 2011, with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's outstanding voting securities by (i) any holder of more than five (5%) percent; (ii) each of the Company's executive officers and directors; and (iii) the Company's directors and executive officers as a group. Except as otherwise indicated, each of the stockholders listed below has sole voting and investment power over the shares beneficially owned.

Title Of Class	Name And Address Of Beneficial Owner (1)	Amount And Nature Of Beneficial Ownership (2)	Approximate Ownership Percent of Class (%)**	Total Voting Percent of Class (%)**
Common	Perry Leopold(4)(5)	13,379,362	16.68%	80.0% (5)
Common	Fred Michini	1,051,000	1.3%	0.26%
Common	Tangiers (3)	12,339,147	15.39 %	3.08 %
Common	Ruby Development Company(6)	20,000,000	24.9%	4.98%
Common	All executive officers and directors as a group (2 persons)	26,769,509	33.38%	83.11%
Series A Preferred	Perry Leopold(4)	4,000,000	100%	100%
Series I Preferred	Perry Leopold(5)	100	100% (5)	100% (5)

\*\* The percentages listed for each shareholder assume the exercise or exchange by that shareholder only, of his or its entire convertible or exchangeable security (including options or warrants), as the case may be, and thus include the shares underlying said convertible or exchangeable security (including options or warrants). However, the percentages do not assume the exercise of all convertible or exchangeable securities (including options or warrants) by all the shareholders holding such securities.

(1) Except as noted above, the address for the above identified officers and directors of the Company is c/o North Bay Resources Inc., 2120 Bethel Road, Lansdale PA 19446.

(2) Beneficial Ownership is determined in accordance with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission and generally includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Shares of common stock subject to options, warrants, or convertible debt currently exercisable or convertible, or exercisable or convertible within 60 days of January 7, 2011 are deemed outstanding for computing the percentage of the person holding such option or warrant. Percentages are based on a total of 80,186,434 shares of common stock outstanding on January 7, 2011 and shares issuable upon the exercise of options, warrants exercisable, and debt convertible on or within 60 days of January 7, 2011, as described above. The inclusion in the aforementioned table of those shares, however, does not constitute an admission that the named shareholder is a direct or indirect beneficial owner of those shares. Unless otherwise indicated, to our knowledge based upon information produced by the persons and entities named in the table, each person or entity named in the table

has sole voting power and investment power, or shares voting and/or investment power with his or her spouse, with respect to all shares of capital stock listed as owned by that person or entity.

Table of Contents

- (3) Tangiers is the investor under the Securities Purchase Agreement, and currently owns 6,589,147 shares of common stock. All investment decisions of, and control of, Tangiers, LP are held by Robert Papiri and Michael Sobeck, its managing partners. Tangiers Capital, LLC makes the investment decisions on behalf of and controls Tangiers, LP. Tangiers acquired all shares being registered in this offering in a financing transaction with us. Pursuant to a \$50,000 Convertible Promissory Note Agreement dated September 27, 2010, Tangiers is also entitled to up to 2.5 million 5 year cashless warrants convertible to common stock and exercisable at \$0.05. Combined with an earlier Convertible Promissory Note held by Tangiers for \$17,500 dated June 17, 2010, which includes no warrants, and a \$50,000 Convertible Promissory Note Agreement dated December 30, 2010 which includes 500,000 5 year warrants exercisable in cash at \$0.05, the aggregate of \$117,500 plus interest is convertible into 5,750,000 shares of common stock as of January 7, 2011. The number of shares, the percentage of ownership and voting percentage listed in the table above include the shares underlying the aforementioned warrants held by the shareholder.
- (4) Mr. Leopold, the Company's CEO and Chairman owns 4,000,000 shares of the Company's Series A Preferred Stock. Each outstanding share of the Series A Preferred Stock has 10 votes per share, and may be converted to shares of common at a ratio of 5 to 1. The Series A Preferred Stock was issued in August 2009.
- (5) Mr. Leopold owns 100 shares of the Company's Series I Preferred Stock. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock represents its proportionate share of eighty per cent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted and which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock. These shares are not convertible into common stock or any commodities. The Series I Preferred Stock was issued in February 2007. These shares were issued our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry Leopold, in February 2007 as an anti-takeover measure to insure that Mr. Leopold maintains control of the Company during periods when the Company's stock may be severely undervalued and subject to hostile takeover in the open market. As specified in the Certificate of Designation filed by the Company with the Delaware Secretary of State in February 2007, "the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock shall vote together with the shares of Common Stock of the Corporation as a single class and, regardless of the number of shares of Series I Preferred Stock outstanding and as long as at least one of such shares of Series I Preferred Stock is outstanding, shall represent eighty percent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or action by written consent of shareholders. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock shall represent its proportionate share of the 80% that is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock. The Series I preferred shares supersede any other shares that Mr. Leopold may own so that any additional securities that Mr. Leopold may own do not increase his 80% voting rights, and are therefore included within the 80%.
- (6) The four (4) principals of Ruby Development Company ("RDC"), R.E. Frederking Trustee, W. R. Frederking, G. W. Frederking, and R. L. Frederking., each own 2.5 million shares of common stock. Ruby Development Company is also entitled to 10 million warrants, immediately exercisable, and giving them the option to purchase up to 10 million shares of common stock at \$0.02 per share until December 30, 2012.

The warrants may be exercised, in whole or in part, any time, and from time to time, at RDC's discretion. The number of shares, the percentage of ownership and voting percentage listed in the table above include the shares underlying the aforementioned warrants held by the shareholder.

## DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED

### General

The following description of our capital stock and the provisions of our Articles of Incorporation and By-Laws, each as amended, is only a summary.

Our Articles of Incorporation authorize the issuance of 250,000,000 shares of common stock, \$0.001 par value per share. As of January 7, 2011, there were 80,186,434 outstanding shares of common stock. We are authorized to issue 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock. As of January 7, 2011, there were 4,100,100 shares of preferred stock outstanding. Set forth below is a description of certain provisions relating to our capital stock.

## Table of Contents

### Common Stock

Each outstanding share of common stock has one vote on all matters requiring a vote of the stockholders. There is no right to cumulative voting; thus, the holder of fifty percent or more of the shares outstanding can, if they choose to do so, elect all of the directors. In the event of a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, all stockholders are entitled to a pro rata distribution after payment of liabilities and after provision has been made for each class of stock, if any, having preference over the common stock. The holders of the common stock have no preemptive rights with respect to future offerings of shares of common stock. Holders of common stock are entitled to dividends if, as and when declared by the Board out of the funds legally available therefore. It is our present intention to retain earnings, if any, for use in our business. The payment of dividends on the common stock is, therefore, unlikely in the foreseeable future.

On February 7, 2008, we declared a reverse stock split at a ratio of 1 for 10.

### Preferred Stock

We have 10,000,000 authorized shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share, issuable in such series and bearing such voting, dividend, conversion, liquidation and other rights and preferences as the Board of Directors may determine. As of January 7, 2011, 4,100,100 shares of our preferred stock are outstanding.

Our preferred stock is divided among the following:

4,000,000 Series A Preferred Shares. Each outstanding share of the Series A Preferred Stock has 10 votes per share, and may be converted to shares of common at a ratio of 5 to 1. 4,000,000 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock were issued in August 2009 to Mr. Leopold, the Company's CEO and Chairman.

100,000 Series G Preferred Shares. Each outstanding share of the Series G Preferred Stock has no votes per share, and may be converted to 1/100 of an ounce of gold two years following the date of issuance subject to the availability of gold from the company's inventory, or shares of common at a ratio of 20 to 1. 100,000 shares of the Series G Preferred Stock were issued in August 2009 to Mr. Leopold, the Company's CEO and Chairman.

100 Series I Preferred Shares. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock represents its proportionate share of eighty per cent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted and which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock. These shares are not convertible into common stock or any commodities. The Series I Preferred Stock was issued to our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry Leopold, on February 12, 2007 as an anti-takeover measure to insure that Mr. Leopold maintains control of the Company during periods when the Company's stock may be severely undervalued and subject to hostile takeover in the open market. As specified in the Certificate of Designation filed by the Company with the Delaware Secretary of State in February 2007, "the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock shall vote together with the shares of Common Stock of the Corporation as a single class and, regardless of the number of shares of Series I Preferred Stock outstanding and as long as at least one of such shares of Series I Preferred Stock is outstanding, shall represent eighty percent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or action by written consent of shareholders. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock shall represent its proportionate share of the 80% which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock.



Table of Contents

Dividend Policy

We currently intend to retain any earnings for use in our business, and therefore do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

Anti-Takeover Effects Of Provisions Of The Articles Of Incorporation of Authorized And Unissued Stock

The authorized but unissued shares of our common stock are available for future issuance without our stockholders' approval. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes including but not limited to future public or direct offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and employee incentive plans. The issuance of such shares may also be used to deter a potential takeover of the Company that may otherwise be beneficial to stockholders by diluting the shares held by a potential suitor or issuing shares to a stockholder that will vote in accordance with the Company's Board of Directors' desires. A takeover may be beneficial to stockholders because, among other reasons, a potential suitor may offer stockholders a premium for their shares of stock compared to the then-existing market price.

The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved shares of preferred stock may enable the Board of Directors to issue shares to persons friendly to current management which would render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of the Company by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise, and thereby protect the continuity of our management.

Table of Contents

INTERESTS OF NAMED EXPERTS AND COUNSEL

No expert or counsel named in this prospectus as having prepared or certified any part of this prospectus or having given an opinion upon the validity of the securities being registered or upon other legal matters in connection with the registration or offering of the common stock was employed on a contingency basis or had, or is to receive, in connection with the offering, a substantial interest, directly or indirectly, in the registrant or any of its parents or subsidiaries.

DISCLOSURE OF SEC POSITION OF INDEMNIFICATION FOR SECURITIES ACT LIABILITIES

Our Articles of Incorporation include an indemnification provision under which we have agreed to indemnify our directors and officers from and against certain claims arising from or related to future acts or omissions as a director or officer of the Company. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable. If a claim for indemnification against such liabilities (other than the payment by us of expenses incurred or paid by a director, officer or controlling person of North Bay Resources Inc. 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) we will, unless in the opinion of our counsel the matter has been settled by controlling precedent, submit to a court of appropriate jurisdiction the question whether such indemnification by us is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and will be governed by the final adjudication of such issue.

EXPERTS

The audited financial statements included in this prospectus and elsewhere in the registration statement for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 have been audited by M&K CPAS, PLLC. The reports of M&K CPAS, PLLC are included in this prospectus in reliance upon the authority of this firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

VALIDITY OF SECURITIES

The opinion regarding validity of the shares offered herein has been provided by the law offices of Thomas E. Boccieri, Esq. and has been filed with the Registration Statement.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Business of the Issuer

North Bay Resources Inc., a Delaware corporation, engages in the acquisition, management, development, and mining of precious metals and other mineral properties. The Company's mission is to build a portfolio of viable mining prospects throughout the world and develop them through our subsidiaries and joint-venture partners to their full economic potential. We seek to acquire, develop, and exploit natural resource properties with extensive reserves of precious metals, including gold, silver, platinum, and palladium, as well as base metals, including copper, zinc, lead, molybdenum, etc. We intend to develop our properties both independently and through joint-venture partners.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 18, 2004 under the name Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. On September 4, 2004, Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. merged with NetMusic Corporation, and subsequently changed the Company name to NetMusic Entertainment Corporation. On March 10, 2006, the Company ceased digital media

distribution operations, began operations as a natural resources company, and changed the Company name to Enterayon, Inc. On January 15, 2008, the Company merged with and assumed the name of its wholly-owned subsidiary, North Bay Resources Inc. As a result of the merger, Enterayon, Inc. was effectively dissolved, leaving North Bay Resources Inc. as the remaining company.

## Table of Contents

We currently generate revenue from claim sales and joint-venture agreements. When we sell a claim, we capture near-term revenue, but forego any possibility of a future revenue stream. When we enter into a joint-venture, we receive near-term revenue as well as a commitment for future revenue, but since the joint-venture partner has the option to withdraw at any time, we can not project revenue from a joint-venture into the future. However, should a joint-venture partner withdraw, we still retain control of the asset, and can therefore enter into another joint-venture with another partner, develop the property ourselves, or else elect to sell the claims.

The Company makes use of a suite of online applications which are provided to people and companies licensed to acquire and maintain mineral rights within the Province of British Columbia. Mineral Titles Online (MTO) is an Internet-based mineral titles administration system provided and maintained by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR) that allows the mineral exploration industry to acquire and maintain mineral titles by selecting the area on a seamless digital GIS map of British Columbia and pay the associated fees electronically.

This MTO system is also interactively linked to British Columbia's MINFILE Project and Assessment Report Indexing System (ARIS), both of which are provided and maintained by the British Columbia Geological Survey (BCGS).

The MINFILE Project is a mineral inventory system that contains information on more than 12,300 metallic mineral, industrial mineral and coal occurrences in British Columbia. It is used by industry, governments, universities and the public to find information on documented mineralization anywhere in British Columbia, develop exploration strategies, conduct geoscience research, and evaluate the resource potential of an area.

The ARIS database has over 30,500 approved mineral exploration assessment reports filed by the exploration and mining industry since 1947. These reports provide information on geological, geophysical, geochemical, drilling and other exploration-related activities throughout B.C.

Both MINFILE and ARIS are interlinked with MTO, which combined and interfaced with other geospatial applications such as Google Earth, provide a skilled user with the ability to virtually visit any location in British Columbia, analyze its geographical and geological setting, access and evaluate its geological records and the historical archives of any prior development work, and determine the relative value of a given area. If the area is also open to staking, a claim can then be staked, and the required claim registration fees can be paid immediately and interactively.

## Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company's interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.

We have experienced recurring net losses from operations, which losses have caused an accumulated deficit of \$10,265,594 million as of September 30, 2010. In addition, we have a working capital deficit of \$440,716 as of September 30, 2010. We had net losses of \$786,979 and \$328,478 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008,

respectively. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to generate profits and are unable to continue to obtain financing to meet our working capital requirements, we may have to curtail our business sharply or cease operations altogether. Our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations on a timely basis to retain our current financing, to obtain additional financing, and, ultimately, to attain profitability. Should any of these events not occur, we will be adversely affected and we may have to cease operations.

## Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO stock awards valued according to GAAP totals \$2,558,535 since inception. As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO compensation is \$656,310 in deferred compensation. This reflects the total amounts unpaid as per the management agreement with The PAN Network dating back to January 2006, less any amounts actually paid or forgiven since 2006. These totals are non-cash expenses which are included in the accumulated deficit since inception. Actual CEO compensation paid in cash since 2006 has totaled \$113,882, consisting of \$10,000 in 2006, \$50,764 in 2007, \$23,139 in 2008, and \$29,979 in 2009. These cash expenditures are also included in the accumulated deficit.

The ongoing execution of our business plan is expected to result in operating losses over the next twelve months. Management believes it will need to raise capital through stock issuances in order to have enough cash to maintain its operations for the next twelve months. There are no assurances that we will be successful in achieving our goals of obtaining cash through stock issuances or increasing revenues and reaching profitability.

In view of these conditions, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet its financing requirements, and to ultimately achieve profitable operations. Management believes that its current and future plans provide an opportunity to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event we cannot continue as a going concern.

### Generative Business Model

The Company's business plan is based on the Generative Business Model, which we believe is designed to generate a steady stream of revenue before any property is ever developed into a commercial mining operation.

The Generative Business Model comprises the following steps:

1. Targeting and acquiring properties with good historical assays.
2. Identifying potential partners for the development of each of the Company's properties and entering into joint-venture or option agreements. In most cases, the partner is another mining company whose shares trade on a public exchange.
3. The initial agreement usually comprises a small non-refundable cash payment in advance and a significant number of shares in the stock of the partner or acquiring company. Cash and shares increase in staged payments on the anniversary date of the agreement. In the case of an option agreement, the Company will retain a Net Smelter Royalty with a buyout provision should the property be the site of a major discovery and/or developed into a commercially-operating mine. In the case of a joint-venture, we retain a percentage of ownership, typically 50%, in the event the partner satisfies all the terms of the contract to completion.
4. The partner or acquiring company also must commit to a specific work program over a period of several years to develop the property, often involving a commitment of several million dollars.
5. We believe these work programs enable us to maintain our properties for little or no cost, as the annual maintenance fees due to the government are offset by the amount of money spent on property exploration and development paid for by our partners. Any surplus of expenditures beyond what is due to maintain the properties can then be applied as "portable assessment credits" towards the maintenance of other Company properties that are not yet producing revenue but

which have good prospects of doing so in the future.

6. If at anytime the partner defaults on the work agreement or does not make staged cash or stock payments by the anniversary date, the property then reverts back to us, which then leaves us free to find another partner and begin the process all over again.

Table of Contents

## Material Agreements

The Company presently has two joint-ventures under contract.

The Fawn Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Silver Quest Resources Ltd (TSX-V: SQI) (“Silver Quest”). Silver Quest may acquire a 75% interest in the Fawn property by making aggregate cash payments of \$100,000, issuing 150,000 shares, and incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures over four years. Of the aggregate payments and commitments due, \$25,000 in cash and 50,000 shares are due upon receipt of regulatory acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange (now effective), and \$250,000 in exploration expenditures must be expended in the first 12 months. Upon completion of all of the terms of the agreement whereby Silver Quest acquires a 75% interest, a 75/25 joint-venture will be formed. If subsequent to the formation of the joint-venture the interest of either party is reduced by dilution to less than 10%, such party's interest will automatically be converted to a 2% net smelter return royalty (NSR). The other party may then purchase one half of the NSR at any time up to 90 days following the commencement of commercial production for \$1,500,000. Subsequent to the signing of the contract, the Company elected to receive the stock component of the consideration paid in cash instead of shares of Silver Quest. The net cash received from Silver Quest in 2009 was \$35,780 USD. Silver Quest began its work commitment on June 15, 2010. During August, 2010, work was been suspended due to extensive forest fires in central British Columbia, and work crews have been evacuated. Subsequently, on September 13, 2010 the Company agreed to an amendment to the October 15, 2009 agreement that extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until October 15, 2011, and further expenditures extended similarly by one year. In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay is to receive an additional cash payment of \$25,000 USD. A payment of \$25,000 CDN was received on September 14, 2010. The difference in the currency conversion of \$694 USD will be added on to the first anniversary payment of \$25,000 CDN and the cash equivalent of 50,000 shares of Silver Quest stock due on October 15, 2010. The first anniversary payment was received on October 18, 2010, consisting of \$65,000 CDN and \$694 USD. After the effect of currency conversions and bank service charges, the Company received net proceeds of \$63,400 USD. As of September 14, 2010, the total aggregate expenditures for the 2010 season prior to the suspension of work was not considered significant, resulting in the agreement to extend the work program another year. Silver Quest has applied enough work expenditures to the Fawn tenure 606724 to extend its good standing date through June 27, 2013, and work expenditures have been applied to the Buck tenures 598000 and 617183 to extend their good standing dates through December 10, 2011.

The Coronation Gold Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Lincoln Resources Inc. (“Lincoln”), a private Nevada corporation. The agreement calls for Lincoln to commit up to \$1.5 million CDN over three years for exploration expenses, developmental drilling, and surface ore recovery, with a minimum expenditure of \$250,000 during the first year. Upon completion of the work program and fulfillment of all the terms of the agreement, North Bay and Lincoln will each own 50% of the Coronation Gold Property, and will equally share any and all net revenue, including any near-term profits generated from surface ore recovery operations. It is expected that a portion of any profits will be re-invested in ongoing development work on the Coronation's underground resources. In addition, North Bay has received an initial cash payment of \$12,500 CDN from Lincoln, less a \$2,500 CDN finders fee paid to an independent third party. On June 25, 2010, an amendment to the August 6, 2009 Coronation Gold JV agreement was agreed to. The amendment extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until August 6, 2011, and further expenditures extended similarly by one year. In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay will receive an additional cash payment of \$10,000 USD, with \$5,000 due on or before August 6, 2010 and the balance due within 30 days thereafter. As of September 8, 2010, this \$10,000 consideration has been paid in full, and in cash. No stock was issued by either party in connection with this agreement. In addition, the Company received \$550 USD on June 23, 2010 from Lincoln to cover the annual claim maintenance fees on the property, as per the August 6, 2009 agreement.



The Company has not issued nor will it issue any of its own stock in connection with either of these agreements, and to the best of our knowledge neither Silver Quest nor Lincoln own any shares of the Company. The Company does not receive any funds directly with regard to contractual work commitments, and relies on each JV partner to make the agreed expenditures independently and on its own schedule during the course of the work programs. To date, the Company has not received any notification that the work programs have commenced.

Table of Contents

In the event either contract terminates before all the terms of the agreement have been satisfied, North Bay shall regain its 100% interest in the subject property.

EB-5

On August 16, 2010, the Company announced that that it has executed an agreement with ACG Consulting, LLC ("ACG") intended to establish a new economic Regional Center ("RC") under the federal EB-5 program (the "EB-5 Program") that will encompass all of Northern California's Gold Country. Once established, the Regional Center is expected to provide full funding for the Company's prospective mining projects in Northern California, which are now under review for possible acquisition.

EB-5 is a federal program authorized by the US Congress in the Immigration Act of 1990, and is intended to help stimulate the US economy by creating new jobs in rural areas or areas of high unemployment. The term "EB-5" is an acronym for "the fifth employment based visa preference category." As it implies, the source of the investment capital comes from overseas investors who wish to immigrate to the US by investing in a commercial enterprise that will benefit the US economy and create at least 10 full-time jobs. The program is administered by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS"), as provided under Section 610 of Public Law 102-395. Since its inception in 1990, the EB-5 Program has been the conduit through which over \$1 billion has been invested by foreign nationals in US enterprises to create jobs throughout the US economy.

Once USCIS has approved a Regional Center application, an investor seeking an EB-5 green card through the Regional Center Investment Program must make the qualifying investment of \$1 million within an approved Regional Center. If the investment is also within a USCIS-designated targeted employment area then the minimum investment requirement is \$500,000. Before an investor can participate in a Regional Center EB-5 investment program, each investor must independently petition USCIS for an EB-5 visa. USCIS solely determines whether the investor qualifies for the EB-5 visa. USCIS' diligence includes a detailed review of the sources of the investor's funds, family history, and other representations of the head of household and his immediate family members under the age of 21. Each investor must further demonstrate that at least 10 or more full-time jobs will be created directly or indirectly as a result of the investment into our project.

Upon approval by USCIS, the Regional Center will serve as the legal vehicle through which investment capital may be solicited from foreign nationals under the EB-5 Program, in reliance upon Regulation S, to provide EB-5 financing for all approved industries within the Regional Center's designated geographical area. The Northern California Regional Center will encompass all of what is commonly known as "Gold Country", which traverses State Route 49 from Plumas County in the north to Mariposa County in the south. The full extent of the Regional Center is expected to include all of the counties in Northern California from Monterey up to the Oregon border, and from the Pacific coastline across to the Nevada border.

Table of Contents

Terms of the agreement specify that upon filing an application for a new Regional Center with USCIS, North Bay shall pay ACG \$50,000 as its share of the startup expenses. In lieu of cash, North Bay may elect to issue a convertible debenture to ACG, at an interest rate of 8%, and convertible to shares of common stock, the number of shares of which, if and when issued, shall be equal to the principal and interest to be paid on the date of conversion divided by the prevailing market price of our common stock on the date of conversion. In the event the Company does issue a convertible debenture, we expect it to be dilutive to shareholders, the extent of which will be determined by the market price of our shares on the day of conversion. In addition, upon receipt by the Company of the first tranche of EB-5 funding at a minimum of \$500,000, the Company shall reimburse ACG for its share of the marketing expenses in the amount of \$110,000 cash. The Company will await guidance from USCIS after the Regional Center is established as to whether marketing costs incurred to secure funds through the EB-5 program can be recouped from EB-5 funds subsequently received. Alternatively, if the Company has not generated enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to cover these costs, we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established by way of our Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers, LP to cover these expenses once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC. As of January 7, 2011, no shares have been issued in connection with this agreement. No payment of any kind is due until ACG files the Regional Center application with USCIS, which as of January 7, 2011, has not yet occurred. No decision will be made on whether to make the \$50,000 payment in cash or issue a convertible debenture until the payment comes due.

The agreement also provides that North Bay will own 49% of the Regional Center, and ACG will own 51%. ACG and North Bay, working together through the Regional Center, will seek to raise up to \$7.5M in EB-5 funding for North Bay's initial mining project, subject to USCIS approval. ACG will also be an equity partner in each project North Bay may bring into the Regional Center, the amount of which will vary on a deal by deal basis based on the amount of consulting services ACG actually provides. At the present time, no projects other than mining are being considered, and the industry focus for the Regional Center is expected to be limited to mining initially.

## NCRC

On October 14, 2010, subsequent to the execution of the agreement with ACG, and with the goal of expediting the approval process with USCIS, the Company, together with ACG, has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with an existing Regional Center, the Northern California Regional Center, LLC ("NCRC"), whereby NCRC has agreed to expand its scope to include mining projects in the counties of Sierra and Nevada in Northern California, and together with ACG has agreed to sponsor North Bay's application to secure \$7.5 million for the Ruby Gold project in Sierra County, California, through the EB-5 Program. NCRC was approved on April 22, 2010 by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services ("USCIS") as a designated EB-5 Regional Center, and is currently approved to sponsor qualifying investments in such capacity within the counties of Colusa; Butte; Glenn; Sacramento; San Joaquin; Shasta; Sutter; Tehama; Yuba; and Yolo in the State of California (the "Regional Center's Geographic Area"). Pursuant to its regional center designation, NCRC may sponsor qualifying investments in certain industry economic sectors that do not currently include mining. The agreement with North Bay and ACG calls for NCRC to seek USCIS approval for an expansion of NCRC's Regional Center Geographic Area (the "Expansion") to include Sierra County, where the Ruby Mine is located, and for approval to include mining within its designated industry sectors (the "Mining Designation"). Upon approval of the Expansion and Mining Designation by USCIS, NCRC will then be permitted to sponsor qualified investments in North Bay's Ruby Gold project under the EB-5 Program. Under the terms of the agreement, NCRC will receive a \$5,000 administrative fee from each investor whose minimum \$500,000 investment is approved by USCIS. In addition, upon the Ruby Gold project receiving the aggregate sum of \$7,500,000 through the EB-5 Program, NCRC shall then be entitled to an undivided one and one half percent (1.5%) interest in the Ruby Gold project. No shares of Company stock have been or will be issued in connection with this agreement, and the entire EB-5 funding is expected to be non-dilutive to shareholders. While a new regional center remains a long-term goal of North Bay and ACG, the agreement to bring the Ruby Project within the scope of a pre-existing Regional Center is seen by the Company as the most efficient and expeditious way to complete funding

for the Ruby Gold project through the EB-5 Program in the near-term. This is an arms-length agreement, and neither the Company nor any of its officers or directors has any ownership position or pre-existing relationship with NCRC whatsoever.

Table of Contents

The Ruby Property

On September 27, 2010, the Company finalized an option-to-purchase agreement with Ruby Development Company ("RDC"), a California partnership, for the acquisition of the Ruby Mine (the "Ruby") in Sierra County, California. The purchase price is \$2,500,000, which is to be paid in stages extending to December 30, 2012.

Terms of the Ruby agreement provide for an initial option period of 5 months that expires on January 31, 2011, at which time we may elect to extend the option for a second 5 month period, expiring on June 30, 2011. The Company may exercise its right to purchase the Ruby at any time during the option period, but no later than June 30, 2011. The initial consideration of the option period is \$50,000 cash and 10 million shares of common stock to be credited towards the purchase price at a value of \$150,000, all of which has been paid as of October 1, 2010. The Company has also agreed to reimburse RDC within 30 days of invoice for all claim fees, taxes, and permit expenses during the option period, and has made a cash payment of \$16,600 to reimburse RDC for annual claims fees and taxes paid on or around August 31, 2010. These taxes and fees have been paid in full through August 31, 2011, and as of December 31, 2010, there are no outstanding invoices, and all reimbursable expenses have been paid in full, including an additional \$8,114 in permit fees and expenses incurred since October 2010. Monthly cash payments of \$10,000 began on November 1, 2010, which has been paid, with the October payment deferred until December 30, 2010, which has been paid. As of January 7, 2011, all payments due during the first option period have been paid. If the Company elects to renew the option for an additional 5 months, the agreement calls for a \$50,000 cash payment to be made by February 1, 2011, followed by 4 monthly cash payments of \$25,000 each. Upon exercise of the option to complete the purchase at any time on or before June 30, 2011, the Company will pay a minimum of \$85,000 cash per month until the purchase price of \$2,500,000 is paid in full by December 30, 2012. The aforementioned notwithstanding, the Company must exercise its option and initiate its purchase within 60 days following the effective date of the approval of North Bay's EB-5 Regional Center by the United States Customs and Immigration Service ("USCIS"). As an additional acceleration of purchase payments, RDC shall have the option of being paid up to 50% of all EB-5 tranches within 15 days of receipt by the Company until the unpaid balance is paid in full. All option payments and the initial consideration of \$50,000 cash and \$150,000 in stock shall be applied in full toward the purchase price. Reimbursed expenses for claim fees, taxes, and permits do not apply towards the purchase price. Interest of 3% per annum shall accrue on the outstanding principal until paid in full. In addition, in compliance with the agreement, the Company has issued warrants to RDC that gives them the option, until December 30, 2012, of purchasing up to 10 million shares of stock at \$.02. Upon the exercise of the option to purchase and the transfer of title, the Company will receive all of the shares of Ruby Gold, Inc., a private California corporation whose sole asset is \$170,000 in reclamation bonds securing the permits at the Ruby Mine. In addition, it has been agreed that the Company must obtain a public liability insurance policy with coverage of at least \$1 million before the Company can begin work at the Ruby.

