

GOLDSRING INC
Form 10-K/A
March 05, 2010

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from to

Commission File No. 000-32429

GOLDSRING, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

1081
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

65-0955118
(I.R.S. Employer Identification
No.)

P.O. Box 1118
Virginia City, NV 89440
(775) 847-5272
(Address, including zip code, and telephone number,
including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities Registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: Common Stock, par value \$.000666 per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the
Act.
Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

The aggregate market value of the 2,685,360,839 shares of voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant based on the closing price on the Over the Counter Bulletin Board on June 30, 2008 was \$80,500,000.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Title of Class	Shares Outstanding
Common Stock	March 20, 2009 3,477,847,312

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

None

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Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained in this report on Form 10-K that are not purely historical are forward-looking statements within the meaning of applicable securities laws. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our “expectations,” “anticipation,” “intentions,” “beliefs,” or “strategies” regarding the future. Forward looking statements also include statements regarding fluctuations in the price of gold or certain other commodities, (such as silver, copper, diesel fuel, and electricity); changes in national and local government legislation, taxation, controls, regulations and political or economic changes in the United States or other countries in which we may carry on business in the future; business opportunities that may be presented to or pursued by us; our ability to integrate acquisitions successfully; operating or technical difficulties in connection with exploration or mining activities; the speculative nature of gold exploration, including risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; and contests over our title to properties. All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us as of the filing date of this report, and we assume no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements. Our actual results could differ materially from the forward-looking statements. Among the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially are the factors discussed in Item 1A, “Description of Business - Risk Factors.”

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

GoldSpring Inc. (the Company) is a North American precious metals mining company, focused in Nevada, with land holdings in the Comstock Gold-Silver District of Nevada. The Company has located a deposit of mineralized material at the Hartford Complex and has secured several of the key mining permits required to develop the project. The Company is currently engaged in an aggressive exploration program to define the extent of the Hartford deposit, assess other key exploration targets on its large land package and push the project toward production. The high-grade nature of the bulk tonnage Hartford deposit and its favorable configuration has potentially positioned the Company to become a new gold-silver producer in the future.

In early 2007, we temporarily closed our mining operation. This shutdown allowed the Company to focus on the geology to gain a comprehensive understanding of the mineralization at the Hartford complex at our Comstock project. The company commenced a drilling program in December 2007 to further delineate the mineralized material and to determine the most effective process for mining operations. The goal has been to define and map the geology and to prepare geologic cross sections to be utilized in mine planning and as a result, to be able to build a new mine model using geostatistics and extensive drill hole data. There is also ongoing metallurgic testing to attempt to maximize recovery of the high grade fraction of the mineralized material and to determine optimum size to continue heap leaching.

The exploration and developmental drilling program commenced at the Comstock project in mid December 2007 and continued throughout 2008. The Company as of December 31, 2008 has drilled 130 holes at the Lucerne / Hartford Complex at its Comstock Project. The Company intends to continue the exploration drilling program throughout 2009; however, lack of adequate funding will impact the pace of the drilling program.

We are actively seeking financing to meet our working capital needs and fuel our growth. If we are unable to secure such financing, we may be unable to continue as a going concern.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our current projects.

Name	Location	Type
Comstock Lode Gold and Silver Properties	Storey and Lyon County, Nevada	Gold and silver lode claims
Como	Lyon County, Nevada	Gold and silver lode claims
Gold Canyon	Lyon County, Nevada	Placer gold claims
Spring Valley	Lyon County, Nevada	Placer gold claims

Our Comstock Lode exploration project is located between Carson City and Virginia City, Nevada, about 30 miles southeast of Reno in an area known as American Flat. Our Gold Canyon and Spring Valley placer claims are located in Lyon County, Nevada, five miles south of our Plum property, in American Flat / Gold Hill, Nevada. Our Big Mike Copper property is located approximately two hours east of Reno near Winnemucca, Nevada.

Our Comstock exploration activities include open pit gold and silver test mining. As defined by SEC Industry Guide 7, we have not yet established any proven or probable reserves at this project. Therefore, all of our activities are considered test mining and exploratory in nature. Test mining at Plum commenced in the third quarter of 2004. We

have not as yet explored or developed our Como claims. We also have not completed any exploratory activities on our Gold Canyon, Spring Valley, or Big Mike properties. We have not established reserves on any of these properties. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will be able to produce sufficient gold to cover our investment and operating costs.

Employees

We approximately have 17 employees, including our managers, administrative staff, engineers, geologists, lab technicians, and process operators. We use consultants with specific skills to assist with various aspects of our operation, including project evaluation, due diligence, and acquisition initiatives.

Principal Markets

We plan to sell our production on world markets at prices established by market forces. These prices are not within our control.

Government Regulation

Mining operations and exploration activities are subject to various national, state, and local laws and regulations in the United States, which govern prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, protection of the environment, mine safety, hazardous substances, and other matters. We have obtained or have pending applications for those licenses, permits, and other authorizations currently required to conduct our exploration and other programs. We believe that we are in compliance in all material respects with applicable mining, health, safety, and environmental statutes and regulations.

Reclamation

We are generally required to mitigate long-term environmental impacts by stabilizing, contouring, resloping, and revegetating various portions of a site after mining and mineral processing operations are completed. These reclamation efforts are conducted in accordance with detailed plans, which must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

The Nevada Revised Statutes and regulations promulgated there under by the Nevada State Environmental Commission and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining and Reclamation require a surety bond to be posted for mining projects to assure we will leave the site safe, stable and capable of providing for a productive post-mining land use. Pursuant to the approved Reclamation Plan for our Comstock project, we posted a surety bond in the amount of \$1,106,882, of which \$776,768 was in the form of a cash deposit and the balance was secured from a surety agent.

Competition

We compete with other mineral exploration and mining companies in connection with the acquisition of gold and other mineral properties. There may be competition for gold acquisition opportunities, some of which may involve other companies having substantially greater financial resources than we do.

Financing Events

- In 2008, we financed operations through issuance of promissory notes and sales of our common stock, all in private placement transactions, which provided us with \$5,520,000 in funding.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock involves risk. You should carefully consider the following risk factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this report, in evaluating our company, its business, and prospects. The

following risks could cause our business, financial condition, and operating results to be materially and adversely affected.

We have limited resources and our inability to obtain additional financing could negatively affect our growth and success.

We have incurred substantial losses since our inception, and we are currently experiencing a cash flow deficiency from operations. Our current cash flow and capital resources are limited, and we may require additional funds to pursue our business. We may not be able to secure further financing in the future. If we are not able to obtain additional financing on reasonable terms, we may not be able to execute our business strategy, conduct our operations at the level desired, or even to continue business.

We have received a qualified report from our independent auditors

Our independent auditors report on our financial statements indicates that our recurring losses from operations and working capital deficit raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern

Inability to raise sufficient funds to increase growth

Our recent financings have only provided capital to continue existing operations but not to continue significant exploration and growth. Without the ability to attract sufficient amounts of capital at any one time, it is unlikely that we can achieve profitability in the foreseeable future.

We have invested capital in high-risk mineral projects where we have not conducted sufficient exploration and engineering studies.

We have invested capital in various mineral properties and projects in Nevada where we may not have conducted sufficient exploration and engineering studies to minimize the risk of project failure to the extent that is typical in the mining industry. Our mineral projects involve high risks because we have not invested substantial sums in the characterization of mineralized material, geologic analysis, metallurgical testing, mine planning, and economic analysis to the same extent that other mining companies might deem reasonable. Standard industry practice calls for a mining company to prepare a formal mine plan and mining schedule and have these documents reviewed by a third party specialist. We do not have a formal mine plan that has been reviewed by a third party specialist. Because we have not established proven or probable reserves, there can be no assurance that we will be able to produce sufficient gold to recover our investment and operating costs.

We will not be successful unless we recover precious metals and sell them for a profit.

Our success depends on our ability to recover precious metals, process them, and successfully sell them for more than the cost of production. The success of this process depends on the market prices of metals in relation to our costs of production. We may not always be able to generate a profit on the sale of gold or other minerals because we can only maintain a level of control over our costs and have no ability to control the market prices. The total cash costs of production at any location are frequently subject to great variation from year to year as a result of a number of factors, such as the changing composition of the mineralized material, metallurgy, and exploration activities in response to the physical shape and location of the deposit. In addition costs are affected by the price of commodities, such as fuel and electricity. Such commodities are at times subject to volatile price movements, including increases that could make production at certain operations less profitable. A material increase in production costs or a decrease in the price of gold or other minerals could adversely affect our ability to earn a profit on the sale of gold or other minerals.

We do not have proven or probable reserves, and there is no assurance that the quantities of precious metals we produce will be sufficient to recover our investment and operating costs.

Our success depends on our ability to produce sufficient quantities of precious metals to recover our investment and operating costs. We do not have proven or probable reserves. There can be no assurance that our exploration activities will result in the discovery of sufficient quantities of mineralized material to lead to a commercially successful operation.

The cost of our exploration and acquisition activities is substantial, and there is no assurance that the quantities of minerals we discover or acquire will justify commercial operations or replace reserves established in the future.

Mineral exploration, particularly for gold and other precious metals, is highly speculative in nature, involves many risks, and frequently is nonproductive. There can be no assurance that our exploration and acquisition activities will be commercially successful. Once gold mineralization is discovered, it may take a number of years from the initial phases of drilling until production is possible, during which time the economic feasibility of production may change. Substantial expenditures are required to acquire existing gold properties, to establish ore reserves through drilling and analysis, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal from the mineralized material, and in the case of new properties, to develop the processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mineral exploration. There can be no assurance that any mineralized material that may be discovered or acquired in the future will be in sufficient quantities or of adequate grade to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for mineral production operation can be obtained on a timely or reasonable basis. Mineral exploration companies must continually replace mineralized material depleted by production. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will be successful in replacing any mineralized material acquired or established in the future.

The price of gold fluctuates on a regular basis and a downturn in price could negatively impact our operations and cash flow.

Our operations are significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold. Gold prices can fluctuate widely and may be affected by numerous factors, such as expectations for inflation, levels of interest rates, currency exchange rates, central bank sales, forward selling or other hedging activities, demand for precious metals, global or regional political and economic crises, and production costs in major gold-producing regions, such as South Africa and the former Soviet Union. The aggregate effect of these factors, all of which are beyond our control, is impossible for us to predict. The demand for and supply of gold affect gold prices, but not necessarily in the same manner as supply and demand affect the prices of other commodities. The supply of gold consists of a combination of new mineral production and existing stocks of bullion and fabricated gold held by governments, public and private financial institutions, industrial organizations, and private individuals. As the amount produced in any single year constitutes a small portion of the total potential supply of gold, normal variations in current production do not have a significant impact on the supply of gold or on its price. If gold prices decline substantially, it could adversely affect the realizable value of our assets and potential future results of operations and cash flow.

The use of hedging instruments may not prevent losses being realized on subsequent price decreases or may prevent gains being realized from subsequent price increases.

We may from time to time sell some future production of gold pursuant to hedge positions. If the gold price rises above the price at which future production has been committed under these hedge instruments, we will have an opportunity loss. However, if the gold price falls below that committed price, our revenues will be protected to the extent of such committed production. In addition, we may experience losses if a hedge counterparty defaults under a contract when the contract price exceeds the gold price. As of the date of filing of this report, we have no open hedge positions.

Since our business consists of exploring for or acquiring gold prospects, the drop in the price of gold will negatively affect our asset values, cash flows, potential revenues and profits.

We plan to pursue opportunities to acquire properties with gold mineralized material and exploration potential. The price that we pay to acquire these properties will be influenced, in large part, by the price of gold at the time of the acquisition. Our potential future revenues are expected to be derived from the production and sale of gold from these properties or from the sale of some of these properties. The value of any mineralized material, and the value of any potential mineral production therefrom, will vary in direct proportion to variations in those mineral prices. The price of gold has fluctuated widely as a result of numerous factors beyond our control. The effect of these factors on the price of gold, and therefore the economic viability of any of our projects, cannot accurately be predicted. Any drop in the price of gold would negatively affect our asset values, cash flows, potential revenues, and profits.

We compete with other mineral exploration and mining companies

We compete with other mineral exploration and mining companies or individuals, including large, established mining companies with substantial capabilities and financial resources, to acquire rights to mineral properties containing gold and other minerals. There is a limited supply of desirable mineral lands available for claim staking, lease, or other acquisition. There can be no assurance that we will be able to acquire mineral properties against competitors with substantially greater financial resources than we have.

Our activities are inherently hazardous and any exposure may exceed our insurance limits or may not be insurable.

Mineral exploration and operating activities are inherently hazardous. Operations in which we have direct or indirect interests will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration and production of gold and other metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage. The nature of these risks is such that liabilities might exceed any liability insurance policy limits. It is also possible that the liabilities and hazards might not be insurable, or we could elect not to insure ourselves against such liabilities because of the high premium costs, in which event, we could incur significant costs that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

We do not have proven or probable reserves, and our mineral calculations are only estimates; any material change may negatively affect the economic viability of our properties.

Substantial expenditures are required to acquire existing gold properties with established reserves or to establish proven or probable reserves through drilling and analysis. We do not anticipate expending sums for additional drilling and analysis to establish proven or probable reserves on our properties. We drill in connection with our mineral exploration activities and not with the purpose of establishing proven and probable reserves. Therefore, our activity must be called exploration or test mining. While we estimate the amount of mineralized material we believe exists on our properties, our calculations are estimates only, subject to uncertainty due to factors, including the quantity and grade of the material, metal prices, and recoverability of minerals in the mineral recovery process. There is a great degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of any mineralized material, particularly where there has not been significant drilling, mining, and processing. Until the mineralized material located on our properties is actually mined and processed, the quantity and quality of the mineralized material must be considered as an estimate only. In addition, the quantity of mineralized material may vary depending on metal prices. Any material change in the quantity of mineralized material may negatively affect the economic viability of our properties. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will achieve the same recoveries of metals contained in the mineralized material as in small-scale laboratory tests or that we will be able to duplicate such results in larger scale tests under on-site conditions or during production.

Our operations are subject to strict environmental regulations, which result in added costs of operations and operational delays.

Our operations are subject to environmental regulations, which could result in additional costs and operational delays. All phases of our operations are subject to environmental regulation. Environmental legislation is evolving in some countries and jurisdictions in a manner that may require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors, and employees. There is no assurance that any future changes in environmental regulation will not negatively affect our projects.

We have no insurance for environmental problems.

Insurance against environmental risks, including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production, has not been available generally in the mining industry. We have no insurance coverage for most environmental risks. In the event of a problem, the payment of environmental liabilities and costs would reduce the funds available to us for future operations. If we are unable to fund fully the cost of remedying an environmental problem, we might be required to enter into an interim compliance measure pending completion of the required remedy.

We are subject to federal laws that require environmental assessments and the posting of bonds, which add significant costs to our operations and delays in our projects.

The Bureau of Land Management requires that mining operations on lands subject to its regulation obtain an approved plan of operations subject to environmental impact evaluation under the National Environmental Policy Act. Any significant modifications to the plan of operations may require the completion of an environmental assessment or Environmental Impact Statement prior to approval. Mining companies must post a bond or other surety to guarantee the cost of post-mining reclamation. These requirements could add significant additional cost and delays to any mining project undertaken by us. Our mineral exploration operations are required to be covered by reclamation bonds deemed adequate by regulators to cover these risks. We believe we currently maintain adequate reclamation bonds for our operations.

Changes in state laws, which are already strict and costly, can negatively affect our operations by becoming stricter and costlier.

At the state level, mining operations in Nevada are regulated by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, or NDEP. Nevada state law requires our Nevada projects to hold Nevada Water Pollution Control Permits, which dictate operating controls and closure and post-closure requirements directed at protecting surface and ground water. In addition, we are required to hold Nevada Reclamation Permits required under Nevada law. These permits mandate concurrent and post-mining reclamation of mines and require the posting of reclamation bonds sufficient to guarantee the cost of mine reclamation. Other Nevada regulations govern operating and design standards for the construction and operation of any source of air contamination and landfill operations. Any changes to these laws and regulations could have a negative impact on our financial performance and results of operations by, for example, requiring changes to operating constraints, technical criteria, fees or surety requirements.

Title claims against our properties could require us to compensate parties, if successful, and divert management's time from operations.

There may be challenges to our title in the properties in which we hold material interests. If there are title defects with respect to any of our properties, we might be required to compensate other persons or perhaps reduce our interest in the effected property. The validity of unpatented mineral claims, which constitute most of our holdings in the United States, is often uncertain and may be contested by the federal government and other parties. The validity of an unpatented mineral claim, in terms of both its location and its maintenance, depends on strict compliance with a complex body of federal and state statutory and decisional law. Although we have attempted to acquire satisfactory title to our properties, we have not obtained title opinions or title insurance with respect to the acquisition of the unpatented mineral claims. While we have no pending claims or litigation pending contesting title to any of our properties, there is nothing to prevent parties from challenging our title to any of our properties. While we believe we have satisfactory title to our properties, some risk exists that some titles may be defective or subject to challenge. Also, in any such case, the investigation and resolution of title issues would divert management's time from ongoing exploration programs.

We have never paid a cash dividend on our common stock and do not expect to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We have never paid cash dividends, and we do not plan to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Consequently, your only opportunity to achieve a return on your investment in us will be if the market price of our common stock appreciates and you sell your shares at a profit. There is no assurance that the price of our common stock that will prevail in the market after this offering will ever exceed the price that you pay.

Our business depends on a limited number of key personnel, the loss of whom could negatively affect us.

Robert Faber, Chief Executive Officer, President and acting-Chief Financial Officer and Jim Golden, our COO, are important to our success. If either becomes unable or unwilling to continue in his present position, our business and financial results could be materially negatively affected.

If we fail to adequately manage our growth, we may not be successful in growing our business and becoming profitable.

We plan to expand our business and the number of employees over the next 12 months. In particular, we intend to hire additional operational personnel. Our inability to hire and retain additional qualified employees could have a negative impact on our chances of success.

The issuance of securities by us may not have complied with or violated federal and state securities laws and, as a result, the holders of these shares and warrants may have rescission rights.