Table of Contents

This is an arms-length transaction, and there is no family or other relationship with any affiliate of Ruby Development Company with any officer, director, or affiliate of North Bay Resources Inc.

The initial consideration of \$50,000 in cash has been funded by way of a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") dated September 27, 2010 with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note specifies that the funds may only be used to secure an option to purchase the Ruby Mine. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock for ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. As further consideration, Tangiers shall be entitled to 1,500,000 cashless 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share in the event that the principal sum is paid back within 90 days, or 2,500,000 cashless 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share in the event the principal sum is not paid back within 90 days. In addition, Tangiers shall receive a 0.75% non-voting profit-sharing interest in the Ruby Project. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year.

It is expected that the combined total of stock, warrants, and convertible debentures related to this transaction will be dilutive to shareholders by adding between 11.5 million and 32.5 million shares onto our outstanding share total, of which 10 million shares have been reserved to secure all of RDC's warrants, 12.5 million shares have been reserved to secure the Note and the Lenders warrants, and 10 million shares have been issued to RDC. The actual dilution is dependent upon whether or not any of the warrants are exercised, and whether the Note is repaid in cash or converted to stock.

Operational funding for the project of up to \$7.5 million is expected to be provided through the federal EB-5 program described below. It is expected that this funding will be non-dilutive, as no shares of Company stock will be issued to EB-5 investors. The EB-5 funding will be debt, which must be repaid from mining operations over five years and at an interest rate of no more than 6%. In the interim, and prior to the establishment of the Northern California Regional Center that makes EB-5 funding possible, if the Company has not generated enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to meet our commitments, we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established by way of our Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers, LP to cover our acquisition costs once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC.

The agreement includes the subsurface mineral rights to 2 patented claims comprising 435 acres, and 30 unpatented claims comprising approximately 1,320 acres. All of the unpatented claims in the property package are in good standing through August 31, 2011 with both the BLM in Sacramento and Sierra County in Downieville, CA. Annual BLM claim fees and taxes are currently \$16,600 per year, and are paid and current. The Ruby Mine is permitted(3) for underground exploration, small scale development and small scale production.

Table of Contents

Claim Name	Type	Acres(1)	Good Until(2)
Guatemala	Patented	147	-
Extension Placer			
Mining Claim	Patented	288	-
Wisconsin Placer			September
Mining Claim	Unpatented	180	1, 2011
Wisconsin			
Extension Placer			September
Mining Claim	Unpatented	159	1, 2011
Garnet Placer			September
Mining Claim	Unpatented	75	1, 2011
Ruby Quartz Mining			September
Claim	Unpatented	20	1, 2011
Diamond Quartz			September
Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	1, 2011
Sapphire Placer			September
Mining Claim	Unpatented	2	1, 2011
Gold Channel Placer	Unpatented	150	September 1, 2011
Black Channel			September
Placer	Unpatented	60	1, 2011
Topaz Placer			September
Mining Claim	Unpatented	160	1, 2011
Irene Placer Mining			September
Claim	Unpatented	140	1, 2011
Opal Placer Mining			September
Claim	Unpatented	160	1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 7	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 8	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 16	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 17	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 18	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 19	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 20	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 27	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Ruby Lode No. 28	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Entry Lode Mining			September
Claim	Unpatented	20	1, 2011
	Unpatented	20	

Entry Extension Lode Mining Claim			September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 1 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 2 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 3 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 4 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 5 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 6 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 7 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011
Golden Bear 8 Placer Mining Claim	Unpatented	20	September 1, 2011



## Table of Contents

(1) The sum total of the acreage of the unpatented claims is 1,506 acres. However, as some placer claims overlap lode claims, the true acreage of the unpatented claim area is known to be approximately 1,320 acres, for a total property extent of approximately 1,755 acres including the subsurface patented claim area.

(2) September 1, 2011 represents the “Good Until” date of the Ruby unpatented claims. In order to maintain a mining claim in California in good standing, the claim holder must perform annual work having a minimum cost of \$100 or, alternatively, pay to the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) an annual maintenance fee of \$140. Patented claims have no “Good Until” date, and instead are only subject to local and state taxes. As of September 1, 2010, \$4,200 was paid to maintain the unpatented claims, and \$12,400 was paid in property taxes to maintain the unpatented and patented claims in good standing.

(3) The current Plan of Operations, effective as of 2001, is undergoing review and renewal by the Forestry Service. The Waste Discharge Order must be reviewed and approved by the Water Quality Control Board prior to the commencement of mining operations, and the Annual Fee for Waste Discharge Requirements for 2011 (\$6,577 paid in 2010) is payable to the State Water Resources Control Board in December 2010. The Reclamation Permit has been renewed through April 2018, and must be updated prior to commencement of mining operations to include a Revegetation Plan and to amend the Reclamation Plan to show the mill site and tailings, both of which are being done now. A Reclamation Bond of \$170,000 is in place, and will be assumed by the Company upon transfer of title.

### The Ruby Mine

The Ruby Mine is an underground placer and lode mine located between Downieville and Forest City, in Sierra County, California. It is in the Alleghany-Downieville mining district, situated in the Sierra Nevada foothills south of the Yuba River.

In June 2010, the Company retained Mr. C. Gary Clifton, P. Geo., to visit the Ruby Mine in the Sierra County area of California to inspect its infrastructure and general conditions, assess its mineralization, and determine its potential to resume economic mining operations. Mr. Clifton holds degrees in Geology and Geochemistry from Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia, with post-graduate studies in Geochemistry at UC Berkeley and Oregon State University. As a Registered Professional Geologist, Mr. Clifton has almost 40 years of experience with several major mining and petroleum companies, and as an independent consultant in mining exploration and exploration management, mineral property evaluation, and mining geology. He has conducted and managed exploration and evaluation programs for a wide variety of mineral commodities in the United States, Australia, and the Middle East. Mr. Clifton is currently President of Western Resource Group LLC, and is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.

Mr. Clifton has no family or other relationship with any past or present Company officer, director, or affiliate, and he has no family or other relationship with any past or present principal or affiliate of Ruby Development Company. The Company has not issued nor is it obligated to issue any of its stock in connection with Mr. Clifton’s engagement, and to the best of our knowledge Mr. Clifton does not own any shares of the Company.

Expenditures incurred by the Company directly related to the site inspection, evaluation, and geological assessment work at the Ruby Mine have been \$3,587 as of September 30, 2010.

The following information has been reviewed for technical accuracy by Mr. C. Gary Clifton, P. Geo, and who is the Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101 for the Ruby Project.



## Table of Contents

### Location, Access, Physiography, and Climate

The Ruby Mine is located in southwestern Sierra County, in the northern part of the Sierra Nevada Foothills, Northern California. It lies approximately 25 air miles northeast of Grass Valley/Nevada City and is serviced by paved roads. Highway 49 passes through Downieville in the northern part of the area. The Pliocene Ridge road crosses the central part of the area and eventually merges with the Henness Pass road. There are paved spur roads to the town of Alleghany and the village of Forest City. The remaining few miles to the various mine sites are accessed by high quality, well maintained gravel roads.

The property is situated in the Sierra Nevada physiographic province and lies along the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountain range, at elevations varying from 2,500 feet in the canyons to more than 6,000 feet on the ridge crests. Regional physiographic conditions generally consist of gently to moderately rolling terrain, and steep sided plateaus with deeply incised streams and rivers.

The annual temperature varies between 10 and 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The annual precipitation varies between 50 and 70 inches, which falls principally as snow during the months of January, February and March.

Regional native vegetation typically includes pine, cedar and fir trees, manzanita, black oak, brush and native grasses. Commercial stands of second growth pine and Douglas Fir are sufficient to satisfy mine timber requirements, and there is ample water available. Rock Creek is the nearest year-round stream and water source to the site, which crosses the northern portion of the property generally east to west. The north fork of Oregon Creek (a seasonal drainage) also crosses the southern portion of the property from northeast to southwest.

### Property Description

The Ruby Property covers approximately 1,755 acres, consisting of the subsurface mineral rights of two patented claims totaling approximately 435 acres and 30 unpatented claims containing approximately 1,320 acres. The mine encompasses at least four distinct underground river channels and three known lode gold veins.

The Ruby property comprises two contiguous claim groups; the Ruby and the Golden Bear (aka Carson Camp), both of which include lode and placer claims. The Ruby claims combine three past-producing gold mines, which are the Ruby, the Bald Mountain Extension, and the Wisconsin. The Golden Bear claims comprise several former producing mines as well, which are the Golden Bear, the Ireland, and the Cincinnati. Collectively, the Ruby and Golden Bear claims have produced in excess of 250,000 ounces of gold in a mining history dating from the 1850's.

The property covers one and one-half miles of strike length along the Eastern Melones Fault, the major structure along which many of the gold deposits of the Mother Lode are localized. The property also encompasses an estimated 4 miles of partially mined and unmined auriferous Tertiary channels. The Ruby is located on the northern extension of the historic Mother Lode system, as evidenced in the map below that shows the location of the Alleghany-Downieville mining district in relation to the overall Mother Lode.

Table of Contents

47

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Table of Contents

48

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## Table of Contents

The most recently active mining areas include the Ruby Portal and Lawry Shaft locations. Ruby Development Company maintains a Plan of Operations (dated February 1, 2001) for its mining operations on public lands in the Tahoe National Forest, administered by the United States Forest Service (USFS). Current access roads to the site include Henness Pass Road, Sierra County Road 401, Forest Service Road 401-2, and Forest Service Road 30, along with a variety of small unimproved dirt connector roads. The site is primarily surrounded by public national forest lands administered by the USFS, with privately owned parcels adjacent to the northwest and northeast property boundaries. The privately owned parcels are designated for use as rural land, timberland, or mineral land.

### History of Exploration, Development, and Production

Gold was originally discovered in the Alleghany-Downieville district in 1849, during the early days of the California Gold Rush. Since that time the district has produced at least 2.35 million ounces of lode gold from the vein deposits and at least 440,000 ounces of placer gold from the Tertiary channel deposits (not including an unknown amount of production from placer workings around Alleghany). Much of this production occurred intermittently, during relatively short periods of intense mining activity, separated by longer periods of minimal production when political and/or economic factors were unfavorable.

The history of the Ruby claim area dates from the 1850's, when placer gold occurrences were followed upstream from the North Yuba River to the headwaters of Slug Canyon where rich deposits of gold were discovered in a Tertiary gravel deposit. By the 1860's several mines were developing the gravels of a buried river system within the boundaries of the present Ruby property at the headwaters of nearby Rock Creek. These mines included the the Golden Bear and the Guatemala. The Ruby portal was collared in December, 1880 to access the central portion of this rich river system. Between 1880 and 1889 the Ruby Mine produced 86,500 ounces of gold from three buried river channels.

In the early 1930's, C.L. Best, the co-founder of Caterpillar Tractor, acquired the Ruby Mine, and developed the Black channel. Best Mines produced an estimated 58,000 ounces of gold from the gravels before the government forced closure under War Production Board Order L-208. C.L. Best saved 123 nuggets of \$100 value or greater for a personal collection. That collection is presently on display at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History.

After the Second World War, the cost of labor and supplies rose rapidly, while the price of gold remained frozen at \$35 an ounce. The mine was not re-opened by Best and it was sold after Best's death in 1951. The Ruby Development Company acquired a lease on the Ruby Mine in 1959 and bought the property outright in 1966. Lessees intermittently worked the gravels of the Black channel from the Lawry shaft until the mid-1970's.

In the late 1970's the Ruby Mine was leased to Alhambra Mines of Sparks, Nevada. During that same period, the Golden Lion Mining Corp. attempted to drive a decline to access the Cincinnati channel, which had previously been discovered in the quartz workings of the Cincinnati vein.

## Table of Contents

The Brush Creek Mining and Development Company, Inc. (“Brush Creek”) acquired the Ruby in 1990. From 1990 through 1995, Brush Creek rehabilitated and re-timbered approximately one and one-quarter miles of horizontal haulage tunnel supports and a 210 foot vertical shaft for access and mine safety, constructed a new wash plant and quartz mill, built underground roads for use by diesel loaders, installed a hoist and constructed a new sixty-foot steel head frame over the Lawry Shaft at the Ruby Mine, installed a complete underground ventilation system and electrical system at the Lawry Shaft, constructed a new waste water treatment system for use at the mill site, and modified and enlarged the structures at the mill site. According to their SEC filings, Brush Creek’s total investment in the Ruby was \$4,554,575 as of June 30, 1997, including \$2,251,714 of development costs, and \$1,975,525 of mining equipment. Production during this period was limited. From December 1992 until July 1993 an estimated 7,300 tons of mineralized material was mined, resulting in the recovery of approximately 200 ounces of gold. Brush Creek stated that these preliminary results were too small to be a reliable representative sample of the expected placer grades. In 1994, approximately 400 tons were mined from the Lawry channel, at an average grade of 0.2 ounces per ton. By 1995, mining operations were suspended, and except for limited periods of sporadic activity over the next few years, the mine was put on care and maintenance. Brush Creek briefly resumed operations in 1998, driving a development tunnel in the south Lawry Shaft workings. The property was eventually forfeited and returned to the Ruby Development Company, who has maintained the property and permits to the present day.

### Plant, Equipment, Permits, and Site Infrastructure

Site inspections conducted during June and July, 2010 by C. Gary Clifton, a certified professional geologist (P.Geo.) retained by the Company as an independent consulting geologist to inspect and assess the Ruby Mine, and by management in September, 2010, confirmed that the Ruby is in excellent condition, and has been well maintained despite having not been operation since 1998. The equipment currently on-site at the Ruby was mostly purchased in the period between 1990 and 1995 when the mine was last in production, and is therefore between 15 and 20 years old. The equipment, including the wash plant and mill facilities, has been confirmed to be in good working order, though some minor upgrades are expected to be needed once operations resume.

The equipment, fixed assets, and infrastructure in place have been valued at an estimated \$3.5 million, and include a 1,000 yard per day placer wash plant, 50-ton per day quartz mill, 6,000 feet of tracked haulage, and related support equipment needed for underground mining operations. A second exit, the Lawry Shaft, almost 2 miles from the main portal, can provide natural ventilation for much of the underground workings. Surface buildings and facilities include a lumber mill, machine shops, offices, and accommodations. The property also features an excellent system of roads, is accessible via paved highway from Reno or Sacramento, has abundant water and timber available for mining purposes, and has PG&E power available on-site.

Permits in place include a Plan of Operations, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, a Water Order, and a Reclamation Plan secured by over \$170,000 in Reclamation Bonds. The current Plan of Operations, effective as of 2001, is undergoing review for renewal by the Forestry Service. The Waste Discharge Order must be reviewed and approved by the Water Quality Control Board prior to the commencement of mining operations, and the Annual Fee for Waste Discharge Requirements for 2011 (\$6,577 paid in 2010) is payable to the State Water Resources Control Board in December, 2010. The Reclamation Permit has been renewed through April 2018, and must be updated prior to commencement of mining operations to include a Revegetation Plan and to amend the Reclamation Plan to show the mill site and tailings, both of which are being done now. A Reclamation Bond of \$170,000 is in place, and will be assumed by the Company upon transfer of title.

Skilled underground hard-rock and placer miners with considerable experience in the local ground conditions reside in the area and will provide a valuable resource in the present and future development of the Ruby.

### Recent Geological Assessment Work

The Ruby Mine is an underground mine that is known to have produced over 250,000 ounces of gold since the 1850's, but which currently has no known estimates of proven reserves.



Table of Contents

Geological assessment work carried out by Mr. Gary Clifton P.Ge., during the summer of 2010, including extensive research to evaluate the resource maps and data from Brush Creek Mining's operations in the 1990's and Alhambra Mines in the early 1980's, has identified 3.03 miles of unmined channel and 0.95 miles of partially mined channel available for mining using the existing infrastructure. The following table provides the estimates of each channel surveyed by Mr. Clifton in July, 2010. In compiling the data, the Pilot Channel is considered the northern extension of the Black Channel and the Mt. Vernon Channel is a tributary. In addition, the stretch of Black Channel between the Big Bend and the Lawry Shaft is designated as partially mined, as is one-half of the stretch of the same channel between the Lawry Shaft and the mined portion of the Pilot Channel at the northern property boundary. All measurements are in feet.

Channel	Mined	Partially Mined	Unmined	Total
Bald Mtn	7,500	--	--	7,500
Deep Rock Creek	5,500	--	2,000	7,500
Cincinnati	--	1,500	4,500	6,000
Black and Pilot	2,000	3,500	3,250	8,750
Mt. Vernon	--	--	3,000	3,000
Bald Mtn Extension	2,750	--	3,250	6,000
Totals (miles)	3.36	0.95	3.03	7.34

Additional channels as well as lode deposits in quartz veins are known to exist on the property. These will require additional development and no attempt has been made as of yet to estimate the amount of gold they may contain.

During the 2010 summer program, 35 samples were collected by Mr. Clifton from the Lawry Shaft workings and sent to American Assay Laboratories Inc. in Sparks, NV for fire assay analysis. The samples, each weighing approximately 1 kilogram, were collected at 10-foot intervals at the gravel-bedrock interface at 5 locations (A through E) within tunnels and crosscuts. At location C, samples C9 through C12 returned several high values, including 45.5 grams (1.45 ounces) and 15.05 grams (0.48 ounces) per metric ton (tonne) gold, as per the table below. This represents a 30-foot wide zone of placer gold-enriched sediments in which 3 of the 4 samples are highly anomalous. This zone is considered mining width. Having delineated a 30-foot wide zone with a limited 35-sample set, we believe this indicates that gold-rich gravels are relatively abundant, easily identified, and present in existing workings ready to be exploited.

Table of Contents

SAMPLES	Dry Weight lbs	Au Fire ppb
A1	1	4
A2	2	4
A3	1	3
A4	2	11
B1	2	12
B2	2	8
B3	2	14
B4	1	72
B5	2	61
B6	2	9
B7	2	4
C1	3	5
C2	2	3
C3	2	3
C4	2	4
C5	3	7
C6	2	20
C7	2	7
C8	2	14
C9	2	15050
C10	2	18
C11	2	45500
C12	2	785
D1	2	453
D2	3	6
D3	3	49
D4	3	12
D5	3	12
E1	3	23
E2	2	12
E3	3	8
E4	2	8
E5	3	15
E6	3	10
E7	3	25

## Regional Geology

The geology of the region consists of Mesozoic and Paleozoic metavolcanic rock, Paleozoic Calaveras Formation rocks (phyllite, schist, with thin beds of metachert), and Silurian slate with subordinate chert, conglomerate and sandstone. The Mesozoic era occurred between approximately 65 and 248 million years before present (MYBP). The Paleozoic era occurred between approximately 248 and 543 MYBP. The Silurian period was part of the Paleozoic era, and occurred between 417 and 443 MYBP.



Table of Contents

Local Geology

The Alleghany-Downieville gold mining district is situated in the northern pan of the Sierra Foothills Metamorphic Belt, to the west of the Sierra Nevada Batholith. The district forms the northern continuation of the Mother Lode System, a major, north-northwesterly trending metallogenic province that extends for a distance of 160 miles and has produced over 125 million ounces of gold.

Most of the gold mines within the Mother Lode System are localized along the Melones Fault, a steep, easterly dipping crustal-scale suture that extends from Mariposa County in the south to Plumas County in the north. This structure marks the boundary between several tectonic terrains. In the northern part of the foothills belt, the structure defines the contact of continentally derived sediments of the Paleozoic Shoo Fly Complex to the east, with generally younger oceanic and volcanic island arc rocks of the Western Assemblage to the west. In the south, the structure marks the boundary between the Calaveras Complex, an Upper Paleozoic sedimentary sequence of deep water, oceanic affinity to the east with rocks of the Western Assemblage to the west.

## Table of Contents

### Geology of the Ruby Property

The Ruby Property covers one and one-half miles of strike length along the Eastern Melones Fault, the major structure along which many of the gold deposits of the Mother Lode are localized. The property also encompasses an estimated 4 miles of unmined auriferous Tertiary channels. The Ruby is considered part of the northern extension of the historic Mother Lode system.

The locus of the Melones Fault coincides with a discontinuous zone of intensely sheared and variably altered serpentinite, commonly associated with more massive gabbroic rocks. These rocks are believed to represent part of an ophiolite suite. At the latitude of the Alleghany-Downieville district, the Melones Fault zone is up to 4 miles wide. At this location, the fault zone is occupied by a serpentinite-hosted melange of ophiolitic rocks, blueschist to greenschist-grade oceanic sediments and mafic volcanics, as well as complexly deformed, amphibolite-grade Paleozoic rocks

### Mineralization and Deposit Type

The primary mineralization at the Ruby is gold. The primary deposit type consists of gold-bearing Tertiary-age channels, as exemplified by the Bald Mountain and Bald Mountain Extension channels, both of which have been among the most prolific gold producers in the Alleghany-Downieville district. Younger intervolcanic channels also formed rich placer gold deposits where the younger river system eroded and redeposited the auriferous gravels of the older channels. Examples of this type of younger channel include the Black channel in the vicinity of the Big Bend in the Ruby Mine and the Deep Rock Creek channel, which reworked extensive stretches of the Bald Mountain channel.

Distinct concentrations of placer gold have also been associated with the existence of quartz gold deposits. Some of the most productive quartz gold deposits in this area were discovered in the bedrocks while mining the placer channels. The quartz veins in this region typically extend to thousands of feet in depth, and are noted for rich shoots often containing spectacular pockets of Gold-in-Quartz. The Ruby is known to contain quartz vein deposits, as exemplified by the Wolf Vein near the Bald Mountain Channel.

## Table of Contents

### Ruby Mine Mining Plan

The Ruby mining plan anticipates that much of the first season will be engaged in determining the exact locations of the targeted channels with exploration drifting (tunneling) and establishing Development Headings in these channels.

The Deep Rock Creek Project will lag behind the Lawry Shaft Project since the new tunnel and winze will not be completed until late in Year 1.

The initial work in the first month will concentrate on getting the Ruby Mine facilities and equipment into good working order.

The Pilot and Mount Vernon Channel targets are projected to lie in the near vicinity of the existing Lawry Shaft workings, so active exploration tunneling ("drifting") with air-powered slushers and trackless loaders ("LHD's") is expected to be underway in the second month of activity.

Construction of the 1,500 foot Deep Rock Creek Project access tunnel can also begin very quickly. This tunnel will be a tracked haulageway. The rate of progress will be limited by the amount of time required by the maintenance program in the Ruby Tunnel beyond the "Daylight Turn" where the Deep Rock Creek Access Tunnel begins. This maintenance will be required prior to constructing the Big Bend Raise to the Black Channel workings.

A "herring bone" drift pattern is planned for development in the channels. A central tunnel (known as a "drift") will be driven following the gut (deepest part) of the channel. This drift will be continued until the end of the channel is reached and the length of the resource has been defined. Regularly spaced crosscuts (known as "crosscut drifts") will be driven out on each side of the central drift to determine the width of the channel.

The material mined from these development drifts will be washed in the placer plant. Careful records of the gold recovery will also provide a grade for the material "blocked out" in this process, thereby developing a proven resource to be mined in the production phase of the mining plan.

The Ruby Mine typically experiences considerable snow fall, and a decrease in activity is planned for during the winter months of Year 1. It is expected that the Ruby will operate year-round once the operation is well established.

### Operational Considerations

The southern working area, the Deep Rock Creek Project, is accessible by the Ruby Tunnel, which is equipped with 30 lb. rail and 4" Victaulic steel compressed air pipe. The northern area, the Lawry Shaft Project, will be mined by LHD's from the existing tunnel system.

On the north end, entry to the mine is through the Lawry Shaft which has a steel headframe and a complete hoist house and hoisting facilities for men and materials. There are two LHD's with 1 yd. buckets underground. There is a 40 hp. fan and a secondary ventilation fan with fan line as well as water and compressed air lines and electrical service underground. Electricity in this area is provided by PG&E and a 150 kw diesel generator providing backup power. A 250 cfm electric compressor located on the surface provides compressed air.

## Table of Contents

The south end of the mine is accessible by a portal. Electricity is provided by 250 kw and 55 kw diesel generators and compressed air by a 750 cfm diesel compressor. There is a 40 hp. ventilation fan located underground, electric and diesel trammers, ore cars and flat cars. The site has a shop with an electric overhead hoist on a track and various tools, mill buildings, a 4,500 gallon diesel tank with containment basin under cover, a 1,000 yard-per-day placer gravel recovery plant and a 50 ton hard rock quartz recovery plant.

The north and south ends of the mine are connected underground, which facilitates ventilation and provides an exit at both ends.

The north end has a 2 story bunkhouse which can provide accommodations, a trailer which can also be used for accommodations, and an office. The adjacent cook shack will accommodate several more people. There is a 40' by 70' steel shop building on a concrete slab, a 10,000 gallon double-walled diesel tank, and other buildings. Electricity in this area is provided by PG&E.

The property contains Douglas fir trees which can be used for mine timber. The Forest Service has marked trees for cutting, and there is a bandsaw lumber mill on the property. Several thousand board feet of milled mine timbers are currently onsite.

The property is serviced throughout by a system of good dirt roads and oiled roads, with paved roads to the property from Highway 49. The property has a great deal of flat and useable areas available, and there is ample working room around the shops and other buildings.

The mine has rock drills, slushers and tuggers, additional fans and pumps, both air and electric powered, and much miscellaneous equipment, tools, and supplies. The mine also has a Peterbilt water truck, International flatbed truck, Oshkosh 4x4 dump truck, and Hyster equipment trailer. There is a large dump facility as well as ponds for water storage and ample process water that exits from the Ruby Tunnel.

## Description of Mining Process

Although the grades encountered in the ancient river channels of the Alleghany District are extremely high relative to most placer deposits elsewhere in the world, underground mining costs are also much higher than the cost of open pit or dredge methods employed in most present-day placer operations. This cost reality, together with the erratic distribution of the gold, requires that selective mining methods based on strict grade control be utilized in order to achieve a profitable operation.

A cost effective underground mining operation is accomplished by a two-phase process:

(a) Development occurs on the advance by drifting upstream or downstream along the axis of the channel, with crosscuts driven every fifty to one hundred feet. The muck from these workings is slushed to passes that lead to the main haulage level within the bedrock below the channels. This production is accompanied by face and rib sampling and by bulk testing of the muck from the development headings. Each round is quantitatively analyzed to map out the grade distribution of the gold. This work is followed by;

(b) Selective mining--termed breasting-- during the retreat, using the drift as the main haulage-way and leaving pillars of lower grade material. This is facilitated by careful mine planning based on the geometry of the channel and the grade distribution ascertained from the development phase.

## Description of the Recovery Process

The mined gravel (muck) is transported from the mine along the tracked haulageway to the mill and dumped into the ore bin directly above the gravity separation washing plant. The wash plant is a closed-circuit system which recycles the wash water. The gravel is scraped onto a feed belt which elevates and dumps the material into the scrubber (trommel -- a large, inclined metal cylinder). Water is added and the scrubber is rotated in a clockwise direction at twelve revolutions per minute to thoroughly wash the gravel. Retaining rings inside the scrubber catch the larger gold nuggets. The washed gravel is discharged through slots in the final section of the scrubber that serve as a sizing screen. All plus 3/4 inch material is rejected to the coarse material belt which moves the reject gravel to the stacker belt for transport.



Table of Contents

The remaining minus 3/4 inch material and excess water falls onto the walking bottom sluice box. This sluice box is a gravity separation device which utilizes Hungarian riffles mounted on a moving rubber belt to trap all high specific gravity material. The riffle bed rotates up the grade through the sized material and water, cycling completely every twenty minutes while continually dumping the heavy concentrate into the live bottom sluice box.

All lighter material not trapped in the Hungarian riffles is washed off the discharge end of the walking bottom sluice box and over a 1/8 inch vibrating dewatering screen. The dry plus 1/8 inch, minus 3/4 inch material is vibrated onto a skid plate that loads directly onto the stacker belt for transport to the waste dump. The minus 1/8 inch material and water is discharged into the dewatering sand screw.

The live bottom sluice box utilizes a cam-operated jiggling action within its bed to further concentrate, grade and separate all gold and other high specific gravity material. The trapped gold and heavy concentrate is cleaned from the box once a day and transported to the gold room for final cleanup.