Securities issued by us may not have complied with applicable federal and state securities laws, the result of which is that the holders of these securities may have rescission rights that could require us to reacquire the securities.

Outstanding convertible securities and warrants may result in substantial dilution.

At December 31, 2008 we had outstanding 3,380,948,371 shares of common stock. In addition, we had outstanding convertible notes and related interest plus various common stock purchase warrants. At December 31, 2008, these notes, related interest and warrants were convertible into or exercisable for a total of approximately 1.5 billion additional shares of our common stock, subject to further anti-dilution provisions.

Our stock is a penny stock and trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's penny stock regulations, which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

Our stock is a penny stock. The Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted Rule 15c-9, which generally defines "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 that 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 SEC, 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. NASD sales practice requirements may also limit a stockbroker's ability to buy or sell our stock.

In addition to the “penny stock” rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the NASD has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer’s financial status, tax status, investment objectives, and other information. Under interpretation of these rules, the NASD believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. The NASD requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit your ability to buy or sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Item 2. Properties

Comstock Lode Project

Location, Access, and Title to the Property

We own the following mineral exploration projects: The Comstock gold and silver exploration and test mining project and the Como mineral Claims. The Comstock project is located in Storey and Lyon Counties, Nevada. The Plum property is physically situated roughly three miles south of Virginia City, Nevada. Paved state highways from Reno, Carson City, and Virginia City provide access to the property. The Como mineral Claims are located in Lyon County, Nevada, approximately 15 miles east of Carson City, and have not been explored or developed by us.

OCCIDENTAL LEASE:

Our property rights to the mineral properties consist of several mineral leases, unpatented mineral claims, and fee ownership of real property. We have a mineral exploration and mining lease agreement with Claire Obester, Jim Obester, Alan Obester, and Julian Smith dated May 1, 2008 covering mineral rights to six patented claims located in Storey County. The lease remains in effect for 15 years as long as exploration, development, mining, or processing operations are conducted on a continuous basis, without a lapse of activity for more than 180 days. We agree to spend \$100,000.00 on drilling and associated costs within the first 36 months of the term. We agree to pay \$10,000.00 upon execution of the lease. We pay a monthly rent to the lessor of \$500 per month beginning April 2009 during the Exploration Term. During the Development Term we pay a royalty of \$1000 a month or a royalty percentage on the amount received by us on the sale of the mineral products less the costs incurred for marketing, distribution, processing and sales, commonly referred to as a Net Smelter Return. The royalty percentage varies based on the price of gold: 2% if gold is less than \$501 per ounce, 3% if gold is at least \$501 per ounce but less than \$801 per ounce, 4% if gold is at least \$801 per ounce but less than \$901 per ounce, 5% if gold is at least \$901 per ounce but less than \$1001, 6% if gold is at least \$1001 per ounce but less than \$1101 per ounce, 7% if gold is at least \$1101 per ounce but less than \$1201 per ounce, 8% if gold is at least \$1201 per ounce but less than \$1301 per ounce, 9 % if gold is at least \$1301 per ounce but less than \$1401 per ounce and 10% if gold is \$1401 per ounce or greater. We are also responsible for payment and filing of annual maintenance fees, if any, and taxes for these claims.

Obester Patented Claims:

Claim Number	Claim Name	Position	Land Source	Acres
800-001-010	North Occidental	Purchase	Private	7.2
800-001-025	East North Occidental	Purchase	Private	12.2
800-001-021	Dean Parcel	Purchase	Private	11
800-001-024	South Occidental	Purchase	Private	20.6
800-001-068	Occidental	Purchase	Private	7.8
800-001-026	Edwards	Purchase	Private	17.8

BILLIE THE KID LEASE:

Our property rights to the mineral properties consist of several mineral leases, unpatented mineral claims, and fee ownership of real property. We have a mineral exploration and mining lease agreement with Claire Obester and the Estate of Dorothy Obester dated January 1, 1997 covering mineral rights to five patented claims located in both Storey and Lyon Counties, including the Billie the Kid and Lucerne patented lode claims. The lease remains in effect for as long as exploration, development, mining, or processing operations are conducted on a continuous basis, without a lapse of activity for more than 180 days. We pay a royalty to the lessor equal to the greater of \$500 per month or a royalty percentage on the amount received by us on the sale of the mineral products less the costs incurred for marketing, distribution, processing and sales, commonly referred to as a Net Smelter Return. The royalty percentage varies based on the price of gold: 3% if gold is less than \$400 per ounce, 4% if gold is at least \$400 per ounce but less than \$500 per ounce, and 5% if gold is \$500 or greater per ounce. We are also responsible for payment and filing of annual maintenance fees, if any, and taxes for these claims.

Obester Patented Claims:

Claim Number	Claim Name	Position	Land Source	Acres
800-001-009	Green	Purchase	Private	11
800-001-11	Echo Parcel	Purchase	Private	7
800-001-12	Lucerne	Purchase	Private	8
800-001-08	St. Louis Parcels	Purchase	Private	7
800-002-71	Billie the Kid	Purchase	Private	18

DONOVAN LEASE:

We have a second mineral exploration and mining lease agreement with the Donovan Silver Hills, LLC dated September 1, 1999 covering seven patented claims and 13 unpatented claims located in Storey and Lyon Counties. The lease remains in effect for as long as exploration, development, mining, or processing operations are conducted on a continuous basis, without a lapse of activity for more than 180 days. We pay a royalty to the lessor amounting to the greater of \$500 per month or a royalty percentage of the Net Smelter Returns. The royalty percentage varies based on the price of gold: 3% if gold is less than \$400 per ounce, 4% if gold is at least \$400 per ounce but less than \$500 per ounce, and 5% if gold is \$500 or greater per ounce. We are also responsible for payment and filing of annual maintenance fees, if any, and taxes for these claims.

Donovan Patented Claims:

Claim Number	Claim Name	Position	Land Source	Acres
84	Tarto Lode	Lease	Private Land	1
86	Hartford	Lease	Private Land	14
1723	Succor Lode	Lease	Private Land	6
3760	Olympia	Lease	Private Land	6
4728	Hardluck	Lease	Private Land	6
4728	Friendship	Lease	Private Land	7
4728	Brown Lode	Lease	Private Land	8
125	Niagra Mining Claim	Lease	Private Land	3
1066	S. Comstock Mining Claim	Lease	Private Land	12

Donovan Unpatented Claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Owner / Lease Holder	Type	Position	Land Source	Acres
NMC416049	Big Mike	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	20
NMC416048	Cliff House Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	4
NMC416043	Echo St. Louis Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	.30
NMC416041	Green St. Louis Fraction	3/4/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	7
NMC676492	Hartford Lucerne Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	0.9
NMC416040	Hartford South Extension	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	3
NMC416042	Hartford St. Louis Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	6.5
NMC416044	Justice Lucerne Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	1.7
NMC416046	Justice Woodville Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	3.1
NMC416047	New Deal Fraction	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	12

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NMC416045	South Comstock St. Louis	4/7/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	1
NMC416033	Vindicator #8	4/6/1987	Donovan	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.7

FRED GARRET LEASE:

We entered into a mineral exploration and mining lease agreement with the Fred Garret et al on April 1, 2008 covering one patented claim located in Storey, Nevada. The lease remains in effect for as long as exploration, development, mining, or processing operations are conducted on a continuous basis, without a lapse of activity for more than 180 days. We pay a royalty to the lessor of \$250 per month or a 3% Net Smelter Return, which ever is greater. We are also responsible for payment and filing of annual maintenance fees, if any, and taxes for these claims.

Garrett Patented Claims:

Claim Number	Claim Name	Position	Land Source	Acres
114	Pride of Washoe	Lease	Private Land	25.25

LEDA RESOURCES LLC LEASE:

We have a mineral lease agreement with Leda Resources LLC dated March 15, 2008 covering 3 unpatented mining claims located in Storey and Washoe Counties. The lease remains in effect for 20 years with automatic extensions so long as conditions of the lease are met. We are responsible for payment and filing of Federal and State maintenance fees for any year in which this agreement is in maintained in good standing after June 1, 2008. We are responsible for performing reclamation work on the Property as required by Federal, State, and Local law for disturbances resulting from Goldspring's activities on the Property. The lease agreement includes a production royalty of a 3.0% Net Smelter Return (NRS). Also, we are required to make the following advance royalty payments: upon execution \$5,000, 1st Anniversary \$10,000, 2nd Anniversary \$10,000, 3rd Anniversary \$10,000, 4th Anniversary \$25,000, 5th Anniversary \$25,000, 6th Anniversary & thereafter \$25,000 annually. Royalty advances are to be adjusted to annual changes in the consumer price index (CPI) with 2008 as the base year. CPI adjustment commence on the 7th Anniversary. The agreement also provides for an option for a partial Royalty Buy down, whereby we could purchase a 2% NSR for \$5 million. .. The mineral lease agreement also requires the issuance of 5 million of our common shares; 1,000,000 common shares upon execution and 1,000,000 common shares on each anniversary starting with the first and ending with the fourth.

Leda Resources unpatented claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Owner/ Lease Holder	Type	Position	Land Sources	Acre
NMC832220	Checkup 1		Leda Resources	Lease		BLM	
NMC832220	Checkup 21 amended		Leda Resources	Lease		BLM	
NMC832220	Checkup 22		Leda Resources	Lease		BLM	

KIM DROSSULIS LEASE:

We have a mineral lease agreement with Kim Drossulis dated January 15, 2008 covering 8 unpatented mining claims located in Storey County, Nevada. The lease remains in effect for 20 years with automatic extensions so long as conditions of the lease are met. We are responsible for payment and filing of Federal and State maintenance fees for any year in which this agreement is in maintained in good standing after June 1, 2008. We are responsible for performing reclamation work on the Property as required by Federal, State, and Local law for disturbances resulting from Goldspring's activities on the Property. The lease agreement includes a production royalty of a 3.0% Net Smelter Return (NRS). Also, we are required to make the following advance royalty payments: upon execution \$5,000, 1st Anniversary \$10,000, 2nd Anniversary \$10,000, 3rd Anniversary \$10,000, 4th Anniversary \$25,000, 5th Anniversary \$25,000, 6th Anniversary & thereafter \$25,000 annually. Royalty advances are to be adjusted to annual changes in the consumer price index (CPI) with 2008 as the base year. CPI adjustment commence on the 7th Anniversary. The agreement also provides for an option for a partial Royalty Buy down, whereby we could purchase a 2% NSR for \$5 million. .. The mineral lease agreement also requires the issuance of 5 million of our common shares; 1,000,000 common shares upon execution and 1,000,000 common shares on each anniversary starting with the first and ending with the fourth

Kim Drossulis unpatented claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Owner / Lease			Land	
			Holder	Type	Position	Source	Acres
NMC823682	SP #1		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC823683	SP #2		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC911164	SP #3		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC911165	SP #4		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC911166	SP #5		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC911167	SP #6		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC911168	SP #7		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7
NMC911169	SP #8		Drossulis	Lode	Lease	BL M	20.7

MICHAEL & KATHRYN S. DONDERO LEASE:

On November 1, 2008 we entered into a mineral exploration and mining lease agreement with the Michael & Kathryn S. Dondero covering seven patented claims located in Lyon County. The lease remains in effect for as long as exploration, development, mining, or processing operations are conducted on a continuous basis, without a lapse of activity for more than 180 days. We pay a royalty to the lessor amounting to the greater of \$1,000 per month or a 3% Net Smelter royalty. We are also responsible for payment and filing of annual maintenance fees, if any, and taxes for these claims. We also have an option to purchase land and related patents for \$900,000.

Dondero Patented & Town Lots w/mineral rights Claims:

Claim Number	Claim Name	Position	Land Source	Acres
16-121-10		Lease	Private Land	2.9
16-121-11		Lease	Private Land	1.04
16-121-12		Lease	Private Land	.08
16-121-22		Lease	Private Land	20.03
16-121-23		Lease	Private Land	20
16-121-24		Lease	Private Land	20
16-121-25		Lease	Private Land	20

JAMES OBESTER LEASE:

We have a second mineral exploration and mining lease agreement with the James Obester dated August 1, 2008 covering one patented claim located in Storey County. The lease remains in effect for as long as exploration, development, mining, or processing operations are conducted on a continuous basis, without a lapse of activity for more than 180 days. We pay a royalty to the lessor amounting to the greater of \$200 per month for two years and increase to \$300 a month for three years then increase to \$500 with a royalty percentage of the Net Smelter Returns. The royalty percentage is a 2% NSR when gold is \$900 or less per ounce and 3% NSR when gold is greater than \$900 per ounce. We are also responsible for payment and filing of annual maintenance fees, if any, and taxes for these claims.

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James Obesters Unpatented Claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Owner /			Land	
			Lease Holder	Type	Position	Source	Acres
NMC275502	Alta #5	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC275503	Alta #6	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC275504	Alta #7	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC275505	Alta #8	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	12.71
NMC275506	Alta #9	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC275507	Alta #10	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC276609	Alta #12	7/22/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	12.05
NMC300858	Brunswick #1	12/24/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC300859	Brunswick #2	12/24/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66
NMC300860	Brunswick #4	12/24/1983	Obester	Lode	Lease	BLM	20.66

In addition to the mineral leases, we hold 100 unpatented mineral claims in Storey County, hold eight unpatented mineral claims in Lyon County, and own title to 40 acres of land in Storey County. The W. Hughes Brockbank Living Trust has a lien against and a security interest in these unpatented mineral claims and the 40 acres of land pursuant to a Deed of Trust dated October 31, 2003, entered into with W. Hughes Brockbank Living Trust. The Deed of Trust was granted to secure a promissory note, dated October 31, 2003, in the amount of \$1 million for the balance of the purchase price for the property. The non-interest bearing promissory note requires ten quarterly payments of \$100,000 each. As of December 31, 2007, the outstanding balance of the note was \$250,000. In 2007, Winfield's affiliates, Intergroup Corporation, Santa Fe Financial and Portsmouth Square, purchased the note from the W. Hughes Brockbank Living Trust.

Unpatented Mineral Claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Owner /			Land	
			Lease Holder	Type	Position	Source	Acres
NMC821729	Comstock #1	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821739	Comstock #11	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821740	Comstock #12	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.6
NMC821741	Comstock #13	12/1/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.6
NMC821742	Comstock #14	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821743	Comstock #15	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821744	Comstock #16	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821745	Comstock #17	12/1/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821746	Comstock #18	12/1/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	13.8

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NMC821730	Comstock #2	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821731	Comstock #3	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821735	Comstock #7	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821736	Comstock #8	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821737	Comstock #9	10/16/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821492	Comstock #115	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821493	Comstock #116	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821494	Comstock #117	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821495	Comstock #118	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821496	Comstock #119	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821497	Comstock #120	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821498	Comstock #121	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821499	Comstock #122	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821500	Comstock #123	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821501	Comstock #124	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821502	Comstock #125	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821503	Comstock #126	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821504	Comstock #127	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821505	Comstock #128	4/8/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	13.8
NMC821506	Comstock #129	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821507	Comstock #130	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821508	Comstock #131	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821509	Comstock #132	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821510	Comstock #133	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821511	Comstock #134	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821512	Comstock #135	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821513	Comstock #136	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821514	Comstock #137	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7

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NMC821515	Comstock #138	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821516	Comstock #139	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	14.4
NMC821517	Comstock #140	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	18.3
NMC821518	Comstock #141	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC821519	Comstock #142	7/1/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965375	Ghost #1	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965384	Ghost #10	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965385	Ghost #11	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965376	Ghost #2	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965377	Ghost #3	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965378	Ghost #4	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965379	Ghost #5	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965380	Ghost #6	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965381	Ghost #7	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965382	Ghost #8	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC965383	Ghost #9	9/30/2007	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC810323	Lee #2	11/31/1999	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	19.8
NMC810324	Lee #3	11/31/1999	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC810321	Lee #5	11/31/1999	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	19.4
NMC814553	Lee #8	1/29/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	19.5
NMC814554	Lee #9	1/29/2000	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	19.2
NMC704516	Overman #1	8/27/1994	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	1
NMC884216	Plum	11/19/2004	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.4
NMC1000122	OMAHA FRACTION #1	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	7.2
NMC1000123	OMAHA FRACTION #2	11/8/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	0.9
NMC1000124	OMAHA FRACTION #3	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	1.6
NMC1000125	OMAHA FRACTION #4	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	0.2
NMC1000126	OMAHA FRACTION #5	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	0.2
NMC1000127	OMAHA FRACTION #6	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	1.8
NMC1000128	OMAHA FRACTION #7	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	2.3
NMC1000129	OMAHA FRACTION #8	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	0.3
NMC1000130	OMAHA FRACTION #9	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	6.5
NMC1000131	OMAHA FRACTION #10	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode	Fee	BLM	0.8

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NMC1000132	OMAHA FRACTION #11	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.1
NMC1000133	OMAHA FRACTION #12	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	0.4
NMC1000134	OMAHA FRACTION #13	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.1
NMC1000135	OMAHA FRACTION #14	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.4
NMC1000136	OMAHA FRACTION #17	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.6
NMC1000137	OMAHA FRACTION #18	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.3
NMC1000138	OMAHA FRACTION #19	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	2.2
NMC1000139	OMAHA FRACTION #20	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.0
NMC1000140	OMAHA FRACTION #21	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	1.1
NMC1000141	OMAHA FRACTION #22	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	3.0
NMC1000142	OMAHA FRACTION #23	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	2.3
NMC1000143	OMAHA FRACTION #24	10/30/2008	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	2.3
NMC983353	COMSTOCK LODGE 100	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	16.0
NMC983354	COMSTOCK LODGE 101	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	6.1
NMC983355	COMSTOCK LODGE 102	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	5.4
NMC983356	COMSTOCK LODGE 103	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	2.0

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NMC983357	COMSTOCK LODE 104	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	2.2
NMC983358	COMSTOCK LODE 105	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	1.1
NMC983359	COMSTOCK LODE 106	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	8.6
NMC983360	COMSTOCK LODE 107	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	12.7
NMC983361	COMSTOCK LODE 108	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	1.0
NMC983362	COMSTOCK LODE 109	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	2.3
NMC983363	COMSTOCK LODE 110	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	19.2
NMC983364	COMSTOCK LODE 111	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983365	COMSTOCK LODE 112	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	16.6
NMC983366	COMSTOCK LODE 113	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	17.1
NMC983367	COMSTOCK LODE 114	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	1.7