The lighter material not concentrated within the bed is washed out of the live bottom sluice box with the excess water and discharged into the dewatering sand screw. The coarser material is dried by the dewatering sand screw and dumped onto the stacker belt. The finer waste material is discharged with the wash water to the primary settling pond. The wash water continues to the second settling pond from which it is pumped back to the scrubber at the head of the system. Water discharging from the tunnel is piped to the head of the system by gravity as needed for make up water.

A backhoe is used as required to bail the fine settled material from the primary settling pond to dry before transport to the waste dump.

## Table of Contents

### QA/QC Protocols

The Company has not determined its QA/QC protocols as a matter of policy, and relies on its joint venture partners and outside consultants to provide these protocols on a project-specific basis.

### Canadian Properties

Below is a description of the properties (or mining/mineral/placer claims) currently owned by the Company which are currently under contract for exploration and development with joint-venture partners, previously under contract with joint-venture partners, or else prospective for future joint-ventures. Our mining claims convey the mineral or placer rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any other surface, residential or recreational rights to the Company. Additionally, our right to extraction is not absolute, as any mechanized extraction work on claims in BC requires additional permits and possibly conversion of our claims to mining leases, the approval of which is not guaranteed.

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company paid the Province of British Columbia an aggregate of \$38,121 USD in registration and claim maintenance fees to maintain our properties in good standing. For the nine months ended September 30, 2010, these fees totaled \$32,799 USD.

The Company actively manages its claims on a daily basis through the British Columbia MTO system, and at times elects to reduce costs by paying annual fees incrementally as permitted by BC regulations, allowing non-strategic claims to lapse, and occasionally reducing the aggregate size of a particular claim area or letting it lapse altogether to further reduce carrying costs. Therefore, the costs stated below to maintain a property in good standing is the maximum required on an annualized basis, and in many instances the actual realized expense may be less than indicated below.

Unless otherwise noted, all dollar amounts related to claim fees paid to the Province of British Columbia are in Canadian dollars (CDN).

### Principal Canadian Properties

The following table shows the Company's principal target properties in British Columbia, Canada, which in aggregate comprise 135 claims that cover 46,922 acres (18,997 hectares). The Company owns additional claims throughout British Columbia, but most of these others have not as yet been aggregated into identifiable properties, are currently not considered material, or are expected to expire on their termination dates and no longer held. As of January 7, 2011, our total holdings are 290 claims encompassing 103,536 acres (41,918 hectares). This is a snapshot in time, and the number may be quite different six months or one year from now. The Company has a very active exploration program in place, which on a daily basis will add new claims, drop or reduce the size of others, and maintain the rest. The Company is comfortable with maintaining a stated minimum of 150 mineral and placer and 60,000 acres on an annualized basis. All of our claims are under constant review, and may be decreased or further increased at any time, depending on the constant re-evaluation of our present holdings, and the availability of new opportunities in the future as other claims of merit become available for acquisition.

Properties are labeled as such when individual claims that are either contiguous with each other or in close proximity can be aggregated and identified with a known mineral or placer resource. As of January 7, 2011, the total cost expensed to acquire and maintain these properties is \$75,190, which includes \$17,728 in total acquisition (staking) expenses. If every claim is maintained for the next year, the projected expense would be a maximum of \$88,084. In keeping with Company practices, some non-strategic claims may be allowed to lapse, and possibly re-staked

afterwards, resulting in a considerable saving from the maximum projected annualized cost. As well, any of these properties that become the subject of options or joint-ventures with other companies will see their projected maintenance costs transferred to the prospective partner company for the duration of the contract. The table below shows the total cost to-date of each property, the annualized projected cost of maintaining the properties, as well as the monthly expense and the expense per day when the Company elects to pay annualized fees incrementally. All dollar amounts in this table are expressed in Canadian dollars, and the actual expense to the Company in terms of US dollars, when actually paid, can be as much as 10% lower, depending on the foreign currency exchange rate on the day any payment is recorded.

Table of Contents

The following list excludes an accounting of the Fawn Property. Silver Quest Resources Ltd., as part of our joint-venture agreement, has been designated as the property operator, and is solely responsible for all planning, budgeting, and expenditures related to ongoing exploration and claim maintenance. Details on the cost of acquisition and maintenance fees that would be due if the Company were still responsible for them are provided in the Fawn Property discussion in the section labeled "Property Descriptions".

Property Name	Tenure Number	Claim Name	Issue Date	Good To Date	Area (hectares)	Total Cost w/ Maint Fees	Initial Staking Fee	Maint Cost Per Year	Maint Cost Per Month	Maint Cost Per Day
<b>ARGO GOLD</b>										
	695204	ARGO	2010/jan/06	2011/feb/06	221.36	\$118.54	\$88.54	\$973.98	\$81.17	\$2.67
	706854	ARGO 2	2010/feb/22	2011/feb/22	120.76	\$48.30	\$48.30	\$531.34	\$44.28	\$1.46
	706862	ARGO 3	2010/feb/22	2011/feb/22	100.61	\$40.24	\$40.24	\$442.68	\$36.89	\$1.21
	706861	ARGO 4	2010/feb/22	2011/feb/22	20.13	\$8.05	\$8.05	\$88.55	\$7.38	\$0.24
					462.85	\$215.14	\$185.14	\$2,036.56	\$169.71	\$5.58
<b>BOULEAU CREEK GOLD</b>										
	578838	BOULEAU	2008/mar/20	2011/mar/20	20.66	\$181.80	\$0.00	\$90.90	\$7.57	\$0.25
	601505	BOULEAU 2	2009/mar/23	2011/mar/20	41.30	\$202.08	\$16.52	\$181.74	\$15.15	\$0.50
	733522	BOULEAU CK	2010/mar/24	2011/mar/24	433.78	\$173.51	\$173.51	\$1,908.62	\$159.05	\$5.23
	737043	BOULEAU N	2010/mar/30	2011/mar/30	371.66	\$148.66	\$148.66	\$1,635.29	\$136.27	\$4.48
	579151	SIWASH	2008/mar/26	2011/mar/27	20.65	\$181.93	\$0.00	\$90.84	\$7.57	\$0.25
	739282	SIWASH 2	2010/apr/02	2011/apr/02	61.93	\$24.77	\$24.77	\$272.51	\$22.71	\$0.75
					949.98	\$912.75	\$363.47	\$4,179.91	\$348.33	\$11.45
<b>CHERRY GOLD</b>										
	759842	CHERRY 1	2010/apr/28	2011/apr/28	310.27	\$124.11	\$124.11	\$1,365.17	\$113.76	\$3.74
	796482	CHERRY 2	2010/jun/23	2011/jun/23	372.22	\$148.89	\$148.89	\$1,637.77	\$136.48	\$4.49
	831947	CHERRY 3	2010/aug/22	2011/aug/22	227.56	\$91.03	\$91.03	\$1,001.28	\$83.44	\$2.74
	764922	CHERRY 4	2010/may/01	2011/may/01	41.38	\$16.55	\$16.55	\$182.06	\$15.17	\$0.50
	706244	CHERRY BLUE	2010/feb/14	2011/feb/14	206.76	\$82.71	\$82.71	\$909.76	\$75.81	\$2.49
	603457	CHERRY GOLD	2009/apr/27	2011/mar/27	41.36	\$184.33	\$16.54	\$181.99	\$15.17	\$0.50
					1199.55	\$657.61	\$479.82	\$5,278.03	\$439.84	\$14.46

Table of Contents**CONNIE HILL**

705942	CONNIE 2	2010/feb/11	2011/feb/11	125.15	\$50.06	\$50.06	\$550.68	\$45.89
575353	CONNIE HILL	2008/feb/05	2011/jan/24	208.62	\$1,878.62	\$83.45	\$917.92	\$76.49
579239	DOVE	2008/mar/26	2011/apr/01	41.71	\$388.37	\$16.69	\$183.54	\$15.30
570232	DOVE 4	2007/nov/18	2011/apr/01	20.86	\$226.67	\$8.35	\$91.80	\$7.65
570304	DOVE 4A	2007/nov/19	2011/apr/01	20.87	\$226.44	\$8.35	\$91.81	\$7.65
570305	DOVE 4B	2007/nov/19	2011/apr/01	20.87	\$226.46	\$8.35	\$91.81	\$7.65
	MT							
577200	WASHINGTON	2008/feb/25	2011/jan/24	83.49	\$732.18	\$33.40	\$367.35	\$30.61
576680	MUREX	2008/feb/20	2011/jan/24	208.70	\$1,842.40	\$83.48	\$918.27	\$76.52
577202	MUREX 2	2008/feb/25	2011/jan/24	125.24	\$1,097.88	\$50.10	\$551.06	\$45.92
672024	MUREX 3	2009/nov/20	2011/jan/24	438.10	\$370.6	\$175.24	\$1,927.64	\$160.6
832146	MUREX EXT	2010/aug/26	2011/aug/26	20.86	\$78.50	\$8.34	\$91.78	\$7.65
706952	MUREX FRAC	2010/feb/23	2011/feb/23	20.87	\$8.35	\$8.35	\$91.81	\$7.65
677103	MW	2009/dec/01	2011/jan/24	125.19	\$70.07	\$50.07	\$550.82	\$45.90
577201	MW 2	2008/feb/25	2011/jan/24	83.48	\$732.10	\$33.39	\$367.31	\$30.61
752243	OYSTER	2010/apr/19	2011/apr/19	83.45	\$33.38	\$33.38	\$367.18	\$30.60
				1627.45	\$7,579.23	\$650.98	\$7,160.77	\$596.7

**CORONATION GOLD**

564792		2007/aug/18	2010/jan/28	20.85	\$232.88	\$8.34	\$91.72	\$7.64
	CORONATION							
603844	2	2009/may/04	2010/jan/28	20.84	\$75.81	\$8.34	\$91.72	\$7.64
	CORONATION							
603845	3	2009/may/04	2010/jan/28	41.70	\$151.63	\$16.68	\$183.46	\$15.29
	CORONATION							
605428	4	2009/jun/04	2010/jan/28	20.85	\$70.53	\$8.34	\$91.72	\$7.64
544562	COLORADO	2006/oct/28	2010/jan/28	20.85	\$308.01	\$8.34	\$91.72	\$7.64
				125.08	\$838.86	\$50.03	\$550.35	\$45.86

**GOLD HILL PROJECT**

597602	GH 3	2009/jan/15	2011/jan/30	21.10	\$104.90	\$8.44	\$92.83	\$7.74
574370	GOLD HILL	2008/jan/23	2011/jan/30	337.48	\$3,141.61	\$134.99	\$1,484.92	\$123.7
574627	GOLD HILL 2	2008/jan/26	2011/jan/30	63.30	\$586.60	\$25.32	\$278.50	\$23.21
600780	GOLD HILL 3	2009/mar/10	2011/jan/30	168.69	\$732.10	\$67.48	\$742.26	\$61.85
604443	GOLD HILL 4	2009/may/13	2011/jan/30	42.19	\$150.78	\$16.88	\$185.64	\$15.47
820324	GOLD HILL 5	2010/jul/17	2011/jul/17	527.68	\$211.07	\$211.07	\$2,321.81	\$193.4
	GOLD HILL							
773282	CGS	2010/may/14	2011/may/14	105.49	\$42.19	\$42.19	\$464.14	\$38.68
	GOLD HILL							
777482	CGS 2	2010/may/21	2011/may/21	42.19	\$16.88	\$16.88	\$185.64	\$15.47
745582	GOLD HILL N	2010/apr/12	2011/apr/12	189.73	\$75.89	\$75.89	\$834.81	\$69.57
602044	GOLD HILL NE	2009/apr/02	2011/apr/05	42.19	\$204.02	\$16.87	\$185.62	\$15.47
741302	GOLD HILL NE	2010/apr/06	2011/apr/06	485.05	\$194.02	\$194.02	\$2,134.22	\$177.8
753182	GOLD HILL S	2010/apr/20	2011/apr/20	126.61	\$50.64	\$50.64	\$557.07	\$46.42
602125	GOLD HILL SE	2009/apr/04	2011/jan/30	42.22	\$170.69	\$16.89	\$185.76	\$15.48
740702	GOLD HILL SE	2010/apr/05	2011/apr/05	464.26	\$185.70	\$185.70	\$2,042.74	\$170.2

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700563	GOLD HILL W	2010/jan/16	2011/jan/16	274.26	\$109.70	\$109.70	\$1,206.74	\$100.5
				2932.43	\$5,976.81	\$1,172.97	\$12,902.69	\$1,075

60

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Table of Contents

## LARDEAU CREEK

575561	LARDEAU	2008/feb/07	2011/jun/10	20.50	\$219.33	\$8.20	\$90.19
576424	LARDEAU 2	2008/feb/17	2011/jun/10	20.50	\$216.87	\$8.20	\$90.20
706945	LARDEAU 3	2010/feb/23	2011/feb/23	327.97	\$131.19	\$131.19	\$1,443.08
603313	LARDEAU 4	2009/apr/23	2011/mar/20	20.50	\$86.92	\$8.20	\$90.19
755862	LARDEAU 5	2010/apr/24	2011/apr/24	204.96	\$81.98	\$81.98	\$901.82
				594.42	\$712.29	\$237.77	\$2,615.47

LOUGHBOROUGH  
GOLD

	LOUGHBOROUGH						
746522	2	2010/apr/13	2011/apr/13	267.02	\$106.81	\$106.81	\$1,174.90
	LOUGHBOROUGH						
575116	GOLD	2008/feb/01	2011/jun/12	20.54	\$221.68	\$8.22	\$90.39
				287.57	\$328.49	\$115.03	\$1,265.29

## LYNX GOLD

575291	LYNX	2008/feb/04	2011/feb/10	82.89	\$768.69	\$33.16	\$364.73
575292	LYNX 2	2008/feb/04	2011/feb/10	20.72	\$192.16	\$8.29	\$91.18
595424	LYNX 3	2008/dec/03	2011/feb/10	20.73	\$116.48	\$8.29	\$91.19
705826	LYNX 4	2010/feb/09	2011/feb/09	497.28	\$198.91	\$198.91	\$2,188.05
				621.63	\$1,367.44	\$339.85	\$3,738.36

## MONTE CRISTO

521598	MAGDOG	2005/oct/28	2011/mar/04	124.73	\$11,386.88	\$4,875.00	\$1,496.75
	PLATINUM						
524660	THUNDER	2006/jan/03	2011/mar/04	145.48	\$12,149.80	\$4,875.00	\$1,745.76
575230	MONTE CRISTO 2	2008/feb/03	2011/mar/04	62.38	\$1,683.33	\$124.75	\$748.52
				332.59	\$25,220.01	\$9,874.75	\$3,991.03

NEW ESKAY  
CREEK

643163	NEW ESKAY	2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	444.48	\$772.75	\$177.79	\$1,955.71
643223	NEW ESKAY 2	2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	35.55	\$61.95	\$14.22	\$156.41
643225	NEW ESKAY 3	2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	106.64	\$185.85	\$42.66	\$469.24
643244	NEW ESKAY 4	2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	35.55	\$61.95	\$14.22	\$156.41
644083	NEW ESKAY 5	2009/sep/30	2011/jan/17	444.41	\$772.72	\$177.76	\$1,955.40
645346	NEW ESKAY 6	2009/oct/01	2011/jan/17	391.09	\$679.25	\$156.44	\$1,720.80
645764	NEW ESKAY A	2009/oct/02	2011/jan/17	17.78	\$30.42	\$7.11	\$78.24
645783	NEW ESKAY B	2009/oct/02	2011/jan/17	17.77	\$30.42	\$7.11	\$78.20
643203		2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	177.71	\$308.63	\$71.09	\$781.94
643224		2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	177.75	\$308.64	\$71.10	\$782.08
643226		2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	53.33	\$92.37	\$21.33	\$234.66
643243		2009/sep/29	2011/jan/17	142.22	\$246.70	\$56.89	\$625.77
644125		2009/sep/30	2011/jan/17	17.77	\$30.42	\$7.11	\$78.19
655943		2009/oct/20	2011/jan/17	17.78	\$30.42	\$7.11	\$78.19
				2,079.84	\$3,612.49	\$831.93	\$9,151.25





Table of ContentsNORTH  
STAR  
SILVER

	NORTH STAR								
574560	SILVER	2008/jan/25	2011/jan/29	332.70	\$3,080.24	\$133.08	\$1,463.89	\$121.99	\$4.0
				332.70	\$3,080.24	\$133.08	\$1,463.89	\$121.99	\$4.0

PINE RIVER  
VANADIUM

640003	PINE 2	2009/sep/24	2011/aug/23	54.94	\$242.58	\$21.98	\$241.76	\$20.15	\$0.6
836998	PINE 3	2009/oct/28	2011/oct/30	219.77	\$175.82	\$87.91	\$967.00	\$80.58	\$2.6
836927	PINE RIVER	2009/oct/28	2011/oct/29	439.75	\$351.80	\$175.90	\$1,934.89	\$161.24	\$5.3
	PINE								
623083	VANADIUM	2009/aug/23	2011/aug/23	18.31	\$87.94	\$7.33	\$80.58	\$6.71	\$0.2
				732.78	\$907.06	\$1,121.94	\$3,224.23	\$268.69	\$8.8

RACHEL  
GOLD

558608		2007/may/12	2011/nov/19	21.07	\$319.84	\$8.43	\$92.71	\$7.73	\$0.2
545488	RACHEL	2006/nov/19	2011/nov/19	42.14	\$728.02	\$16.86	\$185.41	\$15.45	\$0.5
575560	RACHEL 2	2008/feb/07	2011/nov/19	21.07	\$250.99	\$8.43	\$92.71	\$7.73	\$0.2
	RACHEL								
705745	WEST	2010/feb/08	2011/feb/08	252.86	\$101.14	\$101.14	\$1,112.58	\$92.71	\$3.0
				337.14	\$1,399.99	\$134.86	\$1,483.41	\$123.62	\$4.0

## SILVER CUP

575118	SILVER CUP	2008/feb/01	2011/mar/29	184.72	\$1,629.25	\$73.89	\$812.78	\$67.73	\$2.2
	SILVER CUP								
743944	2	2010/apr/09	2011/apr/09	307.95	\$123.18	\$123.18	\$1,354.99	\$112.92	\$3.7
	GOLDEN								
575354	CROWN	2008/feb/05	2011/mar/29	143.74	\$1,260.60	\$57.49	\$632.44	\$52.70	\$1.7
748222	SC 2FR	2010/apr/14	2011/apr/14	20.53	\$8.21	\$8.21	\$90.33	\$7.53	\$0.2
831482	SC 3	2010/aug/13	2011/aug/13	20.52	\$79.71	\$8.21	\$90.31	\$7.53	\$0.2
730802	SC 4	2010/mar/19	2011/mar/19	20.53	\$8.21	\$8.21	\$90.32	\$7.53	\$0.2
731282	SC 5	2010/mar/20	2011/mar/20	41.05	\$16.42	\$16.42	\$180.60	\$15.05	\$0.4
751862	SC 6	2010/apr/18	2011/apr/18	41.05	\$16.42	\$16.42	\$180.60	\$15.05	\$0.4
751882	SC 7	2010/apr/18	2011/apr/18	102.58	\$41.03	\$41.03	\$451.33	\$37.61	\$1.2
				882.66	\$3,478.59	\$353.06	\$3,883.70	\$323.64	\$10.0

Table of Contents

SILVER LEAF										
	RIVERSIDE									
837558	SILVER	2006/sep/20	2011/jun/09	41.71	\$ 203.32	\$ 16.68	\$ 183.50	\$ 15.29	\$ 0.50	
	SILVER LEAF									
574625	LEAF	2008/jan/26	2011/jan/31	291.99	\$ 2,722.82	\$ 116.80	\$ 1,284.77	\$ 107.06	\$ 3.52	
	SILVER LEAF 2									
578836	LEAF 2	2008/mar/20	2011/jan/31	125.07	\$ 1,084.94	\$ 50.03	\$ 550.30	\$ 45.86	\$ 1.51	
	SILVER LEAF 3									
616443	LEAF 3	2009/aug/09	2011/jun/09	41.71	\$ 167.94	\$ 16.68	\$ 183.52	\$ 15.29	\$ 0.50	
	SILVER LEAF E									
602083	LEAF E	2009/apr/03	2011/jan/31	20.86	\$ 68.90	\$ 8.34	\$ 91.78	\$ 7.65	\$ 0.25	
	SILVER LEAF EAST									
742123	EAST	2010/apr/07	2011/apr/07	333.71	\$ 133.48	\$ 133.48	\$ 1,468.31	\$ 122.36	\$ 4.02	
	SILVER LEAF FRAC									
602265	FRAC	2009/apr/07	2011/jan/31	62.59	\$ 239.78	\$ 25.03	\$ 275.38	\$ 22.95	\$ 0.75	
	SILVER LEAF N2									
603455	LEAF N2	2009/apr/27	2011/jan/31	83.41	\$ 322.63	\$ 33.37	\$ 367.03	\$ 30.59	\$ 1.01	
	SILVER LEAF NE									
673083	LEAF NE	2009/nov/23	2011/jan/31	20.84	\$ 25.02	\$ 8.34	\$ 91.71	\$ 7.64	\$ 0.25	
	SILVER LEAF NE2									
672843	LEAF NE2	2009/nov/23	2011/jan/31	62.52	\$ 75.03	\$ 25.01	\$ 275.10	\$ 22.92	\$ 0.75	
	SILVER LEAF NORTH									
743142	NORTH	2010/apr/08	2011/apr/08	479.46	\$ 191.78	\$ 191.78	\$ 2,109.61	\$ 175.80	\$ 5.78	
	SILVER LEAF NW									
751085	LEAF NW	2010/apr/17	2011/apr/17	62.56	\$ 25.02	\$ 25.02	\$ 275.26	\$ 22.94	\$ 0.75	
	SILVER LEAF S									
602084	LEAF S	2009/apr/03	2011/jan/31	20.86	\$ 99.59	\$ 8.34	\$ 91.79	\$ 7.65	\$ 0.25	
	SILVER LEAF SOUTH									
742182	SOUTH	2010/apr/07	2011/apr/07	166.91	\$ 66.76	\$ 66.76	\$ 734.38	\$ 61.20	\$ 2.01	
	SILVER LEAF W									
616423	LEAF W	2009/aug/09	2011/jun/09	62.57	\$ 251.91	\$ 25.03	\$ 275.29	\$ 22.94	\$ 0.75	
	SLOCAN PRINCE									
574592	PRINCE	2008/jan/25	2011/jan/31	20.86	\$ 194.77	\$ 8.35	\$ 91.80	\$ 7.65	\$ 0.25	
	SLOCAN PRINCE 1									
560552	PRINCE 1	2007/jun/13	2011/jan/31	20.86	\$ 251.55	\$ 8.34	\$ 91.78	\$ 7.65	\$ 0.25	
	SLOCAN PRINCE N									
602349	PRINCE N	2009/apr/09	2011/jan/31	20.86	\$ 84.08	\$ 8.34	\$ 91.79	\$ 7.65	\$ 0.25	
	SLOCAN PRINCE NORTH									
744624	NORTH	2010/apr/10	2011/apr/10	250.33	\$ 100.13	\$ 100.13	\$ 1,101.45	\$ 91.79	\$ 3.02	
	SLOCAN PRINCE S									
602613	PRINCE S	2009/apr/14	2011/jan/31	20.86	\$ 70.53	\$ 8.35	\$ 91.80	\$ 7.65	\$ 0.25	
	SLOCAN PRINCE									
748882	SLOCAN PRINCE	2010/apr/15	2011/apr/15	354.71	\$ 141.88	\$ 141.88	\$ 1,560.72	\$ 130.06	\$ 4.28	

SOUTH

2,565.24	\$ 6,982.07	\$ 1,034.43	\$ 11,378.77	\$ 948.23	\$ 31.17
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Table of ContentsTRUAX  
GOLD

662323	TRUAX 2	2009/oct/30	2011/nov/04	510.50	\$ 457.60	\$ 204.20	\$ 2,246.18	\$ 187.18	\$ 6.15
662343	TRUAX 3	2009/oct/30	2011/nov/04	469.55	\$ 420.92	\$ 187.82	\$ 2,066.02	\$ 172.17	\$ 5.66
662363	TRUAX 4	2009/oct/30	2011/nov/04	326.51	\$ 292.74	\$ 130.61	\$ 1,436.66	\$ 119.72	\$ 3.94
708082	TRUAX 5	2010/feb/26	2011/feb/26	408.18	\$ 163.27	\$ 163.27	\$ 1,795.99	\$ 149.67	\$ 4.92
708182	TRUAX FR	2010/feb/26	2011/feb/26	20.42	\$ 8.17	\$ 8.17	\$ 89.84	\$ 7.49	\$ 0.25
	TRUAX GOLD	2009/oct/30	2011/nov/04	490.10	\$ 439.36	\$ 196.04	\$ 2,156.45	\$ 179.70	\$ 5.91
				2225.26	\$ 1,436.78	\$ 890.10	\$ 9,791.14	\$ 815.93	\$ 26.83

TULAMEEN  
PLATINUM

	TULAMEEN PLATINUM	2008/feb/12	2011/may/10	125.82	\$ 1,290.05	\$ 50.33	\$ 553.59	\$ 46.13	\$ 1.52
592643	TP 2	2008/oct/07	2011/may/10	20.97	\$ 154.23	\$ 8.39	\$ 92.25	\$ 7.69	\$ 0.25
592644	TP 3	2008/oct/07	2011/may/10	20.97	\$ 154.26	\$ 8.39	\$ 92.27	\$ 7.69	\$ 0.25
593035	TP 4	2008/oct/17	2011/may/10	20.97	\$ 151.74	\$ 8.39	\$ 92.28	\$ 7.69	\$ 0.25
570526	D1	2007/nov/23	2011/may/10	20.97	\$ 234.89	\$ 8.39	\$ 92.27	\$ 7.69	\$ 0.25
593352	D2	2008/oct/24	2011/may/10	20.97	\$ 149.96	\$ 8.39	\$ 92.27	\$ 7.69	\$ 0.25
				230.67	\$ 2,135.13	\$ 92.27	\$ 1,014.94	\$ 84.58	\$ 2.78

FRASER  
RIVER  
PLATINUM

	VAN WINKLE 2	2008/jan/30	2011/mar/08	41.32	\$ 1,125.82	\$ 82.63	\$ 495.78	\$ 41.32	\$ 1.36
	VAN WINKLE BAR	2006/nov/28	2011/mar/08	41.31	\$ 1,706.88	\$ 82.62	\$ 495.70	\$ 41.31	\$ 1.36
	VAN WINKLE N	2008/jan/30	2011/mar/08	144.55	\$ 3,938.83	\$ 289.10	\$ 1,734.57	\$ 144.55	\$ 4.75
	RIP 7	2007/dec/22	2011/mar/08	20.66	\$ 589.47	\$ 41.32	\$ 247.92	\$ 20.66	\$ 0.68
				247.83	\$ 7,361.00	\$ 495.66	\$ 2,973.98	\$ 247.83	\$ 8.15

Total Cost as of Jan 7, 2011	Total Acquisition Costs	Total Projected Expense Annualized	Projected Maint Cost Per Month	Projected Maint Cost Per Day
\$75,190.36	\$17,728.33	\$88,083.75	\$7,340.31	\$241.33

Table of Contents

## Property Descriptions

The Fawn Property is situated on the Nechako Plateau of central British Columbia, approximately 120 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof and 180 kilometres west of Quesnel. The property covers 407 hectares (1,005 acres). It includes the Buck claims 6 kilometres to the east, and the Malaput E-W claims 3 kilometres to the southeast.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Fawn Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Fawn claims were \$163, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Fawn property in good standing is currently \$1,791. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). As of August 19, 2010, work expenditures by our JV partner, Silver Quest Resources Ltd., have been applied to the Fawn tenure 606724 to extend its good standing date through June 27, 2013, and work expenditures have been applied to the Buck tenures 598000 and 617183 to extend their good standing dates through December 10, 2011

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
598000	Mineral	BUCK	20111210	38.74
606724	Mineral	FAWN	20130627	174.2886
606728	Mineral	MALAPUT E-W	20110627	96.8958
617183	Mineral	BUCK 2	20111210	96.8601
				Total Area:
				406.7845 ha

Table of Contents

66

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## Table of Contents

As documented in British Columbia government records (MINFILE), previous exploration by prior claim holders on the Fawn Property has consisted of soil geochemistry, magnetometric surveys, trenching and limited drilling. A total of 2,469 metres of drilling in 13 holes has been completed on the property with the best assays reported of 1.08 grams per tonne gold and 23.3 grams per tonne silver over 10.2 metres (Source: MINFILE 093F 043).

On the Buck claims, previous exploration consisting primarily of soil geochem and geophysics has outlined a 3,500 metre long silver-lead-zinc anomaly. A primary area of interest is known as the Christmas Cake showing, where a 45 centimetre chip sample has assayed 542 grams per tonne silver, 7.38% zinc, and 2.25% lead (Source: MINFILE 093F 050).