NMC983368	COMSTOCK LODE 115	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	12.2
NMC983369	COMSTOCK LODE 116	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.4
NMC983370	COMSTOCK LODE 117	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.4
NMC983371	COMSTOCK LODE 118	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983372	COMSTOCK LODE 119	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983373	COMSTOCK LODE 120	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	1.1
NMC983374	COMSTOCK LODE 121	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	4.1
NMC983375	COMSTOCK LODE 122	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983376	COMSTOCK LODE 123	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	4.6
NMC983377	COMSTOCK LODE 124	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983378	COMSTOCK LODE 125	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	13.5

NMC983379	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	126		CO LLC				
NMC983380	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	127		CO LLC				
NMC983381	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	128		CO LLC				
NMC983382	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	129		CO LLC				
NMC983383	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	130		CO LLC				
NMC983384	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	131		CO LLC				
NMC983385	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	132		CO LLC				
NMC983386	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	133		CO LLC				
NMC983387	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	134		CO LLC				
NMC983388	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	135		CO LLC				
NMC983389	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	136		CO LLC				
NMC983390	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	137		CO LLC				

NMC983391	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
138			CO LLC			
NMC983392	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
139			CO LLC			
NMC983393	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
140			CO LLC			
NMC983394	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
141			CO LLC			
NMC983395	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
142			CO LLC			
NMC983396	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
143			CO LLC			
NMC983397	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
144			CO LLC			
NMC983398	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
145			CO LLC			
NMC983399	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
146			CO LLC			
NMC983400	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
147			CO LLC			
NMC983401	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
148			CO LLC			

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NMC983402	COMSTOCK LODE 149	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.5
NMC983403	COMSTOCK LODE 150	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	8.4
NMC983404	COMSTOCK LODE 151	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	14.5
NMC983405	COMSTOCK LODE 152	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.1
NMC983406	COMSTOCK LODE 153	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983407	COMSTOCK LODE 154	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983408	COMSTOCK LODE 155	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983409	COMSTOCK LODE 156	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983410	COMSTOCK LODE 157	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983411	COMSTOCK LODE 158	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC983412	COMSTOCK LODE 159	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7

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NMC983413	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
	160					
NMC983414	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	15.6
	161					
NMC983415	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	19.5
	162					
NMC983416	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	7.7
	163					
NMC983417	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	12.8
	164					
NMC983418	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.5
	165					
NMC983419	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	6.3
	166					
NMC983420	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
	167					
NMC983421	COMSTOCK LODE	12/21/2007	THE PLUM MINING CO LLC	Lode Fee	BLM	16.2
	168					
NMC992973	COMSTOCK LODE	7/10/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode Fee	BLM	1.4
	169					
NMC992974	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode Fee	BLM	20.7
	172					

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NMC992975	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	173						
NMC992976	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.2
	174						
NMC992977	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	175						
NMC992978	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	15.5
	176						
NMC992979	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	19.0
	177						
NMC992980	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	179						
NMC992981	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.7
	180						
NMC992982	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	20.1
	181						
NMC992983	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode	Fee	BLM	10.3
	182						

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NMC992984	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode Fee	BLM	19.8
	183					
NMC992985	COMSTOCK LODE	4/25/2008	THE PLUM MINING COMPANY	Lode Fee	BLM	0.0
	184					
NMC17092	Como Comet 1	8/28/1976	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC17093	Como Comet 2	8/28/1976	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC4439	Como Comet 3	4/26/1977	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC4440	Como Comet 4	4/26/1977	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC6121	Como Comet 6	4/30/1977	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC6122	Como Comet 7	5/15/1977	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC6123	Como Comet 8	5/15/1977	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC6124	Como Comet 9	5/15/1977	GSPG	Lode Fee	BLM	21.0

Present Condition of Property and Work Performed

We have not completed extensive characterization of mineralized material, geologic analysis, metallurgical testing, mine planning, or economic analysis on the Plum mineral assets. We have not established reserves on this property. Therefore, any activity we perform on the property is considered exploratory in nature. Part of our exploration includes operating a test mine. The purpose of the test mine is to determine our capital and operating costs, metallurgical recoveries, and other mining factors, and demonstrate that we can make a profit over and above our capital and operating costs.

Description of Equipment and other Infrastructure Facilities

Up until the shutdown in mining in February 2007, GoldSpring used a mining contractor to dig material from the Billie the Kid pit. The contractor used 50 ton Euclid haul trucks to haul the mineralized materials from the Billie the Kid/Lucerne open pit to the crushing and process facility located in the northeast corner of the property. The mineralized material is crushed, and agglomerated in a self-contained portable crushing plant. The mineralized material is fed to a vibrating plate feeder by a front-end loader. The feeder provides a steady feed to a Pioneer jaw crusher where material is crushed to -3" minus. Prior to agglomeration, 10 pounds of Type II Portland Cement is added for every ton of mineralized material and metered on to the pug mill feed conveyor which is then transported to the leach pads. A dilute cyanide solution is then applied to the mineralized material on the leach pads. Pregnant solution is accumulated from the leach pad and is then pumped to the 300 gpm Merrill-Crowe recovery plant. The resulting zinc precipitate collected in the presses is dried and smelted on the property using an electric furnace to produce gold and silver dore.

Our third-party contract mining company owns and provided the haul trucks, front end shovel, loaders and blade. We own the Merrill-Crowe gold precipitation plant, the agglomerator, crushers, screen, water truck, generators, dozers, cement silo with a screw feeder, and conveyors. The Merrill-Crowe gold precipitation plant and the mineral processing equipment are less than four years old. The total book value of our equipment associated with the Billie the Kid and the Lucerne facilities is approximately \$330,000.

Power Utilization at the Plum Property:

We completed the installation of the grid power line replacing a Caterpillar 3516 (1000 kilowatt) diesel generator. The change has reduced our crushing costs and directly attributed to expanding our permit for tons crushed.

Geology, Structure and Mineralization

Several large low angle brecciate structural zones (faults) dominate the geology of the Billie the Kid/Lucerne deposit. The thickness of these structural zones ranges from 20 to 30 feet. Gold mineralization within the Billie the Kid/Lucerne deposit is closely associated with dikes and sills that are composed of Alta Andesite, a dark-colored, fine-grained volcanic rock, but these rocks are rarely or weakly mineralized. Hartford Rhyolite, a fine-grained volcanic rock, hosts approximately 70% to 80% of the gold mineralization and the remaining 20% to 30% is associated with Alta Andesite.

Mineralized Material

We have not established any proven or probable reserves that meet the requirements of SEC Industry Guide 7. Therefore, all of our activities are considered exploratory in nature. Part of our exploration includes operating a test mine. The purpose of the test mine is to determine our capital and operating costs, metallurgical recoveries, and other mining factors, and demonstrate that we can make a profit over and above our capital and operating cost. These test

mining activities will assist us with sufficient data to prepare a formal mine plan and establish reserves in the future.

On June 10, 2008, our third-party engineer, Telesto Nevada, Inc. of Reno, Nevada, released the Preliminary Resource Report for our Comstock Project based 450 drill holes from prior drill campaigns and 38 drill holes that we completed as of the date of the report. The third-party Report indicated a mineralized material volume of 4,926,000 tons grading 0.080 ounces per ton gold and containing 392,000 ounces at a limiting grade of 0.030 ounces per ton. In September 2008, Telesto updated the estimate of the mineralized material. The updated Report, which included 19 additional holes not in the June 2008 Report, showed a mineralized material volume of 7,179,984 tons grading 0.072 ounces per ton gold and containing 510,000 ounces of gold at a limiting grade of 0.030 ounces per ton. As of March 24, 2009, we have drilled a total of 179 holes. We expect an updated estimate and scoping / feasibility report to be released in the short term.

Future Exploration Potential

We are conducting an exploration program to test surface mineral targets as well as deep underground bonanza targets by using geological mapping, geochemical/geophysical investigations and drilling.

Gold Canyon and Spring Valley (Placer Claims)

We own a 100% interest in the 25 federal unpatented placer claims located in Lyon County, Nevada known as the Gold Canyon and Spring Valley claims. The 25 unpatented placer claims cover approximately 850 acres and are located about 30 miles southeast of Reno and six miles south of Virginia City, Nevada. We have not completed any exploration activity on the Gold Canyon or Spring Valley properties. The properties are undeveloped and do not contain any open-pit or underground mines. We have not established any proven or probable reserves on the mineral claims. All of our activities associated with these properties are exploratory in nature. The processing plant is stored at our Plum Mining property in American Flat, Nevada. We have no plans to begin test mining operations on these properties in the near-term.

Lyon County Unpatented Placer Claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Type	Lease Holder	Position	Land Source	Acres
NMC677117	Harlesk #1	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	4.4
NMC677118	Harlesk #2	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	19.7
NMC677119	Harlesk #3	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	17.8
NMC677120	Harlesk #4	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	4.5
NMC677121	Harlesk #5	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.1
NMC677122	Harlesk #6	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	17.7
NMC677123	Harlesk #7	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.3
NMC677124	Harlesk #8	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	17.4
NMC677125	Harlesk #9	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	18.9
NMC677126	Harlesk #10	3/8/1993	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	19.9
NMC872176	Harlesk #100	4-19-2004	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC872177	Harlesk #101	4-19-2004	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	21.2
NMC872178	Harlesk #102	4-19-2004	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	21.0
NMC872179	Harlesk #103	4-19-2004	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.8
NMC99064	SD Placer	9/30/1967	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	42.3
NMC99065	DS Placer	9/30/1967	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	82.1
NMC99066	Trio Claims	9/30/1967	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	41.5
NMC99067	Gold Star Placers	7/18/1972	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	81
NMC99068	Badger Placer	8/13/1966	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	21.0

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NMC99072	EZ Placer	2/6/1970	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	40.2
NMC99075	Nugget Placer	9/1/1959	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	80.0
NMC99076	Star Placer	11/12/1966	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	41.1
NMC99078	Stans Placer	9/2/1969	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	80.3
NMC99079	Stangs Placer	10/15/169	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	41
NMC99074	Mustang	9/6/1969	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	38

The “Big Mike” Copper Project

We own a 100% interest in the 17 unpatented lode claims and one placer claim covering a total of approximately 310 acres in Pershing County, Nevada that comprise the Big Mike Copper property. The Big Mike Copper property is located approximately 32 miles south of Winnemucca in Pershing County, Nevada. Access to this site is available by way of Grass Valley Road, a county maintained paved and gravel road, for 30 miles and then two miles on a BLM gravel road. The property is situated at an elevation of 5,000 to 5,500 feet. We have not completed any exploration activity or undertaken any geologic, engineering or economic studies on the Big Mike Copper property. The property includes an open pit, mineralized material in a stockpile, and waste dumps. As the site was previously mined, there are also roads and graded areas on the property. Two cased water wells with rights to two cubic feet per second are also present on the property.

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At the end of September 2006, the Company entered into a ten year lease with a local company, controlled by a former GoldSpring director, for a 10 year lease of all of its mining claims for its Big Mike copper mine. The Lease calls for a \$50,000 initial payment, to cover royalty payments due for the first two years of the lease term. Additionally, the lessee must pay Goldspring \$75,000 when a production permit is awarded and \$125,000 when commercial mining commences. Additionally, the lessee agrees to a work expenditure of \$300,000 for environmental and engineering matters in the first thirty-six months of the lease. During the term of the lease, Goldspring will also receive a production royalty of between 3% and 5% of net returns from copper mining, dependent on the price of copper.

Unpatented Big Mike Claims:

Serial #	Claim Name	Location Date	Type	Lease Holder	Position	Land Source	Acres
NMC-87482	Big Mike Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87483	Big Mike 4 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87484	Big Mike 6 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87485	Big Mike 7 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87486	Big Mike 9 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87487	Big Mike 10 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87488	Big Mike 11 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87489	Big Mike 12 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87490	Big Mike 16 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87491	Big Mike 20 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87492	Big Mike 24 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87493	Big Mike 30 Lode	6/18/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.7
NMC-87494	Big Mike Extension	7/27/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	17.7
NMC-87495	Big Mike Extension #1	7/27/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	17.7
NMC-87496	Big Mike Extension #2	7/26/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	17.7
NMC-87497	Brandi Placer	6/18/1979	Placer	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.0
NMC-510111	Big Ron	7/26/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.0
NMC510112	Big Bruce	7/26/1979	Lode	GSPG	Fee	BLM	20.0

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

From time to time, we are involved in lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of business. There are no matters pending that we expect to have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders

None.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

Our common stock is currently traded on the OTC Bulletin Board under the symbol "GSPG:OB". The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low inter-dealer closing prices per share of our common stock as reported on the Over The Counter Bulletin Board, without retail mark-up, mark-down or commission and may not represent actual transactions. As of December 31, 2008, we had over 8,000 holders of our common stock. That does not include the number of beneficial holders whose stock is held in the name of broker-dealers or banks. At December 31, 2008, we had 3,380,948,371, shares of common stock issued and outstanding.

The following table sets forth the high and low bid prices for our common stock since for the last two years.

Year	Quarter	High	Low
2007	First	.0047	.0028
2007	Second	.0035	.001
2007	Third	.001	.0005
2007	Fourth	.015	.0005
2008	First	.022	.011
2008	Second	.035	.017
2008	Third	.06	.018
2008	Fourth	.024	.011

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets forth information with respect to our common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of stock options under our incentive stock option plans as of December 31, 2008

Plan Category	(a) Number of Securities to Be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights	(b) Weighted- Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants, and Rights	(c) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders	90,000,000	\$.00963	0
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Stockholders	0	\$ 0	800,000,000
Total	90,000,000	\$.00963	0

Pursuant to the Employment Agreement, Mr. Golden was granted 10,000,000 stock options upon execution of his employment agreement in December 2007 and he earned the 90,000,000 of his eligible options during 2008.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock. We do not anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance operations and the expansion of our business. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend upon our financial condition, operating results, capital requirements and other factors the board of directors deems relevant, including the provisions of any applicable credit agreements. We are restricted from declaring dividends under the terms of the senior secured convertible debentures.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion provides information that we believe is relevant to an assessment and understanding of the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of our company. It should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes also included in this 10-K.

The following discussion addresses matters we consider important for an understanding of our financial condition and results of operations as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008, as well as our future results.

Overview

GoldSpring, Inc. is a North American precious metals mining company, focused in Nevada, with extensive, contiguous property in the Comstock Lode District. Our Company was formed in mid-2003, and we acquired two properties in the Comstock Lode before the end of that year. We secured permits, built an infrastructure and brought

the exploration project into test mining production within a year of its acquisition. The Company, in 2005, began consolidating the Comstock Lode by acquiring additional properties in the district, expanding our footprint and creating opportunities for exploration and mining. We are an emerging company, looking to build on our success through the acquisition of other mineral properties in the Comstock Lode District with significant precious metals exploration potential. The Company's objectives are to increase its mineralized material inventory through exploration, expand its footprint in the Comstock, resume mining, optimize its production, and maximize shareholder value

Our Company spent the majority of 2007 collecting and analyzing geological information from our Comstock project in Nevada, with the objective of developing an exploration and developmental drilling program. Based upon our review of geological information, including the assay results of several prior drilling campaigns, we believed the Hartford / Lucerne Complex provided the opportunity to identify significant precious metals mineralization that would lead us to mine production. We have also committed to assembling a tier-one team of mining industry professionals. In late 2007, we completed a drill plan based on the geological model for mineralization in the Comstock Mining District. In December 2007, we launched our exploration and developmental drilling program, which was focused on surface drilling at the Hartford / Lucerne Complex to delineate the zones of mineralization. The drill hole depth of this reverse circulation drilling program typically varied between 600 to 1000 feet. To date, we have drilled 170 Reverse Circulation holes as part of the 2007-2009 drill program. We have received data from 128 of the 170 holes; the data includes surveyed location, logged geology, and assays received from American Assay Labs in Reno, Nevada. We are currently awaiting data on the remaining 42 holes. Larry Martin leads GoldSpring's team of geologists in this exploration program.

In 2008, the Company began to execute a mineral exploration and mine development business model with all activities focused on resumption of mine production in late 2009 or 2010. The most relevant steps taken are as follows:

- Expanding our footprint in the Comstock Region and other acquisition opportunities through the entry into of two letters of intent to purchase rights, which upon consummation, may allow the Company to amass one of the largest land positions in the Comstock District.
- Further exploration in the Comstock Region to accomplish the above, including a decision to review the geology of the Hartford complex in a more detailed manner
- Completion of the Plum Mine preliminary feasibility report through a focus on infill drilling to allow completion of the Report
- Expanding the permitted drilling area and updating of the mine reclamation bond
- Consummation of loan agreement with major shareholder to borrow up to \$2.5 million for completion of the drilling program, of which 100% has been funded as of December 31, 2008 and efforts to secure further funding to enable recommencement of mine production

In addition to our exploration and drilling program, GoldSpring has added additional surface and mineral rights to its portfolio in the Comstock Lode Mining District through acquisitions and the staking of new claims. Our Company now controls over 3,500 acres of patented and unpatented mining claims. Approximately 2,000 acres of these holdings have been added through staking new claims, at a cost of less than \$25,000. Scott Jolcover, GoldSpring Director, and Joel Casburn, a consulting land-man with 30 years of experience in managing and consolidating mineral districts, are working to expand the Company's portfolio of land and mineral holdings. Our exploration program is currently conducting surface geochemistry, geology mapping, rock chip and shallow auger sampling that have identified a number of favorable target areas. We have consolidated historic exploration and production records using Techbase software to generate a computer model of the Comstock Mining District with the objective of delineating additional geologic targets that were previously untested.

Early 2009 Developments

In the first quarter of 2009, a modification application to the Water Pollution Control Permit was submitted to the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection. The permit modifications highlight the Company's newly designed processing facilities that will optimize recovery of the recently discovered mill-grade gold and silver mineralized material at the Hartford Complex.

The major improvements to the processing facilities include the:

- Construction and operation of two new crushed material storage areas;
- Implementation of a high-grade milling circuit in a contained area;
- Expansion of the leach solution pumping systems;
- Formation of a new pregnant solution pond; and
- Expansion of the Merrill Crowe processing plant.

The Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining Regulations and Reclamation, has begun its review of the application. Major modification applications typically take nearly 180 days to complete. Under the modified permit, the Company initially plans to mine and process at a rate of 720,000 tons of mineralized material per year. The portion of the mineralized material that will be processed in the milling circuit will have a high percentage of the contained precious metals recovered because of efficiencies afforded by the milling process.

Several other operating permits are also being updated to allow operations to begin in 2010. Dennis Anderson, Professional Mine Engineer, leads the mine permitting efforts and is supported by the engineering consultants at Telesto Nevada, LLC of Reno, Nevada.

In anticipation of mining resumption, the Company has procured a 300 ton per day ball mill and related equipment. The ball mill is being added to process the higher grade gold and silver mineralization, optimizing gold and silver recovery. Precious metal recovery using the ball mill and grinding to 100 Mesh should be around 95% versus 75% for heap leaching.

Assuming sufficient funds are raised in a timely manner, the Company's goal would be to reopen the Mine during in 2010. In order to resume production, the Company must complete a preliminary feasibility report certified by a qualified third party; complete a comprehensive mine plan; and complete a mining schedule, all of which are dependent upon ability to secure sufficient funds to procure the mining fleet and related assets. In addition, we will need to construct the milling facility, process ponds and expand the existing processing facilities. A haul truck and shovel fleet, and ancillary mine production equipment will need to be acquired and placed in service by the mine production team.

There are also risks involved in the fact that one individual and his affiliates, as of December 31, 2008, beneficially own in excess of 24% of our voting stock. Pursuant to financing agreements, this convertible debt holder and his affiliates with a 61 day notice can waive the 4.9% ownership restriction, allowing him to convert 100% of his convertible debt and related interest, which totals \$10,404,773 at December, 2008, into our common shares. This group, if they waive the ownership restriction and convert all convertible debt and related interest into our voting common stock, may take actions that could conflict with your interests. This includes the election of Company directors, approval of actions generally requiring the approval of the holders of our voting stock, including adopting amendments to our articles of incorporation and bylaws and approving mergers, certain acquisitions or sales of all or substantially all of our assets, which could delay or prevent someone from acquiring or merging with us or limit the ability of our other stockholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interests.

Results of Operations and Operational Plan

Our Comstock Lode Mine, which is located in Storey County, Nevada, went into test mining production in late third quarter 2004. We have not established reserves on this exploration project. Therefore, all of our activities on this property are considered test mining or exploratory in nature. In November 2005, we retained mining engineer Jim Golden, who became our COO in 2006, to conduct a comprehensive review of all aspects of the Comstock Lode Mine operation, including the overall mine plan, with the objective of further improving efficiency, increasing production, and reducing costs. Furthermore, Techbase International of Colorado, with the help of our consultants, has been retained to complete a detailed mine plan and a mineralized material inventory for our Comstock project. We released our first Mineralized Material Report in September 2008. We believe that these steps coupled with our exploratory drilling of the Hartford / Lucerne Complex will improve our overall performance at the Comstock Lode Mine.

Among the exploration and business development activities that are in process:

- Mineralized Material delineation
-
- Completion of drilling results report
-
- Development of comprehensive mine plan from exploration results
-
- Increase of mineralized material inventory
-
- Augment ability to mine and operate at more efficient levels
- Intent to resume mine operations after completion of the scoping report and the comprehensive mine plan.
- Expansion of existing footprint in the Comstock region (which was largely accomplished through the in process DWC and Sutro Tunnel transactions)
- Expansion of team of experts to study geology and metallurgy, as well as develop a mine plan, define recoveries, and complete a preliminary feasibility report
- Secure funds to complete drilling

The Company hired Orbit Garant Drilling and George Delong Construction and Drilling to perform exploration and developmental drilling at the Comstock project. The Company also added several mining professionals and consultants in 2008 to its team to further augment its expertise in all facets of mining, including metallurgy. In order to fund its exploration efforts, the Company, in 2008, raised \$5,120,000 in capital to finance the developmental and exploratory drilling.

2008 Developments

The Company has drilled a total of 130 holes in its Phase 1 exploratory program through December 2008 at the Hartford / Lucerne Complex. The purpose of this program is to define the boundaries of the mineralized material and to produce a comprehensive feasibility report and mine plan. The total estimated cost of this plan is \$3,500,000 of which \$3,443,000 has been expended to date. The assay results from this drill campaign have been encouraging. The initial resource report released in September after obtaining 3rd party assays on 38 of these drill holes plus assay results from 450 holes from prior drill campaigns indicated a mineralized material volume of 4,926,000 tons grading

0.080 ounces per ton gold containing 392,000 ounces at a limiting grade of 0.030 ounces per ton. The material is highlighted by 930,000 tons grading 0.209 ounces per ton gold containing 194,000 ounces of gold using a 0.10 ounces per ton gold limiting grade. A report is expected to be completed during the second quarter 2009. The Company intends to expand the exploration program beyond the Hartford Complex in 2009.

Summary Exploratory Drilling Results Table

The chart below details the results of the assay testing, which was conducted by an independent third-party laboratory. The encouraging assay results received from the drilling program have expanded the surface area and the depth of the identified body of mineralized material in the Hartford Complex. To date, the Company's drilling program results at the Hartford Complex since December 2007 are summarized in the table below.

Drill Hole Number	Intercept in Feet		Gold Grade (ounces per ton Au)	Silver Grade (ounces per ton Ag)
	From	To		
111	0	40	0.049	1.52
	105	190	0.029	0.5
	205	220	0.039	0.23
110	90	105	0.039	0.47
	120	130	0.024	0.14
	140	160	0.028	0.12
	320	340	0.043	0.7
109	0	100	0.04	0.71
	65	95	0.102	0.8
108	125	145	0.019	1.34
	200	215	0.047	1.62
	250	265	0.027	0.87
	310	400	0.022	1.05
107	115	225	0.028	0.27
	125	165	0.058	0.33
106	15	50	0.017	0.49
	130	140	0.019	0.33
105	235	245	0.052	0.47
104	0	190	0.057	1.17
	75	190	0.091	1.98
103	0	180	0.034	0.83
	60	85	0.123	2.1
102	0	35	0.081	2.28
	170	290	0.047	0.55
	185	220	0.12	0.78
	325	390	0.123	2.23
101	20	365	0.118	0.89
	125	265	0.243	
	555	570	0.394	0.48
	585	595	0.163	2.26
100	0	160	0.05	0.39
99	5	30	0.016	0.41
	60	90	0.022	0.37
	130	285	0.051	0.49
98	35	145	0.044	0.12
	240	250	0.025	0.17
	270	305	0.026	1.2
97	105	240	0.041	0.34

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96	80	160	0.032	1.08
95	0	60	0.014	0.33
	110	145	0.039	0.16
Hole 94	10	40	0.023	0.61
	50	65	0.031	0.28
93	20	100	0.017	0.11
	130	270	0.029	1.05
92	0	55	0.028	0.34
	150	165	0.025	0.15
	175	195	0.024	0.32
	225	280	0.019	0.79
91	40	70	0.026	0.75
90	35	90	0.021	0.19
89	0	20	0.013	0.31
	60	80	0.017	0.08
	90	105	0.019	0.18
88	5	20	0.016	0.33
	150	165	0.032	0.14
	175	215	0.017	0.25
87				
86			No	Mineralization
85				
84	45	80	0.03	0.084
	170	245	0.036	0.072
	295	355	0.046	0.089
	455	485	0.028	1.151
83	0	20	0.051	0.877
	125	415	0.02	0.46
82	0	90	0.01	0.297
	90	110	0.031	1.444
	110	125	0.014	0.186
	160	195	0.021	0.293
81	115	265	0.113	0.908
80	180	235	0.015	0.04
	370	450	0.049	1.211
79	350	390	0.012	0.131
78	5	40	0.011	0.337
	45	90	0.029	0.152
	100	195	0.065	1.139
77	0	15	0.039	0.33
	65	185	0.05	1.059
76	0	90	0.041	0.627
	105	330	0.12	0.937
75	60	65	0.125	0.296
	120	125	0.071	0.372
	140	185	0.097	0.195

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190	195	0.013	0.063
310	405	0.023	0.394

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74	0	30	0.061	0.586
	140	325	0.024	0.162
73	0	120	0.016	0.702
	140	175	0.019	1.038
72	0	15	0.017	0.234
	50	85	0.052	0.937
	335	345	0.062	1.586
71	50	65	0.017	0.21
	80	135	0.023	0.12
	165	240	0.04	0.29
	260	280	0.064	1.75
70	0	65	0.02	0.48
	130	175	0.029	0.4
	190	245	0.027	0.3
	295	380	0.029	0.36
69	0	35	0.061	0.059
	140	325	0.024	0.16
68	15	35	0.045	0.74
	45	55	0.029	0.25
	70	80	0.041	0.82
	80	90	0.031	1.07
	90	105	0.021	0.72
	105	120	0.175	0.68
	120	145	0.036	0.8
	145	170	0.035	1.45
67	55	260	0.064	1.17
	170	185	0.024	0.62
66	0	50	0.014	0.35
	50	155	0.057	1.05
	155	185	0.016	0.33
65	0	50	0.017	0.11
	115	130	0.039	0.11
	160	320	0.025	0.14
	320	420	0.156	0.62
	420	500	0.024	0.11
64	0	25	0.057	0.51
	115	420	0.044	0.3
63	125	170	0.03	0.47
	300	315	0.11	0.69
62	100	120	0.033	0.56
61	0	15	0.036	0.96
	210	225	0.053	0.48
	240	310	0.053	0.84
	385	405	0.022	0.02
60	275	335	0.02	0.18
	375	435	0.012	0.02
	665	685	0.065	0.08
59	105	265	0.035	0.56

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	300	315	0.019	0.07
58	130	285	0.018	0.48
57	90	105	0.018	0.43
	135	155	0.023	0.06
	270	425	0.017	0.18
56	435	445	0.191	0.1
	750	765	0.07	0.04
55	345	355	0.104	0.17
	385	410	0.016	0.05
	450	605	0.026	0.02
54	315	355	0.043	0.93
	450	470	0.033	0.08
	505	520	0.048	0.23
	635	675	0.022	0.09
53	0	25	0.018	0.69
	225	260	0.033	0.13
52	70	90	0.046	0.16
	120	170	0.12	0.52
	190	255	0.022	0.35
	290	325	0.015	1.13
51	55	120	0.041	0.23
	175	295	0.024	0.46
50	0	50	0.128	0.43
	155	275	0.068	0.83
			Bottom in high grade @ 275	
49	0	50	0.018	0.73
	165	290	0.025	0.15
	310	355	0.119	0.37
48	0	90	0.041	0.86
47	0	85	0.04	0.81
46	0	15	0.012	0.5
	105	115	0.019	0.06
	220	305	0.058	0.46
	325	350	0.031	0.07
45	90	95	0.257	1.64
	165	255	0.012	0.08
	255	345	0.077	0.82
44	215	275	0.172	1.19
	230	235	1.559	6.35
	345	430	0.064	0.06
	355	370	0.242	0.2
43	335	410	0.01	0.43
42	615	715	Low grade	Low grade
41	10	25	0.03	0.17
	135	155	0.137	0.61
	185	270	0.015	0.04
	295	405	0.037	0.61

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	540	560	0.025	0.31
40	210	260	0.238	0.16
	235	240	1.937	0.7
	325	340	0.043	0.68
39	0	120	0.031	0.43
	120	170	0.009	0.37
	170	210	0.04	1
38	0	20	0.087	0.83
	60	170	0.025	0.38
	190	235	0.031	0.73
	400	425	0.021	0.35
37	0	155	0.032	0.53
36	95	110	0.191	0.18
	175	195	0.019	0.2
	205	255	0.044	0.31
	285	315	0.025	0.08
	330	400	0.025	0.09
	410	520	0.173	1.08
	585	625	0.01	0.04
35	0	15	0.03	0.63
	170	190	0.033	0.16
	320	380	0.026	0.16
	400	420	0.016	0.35
	465	560	0.014	0.52
34	0	10	0.055	0.95
	195	205	0.025	0.12
	305	335	0.021	0.41
	365	420	0.029	0.58
	540	550	0.02	0.44
33	0	15	0.019	0.16
	30	40	0.05	0.21
	160	170	0.025	0.72
	240	250	0.045	0.08
	310	325	0.015	0.5
	365	380	0.025	0.02
	395	420	0.025	0.02
32	0	60	0.039	0.27
	195	265	0.026	0.33
	295	315	0.019	0.25
	420	460	0.02	0.15
	555	585	0.017	0.74
31	0	15	0.053	1.67
	225	370	0.041	0.12
	390	420	0.014	0.06
	575	635	0.08	0.52
30	0	55	0.037	0.63
	280	350	0.017	0.31
	375	410	0.06	0.22
	570	630	0.02	0.89

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29	0	15	0.04	0.63
	405	485	0.113	2.09
	495	570	0.017	0.19
	600	640	0.078	0.32
28	0	15	0.023	0.78
	65	210	0.083	0.63
	255	290	0.051	0.6
	310	410	0.02	0.65
27	0	20	0.044	0.94
	140	150	0.063	0.56
	175	255	0.044	0.38
	315	495	0.04	1.13
26	0	25	0.025	0.88
	240	375	0.065	0.41
	395	435	0.029	0.69
25	0	60	0.033	0.8
	135	150	0.034	0.06
	165	230	0.029	0.5
	315	330	0.014	0.09
	525	595	0.015	0.14
24	0	25	0.052	0.64
	150	235	0.103	0.54
	285	420	0.022	1.03
23	75	235	0.058	0.78
	260	300	0.03	1.04
22	0	20	0.012	0.24
	30	40	0.134	1.57
	70	140	0.04	0.43
21	210	305	0.046	0.61
20	70	75	0.013	0.04
	390	395	0.015	0.04
19	0	45	0.01	0.13
	140	180	0.045	0.63
	205	230	0.013	0.56
18	0	40	0.01	0.29
	260	265	0.022	1.63
17	60	130	0.031	0.5
16	290	300	0.088	0.07
	385	535	0.047	0.07
	555	755	0.032	0.25
15	10	25	0.054	1.74
	115	320	0.118	1.32
	325	365	0.029	3.53
14	10	40	0.034	0.72
	55	80	0.109	0.75
	210	225	0.082	0.08
	290	330	0.091	0.23
13	0	70	0.025	0.34

12	0	60	0.012	0.18
	445	460	0.062	0.14
11	175	265	0.043	0.47
	285	350	0.076	1.28
10	20	400	0.109	0.66
09	10	25	0.054	1.74
	115	320	0.118	1.32
	325	350	0.03	0.02
08	40	55	0.037	0.17
	85	150	0.06	1.04
07	15	185	0.068	1.5
06	35	55	0.029	1.27
	120	130	0.164	1.19
	135	215	0.033	0.29
	245	275	0.037	1.29
	275	325	0.003	1.71
05	30	65	0.038	0.9
	120	265	0.045	1.27
04	50	60	0.006	0.09
03	55	90	0.031	0.81
02	160	275	0.074	0.69
01	65	135	0.052	0.64

All of the assays referenced herein and the data derived there from have been performed and analyzed by American Assay of Reno, Nevada, a certified independent commercial laboratory, utilizing industry standard analytical methods.

In addition to the drilling program, the Company is continuing to work on the completion of a comprehensive mine plan. The results of the drilling program, combined with the mine plan, will form the basis for a preliminary feasibility report. The Company completed its initial report in the third quarter 2008. Completing the mine plan and the preliminary feasibility report and obtaining the required funding are the key elements in the Company's plan to return to production. In determining the optimum time to resume production, the Company will seek advice from its team of mining industry experts.

The Company continued to expand its footprint in the Comstock Lode in the first nine months of 2008. During the nine month period, the company acquired or staked approximately 71 new claims, bringing its total claims in the area to approximately 250. The average claim covers an area of 20 acres. In addition, the Company acquired mineral leases on 16 unpatented mineral claims, 6 patented mineral claims and 84 acres of mineral rights on private land. The Company intends to acquire additional properties and claims in the Comstock Lode region through the remainder of 2008 if suitable financing can be arranged.

DWC Resources Letter of Intent

On August 13, 2008, Goldspring, Inc. (the "Company") entered into a binding letter of intent to purchase certain property owned by DWC Resources, Inc. in Storey County, Nevada. The purchase price is \$7,500,000, but is subject to adjustment pursuant to the results of a fairness opinion and/or appraisal to be obtained by the Company. The purchase price will be paid through issuance of a \$7,500,000 promissory note which shall bear interest at the rate of 9% per year with quarterly interest payments due throughout the term of the note which is 5 years. The purchased

assets include patented and unpatented lode mining claims owned by DWC Resources, Inc. in the Comstock Lode district. The letter of intent also provides for the payment of royalties ranging from 2% - 6% of "net smelter returns" based upon the price of gold per ounce and a 1% royalty to be paid to the party which sold the subject property to DWC Resources in 2007. There is also a commitment to expend a minimum of \$250,000 per year on exploration by the Company for five years.

Sutro Tunnel Sublease

The Company simultaneously entered into a binding letter of intent to sublease the Sutro Tunnel Lease dated January 1, 2008 between Sutro Tunnel Co. and John Winfield or his nominee. The purchase price for the sublease is \$2,000,000 (which is subject to adjustment upon receipt of a third party fairness opinion/appraisal) payable pursuant to the issuance of a \$2,000,000 promissory note which shall bear interest at the rate of 9% per year with quarterly interest payments due throughout the term of the note which is 5 years. The letter of intent also provides for the payment of royalties ranging from 6% - 8% of "net smelter returns" based upon the price of gold per ounce and a 1% royalty to be paid to Winfield if Winfield provides an acceptable buyout of the Sutro property. The Company is also required to fulfill lessee's obligations under the Sutro Tunnel Lease with regard to payment of royalties and exploration expenditures.