The Fawn Property is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Silver Quest Resources Ltd (TSX-V: SQI) ("Silver Quest"). Silver Quest may acquire a 75% interest in the Fawn property by making aggregate cash payments of \$100,000, issuing 150,000 shares, and incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures over four years. Of the aggregate payments and commitments due, \$25,000 in cash and 50,000 shares are due upon receipt of regulatory acceptance by the TSX Venture Exchange (now effective), and \$250,000 in exploration expenditures must be expended in the first 12 months. Upon completion of all of the terms of the agreement whereby Silver Quest acquires a 75% interest, a 75/25 joint-venture will be formed. If subsequent to the formation of the joint-venture the interest of either party is reduced by dilution to less than 10%, such party's interest will automatically be converted to a 2% net smelter return royalty (NSR). The other party may then purchase one half of the NSR at any time up to 90 days following the commencement of commercial production for \$1,500,000. Prior to the signing of the Silver Quest JV agreement, the Fawn Property was unencumbered by any underlying agreements or royalties. Subsequent to the signing of the contract, the Company elected to receive the stock component of the consideration paid in cash instead of shares of Silver Quest. The net cash received from Silver Quest in 2009 was \$35,780 USD. As of July 20, 2010, the Company has been advised that Silver Quest has begun a \$2.2M work program on their Capoose Project, of which the Fawn property is adjacent to and considered within the overall scope of the 2010 Capoose work program. During August, 2010, work was been suspended due to extensive forest fires in central British Columbia, and work crews have been evacuated. Subsequently, on September 13, 2010 the Company agreed to an amendment to the October 15, 2009 agreement that extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until October 15, 2011, and further expenditures extended similarly by one year. In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay is to receive an additional cash payment of \$25,000 USD. A payment of \$25,000 CDN was received on September 14, 2010. The difference in the currency conversion, of \$694 USD will be added on to the first anniversary payment of \$25,000 CDN and the cash equivalent of 50,000 shares of Silver Quest stock due on October 15, 2010. The first anniversary payment was received on October 18, 2010, consisting of \$65,000 CDN and \$694 USD. After the effect of currency conversions and bank service charges, the Company received net proceeds of \$63,400 USD. As of September 14, 2010, the total aggregate expenditures for the 2010 season prior to the suspension of work was not considered significant, resulting in the agreement to extend the work program another year. On June 25, 2010, Silver Quest applied enough work expenditures to the Fawn claim, tenure number 606724, that extends its "good standing" date through June 27, 2013. Work expenditures have also been applied to the Buck tenures 598000 and 617183 to extend their good standing dates through December 10, 2011. All dollar amounts unless otherwise noted are in Canadian dollars. The Company has not issued nor will it issue any of its own stock in connection with this joint-venture agreement, and to the best of our knowledge Silver Quest does not own any shares of the Company.

As per the joint-venture agreement currently in effect, Silver Quest has been designated as the property operator, and is solely responsible for all planning, budgeting, and expenditures related to ongoing exploration of the Fawn Property. The Company does not receive any funds directly with regard to contractual work commitments, and relies on Silver Quest to make the agreed expenditures independently.





Table of Contents

Coronation Gold is located near Memphis Creek, 6 kilometres northeast of Slocan in southeastern British Columbia. The property covers 125 hectares (309 acres) and includes four past-producing mines; the Colorado, the Homestake, the V&M, and the Senator mines.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Coronation Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Coronation claims were \$50, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Coronation property in good standing is currently \$550. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”).

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
544562	Mineral	COLORADO	20110128	20.8462
564792	Mineral		20110128	20.8463
603844	Mineral	CORONATION 2	20110128	20.8444
603845	Mineral	CORONATION 3	20110128	41.6959
605428	Mineral	CORONATION 4	20110128	20.8463
			Total Area:	125.0791 ha

Table of Contents

69

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## Table of Contents

British Columbia government records show that the primary mineralization on the Coronation claims consists of gold, silver, zinc, and lead. Past-production records on file in British Columbia for the Colorado, Homestake, V&M, and Senator mines are as follows:

Colorado: Intermittent mining for the periods 1904 to 1915 and 1967 to 1969 produced a total of 67 tonnes, yielding 2188 grams per tonne silver, 2.5 per cent lead, and 5.6 per cent zinc (Source: BC MINFILE 082FNW161).

Homestake: At the Homestake (formerly known as the Hamilton), intermittent production from 1903 to 1915 totaled 33 tonnes of ore, yielding 115,299 grams of silver, 93 grams of gold and 1921 kilograms of lead. Production as the Homestake from 1968 to 1971 totaled 330 tonnes, yielding 861,491 grams of silver, 7370 grams of gold, 440 kilograms of lead and 503 kilograms of zinc (Source: BC MINFILE 082FNW213).

V&M: At the V&M mine, which includes the Get There Eli vein, 11 tonnes ore shipped in 1901 is documented as yielding 124 grams of gold and 21,554 grams of silver. Production of about 9 tonnes of ore in 1938 from the Get There Eli yielded 124 grams of gold and 15,925 grams of silver. 3 tonnes of ore mined in 1955 from the V&M yielded 93 grams of gold, 12,338 grams of silver, 23 kilograms of lead and 8 kilograms of zinc. In 1988, Yukon Minerals Corporation conducted soil and rock sampling, and geological mapping in the area. A sample from the Get-There-Eli adit assayed 16.8 grams per tonne gold and 549 grams per tonne silver over 0.5 metre on a quartz-pyrite vein (Source: BC MINFILE 082FNW191)

Senator: The Senator mine, which includes the Midnight vein, produced 20 tonnes of ore in 1906 and 1907, yielding 43,420 grams of silver and 436 grams of gold. In 1939 and 1940, production totaled 13 tonnes of ore, yielding 187 grams of gold and 17,947 grams of silver. In 1988, Yukon Minerals Corporation conducted soil and rock sampling, and geological mapping in the area. A sample from the Senator adit assayed 6.1 grams per tonne gold and 1080 grams per tonne silver over 0.3 metre on a quartz-pyrite vein (Source: BC MINFILE 082FNW164).

The Coronation is currently under a joint-venture agreement with Lincoln Resources Inc. ("Lincoln"), a private Nevada corporation. The agreement calls for Lincoln to commit up to \$1.5 million over three years for exploration expenses, developmental drilling, and surface ore recovery, with a minimum expenditure of \$250,000 during the first year. Upon completion of the work program and fulfillment of all the terms of the agreement, North Bay and Lincoln will each own 50% of the Coronation Gold Property, and will equally share any and all net revenue, including any near-term profits generated from surface ore recovery operations. It is expected that a portion of any profits will be re-invested in ongoing development work on the Coronation's underground resources. In addition, North Bay has received an initial cash payment of \$12,500 from Lincoln, less a \$2,500 finder's fee paid to an independent third party. On June 25, 2010, an amendment to the August 6, 2009 Coronation Gold JV agreement was agreed to. The amendment extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until August 6, 2011, and further expenditures extended similarly by one year. In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay will receive an additional cash payment of \$10,000 USD, with \$5,000 due on or before August 6, 2010 and the balance due within 30 days thereafter. As of September 8, 2010, this \$10,000 consideration has been paid in full, and in cash. No stock was issued by either party in connection with this agreement. In addition, the Company received \$550 USD on June 23, 2010 from Lincoln to cover the annual claim maintenance fees on the property, as per the August 6, 2009 agreement. All dollar amounts unless otherwise noted are in Canadian dollars. Prior to the signing of the agreement, the Coronation Property was unencumbered by any underlying agreements or royalties. The Company has not issued nor will it issue any of its own stock in connection with this joint-venture agreement, and to the best of our knowledge Lincoln does not own any shares of the Company.

As per the joint-venture agreement currently in effect, Lincoln has been designated as the property operator, and is solely responsible for all planning, budgeting, and expenditures related to ongoing exploration of the Coronation Property. Other than re-imbursement of any outlays for claim maintenance fees to British Columbia, the Company

does not receive any funds directly with regard to contractual work commitments, and relies on Lincoln to make the agreed expenditures independently. Lincoln has not yet announced their plans for the 2010-2011 field season.

Table of Contents

Fraser River Platinum Property is located along the Fraser River, 3 kilometres northwest of the village of Lytton in south-central British Columbia. The property covers 248 hectares (610 acres) on both sides of an area known as the Van Winkle Bar. As documented in British Columbia Open File 1986-7 and BC MINFILE 092ISW078, platinum and iridium are known to occur in the black sands of Van Winkle Bar.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the placer rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the placer rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a placer claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Fraser River Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Fraser River placer claims were \$496, determined by the statutory fee of \$2.00 per hectare for a placer claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a placer claim of \$10 per hectare per year, plus a registration fee of \$2.00 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Fraser River property in good standing is currently \$2,976. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, as shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
545980	Placer	VAN WINKLE BAR	20110308	41.3083
572387	Placer	RIP 7	20110308	20.6604
575009	Placer	VAN WINKLE 2	20110308	41.3154
575011	Placer	VAN WINKLE N	20110308	144.5478
				Total Area: 247.8319 ha

Table of Contents

72

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Table of Contents

In February 2009, the Company through our prospective JV partner, Mr. Bill Morgan, discovered visible gold during the first phase of test excavations 400 metres northwest of the Van Winkle Bar along an old river channel. Prior to this there were no substantive indications of gold mineralization in the Fraser River deposit.

One cubic yard of material (the approximate equivalent of 2 metric tons) was excavated, processed, reduced to 750 grams of concentrate, and divided into three 250 gram (0.25 kg) samples, These samples were sent to Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd. in Vancouver, BC for analysis. Acme Analytical Laboratories Ltd., an ISO 9001:2000 company, follows a strict regime of internal Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols, including blanks, duplicates, and standard reference materials inserted in the sequences of client samples to provide a measure of background noise, accuracy and precision. The assay results showed the concentrate samples averaged 564 grams per tonne gold and 4.45 grams per tonne platinum, as per the following table:

ACME ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES  
LTD.

Date	8-April-09
Job Number:	VAN09000829
Number of Samples:	3
Project:	Van Winkle
Received:	16-Mar-09

	Method	G6	G6	G6
	Analyte	Au	Pt	Pd
	Unit	GM/T	GM/T	GM/T
	MDL	0.17	0.01	0.01
Sample	Type			
VW-1	Sand	620.21	3.59	0.03
VW-2	Sand	541.74	4.37	0.04
VW-3	Sand	530.42	5.38	0.03
Average		564.12	4.45	0.03

Subsequent to the completion of the initial test phase, an outreach to the local Lytton First Nations council was rebuffed. Mr. Morgan subsequently withdrew from the project, and further work was suspended. Any further work is contingent on the approval of the Lytton First Nations by way of treaty agreements with the Province of British Columbia. The Company has no plans at the present time to continue exploring the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner with local ties to the Lytton First Nations to fund and operate the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

Table of Contents

The Silver Leaf Property is located near Speculator Creek, 8 kilometres east-northeast of Slocan in southeastern British Columbia, and covers 2,586 hectares (6,387 acres).

With the exception of patented claims known as Crown Grants shown on the map below, the Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Silver Leaf Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Silver Leaf claims were \$1,034, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Silver Leaf property in good standing is currently \$11,378. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map. Note that the green areas on the claims map are patented claims (Crown Grants) that are owned by other parties and not part of the property.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
541746	Mineral	RIVERSIDE SILVER	20110609	41.7056
560552	Mineral	SLOCAN PRINCE 1	20110131	20.8601
574592	Mineral	SLOCAN PRINCE	20110131	20.8635
574625	Mineral	SILVER LEAF	20110131	291.9929
578836	Mineral	SILVER LEAF 2	20110131	125.0693
602083	Mineral	SILVER LEAF E	20110131	20.8582
602084	Mineral	SILVER LEAF S	20110131	20.8619
602265	Mineral	SILVER LEAF FRAC	20110131	62.5854
602349	Mineral	SLOCAN PRINCE N	20110131	20.8618
602613	Mineral	SLOCAN PRINCE S	20110131	20.8635



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603455	Mineral	SILVER LEAF N2	20110131	83.4148
616423	Mineral	SILVER LEAF W	20110609	62.566
616443	Mineral	SILVER LEAF 3	20110610	41.7095
672843	Mineral	SILVER LEAF NE2	20110131	62.5227
673083	Mineral	SILVER LEAF NE	20110131	20.8421
742123	Mineral	SILVER LEAF EAST	20110407	333.7059
742182	Mineral	SILVER LEAF SOUTH	20110407	166.9052
743142	Mineral	SILVER LEAF NORTH	20110408	479.4561
744624	Mineral	SLOCAN PRINCE NORTH	20110410	250.3299
748882	Mineral	SLOCAN PRINCE SOUTH	20110415	354.7098
751085	Mineral	SILVER LEAF NW	20110417	62.559
				Total
				Area:
				2565.2436
				ha

Table of Contents

75

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Table of Contents

The property is known to contain silver, lead, and zinc mineralization as evidenced from the production records from several past-producing mines on the property, notably the Hampton, Riverside, and Slocan Prince mines.

Production records at the Hampton mine show that intermittent production from 1900 to 1940 amounted to a total of 90 tonnes of ore grading 16,817 grams per tonne silver, 2 per cent lead and ancillary zinc (Source: MINFILE 082FNW143).

Production records at the Riverside mine show that in the period 1935 to 1937, production totaled 18 tonnes, yielding 27,619 grams of silver, 453 kilograms of lead and 419 kilograms of zinc (Source: MINFILE 082FNW144).

Production records at the Slocan Prince mine show total ore production up to 1970 amounted to 1,906 tonnes containing 7,045,304 grams of silver, 128,781 kilograms of lead and 11,852 kilograms of zinc (Source: MINFILE 082FNW140).

In 2008, the Company entered into a joint-venture agreement with Hidalgo Mining International Inc. ("Hidalgo") to explore and develop the Silver Leaf Property. Terms of the agreement called for Hidalgo to commit up to \$1.25 million USD over three years for developmental drilling and surface ore recovery, and to make an initial payment to North Bay of \$50,000 USD. In lieu of cash, the Company agreed to accept payment as 6,329,114 shares of HMIT stock. Hidalgo was also committed to maintain the claims in good standing by applying any work expenditures towards the claims, or else pay the required British Columbia Cash-in-Lieu fees. In October 2009, Hidalgo informed the Company that it could not meet its commitments, and the joint-venture was terminated. . The Company has not issued any of its own stock in connection with this joint-venture, and to the best of our knowledge Hidalgo does not own any shares of the Company.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a new joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

Table of Contents

The Gold Hill Project is located due west of the village of Salmo in southeastern British Columbia, and covers 2,932 hectares (7,242 acres).

With the exception of patented claims known as Crown Grants shown on the map below, the Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Gold Hill Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Gold Hill claims were \$1,173, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Gold Hill property in good standing is currently \$12,903. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map. Note that the green areas on the claims map are patented claims (Crown Grants) that are owned by other parties and not part of the property.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
574370	Mineral	GOLD HILL	20110130	337.4812
574627	Mineral	GOLD HILL 2	20110130	63.2959
597602	Mineral	GH 3	20110130	21.0967
600780	Mineral	GOLD HILL 3	20110130	168.6945
602044	Mineral	GOLD HILL NE	20110405	42.1859
602125	Mineral	GOLD HILL SE	20110130	42.2185
604443	Mineral	GOLD HILL 4	20110130	42.1911
820324	Mineral	GOLD HILL 5	20110717	527.6841
700563	Mineral	GOLD HILL W	20110116	274.2599
740702	Mineral	GOLD HILL SE	20110405	464.2591
741302	Mineral	GOLD HILL NE	20110406	485.049

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745582	Mineral	GOLD HILL N	20110412	189.7287
753182	Mineral	GOLD HILL S	20110420	126.6075
773282	Mineral	GOLD HILL CGS	20110514	105.4859
777482	Mineral	GOLD HILL CGS 2	20110521	42.1909
				Total
				Area:
				2932.4289
				ha

Table of Contents

78

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Table of Contents

The property is known to contain gold and silver mineralization as evidenced from the production records from the past-producing Gold Hill mine. Production records at the Gold Hill mine show a total of 19 tonnes of ore were mined in 1932, 1934, and 1942 from which 560 grams of gold and 1,027 grams of silver were recovered (Source: MINFILE 082FSW204).

In 2008, the Company entered into a joint-venture agreement with Hidalgo Mining International Inc. ("Hidalgo") to explore and develop the Gold Hill Project. Terms of the agreement called for Hidalgo to commit up to \$1.25 million USD over three years for developmental drilling and surface ore recovery, and to make an initial payment to North Bay of \$50,000 USD. In lieu of cash, the Company agreed to accept payment as 3,546,100 shares of HMIT stock. Hidalgo was also committed to maintain the claims in good standing by applying any work expenditures towards the claims, or else pay the required British Columbia Cash-in-Lieu fees. In October 2009, Hidalgo informed the Company that it could not meet its commitments, and the joint-venture was terminated. The Company has not issued any of its own stock in connection with this joint-venture, and to the best of our knowledge Hidalgo does not own any shares of the Company.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a new joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

Bouleau Creek Gold is a road-accessible property covering 950 hectares (2,347 acres) and is located 26 kilometres west of Vernon in southeastern British Columbia.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

With the exception of tenures 578838 and 579151, the Bouleau Creek Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. Tenures 578838 and 579151 were gifted to the Company by Speebo, Inc., a private company controlled by our Chief Executive Officer, Perry Leopold. The registration fees for the Bouleau Creek claims were \$364, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Bouleau Creek property in good standing is currently \$4,180. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, as shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
578838	Mineral	BOULEAU	20110320	20.6586
579151	Mineral	SIWASH	20110327	20.6461

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601505	Mineral	BOULEAU 2	20110320	41.3046
733522	Mineral	BOULEAU CK	20110324	433.7778
737043	Mineral	BOULEAU N	20110330	371.657
739282	Mineral	SIWASH 2	20110402	61.9346
				Total
				Area: 949.9787
				ha



Table of Contents

80

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Table of Contents

As documented in British Columbia MINFILE 082LSW069, Bouleau Creek features gold and silver mineralization over an area of approximately 1,000 by 600 metres. The northern portion of the property above Bouleau Creek includes the Siwash prospect, which is documented in BC MINFILE 082LSW046 as an area of gold and silver mineralization that extends over an area measuring 3,000 by 750 metres.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Tulameen Platinum Project covers 231 hectares (571 acres) and is located along the Tulameen River in the Cascade Mountains of southwestern British Columbia, approximately 150 kilometres northeast of Vancouver.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Tulameen Platinum Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Tulameen Platinum claims were \$92, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Tulameen Platinum property in good standing is currently \$1,016. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
570526	Mineral	D1	20110510	20.9696
575965	Mineral	TULAMEEN PLATINUM	20110510	125.8157
592643	Mineral	TP 2	20110510	20.966
592644	Mineral	TP 3	20110510	20.9715
593035	Mineral	TP 4	20110510	20.9732
593352	Mineral	D2	20110510	20.9713
				Total
				Area:
				230.6673
				ha

Table of Contents

82

---

Table of Contents

As documented in BC MINFILE 092HNE128, this occurrence is hosted in the dunite-rich core of the Early Jurassic Tulameen Ultramafic Complex, a zoned Alaskan-type intrusive complex. Mineralization occurs in a serpentine breccia zone containing fragments of dunite/peridotite cemented by a matrix of serpentine. The zone is 180 metres long, up to 155 metres wide and lies mostly north of the river, on either side of the creek. .Platinum occurs in elevated values in the breccia and in the surrounding dunite/peridotite.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Silver Cup Ridge Property is located approximately 70 kilometres southeast of Revelstoke in southeastern British Columbia. The property covers 883 hectares (2,181 acres).

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Silver Cup Ridge Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Silver Cup Ridge claims were \$353, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Silver Cup Ridge property in good standing is currently \$3,885. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
575118	Mineral	SILVER CUP	20110329	184.7238
575354	Mineral	GOLDEN CROWN	20110329	143.7353
831482	Mineral	SC 3	20110813	20.5242
730802	Mineral	SC 4	20110319	20.5277
731282	Mineral	SC 5	20110320	41.0465
743944	Mineral	SILVER CUP 2	20110409	307.952
748222	Mineral	SC 2FR	20110414	20.5306
751862	Mineral	SC 6	20110418	41.0451
751882	Mineral	SC 7	20110418	102.575
			Total	
			Area:	

882.6602

ha

Table of Contents

84

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Table of Contents

As documented in BC MINFILES 082KNW116, 082KNW113, and 082KNW220, the Silver Cup Ridge property features gold, silver, copper, and lead mineralization over five separate prospects, the most notable being the Fays Peak Copper, Skyline, and Golden Crown occurrences.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Lardeau Creek Property covers 594 hectares (1,467 acres) and is located near the head of Lardeau Creek approximately 10 kilometres east of Trout Lake in southeastern British Columbia. The property is situated within the former Trout Lake Mining Division, a well known Kootenay Silver Camp, and is approximately 4 kilometres north of the Company's Silver Cup Ridge property.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Lardeau Creek Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Lardeau Creek claims were \$238, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Lardeau Creek property in good standing is currently \$2,614. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
575561	Mineral	LARDEAU	20110610	20.4971
576424	Mineral	LARDEAU 2	20110610	20.499
603313	Mineral	LARDEAU 4	20110320	20.4972
706945	Mineral	LARDEAU 3	20110223	327.9729
755862	Mineral	LARDEAU 5	20110424	204.9587
				Total
				Area:
				594.4249
				ha





Table of Contents

86

---

Table of Contents

As documented in BC MINFILE 082KNW178 and related assessment reports, the Lardeau Creek Property features an ultramafic unit which in places hosts platinum mineralization, and a NW striking shear zone which hosts galena, sphalerite and pyrite as well as tetrahedrite.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Rachel Property is located approximately 17 kilometres northwest of the village Salmo in southeastern British Columbia, and covers 337 hectares (832 acres).

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Rachel Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Rachel claims were \$135, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Rachel property in good standing is currently \$1,483. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
545488	Mineral	RACHEL	20111119	42.1387
558608	Mineral		20111119	21.0712
575560	Mineral	RACHEL 2	20111119	21.0694
705745	Mineral	RACHEL WEST	20110208	252.8589
				Total Area: 337.1382 ha

Table of Contents

88

---

Table of Contents

As documented in British Columbia government records, the Rachel is known to contain gold, silver and lead mineralization. In 1980, Kimberley Gold Mines removed 14 tonnes of ore from the adit, yielding an average assay of 66.64 grams per tonne gold, 271.5 grams per tonne silver, and 9.42 per cent lead (Source: MINFILE 082FSW299).

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Monte Cristo Property is located in a wide section of the Lillooet River Valley, approximately 31 kilometers northwest of the north end of Harrison Lake in south-central British Columbia. It covers 332 hectares (820 acres).

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the placer rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the placer rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a placer claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature. Subsequent to the acquisition, British Columbia created a reserve that does not allow any further staking of placer claims. However, as our claims were pre-existing, our placer rights have been grandfathered and remain valid for as long as we continue to maintain the property in good standing. The property is also adjacent to an Indian reservation, and any exploration or development work will require the approval of the local First Nations council.

The Monte Cristo Property was acquired in August 2006 by way of purchase from a private individual. Consideration paid was \$9,750 USD cash and 130,000 shares of common stock, plus a 2% NSR. The claims may be maintained in good standing for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work with the Province of British Columbia showing minimum expenditures on each placer claim of \$10 per hectare per year, plus a registration fee of \$2.00 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Monte Cristo property in good standing is currently \$3,984. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
521598	Placer	MAGDOG	20110104	124.729
524660	Placer	PLATINUM THUNDER	20110104	145.48
575230	Placer	MONTE CRISTO 2	20110104	62.3769
				Total Area:
				332.5859 ha

Table of Contents

90

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Table of Contents

As documented in BC MINFILES 092GNE019 and 092GNE013, the mineralization of the property consists of precious metal bearing sands that cover a 400 to 800 meter wide section of the Lillooet River valley. These post-Pleistocene sands contain gold and platinum in submicron sized particles. In 1970, a 1.4 kilogram sample of sand, taken at least a meter below surface, assayed 2.47 grams per tonne gold, 4.80 grams per tonne silver, 2.77 grams per tonne platinum, and 2.71 grams per tonne palladium.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Connie Hill Property is located on Vancouver Island, approximately 15 kilometres northwest of Courtenay in southwestern British Columbia, and covers 1,627 hectares (4,019 acres).

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Connie Hill Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Connie Hill claims were \$651, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Connie Hill property in good standing is currently \$7,161. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
570232	Mineral	DOVE 4	20110401	20.8632
570304	Mineral	DOVE 4A	20110401	20.865
570305	Mineral	DOVE 4B	20110401	20.8667
575353	Mineral	CONNIE HILL	20110124	208.6182
576680	Mineral	MUREX	20110124	208.6977
577200	Mineral	MT WASHINGTON	20110124	83.4895
577201	Mineral	MW 2	20110124	83.4789
577202	Mineral	MUREX 2	20110124	125.2398
579239	Mineral	DOVE	20110401	41.7143
832146	Mineral	MUREX EXT	20110826	20.8596
672024	Mineral	MUREX 3	20110124	438.0998
677103	Mineral	MW	20110124	125.1864
705942	Mineral	CONNIE 2	20110211	125.1535

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706952	Mineral	MUREX FRAC	20110124	20.8651
752243	Mineral	OYSTER	20110419	83.4505
				Total
				Area:
				1627.4482
				ha

Table of Contents

92

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Table of Contents

As documented in British Columbia government records, the property is known to contain gold, silver zinc, copper, and lead mineralization. A sample of the zone material taken from the Lupus showing (aka Connie Hill) across 0.90 metres assayed 4.42 grams per tonne gold, 20.57 grams per tonne silver, 0.60% zinc, 0.15% copper, 1.59% lead and 0.01% arsenic (Source: MINFILE 092F 308).

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Argo Gold Property is located 10 kilometres west of the south end of Tatlayako Lake, approximately 168 miles northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia. It covers 463 hectares (1,144 acres) and includes ten reverted crown grants.

The mineralized area of economic interest covers several square kilometres immediately south of Ottarasko Creek. The strike length is estimated as being at least 3 kilometres long, and is up to 300 metres in width. The target prospects are known as the Langara, the Standard, and the Argo.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Argo Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Argo claims were \$185, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Argo property in good standing is currently \$2,037. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
695204	Mineral	ARGO	20110106	221.3601
706854	Mineral	ARGO 2	20110222	120.759
706861	Mineral	ARGO 4	20110222	20.1255
706862	Mineral	ARGO 3	20110222	100.6096
				Total
				Area:
				462.8542
				ha



Table of Contents

94

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Table of Contents

As documented in British Columbia government records, the Argo property is known to contain gold and silver mineralization. On the Standard occurrence, mineralization is traceable for 75 metres over a width of 1 to 2 metres, with assays at 15 grams per tonne gold and 20.6 grams per tonne silver over 2 metres (Source: BC MINFILE 092N 037).

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The North Star Silver Property is situated in the historic Slocan Silver mining camp, and is located 1.5 kilometres east of Slocan Lake and approximately 4 kilometres south of the village of Silverton in southeastern British Columbia. It covers 333 hectares (823 acres), and encompasses 3 past-producing mines; the Freddy, Noonday, and Buster.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property as shown on the map below. With the exception of any patented claims (known in British Columbia as Crown Grants), the surface of the tenure is owned by the Province of British Columbia. The active Crown Grants within our tenure have been excluded from the map below, so that the map only shows the area to which our mineral rights extend. Our registered claims convey to us these mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The North Star Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the North Star claims were \$133, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the North Star property in good standing is currently \$1,465. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). Additional claims have been subsequently staked adjacent to the property, but tenure 574560 is considered the core holding that contains the property's known mineralization. The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number 574560 registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
574560	Mineral	NORTH STAR SILVER	20110129	332.7012
				Total Area: 332.7012 ha

Table of Contents

96

---

Table of Contents

Production records for the Freddy indicate 228 tonnes of ore mined between 1962 and 1973. This ore yielded 396,345 grams silver, 715 grams gold, 1,245 kilograms lead, and 1,023 kilograms zinc. (Source: MINFILE 082FNW209).

Production records indicate 2 tonnes of ore were mined from the Buster in 1935. This ore yielded 2,364 grams silver, 31 grams gold, 173 kilograms zinc and 150 kilograms lead. (Source: MINFILE 082FNW188).

Production records show that the Noonday produced 577 tonnes of ore intermittently from 1899 to 1980, with the bulk of production in the 1950s. From this ore, 1,531,885 grams silver, 93 grams gold, 240 kilograms cadmium, 105,159 kilograms lead and 13,861 kilograms zinc were recovered. Most of the production came from a single stope developed above the upper adit in 1899. (Source: MINFILE 082FNW068).

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Loughborough Gold Property is located on the east side of Loughborough Inlet, approximately 140 miles northwest of Vancouver, British Columbia, and covers 288 hectares (711 acres).

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Loughborough Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Loughborough claims were \$115, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Loughborough property in good standing is currently \$1,267. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
575116	Mineral	LOUGHBOROUGH GOLD	20110612	20.5429
746522	Mineral	LOUGHBOROUGH 2	20110413	267.0232
				Total Area: 287.5661 ha



Table of Contents

98

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Table of Contents

The property is known to contain gold, silver, and copper mineralization. Production records at the past-producing Loughborough Gold mine from 1935 to 1939 show that 114 ounces of gold, 457 ounces of silver, and 185 pounds of copper were produced from 122 tons mined and milled (Source: MINFILE 092K 048).