With the appointment of two new directors in the first quarter of 2008 (Rob Faber, the Company's CEO, and Scott Jolcover, a former Company employee with significant mining experience in the region), the Company commenced the task of rebuilding its Board, which lost several independent Directors in early 2007. The Company further complemented its Board by the third quarter appointments of independent directors, Jonathan Jaffrey and Robert Reseigh. Mr. Jaffrey's strong financial background and Mr. Reseigh's strong mining background greatly augment the expansion in depth of expertise on the Board and with their appointments; the Board is now comprised of a majority of independent directors.

In early March 2008, the Company appointed a new metallurgical team with resources and expertise geared toward efficiency maximization in anticipation of recommencement of production. The Company secured \$4,500,000 in the first half of 2008 for further drilling and general corporate expenses and \$150,000 in the second half of 2008 of which 100% has been funded as of December 31, 2008.

The Company was also successful in extending several notes with Longview Fund, LP. On September 30, 2008, Longview extended the maturity date on three promissory notes issued to it by either the Company or its subsidiary, Plum Mine Special Purpose, LLC ("Plum Mine"), to September 30, 2010, with a principal amount totaling approximately \$1.0 million.

Comparative Financial Information

	Twelve Months ended December 31, 2008	Twelve Months ended December 31, 2007 (Restated)	Difference
Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 395,541	\$ (395,541)
Depreciation, depletion & amortization	148,466	277,578	(129,112)
Reclamation, Exploration and Test Mining Expenses	3,896,931	473,594	3,423,337
Consulting and professional	213,507	297,531	(84,024)
General and administrative	3,882,372	535,739	3,346,633
Gain Extinguishment of debt	(1,348,199)	-	(1,348,199)

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Financing costs – warrant issuances	1,129,220	-	1,129,220
Derivative change in fair value, net	31,965	-	31,965
Other, net	(794,017)	-	(794,017)
Interest Expense	9,268,367	3,247,094	6,022,233
Net Loss	\$ (16,487,683)	\$ (4,435,995)	\$ 9,881,688

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In 2008, we did not produce or sell any gold or silver at our Comstock Project in Nevada. In February 2007, we suspended mining activity to focus on geology and exploration / developmental drilling. During 2007 the Merrill Crow process facility continued to operate at planned intervals and we sold 531 ounces of gold at an average price of \$744 per ounce during the twelve-month period ended December 31, 2007.

Reclamation, Exploration and Test Mining Expenses were \$ 3,346,633 greater for the year ended December 31, 2008 compared to the year ended December 31, 2007. The variance reflects the commencement of our exploration and developmental drilling program at our Comstock project in December 2007.

Consulting and professional expenses for 2008 were \$213,507 compared to \$297,531 for 2007, amounting to \$84,024 year over year reduction. This positive variance stems from lower legal fees after the settlement of a vendor dispute with N.A. Degerstrom in December 2007.

2008 General and administrative expenses increased by \$3,346,633 from 2007. The increase reflects \$2.6 million of stock based compensation expense realized in 2008 from the issuance of stock options and stock grants (see Note 14 and Note 16 in the Notes to the Financial Statements section), the cost of a third-party investor relation firm and increased labor costs from the hiring of additional employees.

The Gain on Extinguishment of Debt in of \$1,348,199 in 2008 arises out of modification of a conversion feature in two convertible note resulting in debt extinguishment accounting guidance to be applied (refer to Note 20- "Extinguishment of Debt" in the Notes to the Financial Statements section for a detailed explanation).

The 2008 Financing cost – warrant issuance expense represents the fair value calculation for the 84.2 million warrants issued in 2008 (see Note 18 – Stock Warrants in the Notes to the Financial Statements section). Other, net of \$794,017 in 2008 reflects an accrual adjustment to liquidated damages resulting from the extinguishment of debt.

Interest expense increased in 2008 by \$6,022,223 from 2007. This increase reflects \$6.3 million from the fair value calculation for convertible features (embedded derivatives) contained in various notes (see Note 10 – "Convertible Notes Payable -2008" and Note 20 "Extinguishment of Debt" in the Notes to the Financial Statements section).

Our Company is an Exploration Stage enterprise as defined by SEC Industry Guide 7, and, in accordance with SEC Industry Guide 7, infrastructure expenditures such as haul roads, leach pads and start-up costs and all drilling were expensed.

	Quarter ended December 31, 2008	Quarter ended December 31, 2007 (Restated)	Difference
Revenue	\$ 0	\$ 44,946	\$ (44,946)
Reclamation, Exploration and Test Mining Expenses	1,481,100	(197,356)	1,678,456
Consulting and professional	71,522	116,865	(45,353)
General and administrative	2,349,598	231,373	2,118,225
Gain Extinguishment of debt	(1,348,199)	-	(1,348,199)
Financing costs – warrant issuances	1,025,220	-	1,129,220
Derivative change in fair value, net	98,639	-	98,639
Other, net	(79,999)	-	(79,999)
Interest Expense	7,216,319	868,368	6,347,951
Net Loss	\$ (10,585,388)	\$ (1,026,304)	\$ 9,549,191

During the fourth quarter of 2008 we did not sell any precious metals compared to the fourth quarter of 2007 when we sold 74 ounces of gold at an average price of \$607 per ounce. Reclamation, Exploration and Test Mining Expenses were \$ 1,481,100 for the fourth quarter 2008 compared to (\$197,356) for the fourth quarter 2007. The variance reflects the reduction in accrued contract mining liabilities of approximately \$500,000 in the fourth quarter 2007 as a result reaching an agreement in the vendor dispute with N.A. Degerstrom and the commencement of our exploration / developmental drill program in mid December 2007 at our Comstock project.

Fourth quarter 2008 General and administrative expenses increased by \$2,118,225 compared to the fourth quarter of 2007. The increase reflects \$1.8 million of stock based compensation expense realized in 2008 from the issuance of stock options and stock grants (see Note 14 and Note 16 in the Notes to the Financial Statements section), and increased labor costs from the hiring of additional employees in 2008.

The Gain on Extinguishment of Debt of \$1,348,199 in 2008 arises out of modification of a conversion feature in two convertible note resulting in debt extinguishment accounting guidance to be applied (refer to Note 20- “Extinguishment of Debt” in the Notes to the Financial Statements section for a detailed explanation).

The fourth quarter 2008 Financing cost – warrant issuance expense of \$1,025,220 represents the fair value calculation of warrants issued (see Note 18 – Stock Warrants in the Notes to the Financial Statements section).

Interest expense for the fourth quarter 2008 was \$7,216,319 compared to \$898,368 in the fourth quarter 2007. The increase in interest expenses of \$6,347,951 primarily represents the \$6.3 million fair value calculation for convertible features (embedded derivatives) contained in various notes (see Note 10 – “Convertible Notes Payable -2008” and Note 20 “Extinguishment of Debt” in the Notes to the Financial Statements section).

Our Company is an Exploration Stage enterprise as defined by SEC Industry Guide 7, and, in accordance with SEC Industry Guide 7, infrastructure expenditures such as haul roads, leach pads and start-up costs and all drilling were expensed

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We recognize that our cash resources are limited. Our continued existence and plans for future growth depend on our ability to obtain the capital necessary to operate, through the generation of revenue or the issuance of additional debt or equity. In 2008, we raised an aggregate of \$5,520,000 through three financing transactions. Through March 20, 2009, we received \$450,000 in additional funding. While this additional funding may meet our immediate working capital needs, if we are not able to generate sufficient revenues and cash flows or obtain additional or alternative funding, we will be unable to continue as a going concern. We have yet to realize an operating profit at our Company. As disclosed in the report of our independent registered public accounting firm in our financial statements included in this Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2008, our recurring losses and negative cash flow from operations raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

As of December 31, 2008, the Company is in default of the terms on several outstanding notes payable with the Winfield Group totaling \$10,669,987 of principal and \$2,946,385 of interest. The Winfield Group consists of Mr. Winfield, Sante Fe Financial Corporation, Portsmouth Square and InterGroup Corporation, Combined, the Winfield Group represent the Company's largest creditor and a significant stockholder. Mr. Winfield is affiliated with these Companies through a direct controlling interest and/or as their Chairman of the Board. Because we are in default, the entire note balances of the defaulted notes have been recorded as current liabilities.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the board of directors and shareholders of
Goldspring, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Goldspring, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. These consolidated 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 audit 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. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes 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 provided 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 Goldspring, Inc. as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended 2008 and 2007 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

These 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 operating and liquidity concerns, has incurred net losses approximating \$48,000,000 as of December 31, 2008. These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties. In this regard, Management is proposing to raise any necessary additional funds through loans and additional sales of its common stock. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional capital.

/s/ Jewett, Schwartz, Wolfe & Associates
Jewett, Schwartz, Wolfe & Associates

Hollywood, Florida
April 10, 2009

GOLDSRING, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007 (Restated)
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 322,938	\$ 174,996
Deferred financing fees, net	-	185,417
Total Current Assets	322,938	360,413
MINERAL RIGHTS, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Mineral rights	1,530,547	1,619,837
Plant and equipment, net	489,236	411,040
Total Mineral Rights, Plant and Equipment	2,019,783	2,030,877
RECLAMATION BOND DEPOSIT	766,768	377,169
OTHER LONG-LIVED ASSETS	408,190	-
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 3,517,679	\$ 2,768,459

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

GOLDSRING, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Continued)

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007 (Restated)
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,222,933	\$ 305,638
Accrued expenses	121,750	2,429,326
Accrued interest payable	3,458,734	3,205,813
Convertible debentures	10,187,966	9,039,889
Other debt	2,660,565	3,983,800
Short-term lease obligations	-	42,459
Total Current Liabilities	17,651,948	19,006,925
LONG-TERM DEBT AND OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term convertible debt obligation, net of current portion	2,782,563	-
Long-term debt obligation, net of current portion	500,000	11,612
Derivative liability	5,368,333	776,385
Long-term reclamation liability	1,105,342	553,190
Total Long-Term Debt and Other Long-Term Liabilities	9,756,238	1,341,187
Total Liabilities	27,408,186	20,348,112
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Common stock, \$.000666 par value 3,950,000,000 shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding were 3,380,948,371 (2008) and 2,743,508,248 (2007)	2,251,712	1,827,177
Additional paid-in capital	22,721,504	12,969,210
Accumulated deficit	(48,863,723)	(32,376,040)
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	(23,890,507)	(17,579,653)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	\$ 3,517,679	\$ 2,768,459

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

GOLDSRING, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2008	2007 (Restated)
REVENUE FROM GOLD SALES, Net	\$ -	\$ 395,541
COST AND EXPENSES		
Depletion, depreciation and amortization	148,466	277,578
Reclamation, exploration and test mining expenses	3,896,931	473,594
General and administrative	3,882,372	535,739
Consultants and professional fees	213,507	297,531
Total Cost and Expenses	8,141,276	1,584,442
LOSS FROM OPERATIONS	(8,141,276)	(1,188,901)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Gain on extinguishment of debt	1,348,199	-
Financing cost – warrant issuances	(1,129,220)	-
Derivative Change in Fair Value	(31,965)	-
Other, net	735,906	-
Interest expense	(9,269,327)	(3,247,094)
Total Other Expense	(8,346,407)	(3,247,094)
NET LOSS	\$ (16,487,683)	\$ (4,435,995)
Net loss per common share - basic	\$ (0.005)	\$ (0.003)
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	3,142,593,304	1,590,580,692

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

GOLDSRING, INC.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
For the Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

(Common Stock Par value, \$.000666 per share; 3,950,000,000 shares authorized
Preferred Stock Par Value, per share; 50,000,000 shares authorized)

	Common Shares Issued	Par value \$.000666 per share	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
December 31, 2006	958,938,940	\$ 638,653	\$ 11,603,560	\$ (27,940,829)	\$ (15,698,616)
Common stock issued for:					
Debenture principal	898,776,970	598,585	846,362	-	1,444,947
Debenture interest	835,792,338	556,639	398,241	-	954,880
	1,734,569,308	1,155,224	1,244,603	-	2,399,827
Liquidated damages	50,000,000	33,300	121,047	-	154,347
Other	-	-	-	784	784
Net loss	-	-	-	(4,435,995)	(4,435,995)
December 31, 2007 (Restated)	2,743,508,248	\$ 1,827,177	\$ 12,969,210	\$ (32,376,040)	\$ (17,579,653)
Common stock issued for:					
Debenture principal	196,155,028	130,639	1,949,634	-	2,080,273
Debenture interest	151,961,857	101,207	1,456,497	-	1,557,704
Mineral rights	3,866,667	2,575	76,983	-	79,558
Consulting services	7,166,704	4,773	106,323	-	111,096
Mining software	2,434,892	1,622	8,118	-	9,740
Directors	20,000,000	13,320	221,080	-	234,400
Employees	10,665,714	7,103	132,787	-	139,890
Private placement	137,000,000	91,242	1,428,758	-	1,520,000
	529,250,862	352,481	5,380,180	-	5,732,661
Warrant cost and stocked based option compensation			3,434,323	-	3,434,323
Liquidated damages	108,189,261	72,054	937,791	-	1,009,845
Net loss	-	-	-	(16,487,683)	(16,487,683)
December 31, 2008	3,380,948,371	\$ 2,251,712	\$ 22,721,504	\$ (48,863,723)	\$ (23,890,507)

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

GOLDSRING, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December	
	31,	
	2008	2007 (Restated)
OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (16,487,683)	\$ (4,435,995)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	148,466	277,578
Stock warrants and stock based compensation and note accretion	3,681,113	378,639
Interest and liquidated damages paid through the issuance of stock	2,567,549	954,877
Interest from derivatives	6,512,462	
Payments through the issuance of company stock	120,836	
Extinguishment of debt	(1,348,199)	
Net change in derivative fair value	31,965	378,073
Net loss adjusted for non-cash operating activities	(4,773,491)	(2,446,828)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid and other current assets	185,417	(24,607)
Other current assets	-	(60,064)
Accounts payable	917,296	(214,033)
Accrued expenses	(711,186)	1,160,389
Other operating assets and liabilities		
Other	(130,052)	87,078
NET CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES	(4,512,016)	(1,498,065)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Reclamation bond deposit	(389,599)	
Mineral claims	(161,152)	
Acquisition / sale of plant and equipment	(158,630)	20,000
NET CASH (USED) PROVIDED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(709,381)	20,000
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Principal payments on Note Payable	(55,105)	(44,439)
Net proceeds from the issuance of company stock	1,501,500	
Proceeds from the issuance of note payable to related party	3,922,944	1,697,500
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	5,369,339	1,653,061
INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALANTS	147,942	174,996
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	174,996	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 322,938	\$ 174,996
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
INCOME TAXES	\$	\$
INTEREST PAID	\$	\$

GOLDSRING, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Continued)

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:

Issuance of company stock for interest	\$ 1,557,704	\$ 954,877
Issuance of company stock for liquidated damages	\$ 1,009,845	\$ 154,346
Conversion of debt principal into company's common shares	\$ 2,080,273	\$ 1,444,947
Issuance of company stock to employees	\$ 139,890	\$
Issuance of company stock for directors' fees	\$ 234,400	\$
Issuance of company stock for software	\$ 9,740	\$
Issuance of company stock for consulting services	\$ 111,096	\$
Issuance of company shares for acquisition of mineral claims	\$ 79,558	\$

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

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GOLDSRING, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

Note 1 — Nature of Business

We are a North American precious metals mining company with an operating gold and silver test mine in northern Nevada. Our Company refocused as a mining company, when we acquired the Plum property in November 2003. In our relatively short history, we secured permits, built an infrastructure and brought the Plum exploration project into test mining production. Beginning in 2005, we started acquiring additional properties around the Plum project in Northern Nevada, expanding our footprint and creating opportunities for exploration. We are an emerging company operating test mine, looking to build on our success through the acquisition of other mineral properties in North America with reserves and exploration potential that can be efficiently put into near-term production. Our objectives are to re-open the Plum Mine and process facilities and increase its past production rates; define reserves through exploration and acquisitions; expand our footprint at the Plum Mine; and maximize value for our shareholders.

Note 2 — Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America which contemplate continuation of the Company as a going concern. However, the Company has year end losses from operations and had minimal revenues from operations in 2008. For the year ended December 31, 2008 the Company incurred net loss approximating \$16,400,000. Further, the Company has inadequate working capital to maintain or develop its operations, and is dependent upon funds from private investors and the support of certain stockholders.

These factors raise substantial doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties. In this regard, Management is proposing to raise any necessary additional funds through loans and additional sales of its common stock. There is no assurance that the Company will be successful in raising additional capital.

Note 3 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Terms and Definitions

Company	Goldspring, Inc. and Subsidiaries
APB	Accounting Principles Board
ARB	Accounting Review Board
EITF	Emerging Issues Task Force
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board
FSP	FASB Staff Position
Plum LLC	Plum Mining Company, LLC
SAB	SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin
SEC	Securities Exchange Commission
SFAS or FAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards
SOP	Statement of Position

Summarized below are the significant accounting policies of Goldspring, Inc.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our company and its wholly owned subsidiaries: GoldSpring, LLC, Ecovatt Copper Nevada, LLC, The Plum Mining Company, LLC, and the Plum Mine Special Purpose Company LLC. All material inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made in the 2007 results to conform to the presentation used in 2008.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid debt securities purchased with original or remaining maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The carrying value of cash equivalents approximates fair value.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued expenses approximate fair market value because of the short maturity of those instruments. Furthermore, convertible debenture and other notes payable amounts approximate fair value at December 31, 2008 and 2007.

Credit Risk

It is our practice to place our cash equivalents in high-quality money market securities with a major banking institution. Certain amounts of such funds are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. However, we consider our credit risk associated with cash and cash equivalents to be minimal.

Impairment of Long Lived Assets and Long Lived Assets to be Disposed Of

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 144 "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets," which supersedes both SFAS No. 121, "Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of" and the accounting and reporting provisions of APB Opinion No. 30, "Reporting the Results of Operations — Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions," for the disposal of a segment of a business (as previously defined in that opinion). This statement establishes the accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale and applies to all long-lived assets, including discontinued operations. This statement requires those long-lived assets be measured at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell, whether reported in continuing operations or discontinued operations.