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

The Lynx Gold Property covers 850 hectares (3,000 acres) and is located approximately 75 miles southeast of Vernon in southeastern British Columbia.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Lynx Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Lynx claims were \$340, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Lynx property in good standing is currently \$3,740. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work (“CIL fee”). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
575291	Mineral	LYNX	20110210	82.894
575292	Mineral	LYNX 2	20110210	20.7218
595424	Mineral	LYNX 3	20110210	20.7253
705826	Mineral	LYNX 4	20110209	497.2842
				Total
				Area: 621.6253 ha

Table of Contents

100

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Table of Contents

The property is known to contain gold and silver mineralization. One drill intersection of the vein assayed 3.77 grams per tonne gold over 0.6 metres. Another intersection assayed 28.52 grams per tonne gold, 13.4 grams per tonne silver and 0.01 per cent copper across 1.07 metres (Source: MINFILE 082LSE055).

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

Cherry Gold is a road-accessible property that covers 1200 hectares (2,964 acres) located 9 kilometres east of Cherryville in southeastern British Columbia.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Cherry Gold Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Cherry Gold claims were \$480, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Cherry Gold property in good standing is currently \$5,280. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
603457	Mineral	CHERRY GOLD	20110327	41.3609
796482	Mineral	CHERRY 2	20110623	372.221
831947	Mineral	CHERRY 3	20110822	227.5635
706244	Mineral	CHERRY BLUE	20110214	206.7628
759842	Mineral	CHERRY 1	20110428	310.2669
764922	Mineral	CHERRY 4	20110501	41.3783
				Total Area: 1199.5534 ha



Table of Contents

The property is known to contain gold, silver, and lead mineralization, as documented in BC MINFILE 082LSE063.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

102

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Table of Contents

Pine River Vanadium covers 733 hectares (1,810 acres) and is located in the Pine River Valley of north-central British Columbia, approximately 700 kilometres northeast of Vancouver and about 600 kilometres northwest of Edmonton, Alberta. While its location is remote, the property has excellent infrastructure with regard to both transportation and energy. A paved highway passes through and alongside the claims, which also runs parallel with the Pine River. The B.C. Railway crosses on the opposite side of the valley as does the Peace River Power transmission line. Natural gas and oil pipelines also follow the highway through the valley.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

With the exception of tenures 623083, the Pine River Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. Tenure 623083 was gifted to the Company by Speebo, Inc., a private company controlled by our Chief Executive Officer, Perry Leopold. The registration fees for the Pine River claims were \$293, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Pine River property in good standing is currently \$3,225. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
623083	Mineral	PINE VANADIUM	20110823	18.3134
640003	Mineral	PINE 2	20110823	54.9445
661363	Mineral	PINE RIVER	20111029	439.7473
661364	Mineral	PINE 3	20111030	219.7735
				Total
				Area:
				732.7787
				ha

Table of Contents

104

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Table of Contents

Sampling documented in BC MINFILE 0930 009 has defined a vanadium-bearing zone with a length of 200 metres and an estimated true width of 100 metres.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

New Eskay Creek is located in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 70 kilometres north of Stewart, and consists of 2,080 hectares (5,138 acres). Road access is provided by the Eskay Creek Mine Road, which extends from the Stewart-Cassiar Highway at Bob Quinn Lake and traverses through the western portion of the Company's claims before it reaches the Eskay Creek Mine.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The New Eskay Creek Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. Additional ground was subsequently acquired by way of an arms-length in-kind property swap with an adjacent claim holder in a verbal agreement that did not involve any payment of any kind by either party. The registration fees for the New Eskay Creek claims were \$832, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the New Eskay Creek property in good standing is currently \$9,152. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
643163	Mineral	NEW ESKAY	20110117	444.4804
643203	Mineral		20110117	177.7144
643223	Mineral	NEW ESKAY 2	20110117	35.5481
643224	Mineral		20110117	177.7452
643225	Mineral	NEW ESKAY 3	20110117	106.6448
643226	Mineral		20110117	53.3325
643243	Mineral		20110117	142.221
643244	Mineral		20110117	35.5484



		NEW ESKAY 4		
644083	Mineral	NEW ESKAY 5	20110117	444.408
644125	Mineral		20110117	17.771
645346	Mineral	NEW ESKAY 6	20110117	391.0909
645764	Mineral	NEW ESKAY A	20110117	17.7815
645783	Mineral	NEW ESKAY B	20110117	17.772
655943	Mineral		20110117	17.7808
				Total
				Area:
				2079.839
				ha

Table of Contents

106

---

Table of Contents

According to British Columbia government records documented in BC MINFILE 104B 008, the major geological structure at Eskay Creek is known to trend to the north-northeast. This trend runs through the New Eskay Creek property, which to date remains unexplored.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

Truax Gold is a road-accessible property located near Gold Bridge and Bralorne in southwestern British Columbia, approximately 150 miles north of Vancouver. It extends over 2,225 hectares (5,496 acres) from Mt. Truax westward to within 3 miles of the historic Bralorne and Pioneer mines.

The Company owns a 100% undivided interest in the mineral rights underlying the property, the surface of which is owned by the Province of British Columbia, also known as Crown Land. Our registered claims convey to us the mineral rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a mineral claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any residential or recreational rights to the Company. The property is without known reserves, and is exploratory in nature.

The Truax Property was acquired by the direct staking of claims by the Company and payment of the required registration fees to the Province of British Columbia. The registration fees for the Truax claims were \$890, determined by the statutory fee of \$0.40 per hectare for a mineral claim. The initial term of any claim staked in British Columbia is one year. This term may be extended for up to 10 years at a time by filing a statement of work showing minimum expenditures on a mineral claim of \$4 per hectare per year for the first 3 years, and \$8 per hectare per year for each year thereafter, plus a registration fee of \$0.40 per hectare. Based on this formula, the minimum annual work commitment required to maintain the Truax property in good standing is currently \$9,790. In the event no work is performed by the anniversary date of each claim, the claims may be extended for up to one year at a time by paying the work commitment as a fee to the Province of British Columbia, which is referred to as Cash In Lieu Of Work ("CIL fee"). The Company is currently responsible for the payment of all fees required to maintain this property in good standing.

Title to the property is conveyed by tenure number registered with British Columbia, the specifics of which are shown in the following table and claims map.

Tenure Number	Type	Claim Name	Good Until	Area (ha)
662243	Mineral	TRUAX GOLD	20111104	490.1029
662323	Mineral	TRUAX 2	20111104	510.496
662343	Mineral	TRUAX 3	20111104	469.549
662363	Mineral	TRUAX 4	20111104	326.5135
708082	Mineral	TRUAX 5	20110226	408.1788
708182	Mineral	TRUAX FR	20110226	20.4182
				Total Area:
				2225.2584

ha

107

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Table of Contents

The property is known to contain gold and silver mineralization, as documented in BC MINFILE 092JNE060.

The Company has no plans at the present time to explore the property independently, and intends to engage a joint-venture partner to fund the project. There is no guarantee the Company will be successful in this effort.

## Table of Contents

### Litigation

None.

### Employees

We have one full-time employee who is our CEO and Chairman, Mr. Perry Leopold. Mr. Leopold devotes 40 plus hours to the Company each week. We believe we have good relations with all of our employees and do not have any unionized workers.

### Competition

As metal prices continue to increase and demand grows, we expect new companies to form and compete with the already numerous junior and developed mining, exploration and production companies in existence. Some of these companies may be more efficient in locating new claims, which could impede our business plan. As well, some of these companies may be better funded, or more successful in attracting joint-venture partners, and thereby diminish our ability to execute our business plan.

### Government Regulation

With the exception of the Ruby Mine in Sierra County, California, all of our mining claims are in British Columbia, Canada, where we are subject to regulation by numerous federal and provincial governmental authorities, but most importantly, by the British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources (MEMPR). Our Ruby Mine project in Sierra County, California, is subject to US regulation by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, the Federal Department of the Interior, the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forestry Service, as well as other comparable state agencies, such as the California State Water Resources Control Board. At the Ruby, we are also subject to various federal and state statutes, such as the federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act ("CERCLA"), also known as the "Superfund" law, the federal Clean Air Act, the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), and the California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act ("SMARA"). The acquisition of a prospect in Mexico, or any other country, will be subject to similar regulatory agencies requirements by various agencies in each country. In all cases, the failure or delay in making required filings and obtaining regulatory approvals or licenses will adversely affect our ability to carry out our business plan. The failure to obtain and comply with any regulations or licenses may result in fines or other penalties, and even the loss of our rights over a prospect. We expect compliance with these regulations to be a substantial expense in terms of time and cost. Therefore, compliance with or the failure to comply with applicable regulation will affect our ability to succeed in our business plan and ultimately to generate revenues and profits. We expect that our operations will comply in all material respects with applicable laws and regulations. We believe that the existence and enforcement of such laws and regulations will have no more restrictive an effect on our operations than on other similar companies in the resource industry.

### Seasonality of Business

Weather conditions will affect our ability to mine the Ruby once we begin mining operations. In the winter months, especially January, February, and March, the roads leading to the property may become impassable because of snow. While we expect to maintain a year-round operation once the Ruby Mine is in full production, we may experience operational interruptions if our work crews are off-site and unable to reach the mine, or if the delivery of supplies are postponed, etc. We expect that any such interruptions will be temporary, although any interruption of a significant duration may have a material effect on our revenue.

Reports to Security Holders

After we become subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, we will file annual, quarterly and other reports and information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy these reports, statements, or other information we file at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street N.E. Washington D.C. 20549. Our filings will also be available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and the Internet worldwide website maintained by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

Table of Contents

NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain matters discussed herein are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements contained in this prospectus which is a part of our registration statement involve risks and uncertainties, including statements as to:

- our future operating results;
- our business prospects;
- our contractual arrangements and relationships with third parties;
- the dependence of our future success on the general economy;
- our possible financings; and
- the adequacy of our cash resources and working capital.

These forward-looking statements can generally be identified as such because the context of the statement will include words such as we “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “estimate” or words of similar meaning. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives or goals are also forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties which are described in close proximity to such statements and which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated as of the date of this prospectus. Shareholders, potential investors and other readers are urged to consider these factors in evaluating the forward-looking statements and are cautioned not to place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included herein are only made as of the date of this prospectus, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update such forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

You should read the following discussion of our financial condition and results of operations in conjunction with the financial statements and the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this prospectus. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to those differences include those discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus, particularly in the “Risk Factors” section.



## Table of Contents

### Overview

We seek to acquire, develop, and exploit natural resource properties with extensive reserves of precious metals, including gold, silver, platinum, and palladium, as well as base metals, including copper, zinc, lead and molybdenum. The Company's business plan is based on the Generative Business Model, which is designed to leverage our mining properties and mineral claims into near-term revenue streams even during the earliest stages of exploration and development. This is accomplished by entering into sales, joint-venture, and/or option contracts with other mining companies, for which the Company generates revenue through payments in cash, stock, and other consideration.

We began operations as a prospective mining company in March 2006, and we are engaged in the acquisition, development, and management of natural resources. The Company's mission is to build a portfolio of viable mining prospects throughout the world and developing them through subsidiaries and joint-venture partners to their full economic potential. North Bay's business plan is based on the Generative Business Model, which is designed to leverage its properties into near-term revenue streams even during the earliest stages of exploration and development. This provides shareholders with multiple opportunities to profit from discoveries while preserving capital and minimizing the risk involved in exploration and development.

We currently have an option to purchase agreement in place to acquire the Ruby Mine. The Ruby Mine is an underground placer and lode mine located between Downieville and Forest City, in Sierra County, California. With the exception of the Ruby Mine, we currently do not control any properties with active or imminent mining operations. We intend to complete the acquisition of the Ruby Mine, but there is no guarantee that the acquisition will be completed, that mining operations will begin, or that our mining operations will be successful.

As of January 7, 2011, we have joint-ventures underway on our (a) Fawn property in central British Columbia with Silver Quest Resources Ltd, and (b) our Coronation Gold property in southeastern British Columbia. Two joint-ventures consummated in December 2008 have since been terminated. As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, revenue from joint-venture agreements totaled \$65,580 and \$110,535, respectively. Of the \$65,580 recognized from joint-ventures in 2009, \$44,631 was received in cash. \$20,949 was due from Hidalgo Mining for Claim Maintenance fees, of which \$1,800 was actually received and credited to Mining Property Costs, Claim Fees. The balance of \$19,149 was not received by the time the joint-venture with Hidalgo was terminated, and that amount was subsequently written-down as a Bad Debt Expense. The \$110,935 recognized in 2008 was received as shares of Hidalgo Mining stock, and was therefore non-cash revenue. As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, cash revenue from claim sales totaled \$19,910 and \$45,777, respectively. As per GAAP, these revenues have been classified as "Other Income". Top-line revenue is reserved for when we begin actual mining operations and begin generating revenue from mine production.

We currently do not control any properties with active mining operations, and while we are presently seeking to acquire operating properties, there is no guarantee that said negotiations will be successful.

As of January 7, 2011, we own the mineral rights to over 150 mining claims in British Columbia, which encompasses an aggregate holding of over 60,000 acres. Our mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized, and our mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to develop such property are capitalized. To date the Company has not established any reserves on its claims. Our acquisition of any mining claim in British Columbia conveys the mineral or placer rights for mining-related purposes only, and while our rights allow us to use the surface of a claim for mining and exploration activities, our claims do not convey any other surface, residential or recreational rights to the Company. Additionally, our right to extraction is not absolute, as any mechanized extraction work on claims in BC requires additional permits and possibly conversion of our claims to mining leases, the approval of which is not guaranteed.

We currently generate revenue from claim sales and joint-venture agreements. When we sell a claim, we capture near-term revenue, but forego any possibility of a future revenue stream. When we enter into a joint-venture, we receive near-term revenue as well as a commitment for future revenue, but since the joint-venture partner has the option to withdraw at any time, we can not project revenue from a joint-venture into the future. However, should a joint-venture partner withdraw, we still retain control of the asset, and can therefore enter into another joint-venture with another partner, develop the property ourselves, or else elect to sell the claims.

We expect to generate near-term revenue growth through claim sales and joint-venture activities. However, there is no assurance that the Company can successfully secure new joint-venture partnerships on terms that are satisfactory to the Company.

We expect to generate long-term revenue through the acquisition of an operating mine, and by the development of our properties, either independently or through joint-venture partners, into operating mines. There is no assurance that these efforts will be successful, or that the projects will be economically viable.

Table of Contents

Going Concern

Our financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company's interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

We have experienced recurring net losses from operations, which losses have caused an accumulated deficit of \$10,265,594 million as of September 30, 2010. In addition, we have a working capital deficit of \$440,716 as of September 30, 2010. We had net losses of \$786,979 and \$328,478 for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. If we are unable to generate profits and are unable to continue to obtain financing to meet our working capital requirements, we may have to curtail our business sharply or cease operations altogether. Our continuation as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our obligations on a timely basis to retain our current financing, to obtain additional financing, and, ultimately, to attain profitability. Should any of these events not occur, we will be adversely affected and we may have to cease operations.

As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO stock awards valued according to GAAP totals \$2,558,535 since inception. As of December 31, 2009 the accumulated deficit attributable to CEO compensation is \$656,310 in deferred compensation. This reflects the total amounts unpaid as per the management agreement with The PAN Network dating back to January 2006, less any amounts actually paid or forgiven since 2006. These totals are non-cash expenses which are included in the accumulated deficit since inception. Actual CEO compensation paid in cash since 2006 has totaled \$113,882, consisting of \$10,000 in 2006, \$50,764 in 2007, \$23,139 in 2008, and \$29,979 in 2009. These cash expenditures are also included in the accumulated deficit.

The ongoing execution of our business plan is expected to result in operating losses over the next twelve months. Management believes it will need to raise capital through stock issuances in order to have enough cash to maintain its operations for the next twelve months. There are no assurances that we will be successful in achieving our goals of obtaining cash through stock issuances or increasing revenues and reaching profitability.

In view of these conditions, our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon our ability to meet our financing requirements, and to ultimately achieve profitable operations. Management believes that its current and future plans provide an opportunity to continue as a going concern. The accompanying financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or the amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary in the event we cannot continue as a going concern.

## Table of Contents

### Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### Revenue Recognition

The company has recognized no mining revenue to date. In the future mining revenue will be recognized according to the policy described below.

Revenue is recognized when the following conditions are met:

- (a) persuasive evidence of an arrangement to purchase exists;
- (b) the price is fixed and determinable;
- (c) the product has been delivered; and
- (d) collection of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Under the terms of concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, final prices for the gold, silver, zinc, copper and lead in the concentrate are set based on the prevailing spot market metal prices on a specified future date based on the date that the concentrate is delivered to the smelter. The Company records revenues under these contracts based on forward prices at the time of delivery, which is when transfer of legal title to concentrate passes to the third-party smelters. The terms of the contracts result in differences between the recorded estimated price at delivery and the final settlement price. These differences are adjusted through revenue at each subsequent financial statement date.

#### Mineral Property Costs

Mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized upon acquisition. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to develop such property are capitalized. To date the Company has not established any reserves on its mineral properties.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the review indicates that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, the potential impairment is measured based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate that is considered to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the Company's current business model. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset is grouped with other assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets.

#### Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities, and are measured using enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company adopted the provisions of the FASB interpretation related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with the accounting and reporting for uncertainty in income tax positions. The Company believes it does not have any uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its income tax returns.



Table of Contents

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted the FASB standard related to fair value measurement at inception. The standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. The standard applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. The standard clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the standard established a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows.

Level 1. Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2. Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company had no assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2010.

The following table presents assets that are measured and recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2009 and the year then ended on a recurring basis:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Realized Loss
Available For Sale Securities	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,985
Totals	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,985

## Stock Based Compensation

Beginning January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the FASB standard related to stock based compensation. The standard requires all share-based payments to employees (which includes non-employee Directors), including employee stock options, warrants and restricted stock, be measured at the fair value of the award and expensed over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period). The fair value of common stock options or warrants granted to employees is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model by using the historical volatility of comparable public companies. The calculation also takes into account the common stock fair market value at the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the common stock option or warrant, the dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate.

## Table of Contents

The Company from time to time may issue stock options, warrants and restricted stock to acquire goods or services from third parties. Restricted stock, options or warrants issued to other than employees or directors are recorded on the basis of their fair value, which is measured as of the date required by the Emerging Issues Task Force guidance related to accounting for equity instruments issued to non-employees. In accordance with this guidance, the options or warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model on the basis of the market price of the underlying equity instrument on the "valuation date," which for options and warrants related to contracts that have substantial disincentives to non-performance, is the date of the contract, and for all other contracts is the vesting date. Expense related to the options and warrants is recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the period over which services are to be received or the vesting period. As of September 30, 2010, no options or warrants have been issued for compensation and none are outstanding. As of September 30, 2010, 11.5 million warrants have been issued and are outstanding in connection with the Ruby Mine Purchase Option Agreement executed on September 27, 2010.

### Beneficial Conversion Feature

From time to time, the Company may issue convertible notes that may have conversion prices that create an embedded beneficial conversion feature pursuant to the Emerging Issues Task Force guidance on beneficial conversion features. A beneficial conversion feature exists on the date a convertible note is issued when the fair value of the underlying common stock to which the note is convertible into is in excess of the remaining unallocated proceeds of the note after first considering the allocation of a portion of the note proceeds to the fair value of any attached equity instruments, if any related equity instruments were granted with the debt. In accordance with the guidance, the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature is recorded as a debt discount with a corresponding amount to additional paid in capital. The debt discount is amortized to interest expense over the life of the note using the effective interest method.

### Income/Loss Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. Common stock equivalents are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share when the Company reports a loss because to do so would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented. As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, there were 16,900,000 and 0 common stock equivalents outstanding, respectively.

### Results of Operations for the Nine months Ended September 30, 2010 Compared to Results of Operations for the Nine months Ended September 30, 2009

**Gains from Other Income.** For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the Company's other income related to mineral claim sales and joint-ventures in British Columbia was \$40,550 and \$49,710, respectively. The Company has spent \$56,654 and \$29,877 in mineral property costs during each respective period in order to generate cash flows, consisting primarily of British Columbia claim registration and maintenance fees.

**Operating Expenses.** For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the Company had operating expenses of 289,618 and \$576,316, respectively.

**Net Loss.** For the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and September 30, 2009, the Company had net losses of \$242,546 and \$614,072.





## Table of Contents

Results of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2009 Compared to Results of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2008

**Gains from Other Income.** For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company's other income related to mineral claim sales and joint-ventures was \$85,490 and \$156,312, respectively. The Company has spent \$38,121 and \$18,120 in mineral property costs during each respective period in order to generate cash flows, consisting primarily of claim registration and maintenance fees.

**Operating Expenses.** For the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company had operating expenses of \$658,897, which included general and administrative expenses of \$524,746. Operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2008 were \$484,790, which included general and administrative expenses of \$409,122. Our increase in operating expenses was mainly from increased expenses for accounting and legal fees.

**Net Loss.** For the year ended December 31, 2009, we had a net loss of \$786,979. Our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$328,478. The increase in our net loss was due to accounting charges related to bad debt expense, a realized loss on investment stemming from the termination of the Hidalgo joint-venture, and a loss on conversion of debt.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the Company's ability to raise additional capital and implement its business plan. Since its inception, the Company has been funded by its founders, Board members, employees and persons related to or acquainted with these. To remedy the current deficiency in our liquidity position, we will raise funds through additional equity offerings, strategic agreements with partner companies, and debt. We currently have no external sources of liquidity and internal sources (revenue from sales) are very limited. Excluding management fees, which are deferred as-needed, the Company has required approximately \$6,000 per month to maintain its mineral claims in good standing and pay general administrative expenses. We believe these expenses can be maintained at present levels for the foreseeable future. Going forward, once the Company becomes a fully-reporting company, we estimate it will cost an additional \$2,500 to \$5,000 per month in SEC compliance fees, consisting primarily of accounting, legal, and edgarization fees. The Company believes it can generate enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to cover these costs, and we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established with Tangiers to make up for any revenue shortfall once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC. However, as there is no assurance that this S-1 or any subsequent S-1 statements will be made effective, the equity line with Tangiers may be unavailable to us. If we cannot generate sufficient revenue or raise additional funds through equity, we may not be able to maintain our mineral claims or make timely filings with the SEC.

In Q4 2010, our Option agreement on the Ruby Mine requires us to make payments of \$10,000 per month, and by February, 2011, this will increase to \$25,000 per month should we extend the option period for another five months through June 30, 2011. The Company believes it can rely on our equity credit line established with Tangiers to make up for any revenue shortfall once our subsequent S-1 registration statement to register the Tangiers equity credit line is made effective by the SEC, and on our funding through the EB-5 program once the Ruby Project is approved by USCIS. However, as there is no assurance that this or any subsequent S-1 to register to the Tangiers equity credit line will be made effective, the equity line with Tangiers may be unavailable to us, and as there is no assurance that we will receive approval for the Ruby Project from USCIS, funding from the EB-5 program may be unavailable to us. If we cannot generate sufficient revenue or raise additional funds through equity, loans, or EB-5, we may not be able to maintain our option on the Ruby Mine.

As of September 30, 2010, total current assets were \$436,490, which consisted of \$31,153 of cash, \$11,160 of prepaid expenses, \$694 in accounts receivable, and Other Assets of \$393,483 consisting of our Purchase Option on the Ruby

Mine.

116

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Table of Contents

As of September 30, 2010, total current liabilities were \$877,206, which consisted of \$800,474 in deferred compensation, \$56,600 in Accounts Payable for the Ruby Mine Purchase Option, and \$67,500 in loans due to a 3rd party.

We had a working capital deficit of \$440,716 as of September 30, 2010.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, operating activities used cash of \$73,883 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2009 where we used cash of \$124,676 in operating activities. The decrease in cash used by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 was due to a decrease in commissions.

Cash flows from financing activities represented the Company's principal source of cash for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010. Cash flows from financing activities during the nine month period ended September 30, 2010, and September 30, 2009, were \$117,500 and \$173,000 respectively, and consisted primarily of proceeds from the issuance of stock and \$67,500 in convertible debt.

As of December 31, 2009, total current assets were \$57,483, which consisted of \$41,123 of cash, \$3,950 of investments and \$12,410 of prepaid expenses. As of December 31, 2008, total current assets were \$137,186, which consisted of \$3,471 of cash and \$133,715 of investments.

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, our total current liabilities were \$656,310 and \$570,289, respectively, and consisted entirely of deferred compensation. Excluding accrued expenses for deferred compensation, the Company has no short-term or long-term debt.

We had a working capital deficit of \$598,827 as of December 31, 2009, and a working capital deficit of \$433,103 at December 31, 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, operating activities used cash of \$135,348 as compared to the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 where we used cash of \$16,552 in operating activities. The increase in cash used by operating activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 was due primarily to a decrease in other income.

Cash flows from financing activities represented the Company's principal source of cash for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Cash flows from financing activities during the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, and December 31, 2008, were \$173,000 and \$20,000, respectively, and consisted primarily of proceeds from the issuance of stock.

We had negative net working capital of \$598,827 as of December 31, 2009, compared to negative net working capital of \$433,103 as of December 31, 2008.

Table of Contents

We had a net increase in cash of \$37,652 for the year ended December 31, 2009. Cash flows from financing activities represented the Company's principal source of cash for the twelve month period ended December 31, 2009. Cash flows from financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2009 were \$173,000, consisting entirely of proceeds from the issuance of stock. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008, we received \$10,000 from financing activities from the issuance of stock and \$10,000 from contributions from a related party.

In January, 2010, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock in a Rule 504 private placement. The consideration received was \$50,000.

On June 17, 2010, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$17,500 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.001 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year.

On September 27, 2010, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers to initiate the acquisition of the Ruby Mine. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year. In addition, Tangiers is entitled to 1.5 million 5 year cashless warrants exercisable at \$0.05, with an additional 1 million 5 year cashless warrants exercisable at \$0.05 if the note remains outstanding after 90 days, and is also entitled to a 0.75% non-voting interest in the Ruby Project.

Subsequent to September 30, 2010 and as of the date of this Prospectus, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers to provide funds to meet our Ruby Mine contractual obligations. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) seventy percent (70%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of nine months and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year. In addition, Tangiers is entitled to 500,000 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05.

Subsequent to September 30, 2010 and as of the date of this Prospectus, the Company entered entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Asher Enterprises, Inc. ("Asher"), for the sale of an 8% convertible note in the principal amount of \$50,000 (the "Note"). The Note bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum. All interest and principal must be repaid by the maturity date of October 3, 2011. The Note is convertible into common stock, at Asher's option, at a 45% discount to the average of the three lowest closing bid prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion. Proceeds from the Note are to be used for general working capital.

## Table of Contents

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2008, the FASB issued ASC 350-10, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets." ASC 350-10 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under ASC 350-10, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets." ASC No. 350-10 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of this ASC did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 805-10, "Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 141 (Revised December 2007), Business Combinations". ASC 805-10 addresses application issues raised by preparers, auditors and members of the legal profession on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. ASC 805-10 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. ASC 805-10 will have an impact on our accounting for any future acquisitions and its financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events. ASC Topic 855 established principles and requirements for evaluating and reporting subsequent events and distinguishes which subsequent events should be recognized in the financial statements versus which subsequent events should be disclosed in the financial statements. ASC Topic 855 also requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events are evaluated by management. ASC Topic 855 was effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009 and applies prospectively. Because ASC Topic 855 impacts the disclosure requirements, and not the accounting treatment for subsequent events, the adoption of ASC Topic 855 did not impact our results of operations or financial condition.

Effective for our 2009 financial statements, we adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Overall ("ASC 105-10"). ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the "Codification") as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs"). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the bases for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout these financials have been updated for the Codification.

Table of Contents

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-05, Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value, which provides additional guidance on how companies should measure liabilities at fair value under ASC 820. The ASU clarifies that the quoted price for an identical liability should be used. However, if such information is not available, an entity may use the quoted price of an identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities traded as assets, or another valuation technique (such as the market or income approach). The ASU also indicates that the fair value of a liability is not adjusted to reflect the impact of contractual restrictions that prevent its transfer and indicates circumstances in which quoted prices for an identical liability or quoted price for an identical liability traded as an asset may be considered level 1 fair value measurements. This ASU is effective October 1, 2009. The adoption of this ASC did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force, that provides amendments to the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. As a result of these amendments, multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements will be separated in more circumstances than under existing U.S. GAAP. The ASU does this by establishing a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The selling price used for each deliverable will be based on vendor-specific objective evidence if available, third-party evidence if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available, or estimated selling price if neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. A vendor will be required to determine its best estimate of selling price in a manner that is consistent with that used to determine the price to sell the deliverable on a standalone basis. This ASU also eliminates the residual method of allocation and will require that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method, which allocates any discount in the overall arrangement proportionally to each deliverable based on its relative selling price. Expanded disclosures of qualitative and quantitative information regarding application of the multiple-deliverable revenue arrangement guidance are also required under the ASU. The ASU does not apply to arrangements for which industry specific allocation and measurement guidance exists, such as long-term construction contracts and software transactions. ASU No. 2009-13 is effective beginning January 1, 2011. We currently hold no financial instruments applicable to this standard.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Our principal offices are located at 2120 Bethel Road, Lansdale PA 19446. The property is a suite containing approximately 600 square feet on a 5.5-acre complex owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The property is provided by way of a management agreement with The PAN Network, which bundles the office space along with other general administrative services, including the services of our Chief Executive Officer, with a commitment of \$18,000 per month. The term of the agreement is one year, and automatically renews annually on January 1 each year unless otherwise terminated by either party. Any fees unpaid automatically accrue to deferred compensation. The PAN Network maintains fire and casualty insurance on the property in an amount deemed adequate by management. We believe our current location is adequate for our current business and will serve our near term needs for office space.

Table of Contents

## CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

In August 2009, the Board of Directors approved and the Company executed a management agreement with The PAN Network ("PAN"), a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is in consideration of \$18,000 per month, and calls for PAN to provide (a) office and board room space, including reception, utilities, landline phone/fax, computers, copiers, projectors, and miscellaneous services; (b) financial services, including accounting, corporate filing and bookkeeping; (c) project and administrative services; (d) resource targeting, acquisition, development and management services; (e) marketing services, communications, marketing materials management, and writing services; (f) strategic planning, milestone management and critical path analysis; and (g) online services, including web site hosting, web site design, web site maintenance, and email services. The agreement includes Mr. Leopold's salary of \$15,000 per month, which will accrue entirely to deferred compensation during any period in which the commitment remains unpaid. The term of the agreement is one year, and automatically renews annually on January 1 each year unless otherwise terminated by either party.

There are no other related party transactions other than the above listed transaction.

## MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Our Common Stock is traded on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB") and OTCQB, under the symbol NBRI.OB. The most recent price for our common stock as of January 6, 2011 was \$0.035.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low bid prices of the Company's Common Stock traded on the Pink Sheets and the OTCQB for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2010, December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007. The quotations are split-adjusted and reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

	Common Stock	
	High	Low
Fiscal Year 2010		
First Quarter	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.015
Second Quarter	\$ 0.029	\$ 0.0044
Third Quarter	\$ 0.025	\$ 0.015
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.0475	\$ 0.015
Fiscal Year 2009		
First Quarter	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.008
Second Quarter	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.009
Third Quarter	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.074	\$ 0.012
Fiscal Year 2008		
First Quarter	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.03
Second Quarter	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.01
Third Quarter	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.01
Fourth Quarter	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.003
Fiscal Year 2007		
First Quarter	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.05
Second Quarter	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.07

Third Quarter	\$	0.20	\$	0.07
Fourth Quarter	\$	0.14	\$	0.01



## Table of Contents

**Holders.** As of June 1, 2010, our common stock was held by approximately 1,418 shareholders of record. Our transfer agent is Colonial Stock Transfer Co., Inc., 66 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, UT 84111, phone number (801) 355-5740. The transfer agent is responsible for all record-keeping and administrative functions in connection with the common shares of stock.

**Dividends.** We have never declared or paid a cash dividend. There are no restrictions on the common stock or otherwise that limit our ability to pay cash dividends if declared by the Board of Directors. We do not anticipate declaring or paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

## EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Company accrued or paid compensation to the Chief Executive Officer for services rendered to the Company in all capacities during the fiscal years shown in the Summary Compensation Table below. Deferred compensation accrued in 2009 and 2008 was \$86,021 and \$192,861, respectively. These amounts represent the total deferred compensation of \$216,000 expensed during each period, less \$129,979 and \$23,139 actually paid or settled in 2009 and 2008, respectively, as per the management agreement with The PAN Network, a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is in consideration of \$18,000 per month. The agreement includes Mr. Leopold's base salary of \$15,000 per month, and accrues entirely to deferred compensation during any period in which the commitment remains unpaid, which would be \$216,000 in total deferred compensation annualized if no payments were made during the year.

### Overview

The following is a discussion of our program for compensating our named executive officers and directors. Currently, we do not have a compensation committee, and as such, our board of directors is responsible for determining the compensation of our named executive officers.

### Compensation Program Objectives and Philosophy

The primary goals of our policy of executive compensation are to attract and retain the most talented and dedicated executives possible, to assure that our executives are compensated effectively in a manner consistent with our strategy and competitive practice.

The board of directors considers a variety of factors in determining compensation of executives, including their particular background and circumstances, such as their training and prior relevant work experience, their success in attracting and retaining savvy and technically proficient managers and employees, increasing our revenues, broadening our product line offerings, managing our costs and otherwise helping to lead our Company through a period of rapid growth.

In the near future, we expect that our board of directors will form a compensation committee charged with the oversight of executive compensation plans, policies and programs of our Company and with the full authority to determine and approve the compensation of our chief executive officer and make recommendations with respect to the compensation of our other executive officers. We expect that our compensation committee will continue to follow the general approach to executive compensation that we have followed to date, rewarding superior individual and Company performance with commensurate cash compensation.

### Elements of Compensation

Our compensation program for the named executive officers consists primarily of base salary and a non-qualified deferred compensation plan. There is no retirement plan, long-term incentive plan or other such plans, although Mr. Leopold's agreement has a bonus plan, subject to the Board's discretion. The Company is an exploration stage company with limited revenue. As such, we have not yet obtained a consistent revenue stream with which to fund

employee salaries and bonus plans. The base salary we provide is intended to equitably compensate the named executive officers based upon their level of responsibility, complexity and importance of role, leadership and growth potential, and experience.

Table of Contents

## Base Salary

We have deferred salary compensation for our CEO, Mr. Perry Leopold. Mr. Leopold's services are provided under an agreement with PAN Network, a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is in consideration of \$18,000 per month. The agreement includes Mr. Leopold's base salary of \$15,000 per month, and accrues entirely to deferred compensation during any period in which the commitment remains unpaid. Although the Company has had an accumulated deficit in the previous year of operations Mr. Leopold's salary is set pursuant to an agreement that the Company has entered into with the PAN Network. Our named executive officers receive base salaries commensurate with their roles and responsibilities. Base salaries and subsequent adjustments, if any, are reviewed and approved by our board of directors annually, based on an informal review of relevant market data and each executive's performance for the prior year, as well as each executive's experience, expertise and position. The base salaries paid to our named executive officers are reflected in the Summary Compensation Table below.

## Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation

The Company has adopted an unfunded Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan to recognize unpaid compensation owed to our Chief Executive Officer. Under this Plan, the Company is not required to reserve funds for compensation, and is only obligated to pay compensation when and if funds are available. Any amounts due but unpaid automatically accrue to deferred compensation. The Plan has the option to be renewed annually at the discretion of the Company. While unfunded and non-recourse, for compliance with GAAP this is disclosed as an accrued expense on the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the outstanding balance of the Plan is \$656,310 and \$570,289, respectively. There is no accrued interest associated with the Plan.

In 2007, 2008, and 2009, our Chief Executive Officer was awarded restricted stock bonuses in recognition of the Company's inability to provide cash compensation. These restricted stock bonuses were in addition to, and not in lieu of, the deferred base salary compensation. The value of common shares was based on the market closing price on the day of issuance. The value of preferred shares was valued according to the closing price of the common stock the preferred shares were convertible into on the day of issuance, plus the value of the control premium from voting rights assigned to certain preferred share issuances. The valuations of these issuances are shown below:

Date	Type of Stock	Number of Shares	Value
2/12/2007	Preferred (I)	100	\$ 101,000
2/9/2007	Common	250,000	\$ 31,250
12/21/2007	Common	10,000,000	\$ 900,000
12/16/2008	Common	2,500,000	\$ 50,000
	Preferred (A)		
8/11/2009	(G)	4,100,000	\$ 253,785

## Employment Agreements

During 2009, the Board of Directors approved and the Company executed a management agreement with The PAN Network ("PAN"), a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is in consideration of \$18,000 per month, and calls for PAN to provide (a) office and board room space, including reception, utilities, landline phone/fax, computers, copiers, projectors, and miscellaneous services; (b) financial services, including accounting, corporate filing and bookkeeping; (c) project and administrative services; (d) resource targeting, acquisition, development and management services; (e) marketing services, communications, marketing materials management, and writing services; (f) strategic planning, milestone management and critical path analysis; and (g) online services, including web site hosting, web site design, web site maintenance, and email services. The agreement includes Mr. Leopold's salary of \$15,000 per month, which will accrue entirely to deferred compensation during any period in which the commitment remains unpaid. The term of the

agreement is one year, and automatically renews annually on January 1 each year unless otherwise terminated by either party.

**Retirement Benefits**

Currently, we do not provide any Company sponsored retirement benefits to any employee, including the named executive officers.

Table of Contents

## Perquisites

Historically, we have not provided our named executive officers with any perquisites and other personal benefits. We do not view perquisites as a significant element of our compensation structure, but do believe that perquisites can be useful in attracting, motivating and retaining the executive talent for which we compete. It is expected that our historical practices regarding perquisites will continue and will be subject to periodic review by our board of directors.

The following table sets forth the compensation paid to our chief executive officer for each of our last two completed fiscal years. No other officer received compensation greater than \$100,000 for either fiscal year.

## Summary Compensation Table

Name and Position	Year	Salary (\$) (2)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)(1)	All Other Compensation (\$)(3)	Total (\$)
Perry Leopold Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2009	\$ 180,000	\$ 0	\$ 253,785	\$ 36,000	\$ 469,785
	2008	\$ 180,000	\$ 0	\$ 50,000	\$ 36,000	\$ 266,000
	2007	\$ 180,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,032,250	\$ 36,000	\$ 1,248,250
	2006	\$ 120,000	\$ 0	\$ 1,222,500	\$ 96,000	\$ 1,438,500

- (1) The values shown in this column represent the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes with respect to the 2009, 2008, 2007 and 2006 fiscal years for the aggregate grant date fair value of stock awards granted in such periods in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718.
- (2) The base salary for Mr. Leopold is included in the management agreement with The PAN Network of \$18,000 per month, all of which accrues to deferred compensation in the event it is unpaid when due each month.
- (3) All Other Compensation includes additional consideration due to the management contract with The PAN Network, which is wholly-owned by Mr. Leopold. This agreement is for 18,000 per month, which includes Mr. Leopold's base salary of \$15,000 per month.

## Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End.

The following table sets forth information with respect to the outstanding equity awards of our principal executive officers and principal financial officers during 2009, and each person who served as an executive officer of North Bay Resources as of December 31, 2009:

## 2009 Grants of Plan Based Awards

Name	Grant Date	All Other Stock Awards (# of Shares) (1)	Closing Market Price of Awards on the Date of Grant	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards (\$)
Perry Leopold Chairman and Chief Executive	8/11/2009	4,100,000	\$ 0.011	\$ 253,785

Officer

- (1) These stock awards were shares of Series A Preferred shares and Series G Preferred shares, with a conversion to common ratio of 5:1 and 20:1 respectively.

124

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Table of Contents

## Outstanding Equity Awards at December 31, 2009

The following table sets forth certain information regarding outstanding equity awards granted to our named executive officers for 2008 and 2009 that remain outstanding as of December 31, 2009. All of the options in this table are exercisable at any time.

Name		Option awards				Stock Awards	
		Number of securities underlying unexercised options(#) exercisable	Number of securities underlying unexercised options(#) unexercisable	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Number of Shares of stock that have not vested (#)	Market Value of Shares of stock that have not vested (\$)
Perry Leopold	2009	0	0	0.00	12/31/10	0	0

## COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS

## Director Compensation for Year Ended December 31, 2009

The following table sets forth with respect to the named director, compensation information inclusive of equity awards and payments made in the year ended December 31, 2009.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Perry Leopold	\$--	\$--	\$--	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$--
Fred Michini	\$--	\$--	\$--	\$ --	\$ --	\$ --	\$--

(1) Mr. Leopold and Mr. Michini did not receive any compensation in their capacity as directors for the Company in the year ended December 31, 2009.

## Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

We did not have a compensation committee during the year ended December 31, 2009. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, none of our executive officers served on the board of directors of any entities whose directors or officers serve on our board of directors.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Contents	Page
<u>Unaudited Financial Statements for the nine month period ended September 30, 2010</u>	127
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	152
Financial Statements (audited)	
<u>Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008</u>	153
<u>Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the period from inception (June 18, 2004) through December 31, 2009</u>	154
<u>Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity (Deficit) from inception (June 18, 2004) through December 31, 2009</u>	155-158
<u>Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the period from inception (June 18, 2004) through December 31, 2009</u>	159
<u>Notes to Financial Statements</u>	160-171



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 UNAUDITED BALANCE SHEETS  
 AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 AND DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Sept. 30, 2010	Dec. 31, 2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$31,153	\$41,123
Investments	-	3,950
Prepaid Expenses	11,160	12,410
Accounts Receivable	694	-
Purchase Option – Ruby Mine	393,483	-
Total Current Assets	436,490	57,483
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$436,490</b>	<b>\$57,483</b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts Payable	\$56,600	\$-
Deferred Compensation	800,474	656,310
Convertible Notes Payable Net of Discounts of \$47,368 and \$0	20,132	-
Total Current Liabilities	877,206	656,310
Total Liabilities	\$877,206	\$656,310
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, Series I, \$0.001 par value, 100 shares authorized, 100 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	-	-
Convertible Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.001 par value, 8,000,000 shares authorized, 4,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	4,000	4,000
Convertible Preferred stock, Series G, \$0.001 par value, 1,500,000 shares authorized, 100,000 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	100	100
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 70,186,434 and 58,597,287 shares issued and outstanding at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively	70,186	58,597
Additional Paid-In Capital	9,600,592	9,246,214
Stock Payable	150,000	115,310
Deficit Accumulated During Exploration Stage	(10,265,594)	(10,023,048)
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(440,716)	(598,827)
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b>\$436,490</b>	<b>\$57,483</b>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIODS ENDING  
 SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 & 2009 (Unaudited)  
 AND THE PERIOD FROM  
 JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

	9 months ended Sept 30, 2010	9 months ended Sept 30, 2009	Inception (June 18, 2004) through Sept 30, 2010
<b>Revenues</b>			
Retail Sales	\$-	\$-	\$40,567
Cost of Revenue	-	-	49,070
Gross Loss	-	-	(8,503 )
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
Commissions & Consulting Fees	-	52,425	259,784
General & Administrative Costs	187,349	477,034	9,078,585
Mining Property Costs	56,654	29,877	810,367
Professional Services	45,615	16,980	105,748
Total Operating Expenses	289,618	576,316	10,254,484
Net Operating Loss	(289,618 )	(576,316 )	(10,262,987))
<b>Other Income (Expenses)</b>			
Gain on Mineral Claim Sales & JVs	40,550	49,710	328,186
Interest Income	45	34	107
Interest Expense	(3,398 )	-	(77,641 )
Loss on Conversion of Debt	-	(87,500 )	(137,000 )
Bad Debt Expense	-	-	(19,149 )
Realized Gain/Loss on Investment	9,875	-	(97,110 )
Net Other Income (Expenses)	47,072	(37,756 )	(2,607 )
Net Loss	\$(242,546 )	\$(614,072 )	\$(10,265,594)
Unrealized loss on Available for Sale Securities	-	(128,778 )	-
Total Comprehensive Loss	\$(242,546 )	\$(742,850 )	\$(10,265,594)
<b>Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (Basic and Diluted)</b>			
	69,319,095	37,647,287	
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	\$(0.00 )	\$(0.02 )	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
FOR THE PERIOD

JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 (Unaudited)

	Preferred Stock			Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated OCI	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Series A Shares	Series I Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Inception 6/18/2004	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Founder's Shares issued	1,200,000	-	1,200	320,000	320	(1,520 )	-	-	-
Shares issued for merger	1,200,000	-	1,200	320,000	320	(1,520 )	-	-	-
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	200,000	200	4,800	-	-	5,000
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,587 )	-	(95,587 )
Balance at 12/31/2004	2,400,000	-	\$ 2,400	840,000	\$ 840	\$ 1,760	\$ (95,587 )	\$ -	\$ (90,587 )
Common Stock issued to convert debt	-	-	-	12,127	12	180,213	-	-	180,225
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	121,491	121	2,586,046	-	-	2,586,167
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	102,643	103	517,597	-	-	517,700
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,816,896)	-	(1,816,896)
Balance at 12/31/2005	2,400,000	-	\$ 2,400	1,076,261	\$ 1,076	\$ 3,285,616	\$ (1,912,483)	\$ -	\$ 1,376,609

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock			Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated OCI	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Series A Shares	Series I Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Common Stock issued to convert debt	-	-	-	1,202,000	1,202	2,206,398	-	-	2,207,600
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	1,309,000	1,309	1,543,191	-	-	1,544,500
Expenses paid by shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	164,371	-	-	164,371
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,504,237)	-	(5,504,237)
Balance at 12/31/2006	2,400,000	-	\$2,400	3,587,261	\$3,587	\$7,199,576	\$(7,416,720)	\$-	\$(211,157)
Beneficial Conversion Features on notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	-	-	62,000
Common Stock issued to convert debt	-	-	-	1,350,000	1,350	120,150	-	-	121,500
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	10,575,000	10,575	959,425	-	-	970,000
Common Stock issued as interest on loan	-	-	-	10,000	10	1,490	-	-	1,500
Preferred Shares issued for services	-	100	-	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000
Common Stock	(2,400,000)	-	(2,400)	1,200,000	1,200	1,200	-	-	-

issued for  
conversion  
of preferred  
shares

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

130

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Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock			Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated OCI	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Series A Shares	Series I Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Shares bought back and retired	-	-	-	(200,000 )	(200 )	(1,800 )	-	-	(2,000 )
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,490,871 )	-	(1,490,871 )
Balance at 12/31/2007	-	100	\$-	16,522,261	\$16,522	\$8,513,664	\$(8,907,591 )	-	\$(377,405 )
Rounding of shares due to stock split	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	5,500,000	5,500	224,500	-	-	230,000
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	2,275,000	2,275	7,725	-	-	10,000
Contribution from investor	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Mark to market AFS Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,780	22,780
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(328,478 )	-	(328,478 )
Balance at 12/31/2008	-	100	\$-	24,297,287	\$24,297	\$8,755,889	\$(9,236,069 )	\$ 22,780	\$(433,103 )

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements



Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock						Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Stock Payable	Accumulate Deficit
	Series A Shares	Series G Shares	Series I Shares	Series A Amount	Series G Amount	Series I Amount	Shares	Amount			
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500	27,250	-	-
Preferred Stock issued for services	4,000,000	100,000	-	4,000	100	-	-	-	249,685	-	-
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,800,000	21,800	151,200	-	-
Common Stock issued for deferred compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000	177,500	-	-
Loss realized on AFS Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock payable for commitment fee on equity offering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115,310 )	115,310	-
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(786,979)
Balance at 12/31/2009	4,000,000	100,000	100	\$4,000	\$100	-	58,597,287	\$58,597	\$9,246,214	\$115,310	\$(10,023,04

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock						Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Stock Payable	Accumula Deficit
	Series A Shares	Series G Shares	Series I Shares	Series A Amount	Series G Amount	Series I Amount	Shares	Amount			
Common Stock issued for commitment fee on equity offering	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,589,147	6,589	108,721	(115,310)	-
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000,000	5,000	45,000	-	-
Beneficial conversion features on convertible notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,761	-	-
Stock payable for initial consideration of Ruby Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	-
Warrants issued for Purchase Option – Ruby Mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,896	-	-
Net loss for period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(242,546)
Balance at 9/30/2010	4,000,000	100,000	100	\$4,000	\$100	-	70,186,434	\$70,186	\$9,600,592	\$150,000	\$(10,265,5

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC. (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY) STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE NINE MONTH PERIODS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 AND 2009 (Unaudited) AND THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 (Unaudited)			
	9 Months Ended Sept 30, 2010	9 Months Ended Sept 30, 2009	Inception (June 18, 2004) Through Sept 30, 2010
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net Loss	\$(242,546 )	\$(614,072 )	\$(10,265,594)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Loss to net cash used in operations:			
Gain on sale of claims, non-cash	-	-	(110,935 )
Preferred Stock issued to related party for services	-	253,785	253,785
Common Stock issued for services	-	29,750	5,110,017
Common Stock issue for mining exploration stage properties	-	-	351,400
Common Stock issued as interest on loan	-	-	1,500
Loss on conversion of debt and accrued salaries	-	87,500	2,150,513
Loss on AFS securities "other than temporary"	-	-	106,985
Gain realized on transfer of AFS - securities	(9,875 )	-	(9,875 )
Amortization of debt discount	3,393	-	65,393
Additional compensation from excess value of AFS - securities over the value of the accrued salary converted	987	-	987
Bad debt expense	-	19,149	19,149
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other Current Assets	556	(32,809 )	(31,003 )
Accounts Payable & Accrued Expenses	173,602	132,021	939,912
Net cash used in Operating Activities	(73,883 )	(124,676 )	(1,417,766 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash paid for purchase option	(53,587 )	-	(53,587 )
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(53,587 )	-	(53,587 )
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from sale of stock	50,000	173,000	755,700
Contribution from related party	-	-	244,994
Shares re-purchased and retired	-	-	(2,000 )
Borrowings on convertible debt	67,500	-	503,812
Net cash provided by Financing Activities	117,500	173,000	1,502,506
Net cash increase/(decrease) for period	(9,970 )	48,324	31,153
Cash at beginning of year	41,123	3,471	-
Cash at end of period	\$31,153	\$51,795	\$31,153
<b>Supplementary Cash Flow Information:</b>			
Cash Paid for Interest	\$-	\$-	\$-
Cash Paid for Taxes	\$-	\$-	\$-
<b>Non-Cash Investing &amp; Financing Activities:</b>			

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Common Stock Issued For Preferred Shares	\$-	\$-	\$2,400
Common Stock Issued For Conversion of debt and accrued salary	\$-	\$100,000	\$253,912
Unrealized Loss on Available For Sale Securities	\$-	\$128,778	\$-
Warrants issued for purchase option - Ruby Mine	\$149,896	\$-	\$149,896
Stock issued for stock payable	\$115,310	\$-	\$-
Cash obligation for purchase option - Ruby Mine	\$40,000	\$-	\$40,000
Stock Payable for purchase option - Ruby Mine	\$150,000	\$-	\$150,000
Discount from beneficial conversion feature on convertible notes payable	\$50,761	\$-	\$50,761
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities	\$-	\$-	\$22,780
Accrued salary relieved for shares issued	\$-	\$100,000	\$100,000
Common and preferred shares issued as founders shares	\$-	\$-	\$3,040
Transfer of available for sale securities to relieve accrued salary	\$12,838	-	\$12,838

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements





Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at one financial institution that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000.

Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its marketable securities, which are available for sale, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") guidance regarding accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities, which requires that available-for-sale and trading securities be carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses deemed to be temporary on available-for-sale securities are reported as other comprehensive income ("OCI") within shareholders' deficit. Realized gains and losses and declines in value deemed to be other than temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in "(Gain) loss on short- and long-term investments" and "Other income" on our statements of operations. Trading gains and losses also are included in "(Gain) loss on short- and long-term investments." Fair value of the securities is based upon quoted market prices in active markets or estimated fair value when quoted market prices are not available. The cost basis for realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities is determined on a specific identification basis. We classify our available-for-sale securities as short- or long-term based upon management's intent and ability to hold these investments. In addition, throughout 2009, the FASB issued various authoritative guidance and enhanced disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities which helps in determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and in identifying transactions that are not orderly.

Revenue Recognition

The company has recognized no mining revenue to date. In the future mining revenue will be recognized according to the policy described below.

Revenue is recognized when the following conditions are met:

- (a) persuasive evidence of an arrangement to purchase exists;
- (b) the price is fixed and determinable;
- (c) the product has been delivered; and
- (d) collection of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under the terms of concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, final prices for the gold, silver, zinc, copper and lead in the concentrate are set based on the prevailing spot market metal prices on a specified future date based on the date that the concentrate is delivered to the smelter. The Company records revenues under these contracts based on forward prices at the time of delivery, which is when transfer of legal title to concentrate passes to the third-party smelters. The terms of the contracts result in differences between the recorded estimated price at delivery and the final settlement price. These differences are adjusted through revenue at each subsequent financial statement date.

Mineral Property Costs

Mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized upon acquisition. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to develop such property are capitalized. To date the Company has not established any reserves on its mineral properties.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the review indicates that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, the potential impairment is measured based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate that is considered to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the Company's current business model. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset is grouped with other assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets.

Purchase Options for Mining Property

Costs associated with acquisitions related to purchase options for mining properties are capitalized when the costs are incurred in accordance with ASC 340.10. The costs are carried at the amount paid and transferred to the appropriate asset account if the option is exercised. If it is determined that the Company will not exercise the option, the option is expensed.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities, and are measured using enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company adopted the provisions of the FASB interpretation related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with the accounting and reporting for uncertainty in income tax positions. The Company believes it does not have any uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its income tax returns.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.

(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted the FASB standard related to fair value measurement at inception. The standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. The standard applies under other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements and, accordingly, does not require any new fair value measurements. The standard clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the standard established a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows.

Level 1. Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2. Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

The Company had no assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of September 30, 2010.

The following table presents assets that are measured and recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2009 and the year then ended on a recurring basis:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Realized Loss
Available For Sale				
Securities	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,985
Totals	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,985

## Stock Based Compensation

Beginning January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the FASB standard related to stock based compensation. The standard requires all share-based payments to employees (which includes non-employee Directors), including employee stock options, warrants and restricted stock, be measured at the fair value of the award and expensed over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period). The fair value of common stock options or warrants granted to employees is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model by using the historical volatility of comparable public companies. The calculation also takes into account the common stock fair market value at the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the common stock option or warrant, the dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company from time to time may issue stock options, warrants and restricted stock to acquire goods or services from third parties. Restricted stock, options or warrants issued to other than employees or directors are recorded on the basis of their fair value, which is measured as of the date required by the Emerging Issues Task Force guidance related to accounting for equity instruments issued to non-employees. In accordance with this guidance, the options or warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model on the basis of the market price of the underlying equity instrument on the "valuation date," which for options and warrants related to contracts that have substantial disincentives to non-performance, is the date of the contract, and for all other contracts is the vesting date. Expense related to the options and warrants is recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the period over which services are to be received or the vesting period. As of September 30, 2010, no options or warrants have been issued for compensation and none are outstanding. As of September 30, 2010, 11.5 million warrants have been issued and are outstanding in connection with the Ruby Mine Purchase Option Agreement executed on September 27, 2010.

#### Beneficial Conversion Feature

From time to time, the Company may issue convertible notes that may have conversion prices that create an embedded beneficial conversion feature pursuant to the Emerging Issues Task Force guidance on beneficial conversion features. A beneficial conversion feature exists on the date a convertible note is issued when the fair value of the underlying common stock to which the note is convertible into is in excess of the remaining unallocated proceeds of the note after first considering the allocation of a portion of the note proceeds to the fair value of any attached equity instruments, if any related equity instruments were granted with the debt. In accordance with this guidance, the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature is recorded as a debt discount with a corresponding amount to additional paid in capital. The debt discount is amortized to interest expense over the life of the note using the effective interest method.

#### Income/Loss Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. Common stock equivalents are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share when the Company reports a loss because to do so would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented. As of September 30, 2010 and 2009, there were 16,900,000 and 0 common stock equivalents outstanding, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

	9 months ended September 30, 2010	9 months ended September 30, 2009
Net Loss	\$ (242,546 )	\$ (614,072 )
Weighted-average common shares Outstanding (Basic)	69,319,095	37,647,287
Weighted-average common stock Equivalents	16,900,000 (16,900,000)	- -

Deduction of stock Equivalents  
not included due to net loss

Weighted-average common shares Outstanding (Diluted)	69,319,095	37,647,287
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	\$ (0.00 )	\$ (0.02 )

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 805-10, “Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 141 (Revised December 2007), Business Combinations”. ASC 805-10 addresses application issues raised by preparers, auditors and members of the legal profession on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. ASC 805-10 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. ASC 805-10 will have an impact on our accounting for any future acquisitions and its financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events. ASC Topic 855 established principles and requirements for evaluating and reporting subsequent events and distinguishes which subsequent events should be recognized in the financial statements versus which subsequent events should be disclosed in the financial statements. ASC Topic 855 also requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events are evaluated by management. ASC Topic 855 was effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009 and applies prospectively. Because ASC Topic 855 impacts the disclosure requirements, and not the accounting treatment for subsequent events, the adoption of ASC Topic 855 did not impact our results of operations or financial condition.

Effective July 1, 2009, we adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Overall (“ASC 105-10”). ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (“ASUs”). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the bases for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout these financials have been updated for the Codification.