SFAS No. 144 retains the fundamental provisions of SFAS No. 121 for recognizing and measuring impairment losses on long-lived assets held for use and long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale, while also resolving significant implementation issues associated with SFAS No. 121. We adopted SFAS No. 144 in our evaluation of the fair value of certain assets described in Notes 2 and 3.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance with the provisions of SAB 104 "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements", which states that revenue is realized or realizable and earned when all of the following four criteria are met:

- 1) Persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists,

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- 2) Delivery has occurred or services have been rendered,
- 3) The seller's price to the buyer is fixed or determinable, and
- 4) Collectability is reasonably assured.

Specifically in our operations, sales of gold and silver dore are recorded when we issue a sales order to our refiner, Johnson Matthey, to sell a specified quantity of metals. Sales orders are typically executed within 48 hours of receipt. Upon receipt of the sale order, Johnson-Matthey confirms quantities available and executes the sale at the current market price of the metals on the day and time of the sales order. We record revenues on the day the Sales order is issued based on the confirmed quantity of metal at the confirmed market price. Proceeds from the sale of metals are typically wired to our bank within twenty-four hours.

Stock Issued For Services

We base the value of stock issued for services on the market value of our common stock at the date of issue or our estimate of the fair value of the services received, whichever is more reliably measurable.

Deferred Financing Charges

During 2008 and 2007 we recorded deferred financing charges associated with the issue of promissory notes payable totaling \$0 and \$110,000 respectively. We amortize the charges over the respective lives of the promissory notes payable as interest expense. During the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 we recognized \$83,708 and \$166,939 respectively of interest expense related to the amortization of deferred financing fees.

Plant and Equipment

We state plant and equipment at cost. We provide depreciation and amortization in amounts sufficient to relate the cost of depreciable assets to operations over their estimated service lives or productive value.

We capitalize expenditures for renewals and improvements that significantly extend the useful life of an asset. We charge expenditures for maintenance and repairs to operations when incurred. When assets are sold or retired, the cost of the asset and the related accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any gain or loss is recognized at such time. We use the straight-line method of depreciation for financial reporting purposes, depreciating assets over useful lives ranging from 3 to 10 years.

We review the carrying value of our plant and equipment assets on a quarterly basis. Where information and conditions suggest impairment, we write-down these assets to net recoverable amount, based on estimated future cash flows that may be attained from them.

Mineral Rights

We defer acquisition costs until we determine the viability of the property. Since we do not have proven and probable reserves as defined by Industry Guide 7, exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred.

We expense holding costs to maintain a property on a care and maintenance basis as incurred.

We review the carrying value of our interest in each mineral claim on a quarterly basis to determine whether impairment has incurred in accordance with the SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."

Where information and conditions suggest impairment, we write-down these properties to net recoverable amount, based on estimated future cash flows. Our estimate of gold price, mineralized materials, operating capital, and reclamation costs are subject to risks and uncertainties affecting the recoverability of our investment in property, plant, and equipment. Although we have made our best estimate of these factors based on current conditions, it is possible that changes could occur in the near term that could adversely affect our estimate of net cash flows expected to be generated from our operating properties and the need for possible asset impairment write-downs.

Where estimates of future net operating cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, we assess if carrying value can be recovered from net cash flows generated by the sale of the asset or other means.

Reclamation Liabilities and Asset Retirement Obligations

Minimum standards for site reclamation and closure have been established by various government agencies that affect certain of our operations. We calculate our estimates of reclamation liability based on current laws and regulations and the expected undiscounted future cash flows to be incurred in reclaiming, restoring, and closing our operating mine sites. When we incur reclamation liabilities that are not related to asset retirements we recognize the obligations in accordance with SOP No. 96-1.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations." SFAS No. 143 established a uniform methodology for accounting for estimating reclamation and abandonment costs. The Standard requires that the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation be recognized in the period in which it is incurred. SFAS No. 143 requires us to record a liability for the present value of our estimated environmental remediation costs and the related asset created with it when a recoverable asset (long-lived asset) can be realized.

Share Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share based compensation in accordance with SFAS 123R, "Share Based Payments." Accordingly, the Company measures the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based on the grant date fair value of the award and recognizes cost over the requisite service period.

Earnings Per Common Share

In calculating earnings per common share, we compute basic earnings per share by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, excluding the dilutive effects of common stock equivalents. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we had net losses for which the affect of common stock equivalents would be anti-dilutive. Accordingly only basic and dilutive loss per share is presented.

Use of Estimates

In preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, we are required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenditures during the reported periods. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Estimates may include those pertaining to the estimated useful lives of property and equipment and software, determining the estimated net realizable value of receivables, and the realization of deferred tax assets.

Risks and Uncertainties

We regularly evaluate risks and uncertainties and, when probable that a loss or expense will be incurred, record a charge to current period operations.

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Income Taxes

We recognize deferred tax assets and liabilities based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be recovered. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which we do not consider realization of such assets to be more likely than not.

Recent Authoritative Pronouncements

Recent accounting pronouncements that the Company has adopted or will be required to adopt in the future are summarized below.

Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1, "Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets." This FSP amends SFAS No. 132(R), "Employers' Disclosures about Pensions and Other Postretirement Benefits," to provide guidance on an employer's disclosures about plan assets of a defined benefit pension or other postretirement plan. FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1 also includes a technical amendment to SFAS No. 132(R) that requires a nonpublic entity to disclose net periodic benefit cost for each annual period for which a statement of income is presented. The required disclosures about plan assets are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The technical amendment was effective upon issuance of FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP SFAS No. 132(R)-1 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Effective Date of FASB Interpretation No. 48 for Certain Nonpublic Enterprises

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FIN No. 48-3, "Effective Date of FASB Interpretation No. 48 for Certain Nonpublic Enterprises." FSP FIN No. 48-3 defers the effective date of FIN No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes," for certain nonpublic enterprises as defined in SFAS No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." However, nonpublic consolidated entities of public enterprises that apply U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) are not eligible for the deferral. FSP FIN No. 48-3 was effective upon issuance. The impact of adoption was not material to the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS No. 140-4 and FIN No. 46(R)-8, "Disclosures by Public Entities (Enterprises) about Transfers of Financial Assets and Interests in Variable Interest Entities." This FSP amends SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities," to require public entities to provide additional disclosures about transfers of financial assets. FSP FAS No. 140-4 also amends FIN No. 46(R)-8, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," to require public enterprises, including sponsors that have a variable interest entity, to provide additional disclosures about their involvement with a variable interest entity. FSP FAS No. 140-4 also requires certain additional disclosures, in regards to variable interest entities, to provide greater transparency to financial statement users. FSP FAS No. 140-4 is effective for the first reporting period (interim or annual) ending after December 15, 2008, with early application encouraged. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP FAS No. 140-4 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Accounting for an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) with a Settlement Amount That is Based on the Stock of an Entity's Consolidated Subsidiary

In November 2008, the FASB issued FSP EITF No. 08-8, “Accounting for an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) with a Settlement Amount That is Based on the Stock of an Entity’s Consolidated Subsidiary.” EITF No. 08-8 clarifies whether a financial instrument for which the payoff to the counterparty is based, in whole or in part, on the stock of an entity’s consolidated subsidiary is indexed to the reporting entity’s own stock. EITF No. 08-8 also clarifies whether or not stock should be precluded from qualifying for the scope exception of SFAS No. 133, “Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities,” or from being within the scope of EITF No. 00-19, “Accounting for Derivative Financial Instruments Indexed to, and Potentially Settled in, a Company’s Own Stock.” EITF No. 08-8 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently assessing the impact of EITF No. 08-8 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Accounting for Defensive Intangible Assets

In November 2008, the FASB issued EITF No. 08-7, “Accounting for Defensive Intangible Assets.” EITF No. 08-7 clarifies how to account for defensive intangible assets subsequent to initial measurement. EITF No. 08-7 applies to all defensive intangible assets except for intangible assets that are used in research and development activities. EITF No. 08-7 is effective for intangible assets acquired on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of EITF No. 08-7 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations

In November 2008, the FASB issued EITF No. 08-6, “Equity Method Investment Accounting Considerations.” EITF No. 08-6 clarifies accounting for certain transactions and impairment considerations involving the equity method. Transactions and impairment dealt with are initial measurement, decrease in investment value, and change in level of ownership or degree of influence. EITF No. 08-6 is effective on a prospective basis for fiscal years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of EITF No. 08-6 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active

In October 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-3, “Determining the Fair Value of a Financial Asset When the Market for That Asset is Not Active.” This FSP clarifies the application of SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements,” in a market that is not active. The FSP also provides examples for determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that financial asset is not active. FSP SFAS No. 157-3 was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements have not been issued. The impact of adoption was not material to the Company’s consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Issuer’s Accounting for Liabilities Measured at Fair Value with a Third-Party Credit Enhancement

In September 2008, the FASB issued EITF No. 08-5, “Issuer’s Accounting for Liabilities Measured at Fair Value with a Third-Party Credit Enhancement.” This FSP determines an issuer’s unit of accounting for a liability issued with an inseparable third-party credit enhancement when it is measured or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis. FSP EITF No. 08-5 is effective on a prospective basis in the first reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP EITF No. 08-5 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Disclosures about Credit Derivatives and Certain Guarantees: An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 and FASB Interpretation No. 45; and Clarification of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 161

In September 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 133-1, "Disclosures about Credit Derivatives and Certain Guarantees: An Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133 and FASB Interpretation No. 45; and Clarification of the Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 161." This FSP amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," to require disclosures by sellers of credit derivatives, including credit derivatives embedded in a hybrid instrument. The FSP also amends FASB Interpretation No. 45, "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others," to require an additional disclosure about the current status of the payment/performance risk of a guarantee. Finally, this FSP clarifies the Board's intent about the effective date of SFAS No. 161, "Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." FSP FAS No. 133-1 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of FSP FAS No. 133-1 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Endowments of Not-for-Profit Organizations: Net Asset Classification of Funds Subject to an Enacted Version of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act, and Enhanced Disclosures for all Endowment Funds

In August 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 117-1, “Endowments of Not-for-Profit Organizations: Net Asset Classification of Funds Subject to an Enacted Version of the Uniform Prudent Management of Institutional Funds Act (“UPMIFA”), and Enhanced Disclosures for all Endowment Funds.” The intent of this FSP is to provide guidance on the net asset classification of donor-restricted endowment funds. The FSP also improves disclosures about an organization’s endowment funds, both donor-restricted and board-designated, whether or not the organization is subject to the UPMIFA. FSP FAS No. 117-1 is effective for fiscal years ending after December 31, 2008. Earlier application is permitted provided that annual financial statements for that fiscal year have not been previously issued. The Company is currently assessing the impact for FSP FAS No. 117-1 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities

In June 2008, the FASB issued EITF No. 03-6-1, “Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities.” EITF No. 03-6-1 addresses whether instruments granted in share-based payment transactions are participating securities prior to vesting and, therefore, need to be included in the earnings allocation in computing earnings per share under the two-class method. The EITF 03-6-1 affects entities that accrue dividends on share-based payment awards during the awards’ service period when the dividends do not need to be returned if the employees forfeit the award. EITF 03-6-1 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of EITF 03-6-1 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an entity's Own Stock

In June 2008, the FASB ratified EITF No. 07-5, "Determining Whether an Instrument (or an Embedded Feature) Is Indexed to an Entity's Own Stock." EITF 07-5 provides that an entity should use a two step approach to evaluate whether an equity-linked financial instrument (or embedded feature) is indexed to its own stock, including evaluating the instrument's contingent exercise and settlement provisions. It also clarifies on the impact of foreign currency denominated strike prices and market-based employee stock option valuation instruments on the evaluation. EITF 07-5 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company is currently assessing the impact of EITF 07-5 on its consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 163, “Accounting for Financial Guarantee Insurance Contracts – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 60”. This statement requires that an insurance enterprise recognize a claim liability prior to an event of default (insured event) when there is evidence that credit deterioration has occurred in an insured financial obligation. SFAS No. 163 also clarifies how SFAS No. 60 applies to financial guarantee insurance contracts, including the recognition and measurement to be used to account for premium revenue and claim liabilities to increase comparability in financial reporting of financial guarantee insurance contracts by insurance enterprises. SFAS No. 163 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and all interim periods within those fiscal years, except for some disclosures about the insurance enterprise’s risk-management activities of the insurance enterprise be effective for the first period (including interim periods) beginning after issuance of SFAS No. 163. Except for those disclosures, earlier application is not permitted.

Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)

In May 2008, the FASB issued FSP APB Opinion No. 14-1, "Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled in Cash upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)." The FSP clarifies the accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be settled in cash (including partial cash settlement) upon conversion. The FSP requires issuers to account separately for the liability and equity components of certain convertible debt instruments in a manner that reflects the issuer's nonconvertible debt (unsecured debt) borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized. The FSP requires bifurcation of a component of the debt, classification of that component in equity and the accretion of the resulting discount on the debt to be recognized as part of interest expense in our consolidated statement of operations. The FSP requires retrospective application to the terms of instruments as they existed for all periods presented. The FSP is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008 and early adoption is not permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of FSP APB 14-1 upon its consolidated financial statements.

The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, "The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles." SFAS No. 162 identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements. SFAS No. 162 is effective 60 days following the SEC's approval of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board amendments to AU Section 411, "The Meaning of Present Fairly in Conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles". The implementation of this standard will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets

In April 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 142-3, "Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets", which amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of intangible assets under SFAS No. 142 "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets". The intent of this FSP is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142 and the period of the expected cash flows used to measure the fair value of the asset under SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007) "Business Combinations" and other U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of FSP FAS No. 142-3 on its consolidated financial statements.

Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, "Disclosure about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, an amendment of SFAS No. 133." This statement requires that objectives for using derivative instruments be disclosed in terms of underlying risk and accounting designation. The Company is required to adopt SFAS No. 161 on January 1, 2009. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact of SFAS No. 161 on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Delay in Effective Date

In February 2008, the FASB issued FSP SFAS No. 157-2, "Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157". This FSP delays the effective date of SFAS No. 157 for all nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value on a recurring basis (at least annually) to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The impact of adoption was not material to the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Business Combinations

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R) "Business Combinations." This Statement replaces the original SFAS No. 141. This Statement retains the fundamental requirements in SFAS No. 141 that the acquisition method of accounting (which SFAS No. 141 called the purchase method) be used for all business combinations and for an acquirer to be identified for each business combination. The objective of SFAS No. 141(R) is to improve the relevance, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. To accomplish that, SFAS No. 141(R) establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer:

- a. Recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree.
- b. Recognizes and measures the goodwill acquired in the business combination or a gain from a bargain purchase.
- c. Determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination.

This Statement applies prospectively to 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 and may not be applied before that date. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements—an amendment of ARB No. 51

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 "Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements – an amendment of ARB No. 51." This Statement amends the original ARB No. 51 "Consolidated Financial Statements" to establish accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. It clarifies that a noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary is an ownership interest in the consolidated entity that should be reported as equity in the consolidated financial statements. This Statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008 and may not be applied before that date. The Company is unable at this time to determine the effect that its adoption of SFAS No. 160 will have on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities – Including an amendment of SFAS No. 115," which becomes effective for the Company on February 1, 2008, permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and report unrealized gains and losses in earnings. Such accounting is optional and is generally to be applied instrument by instrument. The election of this fair-value option did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or disclosures.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements." SFAS No. 157 provides guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. SFAS No. 157 addresses the requests from investors for expanded disclosure about the extent to which companies' measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS No. 157 applies whenever other standards require (or permit) assets or liabilities to be measured at fair value, and does not expand the use of fair value in any new circumstances. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and was adopted by the Company in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. There was no

material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations and financial condition due to the adoption of SFAS No. 157.

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Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

In July 2006, the FASB issued FIN No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109". FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing the recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The cumulative effects, if any, of applying FIN 48 will be recorded as an adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the period of adoption. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006, and the Company is required to adopt it in the first quarter of fiscal year 2008. The adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material impact on the consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

"The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115".

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, "The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115". SFAS 159 permits companies to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value and establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between companies that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. The provisions of SFAS 159 become effective as of the beginning of our 2009 fiscal year. The adoption of SFAS 159 did not have a material impact on its consolidated results of operations and financial condition.

Note 4—Restatement

During the fourth quarter 2007, we made an error in our amortization of the note discount originating from the determination of the fair value of the conversion feature (embedded derivative) included in the debt. The impact of this error was an understatement of 2007 interest expense of \$378,639 and an overstatement in the balance sheet account “Other - embedded derivatives”. In addition, the balance after the restatement of \$528,350 in “Other – embedded derivatives” has been classified as an adjustment to “Convertible Notes” to offset the debt balance.

The effect of the restatement on results of operations and financial position as of and for the year ended December 31, 2007 are as follows:

	As previously reported	Restated
Total revenue	\$ 395,541	\$ 395,541
Loss from Operations	(1,188,901)	(1,188,901)
Interest expense	(2,868,455)	(3,247,094)
Net Loss	(4,057,356)	(4,435,995)
Net loss per common share – basic	(0.003)	(0.003)
Other – embedded derivative	\$ 906,989	\$ -
Total assets	3,675,448	2,768,459
Convertible debt	9,568,239	9,039,889
Total Liabilities	20,876,462	20,348,112
Stockholders’ equity	(17,201,014)	(17,579,653)

Note 5 — Mineral Rights

Mineral rights at December 31, 2008 and 2007 consisted of the following:

	2008	2007
Comstock Placer Claims	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Big Mike Copper Claims	69,138	69,138
Comstock Lode Claims	1,271,409	1,360,699
Water rights	90,000	90,000
	\$ 1,530,547	\$ 1,619,837

During the year, the Company acquired additional claims in the Comstock Lode for a total of \$240,710 which was financed through cash and common stock.

Note 6 — Property and Equipment, net

Plant and equipment at December 31, 2008 and 2007, consisted of the following:

	2008	2007
Land and Building	\$ 547,166	\$ 542,166
Vehicle and Equipment	302,094	430,969
Processing and Lab	585,924	449,550
Furniture and Fixtures	49,390	50,655
	1,484,574	1,473,340
Less accumulated depreciation	(995,338)	(1,062,300)
	\$ 489,236	\$ 411,040

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$80,434 and \$277,578, respectively.