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-05, Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value, which provides additional guidance on how companies should measure liabilities at fair value under ASC 820. The ASU clarifies that the quoted price for an identical liability should be used. However, if such information is not available, an entity may use the quoted price of an identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities traded as assets, or another valuation technique (such as the market or income approach). The ASU also indicates that the fair value of a liability is not adjusted to reflect the impact of contractual restrictions that prevent its transfer and indicates circumstances in which quoted prices for an identical liability or quoted price for an identical liability traded as an asset may be considered level 1 fair value measurements. This ASU is effective October 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard, but would not expect it to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force, that provides amendments to the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. As a result of these amendments, multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements will be separated in more circumstances than under existing U.S. GAAP. The ASU does this by establishing a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The selling price used for each deliverable will be based on vendor-specific objective evidence if available, third-party evidence if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available, or estimated selling price if neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. A vendor will be required to determine its best estimate of selling price in a manner that is consistent with that used to determine the price to sell the deliverable on a standalone basis. This ASU also eliminates the residual method of allocation and will require that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method, which allocates any discount in the overall arrangement proportionally to each deliverable based on its relative selling price. Expanded disclosures of qualitative and quantitative information regarding application of the multiple-deliverable revenue arrangement guidance are also required under the ASU. The ASU does not apply to arrangements for which industry specific allocation and measurement guidance exists, such as long-term construction contracts and software transactions. ASU No. 2009-13 is effective beginning January 1, 2011. We currently hold no financial instruments applicable to this standard.

NOTE 4 INVESTMENTS

In 2008, the Company was to receive \$100,000 in joint-venture payments from Hidalgo Mining International Inc. (OTC: HMIT) pursuant to joint-venture agreements on the Company's Silver Leaf and Gold Hill Project properties. The Company elected to accept payment in shares of HMIT stock and received a total of 9,875,214 shares. The shares were valued at \$110,935 according to the closing price of the stock on the date the shares were received. A gain of \$10,935 related to the value of the stock over the original agreement was recorded due to the transaction. As of December 31, 2008, the market value of these shares was \$133,715. This resulted in an unrealized gain shown in other comprehensive income of \$22,780 for the year ended December 31, 2008. In October 2009, the joint-ventures with Hidalgo were terminated, and by agreement the Company has retained its shares of HMIT. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has taken an impairment charge and written down the value of the shares to \$3,950. The loss was realized and classified as Other Expenses due to the Company's determination that the devaluation of the shares was "other than temporary".

As of June 14, 2010, the HMIT shares were transferred to CEO Perry Leopold and applied towards deferred compensation reduction. The shares were valued at \$13,825 as their fair market value on the day of transfer. The deferred compensation relieved was \$12,838. The excess value of shares transferred over deferred compensation relieved was expensed for \$987.

NOTE 5 PREPAID EXPENSES

During 2009, the Company sold its War Eagle claims in consideration of \$14,910 in marketing and advertising services. As of September 30, 2010, \$11,160 of these services remain to be utilized.

NOTE 6 ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

During Q2, 2010, an amendment to the August 6, 2009 Coronation Gold JV agreement with Lincoln Resources, Inc. ("Lincoln") was agreed to. The amendment extends the terms of the work commitment by one year, such that expenditures required in the first year of the agreement are extended until August 6, 2011, and further expenditures

extended similarly by one year. In consideration of the amended agreement, North Bay will receive an additional cash payment of \$10,000 USD, with \$5,000 due on or before August 6, 2010, and the balance due within 30 days thereafter. This amount was paid in full as of September 8, 2010.





All costs related to the acquisition of the purchase option or potential acquisition of the mining property, have been capitalized when incurred. All costs related to operating costs of the property have been expensed when incurred. During the period ended September 30, 2010, the Company capitalized a total of \$393,483 related to the Ruby Mine purchase option. Cash paid during the period ended September 30, 2010 was equal to \$53,587. Warrants issued during the period ended September 30, 2010 were valued at \$149,896. Shares owed as of September 30, 2010 were valued at \$150,000. Additional cash owed as of September 30, 2010 was equal to \$40,000.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 8 ACCOUNTS PAYABLE / STOCK PAYABLE

Pursuant to the Ruby Mine Option-to-Purchase agreement executed on September 27, 2010, the Company was obligated to reimburse the Ruby Mine sellers \$16,600 in claim fees and taxes paid in August 2010 to keep the claims current through August 31, 2011. The Company was also obligated to issue 10 million shares of common stock as part of the initial consideration upon signing the agreement. The value of the stock payable is \$150,000, based on the closing market value of the shares on the day the contract was executed, September 27, 2010. Subsequent to the end of the quarter on October 1, 2010, these amounts have been paid in full, with \$16,600 in cash being paid and 10 million shares of common stock being issued to the sellers. Pursuant to the contract, the Company is also obligated to make option payments of \$10,000 per month, beginning October 1, 2010 through the end of the first option period ending January 31, 2011, for a total of \$40,000. This balance was accrued for within accounts payable as of September 30, 2010. As per the agreement, the October payment has been deferred to December 30, 2010. Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the first option payment of \$10,000 due on November 1, 2010 has been paid.

NOTE 9 FINANCING

On June 17, 2010, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$17,500 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.001 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year. Conversion rights were waived by the holder from inception of the agreement through July 15, 2010. The beneficial conversion feature resulting from the discounted conversion price compared to market price was valued on the date of grant to be \$10,726. This value was recorded as a discount on debt and offset to additional paid in capital.

On September 27, 2010, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers to initiate the acquisition of the Ruby Mine. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year. In addition, Tangiers is entitled to 1.5 million 5 year cashless warrants exercisable at \$0.05, with an additional 1 million 5 year cashless warrants exercisable at \$0.05 if the note remains outstanding after 90 days, and is also entitled to a 0.75% non-voting interest in the Ruby Project.

The beneficial conversion feature resulting from the discounted conversion price compared to the market price was calculated based on the date of grant to be \$17,560 after adjusting the effective conversion price for the relative fair value of the note proceeds compared to the fair value of the attached warrants and note. In addition to this discount related to the beneficial conversion feature, an additional discount of \$22,475 was recorded based on the fair value of the 1,500,000 warrants attached to the debt. This value was derived using the Black-Scholes valuation model. The 1,000,000 contingent warrants owed were valued at \$15,000 according to the Black-Scholes model. This value was not recorded due to the contingent nature of the issuance, and the Company's determination that this issuance was not considered more likely than not to occur.

The discounts on debt are being amortized straight line over the terms of the convertible notes. The difference between the straight line and effective interest methods is immaterial due to the short term nature of the convertible notes. Amortization on the discounts was \$3,393 for the nine months ended September 30, 2010.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 10 COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the Company does not have any outside commitments, and is not currently leasing any office space. Office space is provided as part of a management agreement with The PAN Network, a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer (see Note 12 - Related Party Transactions). The agreement is renewable annually at the discretion of both parties. As a result there are no future payments for our lease beyond the current year contract. The Company is not and has never been involved in any litigation of any nature, and the Company is not aware of any pending or threatened litigation.

EB-5

On July 28, 2010, the Company executed an agreement with ACG Consulting, LLC ("ACG") intended to establish a new economic Regional Center ("RC") under the federal EB-5 program (the "EB-5 Program") that will encompass all of Northern California's Gold Country. Once established, the Regional Center is expected to provide full funding for the Company's prospective mining projects in Northern California, which are now under review for possible acquisition.

Terms of the agreement specify that upon filing an application for a new Regional Center with USCIS, North Bay shall pay ACG \$50,000 as its share of the startup expenses, which as of September 30, 2010 were \$0. In lieu of cash, North Bay may elect to issue a convertible debenture to ACG, at an interest rate of 8%, and convertible to shares of common stock, the number of shares of which, if and when issued, shall be equal to the principal and interest to be paid on the date of conversion divided by the prevailing market price of our common stock on the date of conversion. In the event the Company does issue a convertible debenture, we expect it to be dilutive to shareholders, the extent of which will be determined by the market price of our shares on the day of conversion. In addition, upon receipt by the Company of the first tranche of EB-5 funding at a minimum of \$500,000, the Company shall reimburse ACG for its share of the marketing expenses in the amount of \$110,000 cash. The Company will await guidance from USCIS after the Regional Center is established as to whether marketing costs incurred to secure funds through the EB-5 program can be recouped from EB-5 funds subsequently received. Alternatively, if the Company has not generated enough revenue from claim sales and joint-ventures to cover these costs, we believe we can rely on our equity credit line established by way of our Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers, LP to cover these expenses once our S-1 registration statement is made effective by the SEC. Our current Form S-1 registration statement does not cover the Tangiers equity line, and we will have to file another registration statement on Form S-1 to register the Tangiers equity line subsequent to the effective date of this prospectus and registration statement. As of November 1, 2010, no shares have been issued in connection with this agreement. No payment of any kind is due until ACG files the Regional Center application with USCIS, which as of November 1, 2010, has not yet occurred. No decision will be made on whether to make the \$50,000 payment in cash or issue a convertible debenture until the payment comes due.

The agreement also provides that North Bay will own 49% of the Regional Center, and ACG will own 51%. ACG and North Bay, working together through the Regional Center, will seek to raise up to \$7.5M in EB-5 funding for North Bay's initial mining project, subject to USCIS approval. ACG will also be an equity partner in each project North Bay may bring into the Regional Center, the amount of which will vary on a deal by deal basis based on the amount of consulting services ACG actually provides. At the present time, no projects other than mining are being considered, and the industry focus for the Regional Center is expected to be limited to mining initially.



Table of ContentsNORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## The Ruby Gold Project

On September 27, 2010, the Company signed an option-to-purchase agreement with Ruby Development Company ("RDC"), a California partnership, for the acquisition of the Ruby Mine (the "Ruby") in Sierra County, California. The purchase price is \$2,500,000, which is to be paid in stages extending to December 30, 2012. Terms of the Ruby agreement provide for an initial option period of 5 months that expires on January 31, 2011, at which time we may elect to extend the option for a second 5 month period, expiring on June 30, 2011. The Company may exercise its right to purchase the Ruby at any time during the option period, but no later than June 30, 2011. The initial consideration of the option period is \$50,000 cash and 10 million shares of common stock to be credited towards the purchase price at a value of \$150,000. The Company has also agreed to reimburse RDC within 30 days of invoice for all claim fees, taxes, and permit expenses during the option period, and on October 1, 2010 a cash payment of \$16,600 was paid to reimburse RDC for annual claim fees and taxes. The next payment for claim fees and taxes is due on or before August 31, 2011. Monthly option payments of \$10,000 cash begin on November 1, 2010, with the October option payment deferred until December 30, 2010. The aggregate monthly payments for the first option period ending January 31, 2010 is \$40,000, which has been accrued for as of September 30, 2010. If the Company elects to renew the option for an additional 5 months, the agreement calls for a \$50,000 cash payment to be made by February 1, 2011, followed by 4 monthly cash payments of \$25,000 each. Upon exercise of the option to complete the purchase at any time on or before June 30, 2011, the Company will pay a minimum of \$85,000 cash per month until the purchase price of \$2,500,000 is paid in full by December 30, 2012. The aforementioned notwithstanding, the Company must exercise its option and initiate its purchase within 60 days following the effective date of the approval of North Bay's EB-5 Regional Center by the United States Customs and Immigration Service ("USCIS"). As an additional acceleration of purchase payments, RDC shall have the option of being paid up to 50% of all EB-5 tranches within 15 days of receipt by the Company until the unpaid balance is paid in full. All option payments and the initial consideration of \$50,000 cash and \$150,000 in stock shall be applied in full toward the purchase price. Reimbursed expenses for claim fees, taxes, and permits do not apply towards the purchase price. Interest of 3% per annum shall accrue on the outstanding principal until paid in full. In addition, in compliance with the agreement, on September 27, 2010 the Company issued warrants to RDC that gives them the option, until December 30, 2012, of purchasing up to 10 million shares of stock at \$.02. Upon the exercise of the option to purchase and the transfer of title, the Company will receive all of the shares of Ruby Gold, Inc., a private California corporation whose sole asset is \$170,000 in reclamation bonds securing the permits at the Ruby Mine. In addition, it has been agreed that the Company must obtain a public liability insurance policy with coverage of at least \$1 million before the Company can begin work at the Ruby.

This is an arms-length transaction, and there is no family or other relationship with any affiliate of Ruby Development Company with any officer, director, or affiliate of North Bay Resources Inc.

The initial consideration of \$50,000 in cash for the Ruby transaction has been funded by way a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") dated September 27, 2010 with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note specifies that the funds may only be used to secure an option to purchase the Ruby Mine. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. As further consideration, Tangiers shall be entitled to 1,500,000 cashless 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share in the event that the principal sum is paid back within 90 days, or 2,500,000 cashless 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share in the event the principal sum is not paid back within 90

days. In addition, Tangiers shall receive a 0.75% non-voting profit-sharing interest in the Ruby Project. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NCRC

Subsequent to the end of the quarter, the Company, together with ACG, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) with Northern California Regional Center, LLC (“NCRC”), whereby NCRC has agreed to expand its scope to include mining projects in the counties of Sierra and Nevada in Northern California, and together with ACG has agreed to sponsor North Bay's application to secure \$7.5 million for the Ruby Gold project in Sierra County, California, through the EB-5 Program. NCRC was approved on April 22, 2010 by the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (“USCIS”) as a designated EB-5 Regional Center, and is currently approved to sponsor qualifying investments in such capacity within the counties of Colusa; Butte; Glenn; Sacramento; San Joaquin; Shasta; Sutter; Tehama; Yuba; and Yolo in the State of California (the “Regional Center’s Geographic Area”). Pursuant to its regional center designation, NCRC may sponsor qualifying investments in certain industry economic sectors that do not currently include mining. The agreement with North Bay and ACG calls for NCRC to seek USCIS approval for an expansion of NCRC’s Regional Center Geographic Area (the “Expansion”) to include Sierra County, where the Ruby Mine is located, and for approval to include mining within its designated industry sectors (the “Mining Designation”). Upon approval of the Expansion and Mining Designation by USCIS, NCRC will then be permitted to sponsor qualified investments in North Bay’s Ruby Gold project under the EB-5 Program. Under the terms of the agreement, NCRC will receive a \$5,000 fee from each investor whose minimum \$500,000 investment is approved by USCIS. In addition, upon the Ruby Gold project receiving the aggregate sum of \$7,500,000 through the EB-5 Program, NCRC shall then be entitled to an undivided one and one half percent (1.5%) interest in the Ruby Gold project. No shares of Company stock have been or will be issued in connection with this agreement, and the entire EB-5 funding is expected to be non-dilutive to shareholders.

NOTE 11 STOCK SPLITS

On February 18, 2005, the Company effected a 4 for 1 forward stock split of our common shares. On March 12, 2006, and on February 7, 2008, the Company effected 1 for 10 reverse stock splits. All information presented herein has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect these stock splits as though they took place as of the earliest period presented.

NOTE 12 DEFERRED COMPENSATION/NQDC

The Company has adopted an unfunded Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation (NQDC) plan to compensate our Chief Executive Officer. Under this plan, the Company is not required to reserve funds for compensation, and is only obligated to pay compensation when and if funds are available. Any amounts due but unpaid automatically accrue to deferred compensation. The plan has the option to be renewed annually at the discretion of the Company. While unfunded and non-recourse, for compliance with GAAP this is disclosed as an accrued expense on the balance sheet. As of September 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the outstanding balance of the NQDC plan is \$800,474 and \$656,310, respectively.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In 2007, 2008, and 2009, our Chief Executive Officer was awarded restricted stock bonuses in recognition of the Company's inability to provide cash compensation. The value of common shares was based on the market closing price on the day of issuance. The value of preferred shares was valued according to the closing price of the common stock the preferred shares were convertible into on the day of issuance, plus the value of the control premium from voting rights assigned to certain preferred share issuances. The valuations of these issuances are shown below:

Date	Type of Stock	Number of Shares	Value
2/12/2007	Preferred	100	\$ 101,000
2/9/2007	Common	250,000	\$ 31,250
12/21/2007	Common	10,000,000	\$ 900,000
12/16/2008	Common	2,500,000	\$ 50,000
8/11/2009	Preferred	4,100,000	\$ 253,785

NOTE 13 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In August 2009, the Board of Directors approved and the Company executed a management agreement with The PAN Network ("PAN"), a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is in consideration of \$18,000 per month, and calls for PAN to provide (a) office and board room space, including reception, utilities, landline phone/fax, computers, copiers, projectors, and miscellaneous services; (b) financial services, including accounting, corporate filing and bookkeeping; (c) project and administrative services; (d) resource targeting, acquisition, development and management services; (e) marketing services, communications, marketing materials management, and writing services; (f) strategic planning, milestone management and critical path analysis; and (g) online services, including web site hosting, web site design, web site maintenance, and email services. The agreement includes Mr. Leopold's salary of \$15,000 per month, which will accrue entirely to deferred compensation during any period in which the commitment remains unpaid. The term of the agreement is one year, and automatically renews annually on January 1 each year unless otherwise terminated by either party.

NOTE 14 SHARE ISSUANCES SINCE INCEPTION

In 2004, the Company issued an aggregate of 320,000 shares of common stock and 1,200,000 shares of preferred stock as Founders shares to the Company Founders. The preferred stock was convertible to common stock at a rate of one common share per two preferred shares. The shares were valued at their par value which was equal to \$1,520.

In 2004, the Company issued an aggregate of 320,000 shares of common stock and 1,200,000 shares of preferred stock to the Company Officers and Directors upon the merger of Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. and NetMusic Corp. The preferred stock was convertible to common stock at a rate of one common share per two preferred shares. The shares were valued at their par value which was equal to \$1,520.

Prior to 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 12,005,491 shares of common stock for services rendered and exploration stage mining properties. The shares were valued at \$5,100,667, based on the market price on the date of issuance.

Prior to 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,574,127 shares of common stock to convert debt to equity. The shares were valued at \$2,510,825 based on the market price on the date of issuance. Any differences between the value of the shares issued and the debt relieved were recorded as a gain or loss on conversion.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Prior to 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 302,643 shares of common stock in private placements. The consideration received was \$522,700.

Prior to 2008, the Company purchased back and retired 200,000 shares at a net cost of \$2,000.

Prior to 2008, the Company received a contribution of \$164,371 from a shareholder to pay expenses for mineral claim exploration.

Prior to 2008, the Company issued 100 shares of Series I Preferred stock to our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry Leopold, as an anti-takeover measure to insure that Mr. Leopold maintains control of the Company during periods when the Company's stock may be severely undervalued and subject to hostile takeover in the open market. As specified in the Certificate of Designation filed by the Company with the Delaware Secretary of State in February 2007, "the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock shall vote together with the shares of Common Stock of the Corporation as a single class and, regardless of the number of shares of Series I Preferred Stock outstanding and as long as at least one of such shares of Series I Preferred Stock is outstanding, shall represent eighty percent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or action by written consent of shareholders. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock shall represent its proportionate share of the 80% which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock." The value of the Series I Preferred shares was valued at \$101,000 according to the value of the control premium from 80% of the voting rights assigned to Series I Preferred stock.

Prior to 2008, the Company converted 2,400,000 shares of Convertible Series A preferred stock to 1,200,000 shares of common stock. The shares were convertible at a ratio of one share of common stock per two shares of preferred stock.

Prior to 2008, a non-convertible note payable from a third party totaling \$50,000 with a 20% interest rate, maturing thirty days from the note date, was converted into 1,250,000 shares of common stock. During the same period, a non-convertible note payable from a third party totaling \$12,000 with a 10% interest rate, maturing one year from the note date, was converted into 100,000 shares of common stock. The aggregate shares were valued according to the closing market price on their respective conversion dates at \$121,500.

Prior to 2008, beneficial conversion features related to convertible notes payable totaling \$62,000 were recorded. The entire discount was expensed in the year ended December 31, 2007 due to the conversion of the note prior to year end.

During 2008, the Company received a contribution of \$10,000 from a shareholder for mineral claim maintenance.

During 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 5,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. The shares were valued at \$230,000, based on the market price on the date of issuance.

During 2008, the Company issued 2,275,000 shares of common stock in a private placement. The consideration received was \$10,000.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

During 2009, the Company issued 4,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred stock, and 100,000 shares of Series G Preferred stock to our Chief Executive Officer as a bonus for services rendered. Each share of Series A Preferred has 10 votes per share and is convertible to 5 shares of common. The Series G Preferred stock has no voting rights, and each share is convertible to 1/100 of an ounce of gold, or 20 shares of common. The conversion of the Series G Preferred stock into gold can only be exercised by the holder if the company has gold inventory at the time of conversion. The conversion value of the shares was \$253,785 based on the value of the closing price of the common stock the preferred shares were convertible into on the day of issuance, plus the value of the control premium from voting rights assigned to the preferred share issuances.

During 2009, the Company issued an aggregate of 21,800,000 shares of common stock in private placements. The consideration received was \$173,000.

During 2009, the Company issued an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of common stock to a private investor to reduce the balance due of deferred compensation to the Chief Executive Officer by \$100,000. The deferred compensation was assigned by the Chief Executive Officer to the private investor in lieu of cash, and the assigned liability was immediately converted to equity by the investor. The value of the shares issued according to the market price on the date of issuance was \$187,500. The difference between the value of the deferred compensation and the value of the shares issued was recorded as a loss on conversion.

During 2009, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. The shares were valued at \$29,750, based on the market price on the date of issuance.

During 2009, the Company secured \$5 Million in financing under an equity line of credit with Tangiers Investors, LP ("Tangiers") to fund the Company's operations and prospective mining acquisitions. North Bay has entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers that provides North Bay the right, but not the obligation, to draw down on the equity line of credit by selling to Tangiers shares of the Company's common stock for a total purchase price of up to \$5 Million. Tangiers will pay the Company 90% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the pricing period as quoted by Bloomberg, LP on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB"). Tangiers' obligation to purchase shares of the Company's common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including the Company obtaining an effective registration statement for shares of the Company's common stock sold under the Securities Purchase Agreement and is limited to \$100,000 per 10 consecutive trading days after the advance notice is provided to Tangiers. Upon signing the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company has agreed to issue Tangiers \$85,000 in restricted stock as a one-time commitment fee. This was classified as Stock Payable at December 31, 2009 and valued at \$115,310, based on the closing market price of our common stock as of October 7, 2009, the date the contract was signed. Subsequently, the Company issued 6,589,147 shares of restricted common stock on January 20, 2010 to satisfy this obligation.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock in a Rule 504 private placement. The consideration received was \$50,000.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2010, the Company issued 6,589,147 shares of restricted common stock to Tangiers Investors, LP ("Tangiers") as a one-time commitment fee of \$85,000 in compliance with the October 7, 2009 agreement with Tangiers. The value of these shares was recorded in 2009 as a stock payable due to the obligation existing at that time. Due to the instrument to be only settled with the issuance of shares, no gain or loss was recorded with the issuance in 2010.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 15                      WARRANTS

Ten million warrants were issued to Ruby Development Company on September 27, 2010 as a part of the purchase option agreement for the Ruby Mine. The fair value of the warrants of \$149,896 was capitalized related to this issuance. This value was calculated via the Black-Scholes model. The key inputs for the calculation are shown below.

Stock Price on Measurement Date	\$0.015
Exercise Price of Warrants	\$0.02
Term of Warrants (years)	2.26
Computed Volatility	440 %
Annual Dividends	0.00 %
Discount Rate	0.44 %

One and a half million warrants were issued to Tangiers Investors, LP on September 27, 2010 that were attached to a convertible promissory note agreement for \$50,000. The fair value of the warrants of \$22,475 was recorded as a discount on the convertible note payable upon issuance. This value was calculated via the Black-Scholes model. The key inputs for the calculation are shown below.

Stock Price on Measurement Date	\$0.015
Exercise Price of Warrants	\$0.05
Term of Warrants (years)	5.00
Computed Volatility	440 %
Annual Dividends	0.00 %
Discount Rate	0.44 %

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.

(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)

NOTES TO UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

A summary of activity related to the Company's warrant activity for the period ended September 30, 2010 is presented below:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
	Outstanding	Per Share	
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	-	-	-
Granted	11,500,000	0.024	2.62
Exercised	-	-	-
Canceled/forfeited/expired	-	-	-
Outstanding at September 30, 2010	11,500,000	0.024	2.62

## NOTE 16 SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2010, the Company issued 10 million shares of common stock to Ruby Development Company as part of the initial consideration for the signing of an option-to-purchase agreement on the Ruby Mine. The market value of these shares as of the date the contract was executed was \$150,000, and is presented as a stock payable as of September 30, 2010.

Subsequent to September 30, 2010, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$50,000 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note specifies that the funds may only be used towards expenses related to the Ruby Mine Project. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.005 or (b) seventy percent (70%) of the lowest traded price of common stock out of the ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of nine months and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year. As further consideration, Tangiers shall be entitled to 500,000 5 year warrants exercisable at \$0.05 per share.

Subsequent to September 30, 2010, the Company entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Asher Enterprises, Inc. ("Asher"), for the sale of an 8% convertible note in the principal amount of \$50,000 (the "Note"). The Note bears interest at the rate of 8% per annum. All interest and principal must be repaid by the maturity date of October 3, 2011. The Note is convertible into common stock, at Asher's option, at a 45% discount to the average of the three lowest closing bid prices of the common stock during the 10 trading day period prior to conversion.



Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors  
North Bay Resources Inc.  
(An Exploration Stage Company)

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of North Bay Resources Inc. (an exploration stage company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholders' deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended, and for the period from June 18, 2004 (inception) through December 31, 2009. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of North Bay Resources, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the results of its operations, changes in stockholders' deficit and cash flows for the periods described above in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has very little operations to date, which raises substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans regarding those matters also are described in Note 2. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/ M&K CPAS, PLLC  
www.mkacpas.com  
Houston, Texas  
April 6, 2010

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
BALANCE SHEETS  
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008

	Dec 31, 2009	Dec 31, 2008
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 41,123	\$ 3,471
Investments	3,950	133,715
Prepaid Expenses	12,410	-
Total Current Assets	57,483	137,186
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>\$ 57,483</b>	<b>\$ 137,186</b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Deferred Compensation	\$ 656,310	\$ 570,289
Total Current Liabilities	656,310	570,289
Total Liabilities	656,310	570,289
Stockholders' Deficit		
Preferred stock, Series I, \$0.001 par value, 100 shares authorized, 100 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	-	-
Convertible Preferred stock, Series A, \$0.001 par value, 8,000,000 shares authorized, 4,000,000 and 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	4,000	-
Convertible Preferred stock, Series G, \$0.001 par value, 8,000,000 shares authorized, 100,000 and 0 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	100	-
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 250,000,000 shares authorized, 58,597,287 and 24,297,287 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively	58,597	24,297
Additional Paid-In Capital	9,246,214	8,755,889
Stock Payable	115,310	-
Deficit Accumulated During Development Stage	(10,023,048)	(9,236,069)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	-	22,780
Total Stockholders' Deficit	(598,827)	(433,103)
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES &amp; STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>	<b>\$ 57,483</b>	<b>\$ 137,186</b>

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



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
 FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDED  
 DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008  
 AND THE PERIOD FROM  
 JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	Since inception (Jun 18, 2004 - Dec 31, 2009)
Revenues			
Retail Sales (revenue prior to change to mining company in 2006)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 40,567
Cost of Revenue			49,070
Gross Loss	-	-	(8,503)
Operating Expenses			
Commissions & Consulting Fees	52,550	51,548	259,784
General & Administrative Costs	524,746	409,122	8,891,236
Mining Property Costs	38,121	18,120	753,713
Professional Services	43,480	6,000	60,133
Total Operating Expenses	658,897	484,790	9,964,866
Net Operating Loss	(658,897)	(484,790)	(9,973,369)
Other Income (Expenses)			
Gain on Mineral Claim Sales & Joint-Ventures	85,490	156,312	287,636
Interest Income	62	-	62
Interest Expense	-	-	(74,243)
Loss on Conversion of Debt	(87,500)	-	(137,000)
Bad Debt Expense	(19,149)	-	(19,149)
Realized Loss on Investment	(106,985)	-	(106,985)
Net Other Income (Expenses)	(128,082)	156,312	(49,679)
Net Loss	\$ (786,979)	\$ (328,478)	\$ (10,023,048)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Unrealized Gain on Available For Sale Securities	-	22,780	-
Total Comprehensive Loss	\$ (786,979)	\$ (305,698)	\$ (10,023,048)

## WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING

(Basic and Diluted)	42,927,835	17,143,177
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)

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



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT  
 FOR THE PERIOD  
 JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Preferred Stock			Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated OCI	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Series A Shares	Series I Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Inception 6/18/2004	-	-	\$ -	-	\$ -	\$-	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Founder's Shares issued	1,200,000	-	1,200	320,000	320	(1,520 )	-	-	-
Shares issued for merger	1,200,000	-	1,200	320,000	320	(1,520 )	-	-	-
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	200,000	200	4,800	-	-	5,000
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(95,587 )	-	(95,587 )
Balance at 12/31/2004	2,400,000	-	\$ 2,400	840,000	\$ 840	\$ 1,760	\$(95,587 )	\$ -	\$(90,587 )
Common Stock issued to convert debt	-	-	-	12,127	12	180,213	-	-	180,225
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	121,491	121	2,586,046	-	-	2,586,167
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	102,643	103	517,597	-	-	517,700
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,816,896)	-	(1,816,896)
Balance at 12/31/2005	2,400,000	-	\$ 2,400	1,076,261	\$ 1,076	\$3,285,616	\$(1,912,483)	\$ -	\$ 1,376,609

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

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock			Common Stock			Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated OCI	Total Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
	Series A Shares	Series I Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
Common Stock issued to convert debt	-	-	-	1,202,000	1,202	2,206,398	-	-	2,207,600	
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	1,309,000	1,309	1,543,191	-	-	1,544,500	
Expenses paid by shareholder	-	-	-	-	-	164,371	-	-	164,371	
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,504,237)	-	(5,504,237)	
Balance at 12/31/2006	2,400,000	-	\$2,400	3,587,261	\$3,587	\$7,199,576	\$(7,416,720)	\$-	\$(211,157)	
Beneficial Conversion Features on notes payable	-	-	-	-	-	62,000	-	-	62,000	
Common Stock issued to convert debt	-	-	-	1,350,000	1,350	120,150	-	-	121,500	
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	10,575,000	10,575	959,425	-	-	970,000	
Common Stock issued as interest on loan	-	-	-	10,000	10	1,490	-	-	1,500	



Preferred Shares issued for services	-	100	-	-	-	101,000	-	-	101,000
Common Stock issued for conversion of preferred shares	(2,400,000)	-	(2,400)	1,200,000	1,200	1,200	-	-	-

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

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	Total
	Series A	Series I	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Deficit	OCI	Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)
Shares bought back and retired	-	-	-	(200,000 )	(200 )	(1,800 )	-	-	(2,000 )
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,490,871 )	-	(1,490,871 )
Balance at 12/31/2007	-	100	\$-	16,522,261	\$16,522	\$8,513,664	\$(8,907,591 )	-	\$(377,405 )
Rounding of shares due to stock split	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	5,500,000	5,500	224,500	-	-	230,000
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	2,275,000	2,275	7,725	-	-	10,000
Contribution from investor	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	10,000
Mark to market AFS Securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,780	22,780
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(328,478 )	-	(328,478 )
Balance at 12/31/2008	-	100	\$-	24,297,287	\$24,297	\$8,755,889	\$(9,236,069 )	\$ 22,780	\$(433,103 )

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

Table of Contents

	Preferred Stock						Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Stock Payable	Accumu- lated Deficit	Ac
	Series A Shares	Series G Shares	Series I Shares	Series A Amount	Series G Amount	Series I Amount	Shares	Amount				
Common Stock issued for services	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500,000	2,500	27,250	-	-	
Preferred Stock issued for services	4,000,000	100,000	-	4,000	100	-	-	-	249,685	-	-	
Common Stock issued for cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,800,000	21,800	151,200	-	-	
Common Stock issued for deferred compensation	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	10,000	177,500	-	-	
Loss realized on AFS securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Stock payable for commitment fee on equity offering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(115,310 )	115,310	-	
Net loss for year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(786,979 )	
Balance at 12/31/2009	4,000,000	100,000	100	\$4,000	\$100	-	58,597,287	\$58,597	\$9,246,214	\$115,310	\$(10,023,048)	\$

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

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED  
 DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008  
 AND THE PERIOD FROM  
 JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2009

	Year ended December 31, 2009	Year ended December 31, 2008	Since inception (Jun 18, 2004 - Dec 31, 2009)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Net Loss	\$ (786,979)	\$ (328,478)	\$ (10,023,048)
Adjustments to reconcile Net Loss to net cash used in operations:			
Gain on sale of claims	-	(110,935)	(110,935)
Common Stock issued for services	29,750	230,000	5,110,017
Common Stock issued for for mining exploration stage property	-	-	351,400
Preferred Stock issued for bonus	253,785	-	253,785
Loss on conversion of debt and deferred compensation	87,500	-	2,150,513
Loss on AFS securities "other than temporary"	106,985	-	106,985
Bad debt expense	19,149	-	19,149
Common Stock issued as interest on loan	-	-	1,500
Interest on beneficial conversion feature	-	-	62,000
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Other current assets	(31,559)		(31,559)
Accrued expenses	186,021	192,861	766,310
Net Cash Used in Operating Activities	(135,348)	(16,552)	(1,343,883)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Cash Provided by Investing Activities	-	-	-
Net Cash Provided by Investing Activities	-	-	-
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>			
Proceeds from sale of stock	173,000	10,000	705,700
Contributions from related party	-	10,000	244,994
Shares re-purchased and retired	-	-	(2,000)
Borrowings on debt	-	-	436,312
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	173,000	20,000	1,385,006
Net cash increase/(decrease) for period	37,652	3,448	41,123
Cash at beginning of period	3,471	23	-
Cash at end of period	41,123	3,471	41,123
<b>Supplementary Cash Flow Information:</b>			
Cash Paid for Interest	-	-	-
Cash Paid for Taxes	-	-	-
<b>Non-Cash Investing &amp; Financing Activities:</b>			
Common Stock issued For conversion of preferred shares	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,400
Common Stock issued For conversion of debt and accrued salary	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 253,912
Unrealized gain on available for sale securities	\$ -	\$ 22,780	\$ 22,780

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Accrued salary relieved for shares issued	\$ 100,000	\$ -	\$ 100,000
Common and preferred shares issued as founders shares	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,040
Stock payable for commitment fee on equity offering	\$ 115,310	\$ -	\$ 115,310

159

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Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 1                   GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on June 18, 2004 under the name Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. On September 4, 2004, Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. merged with NetMusic Corporation, and subsequently changed the Company name to NetMusic Entertainment Corporation. On March 10, 2006, the Company ceased digital media distribution operations, began operations as a natural resources company, and changed the Company name to Enterayon, Inc. On January 15, 2008, the Company merged with and assumed the name of its wholly-owned subsidiary, North Bay Resources Inc. As a result of the merger, Enterayon, Inc. was effectively dissolved, leaving North Bay Resources Inc. as the remaining company.

The Company's business plan is based on the Generative Business Model, which is designed to leverage our mining properties and mineral claims into near-term revenue streams even during the earliest stages of exploration and development. This is accomplished by entering into sales, joint-venture, and/or option contracts with other mining companies, for which the Company generates revenue through payments in cash, stock, and other consideration.

The Generative Business Model is our short term plan to leverage properties until funding is adequate to implement our long term plan. The Company's long term plan is to locate and extract gold and silver from current exploration stage properties. This will be done through utilizing joint-ventures and other funding that is available to develop properties until they reach the production stage. Once in the production stage, the Company plans on extracting gold, silver, and other profitable by-products, and selling them to smelters. The Company has not currently begun this stage of the business plan.

NOTE 2                   GOING CONCERN

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has generated modest revenues since inception and has never paid any dividends and is unlikely to pay dividends. The Company has accumulated losses since inception equal to \$10,023,048 as of December 31, 2009. These factors raise substantial doubt regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the continued financial support from its shareholders, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity financing to continue operations and to determine the existence, discovery and successful exploration of economically recoverable reserves in its resource properties, confirmation of the Company's interests in the underlying properties, and the attainment of profitable operations. The Company has had very little operating history to date. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

NOTE 3                   SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets

and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments and other short-term investments with a maturity of three months or less, when purchased, to be cash equivalents. There were no cash equivalents at December 31, 2009 and 2008. The Company maintains cash and cash equivalent balances at one financial institution that is insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to \$250,000.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Marketable Securities

The Company accounts for its marketable securities, which are available for sale, in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) guidance regarding accounting for certain investments in debt and equity securities, which requires that available-for-sale and trading securities be carried at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses deemed to be temporary on available-for-sale securities are reported as other comprehensive income (“OCI”) within shareholders’ deficit. Realized gains and losses and declines in value deemed to be other than temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in “(Gain) loss on short- and long-term investments” and “Other income” on our statements of operations. Trading gains and losses also are included in “(Gain) loss on short- and long-term investments.” Fair value of the securities is based upon quoted market prices in active markets or estimated fair value when quoted market prices are not available. The cost basis for realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities is determined on a specific identification basis. We classify our available-for-sale securities as short- or long-term based upon management’s intent and ability to hold these investments. In addition, throughout 2009, the FASB issued various authoritative guidance and enhanced disclosures regarding fair value measurements and impairments of securities which helps in determining fair value when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased and in identifying transactions that are not orderly.

Revenue Recognition

The company has recognized no mining revenue to date. In the future mining revenue will be recognized according to the policy described below.

Revenue is recognized when the following conditions are met:

- (a) persuasive evidence of an arrangement to purchase exists;
- (b) the price is fixed and determinable;
- (c) the product has been delivered; and
- (d) collection of the sales price is reasonably assured.

Under the terms of concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, final prices for the gold, silver, zinc, copper and lead in the concentrate are set based on the prevailing spot market metal prices on a specified future date based on the date that the concentrate is delivered to the smelter. The Company records revenues under these contracts based on forward prices at the time of delivery, which is when transfer of legal title to concentrate passes to the third-party smelters. The terms of the contracts result in differences between the recorded estimated price at delivery and the final settlement price. These differences are adjusted through revenue at each subsequent financial statement date.

Mineral Property Costs

Mineral property acquisition costs are capitalized in accordance with EITF 04-2. Mineral property exploration costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, the costs incurred to develop such property are capitalized. To



date the Company has not established any reserves on its mineral properties.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the review indicates that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable, the potential impairment is measured based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate that is considered to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the Company's current business model. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset is grouped with other assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 3                   SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of the assets and liabilities, and are measured using enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company adopted the provisions of the FASB interpretation related to accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, which seeks to reduce the diversity in practice associated with the accounting and reporting for uncertainty in income tax positions. The Company believes it does not have any uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in its income tax returns.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company adopted the FASB standard related to fair value measurement at inception. The standard defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosure of fair value measurements. The standard applies under other accounting is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. As a basis for considering such assumptions, the standard established a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows.

Level 1. Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets;

Level 2. Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3. Unobservable inputs in which there is little or no market data, which require the reporting entity to develop its own assumptions.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

## NOTE 3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

The following table presents assets that are measured and recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2009 and the year then ended on a recurring basis:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Realized Gains
Available For Sale Securities	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,985
Totals	\$ 3,950	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 106,985

The following table presents assets that are measured and recognized at fair value as of December 31, 2008 and the year then ended on a recurring basis:

Description	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Unrealized Gains
Available For Sale Securities	\$ 133,715	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,780
Totals	\$ 133,715	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,780

## Stock Based Compensation

Beginning January 1, 2006, the Company adopted the FASB standard related to stock based compensation. The standard requires all share-based payments to employees (which includes non-employee Directors), including employee stock options, warrants and restricted stock, be measured at the fair value of the award and expensed over the requisite service period (generally the vesting period). The fair value of common stock options or warrants granted to employees is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model by using the historical volatility of comparable public companies. The calculation also takes into account the common stock fair market value at the grant date, the exercise price, the expected life of the common stock option or warrant, the dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate.

The Company from time to time may issue stock options, warrants and restricted stock to acquire goods or services from third parties. Restricted stock, options or warrants issued to other than employees or directors are recorded on the basis of their fair value, which is measured as of the date required by the Emerging Issues Task Force guidance related to accounting for equity instruments issued to non-employees. In accordance with this guidance, the options or warrants are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model on the basis of the market price of the underlying equity instrument on the "valuation date," which for options and warrants related to contracts that have substantial disincentives to non-performance, is the date of the contract, and for all other contracts is the vesting date. Expense related to the options and warrants is recognized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the period over which

services are to be received or the vesting period. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, no options or warrants have been issued, and none are outstanding.

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

## NOTE 3            SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

## Beneficial Conversion Feature

From time to time, the Company may issue convertible notes that may have conversion prices that create an embedded beneficial conversion feature pursuant to the Emerging Issues Task Force guidance on beneficial conversion features. A beneficial conversion feature exists on the date a convertible note is issued when the fair value of the underlying common stock to which the note is convertible into is in excess of the remaining unallocated proceeds of the note after first considering the allocation of a portion of the note proceeds to the fair value of any attached equity instruments, if any related equity instruments were granted with the debt. In accordance with the EITF guidance, the intrinsic value of the beneficial conversion feature is recorded as a debt discount with a corresponding amount to additional paid in capital. The debt discount is amortized to interest expense over the life of the note using the effective interest method.

## Income/Loss Per Share of Common Stock

Basic net loss per common share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted earnings per share includes additional dilution from common stock equivalents, such as stock issuable pursuant to the exercise of stock options and warrants. Common stock equivalents are not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share when the Company reports a loss because to do so would be anti-dilutive for the periods presented. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, there were no common stock equivalents outstanding.

The following is a reconciliation of the computation for basic and diluted EPS:

	Dec 31, 2009	Dec 31, 2008
Net Loss	\$ (786,979 )	\$ (328,478 )
Weighted-average common shares Outstanding (Basic)	42,927,835	17,143,177
Weighted-average common stock Equivalents	-	-
Weighted-average common shares Outstanding (Diluted)	42,927,835	17,143,177
Basic and Diluted Net Loss per Share	\$ (0.02 )	\$ (0.02 )

Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 3                   SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In April 2008, the FASB issued ASC 350-10, “Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets.” ASC 350-10 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under ASC 350-10, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets.” ASC No. 350-10 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of this ASC did not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued ASC 805-10, “Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies — an amendment of FASB Statement No. 141 (Revised December 2007), Business Combinations”. ASC 805-10 addresses application issues raised by preparers, auditors and members of the legal profession on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. ASC 805-10 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. ASC 805-10 will have an impact on our accounting for any future acquisitions and its financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, “Subsequent Events”, which is included in ASC Topic 855, Subsequent Events. ASC Topic 855 established principles and requirements for evaluating and reporting subsequent events and distinguishes which subsequent events should be recognized in the financial statements versus which subsequent events should be disclosed in the financial statements. ASC Topic 855 also requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events are evaluated by management. ASC Topic 855 was effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009 and applies prospectively. Because ASC Topic 855 impacts the disclosure requirements, and not the accounting treatment for subsequent events, the adoption of ASC Topic 855 did not impact our results of operations or financial condition.

Effective July 1, 2009, we adopted the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) 105-10, Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – Overall (“ASC 105-10”). ASC 105-10 establishes the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”) as the source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative U.S. GAAP for SEC registrants. All guidance contained in the Codification carries an equal level of authority. The Codification superseded all existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered, non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification is non-authoritative. The FASB will not issue new standards in the form of Statements, FASB Staff Positions or Emerging Issues Task Force Abstracts. Instead, it will issue Accounting Standards Updates (“ASUs”). The FASB will not consider ASUs as authoritative in their own right. ASUs will serve only to update the Codification, provide background information about the guidance and provide the bases for conclusions on the change(s) in the Codification. References made to FASB guidance throughout these financials have been updated for the Codification.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 3                      SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

In August 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-05, Measuring Liabilities at Fair Value, which provides additional guidance on how companies should measure liabilities at fair value under ASC 820. The ASU clarifies that the quoted price for an identical liability should be used. However, if such information is not available, an entity may use the quoted price of an identical liability when traded as an asset, quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities traded as assets, or another valuation technique (such as the market or income approach). The ASU also indicates that the fair value of a liability is not adjusted to reflect the impact of contractual restrictions that prevent its transfer and indicates circumstances in which quoted prices for an identical liability or quoted price for an identical liability traded as an asset may be considered level 1 fair value measurements. This ASU is effective October 1, 2009. We are currently evaluating the impact of this standard, but would not expect it to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU No. 2009-13, Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements – a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force, that provides amendments to the criteria for separating consideration in multiple-deliverable arrangements. As a result of these amendments, multiple-deliverable revenue arrangements will be separated in more circumstances than under existing U.S. GAAP. The ASU does this by establishing a selling price hierarchy for determining the selling price of a deliverable. The selling price used for each deliverable will be based on vendor-specific objective evidence if available, third-party evidence if vendor-specific objective evidence is not available, or estimated selling price if neither vendor-specific objective evidence nor third-party evidence is available. A vendor will be required to determine its best estimate of selling price in a manner that is consistent with that used to determine the price to sell the deliverable on a standalone basis. This ASU also eliminates the residual method of allocation and will require that arrangement consideration be allocated at the inception of the arrangement to all deliverables using the relative selling price method, which allocates any discount in the overall arrangement proportionally to each deliverable based on its relative selling price. Expanded disclosures of qualitative and quantitative information regarding application of the multiple-deliverable revenue arrangement guidance are also required under the ASU. The ASU does not apply to arrangements for which industry specific allocation and measurement guidance exists, such as long-term construction contracts and software transactions. ASU No. 2009-13 is effective beginning January 1, 2011. We currently hold no financial instruments applicable to this standard.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 4            PREPAID EXPENSES

During 2009, the Company sold its War Eagle claims in consideration of \$14,910 in marketing and advertising services. As of December 31, 2009, \$2,500 of these services had been used, and \$12,410 of these services remain to be utilized.

NOTE 5            INVESTMENTS

In 2008, the Company was to receive \$100,000 in joint-venture payments from Hidalgo Mining International Inc. (OTC: HMIT) pursuant to joint-venture agreements on the Company's Silver Leaf and Gold Hill Project properties. The Company elected to accept payment in shares of HMIT stock and received a total of 9,875,213 shares. The shares were valued at \$110,935 according to the closing price of the stock on the date the shares were received. A gain of \$10,935 related to the value of the stock over the original agreement was recorded due to the transaction. As of December 31, 2008, the market value of these shares was \$133,715. This resulted in an unrealized gain shown in other comprehensive income of \$22,780 for the year ended December 31, 2008. In October 2009, the joint-ventures with Hidalgo were terminated, and by agreement the Company has retained its shares of HMIT. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has taken an impairment charge and written down the value of the shares to \$3,950. The loss was realized and classified as Other Expenses due to the Company's determination that the devaluation of the shares was "other than temporary".

NOTE 6            COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company does not have any outside commitments, and is not currently leasing any office space. Office space is provided as part of a management agreement with The PAN Network, a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company's Chief Executive Officer (see Note 10 - Related Party Transactions). The agreement is renewable annually at the discretion of both parties. As a result there are no future payments for our lease beyond the current year contract. The Company is not and has never been involved in any litigation of any nature, and the Company is not aware of any pending or threatened litigation.

NOTE 7            STOCK SPLITS

On February 18, 2005, the Company effected a 4 for 1 forward stock split of our common shares. On March 12, 2006, and on February 7, 2008, the Company effected 1 for 10 reverse stock splits. All information presented herein has been retrospectively adjusted to reflect these stock splits as they took place as of the earliest period presented.

NOTE 8            INCOME TAXES

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had net operating loss carry-forwards totaling approximately \$1,716,485 and \$1,425,400, respectively, that begin to expire in 2025. The carry-forward losses and the related deferred tax benefit are significantly limited by the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 382. The Company's taxable losses created a deferred tax asset before valuation allowances of approximately \$600,770 and \$498,890 at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Due to the Company determining that it will not likely realize the deferred tax asset, a full valuation allowance has been taken to reduce the deferred tax asset to zero as of December 31, 2009

and 2008, respectively.

In 2009 and 2008, the primary difference between financial statement reporting and taxable income (loss) was expenses not deductible for tax purposes including non-cash share based payments issued for services of \$253,785 and \$230,000, respectively.

167

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Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
 (AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
 AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

## NOTE 8 INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	2009	2008
Deferred Tax Asset:		
Net Operating Loss Carryforwards	\$ 1,425,400	\$ 1,469,247
Current Year Net Operating Loss/(Gain)	291,085	(43,847 )
Total Operating Loss Carryforward	1,716,485	1,425,400
Enacted Future Tax Rate	35 %	35 %
Deferred Tax Asset for NOL	600,770	498,890
Deferred Tax Asset for Temporary Differences Between Book and Tax Income	-	-
Gross Deferred Tax Asset	600,770	498,890
Valuation Allowance	(600,770 )	(498,890 )
Net Deferred Tax Asset	-	-

## NOTE 9 DEFERRED COMPENSATION/NQDC

The Company has adopted an unfunded Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation (NQDC) plan to compensate our Chief Executive Officer. Under this plan, the Company is not required to reserve funds for compensation, and is only obligated to pay compensation when and if funds are available. Any amounts due but unpaid automatically accrue to deferred compensation. The plan has the option to be renewed annually at the discretion of the Company. While unfunded and non-recourse, for compliance with GAAP this is disclosed as an accrued expense on the balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the outstanding balance of the NQDC plan is \$656,310 and \$570,289, respectively.

In 2007, 2008, and 2009, our Chief Executive Officer was awarded restricted stock bonuses in recognition of the Company's inability to provide cash compensation. The value of common shares was based on the market closing price on the day of issuance. The value of preferred shares was valued according to the closing price of the common stock the preferred shares were convertible into on the day of issuance, plus the value of the control premium from voting rights assigned to certain preferred share issuances. The valuations of these issuances are shown below:

Date	Type of Stock	Number of Shares	Value
2/12/2007	Preferred	100	\$ 101,000
2/9/2007	Common	250,000	\$ 31,250
12/21/2007	Common	10,000,000	\$ 900,000
12/16/2008	Common	2,500,000	\$ 50,000
8/11/2009	Preferred	4,100,000	\$ 253,785



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 10 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In August 2009, the Board of Directors approved and the Company executed a management agreement with The PAN Network (“PAN”), a private business management and consulting company wholly-owned by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. The agreement is in consideration of \$18,000 per month, and calls for PAN to provide (a) office and board room space, including reception, utilities, landline phone/fax, computers, copiers, projectors, and miscellaneous services; (b) financial services, including accounting, corporate filing and bookkeeping; (c) project and administrative services; (d) resource targeting, acquisition, development and management services; (e) marketing services, communications, marketing materials management, and writing services; (f) strategic planning, milestone management and critical path analysis; and (g) online services, including web site hosting, web site design, web site maintenance, and email services. The agreement includes Mr. Leopold’s salary of \$15,000 per month, which will accrue entirely to deferred compensation during any period in which the commitment remains unpaid. The term of the agreement is one year, and automatically renews annually on January 1 each year unless otherwise terminated by either party.

NOTE 11 SHARE ISSUANCES SINCE JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION)

In 2004, the Company issued an aggregate of 320,000 shares of common stock and 1,200,000 shares of preferred stock as Founders shares to the Company Founders. The preferred stock was convertible to common stock at a rate of one common share per two preferred shares. The shares were valued at their par value which was equal to \$1,520.

In 2004, the Company issued an aggregate of 320,000 shares of common stock and 1,200,000 shares of preferred stock to the Company Officers and Directors upon the merger of Ultimate Jukebox, Inc. and NetMusic Corp. The preferred stock was convertible to common stock at a rate of one common share per two preferred shares. The shares were valued at their par value which was equal to \$1,520.

Prior to 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 12,005,491 shares of common stock for services rendered and exploration stage mining properties. The shares were valued at \$5,100,667, based on the market price on the date of issuance.

Prior to 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,574,127 shares of common stock to convert debt to equity. The shares were valued at \$2,510,825 based on the market price on the date of issuance. Any differences between the value of the shares issued and the debt relieved were recorded as a gain or loss on conversion.

Prior to 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 302,643 shares of common stock in private placements. The consideration received was \$522,700.

Prior to 2008, the Company purchased back and retired 200,000 shares at a net cost of \$2,000.

Prior to 2008, the Company received a contribution of \$164,371 from a shareholder to pay expenses for mineral claim exploration.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 11                    SHARE ISSUANCES SINCE JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) (CONTINUED)

Prior to 2008, the Company issued 100 shares of Series I Preferred stock to our Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Perry Leopold, as an anti-takeover measure to insure that Mr. Leopold maintains control of the Company during periods when the Company's stock may be severely undervalued and subject to hostile takeover in the open market. As specified in the Certificate of Designation filed by the Company with the Delaware Secretary of State in February 2007, "the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock shall vote together with the shares of Common Stock of the Corporation as a single class and, regardless of the number of shares of Series I Preferred Stock outstanding and as long as at least one of such shares of Series I Preferred Stock is outstanding, shall represent eighty percent (80%) of all votes entitled to be voted at any annual or special meeting of shareholders of the Corporation or action by written consent of shareholders. Each outstanding share of the Series I Preferred Stock shall represent its proportionate share of the 80% which is allocated to the outstanding shares of Series I Preferred Stock." The value of the Series I Preferred shares was valued at \$101,000 according to the value of the control premium from 80% of the voting rights assigned to Series I Preferred stock.

Prior to 2008, the Company converted 2,400,000 shares of Convertible Series A preferred stock to 1,200,000 shares of common stock. The shares were convertible at a ratio of one share of common stock per two shares of preferred stock.

Prior to 2008, a non-convertible note payable from a third party totaling \$50,000 with a 20% interest rate, maturing thirty days from the note date, was converted into 1,250,000 shares of common stock. During the same period, a non-convertible note payable from a third party totaling \$12,000 with a 10% interest rate, maturing one year from the note date, was converted into 100,000 shares of common stock. The aggregate shares were valued according to the closing market price on their respective conversion dates at \$121,500.

Prior to 2008, beneficial conversion features related to convertible notes payable totaling \$62,000 were recorded. The entire discount was expensed in the year ended December 31, 2007 due to the conversion of the note prior to year end.

During 2008, the Company received a contribution of \$10,000 from a shareholder for mineral claim maintenance.

During 2008, the Company issued an aggregate of 5,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. The shares were valued at \$230,000, based on the market price on the date of issuance.

During 2008, the Company issued 2,275,000 shares of common stock in a private placement. The consideration received was \$10,000.

During 2009, the Company issued 4,000,000 shares of Series A Preferred stock, and 100,000 shares of Series G Preferred stock to our Chief Executive Officer as a bonus for services rendered. Each share of Series A Preferred has 10 votes per share and is convertible to 5 shares of common. The Series G Preferred stock has no voting rights, and each share is convertible to 1/100 of an ounce of gold, or 20 shares of common. The conversion of the Series G Preferred stock into gold can only be exercised by the holder if the company has gold inventory at the time of conversion. The conversion value of the shares was \$253,785 based on the value of the closing price of the common stock the preferred shares were convertible into on the day of issuance, plus the value of the control premium from

voting rights assigned to the preferred share issuances.

During 2009, the Company issued an aggregate of 21,800,000 shares of common stock in private placements. The consideration received was \$173,000.

During 2009, the Company issued an aggregate of 10,000,000 shares of common stock to a private investor to reduce the balance due of deferred compensation to the Chief Executive Officer by \$100,000. The deferred compensation was assigned by the Chief Executive Officer to the private investor in lieu of cash, and the assigned liability was immediately converted to equity by the investor. The value of the shares issued according to the market price on the date of issuance was \$187,500. The difference between the value of the deferred compensation and the value of the shares issued was recorded as a loss on conversion.



Table of Contents

NORTH BAY RESOURCES INC.  
(AN EXPLORATION STAGE COMPANY)  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009  
AND DECEMBER 31, 2008

NOTE 11                    SHARE ISSUANCES SINCE JUNE 18, 2004 (INCEPTION) (CONTINUED)

During 2009, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,500,000 shares of common stock for services rendered. The shares were valued at \$29,750, based on the market price on the date of issuance.

During 2009, the Company secured \$5 Million in financing under an equity line of credit with Tangiers Investors, LP ("Tangiers") to fund the Company's operations and prospective mining acquisitions. North Bay has entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement with Tangiers that provides North Bay the right, but not the obligation, to draw down on the equity line of credit by selling to Tangiers shares of the Company's common stock for a total purchase price of up to \$5 Million. Tangiers will pay the Company 90% of the lowest volume weighted average price of the Company's common stock during the pricing period as quoted by Bloomberg, LP on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board ("OTCBB"). Tangiers' obligation to purchase shares of the Company's common stock under the Securities Purchase Agreement is subject to certain conditions, including the Company obtaining an effective registration statement for shares of the Company's common stock sold under the Securities Purchase Agreement and is limited to \$100,000 per 10 consecutive trading days after the advance notice is provided to Tangiers. Upon signing the Securities Purchase Agreement, the Company has agreed to issue Tangiers \$85,000 in restricted stock as a one-time commitment fee. This was classified as Stock Payable at December 31, 2009 and valued at \$115,310, based on the closing market price of our common stock as of October 7, 2009, the date the contract was signed. Subsequently, the Company issued 6,589,147 shares of restricted common stock on January 20, 2010 to satisfy this obligation.

NOTE 12                    SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company issued 5,000,000 shares of common stock in a Rule 504 private placement. The consideration received was \$50,000.

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company issued 6,589,147 shares of restricted common stock to Tangiers Investors, LP ("Tangiers") as a one-time commitment fee of \$85,000 in compliance with the October 7, 2009 agreement with Tangiers (see Note 11).

Subsequent to December 31, 2009, the Company entered into a Convertible Promissory Note Agreement ("the Note") with Tangiers Investors LP, ("Tangiers") pursuant to which the Company received \$17,500 as a loan from Tangiers. The Note is convertible to common stock, in whole or in part, at any time and from time to time before maturity at the option of the holder at the greater of (a) \$0.001 or (b) eighty percent (80%) of the lowest traded price of common stock for ten (10) trading days immediately preceding the conversion date. The Note has a term of one year and accrues interest at a rate equal to 9.9% per year.

Table of Contents