Included in plant, property and equipment at our Comstock location at December 31, 2008 and 2007, is equipment under capital lease of \$0 and \$156,292 respectively. Lease payments for the related obligation under capital lease were \$42,459 for 2008 and \$32,772 for 2007. All capital lease obligations were fully settled in 2008. We recorded depreciation expense on equipment under capital lease totaling \$20,839 during the year ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 respectively. We use the straight-line method of depreciation for financial reporting purposes, depreciating buildings over 15 years and other assets over useful lives ranging from 3 to 10 years.

Note 7 – Reclamation Bond Deposit

We are generally required to mitigate long-term environmental impacts by stabilizing, contouring, resloping, and revegetating various portions of a site after mining and mineral processing operations are completed. These reclamation efforts are conducted in accordance with detailed plans, which must be reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

The Nevada Revised Statutes and regulations promulgated thereunder by the Nevada State Environmental Commission and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Mining and Reclamation require a surety bond to be posted for mining projects to assure we will leave the site safe, stable and capable of providing for a productive post-mining land use. Pursuant to the approved Reclamation Plans we have posted surety bonds for the Comstock Mine Project we posted a surety bond in the amount of \$1,106,882 of which \$766,768 was in the form of a cash deposit and the balance was secured from a surety agent.

Note 8 — Long-term Reclamation Liability

We have an accrued a long-term liability of \$1,105,342 and \$553,190 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007 respectively, with regard to our obligations to reclaim our Comstock Mine facility based on our reclamation plan submitted and approved by the Nevada State Environmental Commission and Division of Environmental Protection in 2008. Costs of future expenditures for environmental remediation are discounted to their present value. Such costs are based on management's current estimate of amounts expected to be incurred when the remediation work is performed within current laws and regulations. It is reasonably possible that, due to uncertainties associated with the application of laws and regulations by regulatory authorities and changes in reclamation or remediation technology, the ultimate cost of reclamation and remediation could change in the future. We periodically review accrued liabilities for such reclamation and remediation costs as evidence becomes available indicating that our liabilities have potentially changed. The reclamation liability accretion expense for 2008 was \$75,930 and the amortization of Long-lived assets was \$68,032 for 2008.

Following is a reconciliation of the aggregate retirement liability associated with on our reclamation plan for our Comstock Project:

	2008
Long-term asset retirement obligation 1/1/2008	\$ 553,190
Additional obligations incurred	476,222
Increase in present value of the reclamation obligation (accretion expense)	75,930
Long-term asset retirement obligation 12/31/2008	\$ 1,105,342

Note 9 - Notes Payable Stockholders

Mr. Winfield and his affiliates (“Winfield Group”) held various notes and debentures issued by the Company that are reported in several different liabilities accounts at December 31, 2008, as follows:

	Principal	Interest
Convertible Debentures Payable – Investors (Note 10)	\$ 687,928	\$ 78,220
Convertible Debentures Payable - Mandatory Redemption payment (Note 10)	4,412,058	1,013,492
Convertible Notes Payable - 2006 & 2007 (Note 10)	1,620,000	764,665
Promissory Notes – July Financing (Note 11)	1,200,000	950,550
Promissory Notes – Plum Mine (Note 11)	250,000	50,000
Convertible Notes Payable – 2008 (Note 10)	2,500,000	89,458
	\$ 10,669,986	\$ 2,946,385

The Winfield Group consists of Mr. Winfield and Santa Fe Financial Corporation, Portsmouth Square and InterGroup Corporation, and combined, represent the Company’s largest creditor and a significant stockholder. Mr. Winfield is affiliated with these Companies through a direct controlling interest and/or as their Chairman of the Board. As of December 31, 2008, the Company is in default of the terms on several outstanding notes payable and accordingly the entire note balances of the defaulted notes have been recorded as current liabilities.

Note 10 - Convertible Debentures

Convertible debentures at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008	2007
Convertible Debentures Payable-Investors	\$ 1,105,908	\$ 1,570,237
Convertible Debentures Payable- Mandatory Redemption payment	4,412,058	5,737,058
Convertible Debentures Payable- Failure to Deliver Shares	-	90,944
Convertible Notes Payable – 2006 & 2007	2,170,000	2,170,000
Convertible Notes Payable – 2008	2,500,000	-
Embedded Derivatives (Note accretion)	-	(528,350)
Total	\$ 10,187,966	\$ 9,039,889

Convertible Debentures Payables - Investors

During March 2004, we completed a private placement of securities transaction (the “March Offering”), which generated \$10 million in gross proceeds from a group of accredited institutional and individual investors.

On November 30, 2004, we restructured the March Offering and entered into a new subscription agreement. We exchanged 21,739,129 shares of common stock and 21,739,129 warrants issued in the March Offering for:

- a) 8% convertible notes in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$11.1 million. The principal amount of the convertible notes consist of the original \$10.0 million investment plus approximately \$1.1 million of accrued penalties associated with the delay in registration of the common stock held by the investors, and
- b) warrants to purchase approximately 27.8 million shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.20 per share, subject to anti-dilution adjustments, which expire in 4 years.

The 8% convertible notes mature in November 2006 and call for monthly payments of 102% of 1/20th of the initial principal amount, together with accrued interest. We have the option to repay the notes with our common stock at a conversion rate of 85% of the average of the five lowest closing bid prices during the preceding 20 trading days. Further, the notes may be prepaid at 115% of their outstanding principal. Each note may be converted by the holder into common stock at an initial conversion price of \$0.20 per share, which is subject to anti-dilution adjustments. During the first 20 days following the closing date, the conversion price may be reduced to 70% of the average of the five lowest closing prices during the 20 trading days preceding the closing date.

On April 1, 2005, we defaulted on our first monthly payment. On December 20, 2004, we received notice from holders of approximately \$3.8 million of convertible notes of their intention to convert into shares of our common stock. The applicable conversion rate was approximately \$0.11 per share, and accordingly we were obligated to issue 33,817,594 shares of common stock. Under the terms of the subscription agreement, we had three business days following receipt of the conversion notice (the "Delivery Date") to deliver free-trading common stock certificates. The shares were due to be delivered in December 2004, however, they were not delivered until 2005. Our failure to deliver shares, subjected us to liquidated damages of 1% of the note principal amount being converted for each late business day.

Convertible Debentures Payable - Mandatory Redemption Payment

In March 2005, because we did not deliver the share certificates within the period required in the subscription agreement, John V. Winfield, a major shareholder and note holder elected to demand payment of approximately \$6.9 million pursuant to the mandatory redemption payment provisions of the subscription agreement and consequently forfeited his right to receive shares in lieu of payment.

On March 31, 2005, we entered into a Settlement Agreement ("Settlement") with the Mr. Winfield and agreed to convert the mandatory redemption payment into nine Convertible Debentures ("the Debentures"). Accordingly, we accrued a liability for approximately \$6.9 million and reduced our paid-in-capital account for approximately \$3.5 million. The Debentures are subject to various covenants and conditions, including, but not limited to anti-dilution rights and protective rights. The Debentures accrue interest at 12% per annum and are payable in monthly installments of principal and interest over a 24 month period with the remaining entire balance of unpaid principal and interest due on March 31, 2007. We are currently in default on this note.

The debentures are subject to the following terms:

Conversion Rights

The Debentures are convertible, in all or in part, into shares of our common stock ("Conversion Shares") at any time. The conversion price shall is equal to the lesser of: (i) eighty-five percent (85%) of the average of the five (5) lowest closing bid prices of the common stock as reported by Bloomberg L.P. for the twenty (20) trading days preceding the date the Company was obligated to pay the mandatory redemption Payment; and (ii) eighty-five percent (85%) of the average of the five (5) lowest closing bid prices of the common stock as reported by Bloomberg L.P. for the twenty

(20) trading days preceding the date of any such conversion; provided, however, until the effective date of the registration statement (see below), the conversion price shall be fifty-percent (50%) of the average of the five (5) lowest closing bid prices of the Common Stock as reported by Bloomberg L.P. for the twenty (20) trading days preceding the date of any such conversion. In no event shall the conversion price be higher than (i) \$0.1131 and (ii) the conversion price of the convertible notes (See Note 6), as adjusted from time to time, whichever is lower.

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Security Agreement

Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement Agreement, the Debentures are granted a priority collateralized position, second only to our note payable to the Brockbank Trust (See Note 7) in substantially all of our assets.

Convertible Debentures Payable - Failure to Deliver Shares

In March of 2005, and pursuant to our settlement with investors for our failure to deliver shares of our common stock upon their conversion of debentures during 2004 (See above), we issued convertible notes payable that accrue interest at 8% and are payable in equal monthly installments including interest beginning April 1, 2006. In the event of our default on the notes the interest rate increased to 15%. In February 2008, we satisfied all obligations of these notes.

Convertible Notes Payable – 2006 & 2007

The convertible notes payable as of December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	Issued date	Face amount
Winfield Group Debenture Payable	5/15/2006	\$ 300,000
Winfield Group Debenture Payable	6/21/2006	300,000
Winfield Group Debenture Payable	8/23/2006	300,000
Longview Debenture Payable	8/24/2006	300,000
Winfield Group Debenture Payable	12/12/2006	100,000
Winfield Group Debenture Payable	Q1 2007	331,120
Winfield Group Debenture Payable	Q2 2007	288,880
Longview Debenture Payable	3/27/2007	250,000
		\$ 2,170,000

On August 23 and 24, 2006, the Company formally entered into an agreement with several investors to loan the Company \$1,900,000, which was amended in March 2007, increasing the loan amount to \$2,200,000. The notes bear interest at 12% per annum, payable on the first of each month commencing October 1, 2006, along with 1/24 of the face amount of such notes. The notes are also convertible into Common Stock at a 50% discount to market until the underlying shares are registered and at a 15% discount to market thereafter. As additional consideration, the investors were issued a total of 20,000,000 warrants to purchase common stock at exercise prices based upon the same formulas for conversion of the amounts due under the notes. The notes are secured by a lien on the assets of Goldspring, Inc. and a pledge of all of the interests in Plum Mine Special Purpose, LLC, which owns the Plum Mine operation. In connection with this loan, the lender has agreed to acquire the existing mortgage on the Plum Mine property from the Brockbank Trust. To date, \$2,170,000 of the \$2,200,000 has been funded by the investors. As of December 31, 2008, we had failed to make any monthly payments on the notes and they are in default.

On February 20, 2008, as a result of the Company completing other financing arrangements, a “favored nations” clause was triggered in the convertible notes, which modified the notes conversion feature and effectively established a maximum conversion rate of \$0.01. EITF 96-19 guidance provides that debt extinguishment gain or loss is reported in situations where a substantial modification in terms has occurred. Based on the guidance provided in EITF 96-19 and modified by EITF 05-7 and EITF 06-6 we determined that a substantial modification in terms has occurred and therefore extinguishment of debt accounting has been applied to account for the modification. Pursuant to the aforementioned accounting literature, the company realized a loss of \$400,703 from the extinguishment of debt.

The “favored nations” rights in several existing notes were triggered by the issuance of new notes. Since new warrants were not issued, no “favored nations” rights were triggered in the existing warrants and therefore the accounting for warrants will be unaffected. The warrants conversion feature will be evaluated and adjusted to fair value annually.

Convertible Notes Payable –2008

In June 2008, the Company entered into a Loan Agreement with John Winfield and affiliates (“Winfield”) pursuant to which Winfield has agreed to loan the Company \$2,500,000 no later than December 31, 2008 through issuance of a series of secured notes (“Notes”). The Notes bear interest at the rate of 11% per annum, and interest is payable quarterly in either cash or Company common stock, at 85% of market price, at the Company’s option. The term of the Notes is two years from the date of issuance, and the Notes are convertible into Company common stock, at a conversion price of \$.015 per share. The Notes are secured by a lien on all of the Company’s assets. In each month, during the five months ended December 2008, Winfield lent the Company \$500,000 pursuant to the Loan Agreement.

The Convertible Notes Payable -2008 contained a nondetachable convertible option that was “in the money” at the commitment dates. Accordingly, we applied the accounting guidance of EITF 98-5, EITF 00-27 and EITF 08-4 to determine the methodology for calculating the value of this embedded conversion option. Pursuant to EITF 98-5 and EITF 00-27, we used the intrinsic value calculation (the difference between the conversion price and the quoted market price of our shares at the commitment date multiplied by the number of shares into which the security is convertible) to determine the value of the convertible feature. The Convertible Notes provide the following Conversion Right: “Each Lender shall have the right at any time, and from time to time, on or prior to the Maturity Date to convert all or any part of the outstanding unpaid amount of the Note into fully paid and non-assessable shares of Common Stock.” In general, the value of the conversion option is recorded as a debt discount and amortized over the term of the note, but since the Lender has the right to convert into common shares at the issuance date, the entire amount was recorded to interest expense in this reporting period.

Note Principal	Unamortized Debt Discount	Conversion Price per Share	Number of Shares Underlying Convertible Note	Interest Expense	Effective Interest Rate	Earnings per Share Impact
\$2,500,000	-	\$ 0.015	166,666,667	\$ 1,833,333	47.6%	0.0007

Note 11 —Other Debt

Other Debt at December 31, 2008 and 2007 are as follows:

	2008	2007
Promissory Notes Payable - 2005 through 2008	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,575,000
Debt – Seller Note	-	147,200
Debt – Plum Mine	250,000	250,000
Equipment Financing - current portion	10,565	11,600
	\$ 2,660,565	\$ 3,983,800

Promissory Notes Payable –2005 through 2008

Promissory Notes Payable at December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	2008	2007
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Promissory Notes Payable-July 2005 Financing	\$ 1,200,000	\$ 1,200,000
Promissory Notes Payable-September 2005 Financing	-	300,000
Promissory Notes Payable-December 2005 Financing	-	575,000
Promissory Notes Payable-February 2006 Financing	-	250,000
Promissory Notes Payable-March 2006 Financing	-	150,000
Promissory Notes Payable-July 2007 Financing	-	300,000
Promissory Notes Payable-October 2007 Financing		200,000
Promissory Notes Payable-December 2007 Financing	600,000	600,000
Promissory Notes Payable-January 2008 Financing	600,000	-
	\$ 2,400,000	\$ 3,575,000

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Promissory Notes Payable - July 2005 Financing

In July of 2005, we borrowed \$1.2 million from companies controlled by John V. Winfield, a major investor. Proceeds from the notes were reduced by a 33.3% original issue discount and other origination fees. Net proceeds received by the Company from the borrowing were \$740,000. The notes accrue interest at 15% per annum and are payable in monthly installments of principal and interest over a 24 month period with the remaining entire balance of unpaid principal and interest due on July 15, 2007. The notes are collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets subject to the security interest of the Brockbank Trust (See Note 7). As of December 31, 2006 we had failed to make any monthly payments on the notes and they are in default.

Promissory Notes Payable – September 2005 through October 2007 Financing

In July 2008, the Company amended \$2,175,000 principal amount of unsecured promissory notes issued to Longview Fund, L.P. through the issuance of an Amended and Restated Promissory Note issued by the Company in favor of Longview Fund, L.P. These amended notes have been reported as long-term debt (See Note 10).

Promissory Notes Payable – December 2007 Financing

In December 2007, we completed a financing transaction with Mr. Winfield and his affiliates which provided us with \$500,000 in funding. In consideration for the financing, we issued promissory notes with a face value of \$600,000, reflecting an original discount of sixteen and seventeen hundredths (16.17%) percent. The notes evidencing the loan bear interest at the rate of 4.9% per annum, payable on or prior to the one year anniversary of the respective loan date.

Promissory Notes Payable – January 2008 Financing

On January 31, 2008, we completed a financing transaction with Mr. Winfield and his affiliates which provided us with \$500,000 in funding. In consideration for the financing, we issued promissory notes with a face value of \$600,000, reflecting an original discount of sixteen and seventeen hundredths (16.17%) percent. The notes evidencing the loan bear interest at the rate of 4.9% per annum, payable on or prior to the one year anniversary of the respective loan date.

Debt - Seller Note

During 2005 we purchased certain mining leases that were near or contiguous to our Plum Gold Property (See Note 4). In connection with the purchase we issued a note payable of \$160,000. The note was payable in quarterly installments of \$16,000 and is payable in its entirety on or before June 2008. At December 31, 2008 and 2007 the note balance was \$0 and \$147,200 respectively. All obligations surrounding this note were satisfied during 2008.

Debt - Plum Mine

We have a non-interest bearing note payable note related to our purchase of the Plum Mining property. The note does include, however, a clause for 5% annual interest on all past due balances. The note was payable in ten quarterly payments through June 2006. As of December 31, 2008 we still had a \$250,000 note balance due.

Note 12 — Long-term Convertible Debt Obligation

Convertible debentures at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	2008	2007
Long-term Convertible Notes Payable – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note)	\$ 2,782,563	\$ -
Less Current Portion	-	-
Long-term Convertible Notes Payable, net of current portion	\$ 2,782,563	\$ -

Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note)

On July 10, 2008, the Company amended \$2,175,000 principal amount of unsecured promissory notes issued to Longview Fund, L.P. through the issuance of an Amended and Restated Promissory Note issued by the Company in favor of Longview Fund, L.P. The amended terms are as follows:

Expiration Date:	July 10, 2011
Accrued Interest:	Accrued interest at July 10, 2008 capitalized into the amended and revised note.
Interest Rate:	11%, payable in arrears in cash or stock (at a 15% discount to market price, calculated as a 5 day trailing VWAP)
Conversion:	The principal amount of the Note and interest thereon is convertible into Goldspring Common Stock at a price of \$.0175 per share.
Term:	Three Years
Anti Dilution:	Full ratchet

Longview Amended and Revised Notes at December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	Principal	Interest
Promissory Notes Payable-September 2005 Financing	\$ 300,000	\$ 172,870
Promissory Notes Payable-December 2005 Financing	375,000	211,966
Promissory Notes Payable-February 2006 Financing	250,000	98,164
Promissory Notes Payable-March 2006 Financing	150,000	56,237
Promissory Notes Payable-July 2007 Financing	300,000	58,526
Promissory Notes Payable-October 2007 Financing	200,000	-
Promissory Notes Payable-February 2008 Financing	600,000	9,800
	\$ 2,175,000	\$ 607,563

On February 29, 2008, we received the \$500,000 balance of the financing from the December 11, 2007 financing agreement. In consideration for the financing, we issued promissory notes with a face value of \$600,000, reflecting an original discount of sixteen and seventeen hundredths (16.17%) percent. The notes evidencing the loan bear interest at the rate of 4.9% per annum, payable on or prior to the one year anniversary of the respective loan date. On July 10, 2008, the Company amended its promissory note with Longview Fund, L.P., which had outstanding principal of \$2,175,000 and related outstanding interest of \$607,563 through the issuance of an Amended and Restated Promissory

Note in the aggregate amount of \$2,782,563 as summarized above.

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Note 13 — Long-term Debt Obligation

Long-term debt at December 31, 2008 and 2007 was as follows:

	2008	2007
Long-term Debt - Winfield Debenture	500,000	-
Long-term Debt - Equipment Financing	10,565	23,212
Less current portion	(10,565)	(11,600)
Long-term debt, net of current portion	\$ 500,000	\$ 11,612

Long-Term Debt – Winfield Debenture

On December 2, 2008, we completed a financing transaction with Mr. Winfield and his affiliates which provided us with \$500,000 in funding. In consideration for the financing, we issued promissory notes with a face value of \$500,000 bearing loan interest of 11% per annum. The term of loan is for two years commencing from the date of the loan agreement.

Long-Term Debt - Equipment Financing

During 2004, we purchased certain equipment and financed our purchases through GMAC and Ford Motor Company credit agencies. Aggregated principal and interest due pursuant to the financings is due monthly in equal installments of \$1,054, at an average interest rate of 7.2%. The equipment purchased is pledged as collateral for the debt.

Principal payments on long-term debt financing for the next four years are as follows:

2009	\$ 10,565
2010	\$ -
2011	\$ -
2012 and thereafter	\$ -
Total	\$ 10,565

Note 14 — Stockholders' Equity

Common stock was issued during the year ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007 for the following purposes:

	2008 Share		2007 Share	
	Issuances	Share Value	Issuances	Share Value
Debenture principal	196,155,028	\$ 2,080,273	898,776,970	\$ 1,444,947
Debenture Interest	151,961,857	1,557,704	835,792,338	954,880
Liquidated damages	108,189,261	1,009,845	50,000,000	154,347
Private placements	137,000,000	1,520,000	-	-
Mineral claims	3,866,667	79,558	-	-
Mining software	2,434,892	9,740	-	-
Consulting	7,166,704	111,096	-	-
Employees and directors	30,665,714	374,290	-	-
Total	637,440,123	\$ 6,646,206	1,784,569,308	\$ 2,554,174

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Debt Principal, Debt Interest and Liquidated Damages

The following represents principal and interest payments on debt, made in 2008 with the issuance of our common stock.

Note Description	Principal Payment Number of Shares	Value of Shares	Interest Payment Number of shares	Value of Shares	See Note
Convertible Debentures Payable-Investors	47,587,404	\$ 464,329	20,880,311	\$ 193,339	Note 8
Convertible Debentures Payable-Mandatory Redemption payment	134,001,185	1,325,000	116,849,523	1,113,785	Note 9
Convertible Debentures Payable-Failure to Deliver Shares	9,258,584	90,944	6,815,961	66,942	Note 9
Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note)	-	-	4,329,541	67,338	Note 11
Promissory Notes Payable-December 2005 Financing	5,307,855	200,000	3,086,521	116,300	Note 10
	196,155,028	\$ 2,080,273	151,961,857	\$ 1,557,704	

Liquidated Damages

The following represents liquidated damage payments on debt, made during 2008 with the issuance of our common stock.

Note Description	Liquidated Damage Payment Number of Shares	Value of Shares	Total Shares Issued	Total Value of Shares
Convertible Debentures Payable-Investors	18,799,801	\$ 166,509	87,267,516	\$ 824,177
Convertible Debentures Payable-Mandatory Redemption payment	87,686,922	826,618	338,537,630	3,265,403
Convertible Debentures Payable-Failure to Deliver Shares	1,702,538	16,718	17,777,083	174,604
Longview Amended and Restated Note - 2008	-	-	4,329,541	67,338
Promissory Notes Payable-December 2005 Financing	-	-	8,394,376	316,300
Total	108,189,261	\$ 1,009,845	456,306,146	\$ 4,647,822

The following represents principal and interest payments on debt, made in 2007 with the issuance of our common stock.

Note Description	Principal	Value of	Interest	Value of
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	Payment Number of Shares	Shares	Payment Number of shares	Shares	See Note
Convertible Debentures Payable-Investors	458,230,322	\$ 1,030,543	135,099,844	\$ 219,560	Note 8
Convertible Debentures Payable- Mandatory Redemption payment	42,043,007	149,000	582,956,993	656,905	Note 9
Convertible Debentures Payable- Failure to Deliver Shares	398,503,641	265,404	117,735,501	78,415	Note 9
	898,776,970	\$ 1,444,947	835,792,338	\$ 954,880	

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Liquidated Damages

The following represents liquidated damage payments on debt, made during 2007 with the issuance of our common stock.

Note Description	Liquidated Damage Payment Number of Shares	Value of Shares	Total Shares Issued	Total Value of Shares
Convertible Debentures Payable-Investors	-	\$ -	583,829,290	\$ 1,250,103
Convertible Debentures Payable- Mandatory Redemption payment	50,000,000	154,347	630,000,000	960,252
Convertible Debentures Payable- Failure to Deliver Shares	-	-	516,239,142	343,819
Total	50,000,000	\$ 154,347	1,730,068,432	\$ 2,554,174

Private Placements

The following private placement transactions raised a total of \$1,520,000 in exchange for 137,000,000 shares of our unregistered Common stock, were placed with accredited investors. In general, the proceeds were used to fund exploratory drilling and for general working capital.

- In the first quarter 2008, \$500,000 for 40,000,000 shares at \$0.015 per share.
- During the second quarter 2008, \$500,000 for 40,000,000 shares at \$0.0125 per share and 40,000,000 warrants. The warrants have an exercise price of \$.02 and a term of six years. .
- On July 18, 2008, \$150,000 for 10,000,000 shares at \$0.015 per share.
- In December 2008, \$370,000 for 37,000,000 shares at \$0.01 per share and 32,000,000 warrants. The warrants have an exercise price of \$.015 and a term of six years.

Mineral Claims

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2008, 3,866,667 unregistered common shares, valued at \$79,558 or an average of \$0.021 per share, were issued for the acquisition of mining claims in the Comstock Lode District.

Computer Software

Pursuant to an agreement in late 2007, a vendor in March 2008 was issued 2,434,892 shares valued at \$9,740 or \$0.004 per share, for computer modeling software.

Consultants

During 2008, the following shares were issued to consultants for services performed:

- In May 2008, a consultant was issued 5.53 million shares valued at \$88,480 or \$0.016 per share, for services.
- In August 2008, a consultant was issued 136,704 shares valued at \$2,616 or \$0.019 per share, for services
- In October 2008, a consultant was issued 500,000 shares valued at \$10,000 or \$0.02 per share, for services.

Employees and directors

During 2008, the following shares were issued to employees and Company directors:

- In January 2008, our two outside directors were issued, in aggregate, twenty million shares of our unregistered common stock as director compensation. The value of the common shares at the time of issuance was \$234,400, averaging \$0.012 per share.
- In March 2008, Dennis Anderson, the Company's senior engineer, was issued a total of one million of our unregistered shares, valued at \$18,690 or \$0.01869 per share, for services performed. In August 2008, Mr. Anderson, pursuant his employee agreement, was awarded 1.5 million unregistered shares valued at \$24,900 or \$0.0167 per share for achieving various milestones.
- In August 2008, Mr. James Golden, the Chief Operating Officer, exercised 10,000,000 stock options at a price of \$0.0525. Mr. Golden elected the cashless exercise method and thus received a total of 8,165,714 unregistered shares of our common stock. As of the date of this report, Mr. Golden has not sold any of these shares.

Note 15- Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, after deducting preferred stock dividends accumulated during the period, by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income, after deducting preferred stock dividends accumulated during the period, by the weighted average number of shares of common stock and dilutive common stock equivalent shares outstanding. The amount of preferred stock dividends is zero in all periods presented. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, there were approximately 1,770 million and 2,059 million, respectively, of common stock equivalent shares excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation because they were anti-dilutive. The following is a reconciliation of the number of shares used in the basic and diluted computation of net income per share (in millions):

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2008	2007
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic	3,143	1,591
Dilution from convertible debt, stock options and warrants	1,770	2,059
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – diluted	4,913	3,650

Note 16- Embedded Derivatives

“Derivative liability” totaling \$4,435,194 at December 31, 2008 represents the fair value of the conversion feature (embedded derivatives) included in debt. See Note 9 - Convertible Debentures: Embedded Derivatives and Note 11 — Long-term Convertible Debt Obligation: Embedded Derivatives for additional information.

Note 17- Share Based Compensation

Effective 2006, the Company adopted a stock option and incentive plan (“2006 Plan”), which provided for a maximum of 800,000,000 shares of common stock to be issued. Under the plan, stock options generally vest over three and expire in ten years from the date of the grant. Options are granted to employees and non-employee directors at exercise prices equal to the fair market value at the date of the grant.

As of January 01, 2008, Goldspring Inc had 2,743,508,248 outstanding common shares and 10,000,000 outstanding Standard Employee Options and Warrants to acquire company shares, of which 10,000,000 of these derivatives were vested and exercisable. During the period ended December 31, 2008, 10,000,000 of these derivatives were exercised. Standard Employee Options and Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2008 were 182,000,000. No Standard Employee Options and Warrants expired during the period ended December 31, 2008. Outstanding common shares totaled 3,380,948,371 at December 31, 2008.

The Company recognizes stock based compensation expense over the requisite service period of the individual grant, which generally equals the vesting period. The plan entitles the holder to shares of common stock when the award vests. Awards generally vest ratably over three years. The fair value of the award is based upon the market price of the underlying common stock as of the date of the grant and is amortized over the applicable vesting period using the straight-line method. The Company uses newly issued shares of common stock to satisfy option exercises and stock awards.

The fair value of each grant was estimated at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Black-Scholes utilizes assumptions related to volatility, the risk free interest rate, the dividend yield (which is assumed to be zero, as the Company has not paid, nor anticipates paying any, cash dividends and employee exercise behavior. Expected volatilities utilized in the model are based mainly on the historical volatility of the Company’s stock price and other factors.

The following is a summary of the assumptions used and the weighted average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

	2008	2007
Expected volatility	199%	206%
Expected term (years)	5.14	5.70
Risk free rate	3.09%	3.67%
Dividend Yield	0.0%	0.0%
Weighted average grant date fair value	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01

Compensation expense for stock options is recognized using the fair value when the stock options are granted and is amortized over the options' vesting period. During the 12 month ended December 31, 2008, \$2,305,102 was recognized as compensation expense in the consolidated statements of loss with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. As at December 31, 2008, 170,000,000 stock options were exercisable and the weighted average years to expiration were 9.3 years.

A summary of the option activity under the Company's share base compensation plan for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	2008 Options	2008 Weighted Average Exercise Price	2007 Options	2007 Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, Beginning of year	10,000,000	\$ 0.00963	0	-
Granted	182,000,000	\$ 0.011	10,000,000	\$ 0.00963
Exercised	(10,000,000)	\$ 0.00963	0	-
Forfeited	-	-	0	-
Balance, end of year	182,000,000	\$ 0.011	10,000,000	\$ 0.00963
Exercisable at December 31,	170,000,000	\$ 0.0104	10,000,000	\$ 0.00963

The following table sets forth stock options outstanding at December 31, 2008.

Total Outstanding Options:	182,000,000	Total "in-the-money" Outstanding Options:	170,000,000
Average Price of Outstanding Options: \$	0.0110	Average Price of "in-the-money" Outstanding Options: \$	0.0104
Total Vested Options:	170,000,000	Total "in-the-money" Vested Options:	170,000,000
Average Price of Vested Options: \$	0.0104	Average Price of "in-the-money" Vested Options: \$	0.0104
Total Unvested Options:	12,000,000	Total "in-the-money" UN-Vested Options:	0

Options Breakdown by Range as at 12/31/2008

Range	Outstanding			Vested		
	Outstanding Options	Remaining Contractual Life	WA Outstanding Strike Price	Remaining Vested Options	Remaining Contractual Life	WA Vested Strike Price
\$0.000 to \$0.040	182,000,000	9.3819	\$ 0.0110	170,000,000	9.3555	\$ 0.0104
\$0.050 to \$0.090	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.100 to \$0.140	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.150 to \$0.190	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.200 to \$0.250	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.000 to \$0.250	182,000,000	9.3819	\$ 0.0110	170,000,000	9.3555	\$ 0.0104

The total options outstanding at December 31, 2008 had a weighted average remaining life of 9.3 years and an average intrinsic value of \$618,000 based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock of March 20, 2009. The total options exercisable at December 31, 2008 had a weighted average remaining life of 9.3 years and an average intrinsic value of \$618,000 based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock of March 20, 2009. The options exercised in 2008 were "cashless options". Because the Company maintained a full valuation allowance on our deferred tax assets, it did not recognize any tax benefit related to stock based compensation expense for the year ended

December 31, 2007.

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The Company had 12,000,000 unvested options outstanding at December 31, 2008 and -0- at December 31, 2007. The total fair value of options vested during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 was \$2,269,533 and \$89,292. As of December 31, 2008 the remaining unrecognized compensation costs related to unvested options was \$248,985. The weighted average remaining requisite service

On December 13, 2007, the Company granted a stock option to Jim Golden, it's COO, as stipulated in his Executive Employment Agreement, which became effective on that same date. The Agreement carries a three year term. Pursuant to the Agreement, Mr. Golden was granted 10,000,000 stock options currently at a strike price of \$0.00963, which was equal to the current market price of its common shares on that date of the grant. The options may be exercised up to 10 years provided Mr. Golden remains our employee, otherwise the agreement requires the stock options to be exercised or canceled upon separation.

The Agreement also provides for the issuance of additional grants of 10,000,000 stock options for each additional 100,000 ounces of gold resources, up to a maximum of 90,000,000 total additional stock options. Due to the uncertainty involved in locating additional gold resources, we have determined that the additional 90,000,000 stock options were not earned at December 31, 2007. We determined the value of the 10,000,000 stock options granted in 2007 by utilizing the Black-Scholes formula. Our calculations were based on a three year life (life of the employment agreement), a volatility of 225% and a risk free interest rate of 3.07%. Our calculations indicate that the value of the options granted were immaterial. At December 31, 2007, the Company did not have any other options outstanding.

Note 18- Stock Warrants

As of January 01, 2008, Goldspring Inc had 2,743,508,248 outstanding common shares and 47,800,000 outstanding Warrants to acquire company shares, of which 47,800,000 of these derivatives were vested and exercisable. During the period ended December 31, 2008, 0 of these derivatives were exercised. Standard Employee Options and Warrants outstanding at December 31, 2008 were 104,200,000. Warrants totaling 27,800,000 at an average price of \$0.20 expired during the period ended December 31, 2008. Outstanding common shares totaled 3,380,948,371 at December 31, 2008.

The Company recognizes warrant compensation expense over the requisite service period of the individual grant, which generally equals the vesting period. The plan entitles the holder to shares of common stock when the award vests. Awards generally vest ratably over five years. The fair value of the award is based upon the market price of the underlying common stock as of the date of the grant and is amortized over the applicable vesting period using the straight-line method. The Company uses newly issued shares of common stock to satisfy option exercises and stock awards.

The fair value of each grant was estimated at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Black-Scholes utilizes assumptions related to volatility, the risk free interest rate, the dividend yield (which is assumed to be zero, as the Company has not paid, nor anticipates paying any, cash dividends and employee exercise behavior. Expected volatilities utilized in the model are based mainly on the historical volatility of the Company's stock price and other factors.

The following is a summary of the assumptions used and the weighted average grant-date fair value of the stock options granted during the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007.

	2008	2007
Weighted Average volatility	149%	206%
Expected term (years)	4.12	3.70
Risk free rate	3.09%	3.67%
Dividend Yield	0.0%	0.0%

Weighted average grant date fair value	\$	0.01	\$	0.01
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Stock warrant issuance is recognized using the fair value when the stock options are granted and is amortized over the options' vesting period. During the 12 month ended December 31, 2008, \$1,129,220 was recognized as warrant expense in the consolidated statements of loss with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. As at December 31, 2008, 104,200,000 warrants were exercisable and the weighted average years to expiration were 5.1 years.

A summary of the option activity under the Company's share base compensation plan for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	2008 Options	2008 Weighted Average Exercise Price	2007 Options	2007 Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, Beginning of year	47,800,000	\$ 0.1440	39,890,909	\$ 0.141
Granted	84,200,000	\$ 0.0173	7,909,091	\$ 0.0094
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Forfeited	(27,800,000)	\$ 0.20	-	-
Balance, end of year	104,200,000	\$ 0.0169	47,800,000	\$ 0.144
Exercisable at December 31,	104,200,000	\$ 0.0169	47,800,000	\$ 0.144

A summary of outstanding warrant issuances at December 31, 2008 is as follows:

Note Description	Issue Date	Number of Warrants	Original Term	Exercise Price
Convertible Notes 2006 & 2007	May 06 – June 07	20,000,000	5 years	Variable Exercise Price
Private Placement Q2 2008	Q2 2008	40,000,000	6 years	\$ 0.02
Private Placement Q4 2008	Q4 2008	44,200,000	6 years	0.015
Total		104,200,000		

Variable Exercise Price – The exercise price is equal to eighty-five percent (85%) of the average of the five (5) lowest closing bid prices of the common stock as reported by Bloomberg L.P. for the twenty (20) trading days upon day the warrants are exercise. These warrants have a "Cashless Exercise".

The following table sets forth warrants outstanding at December 31, 2008.

Total Outstanding Options:	104,200,000	Total "in-the-money" Outstanding Options:	64,200,000
Average Price of Outstanding Options: \$	0.0169	Average Price of "in-the-money" Outstanding Options: \$	0.0150
Total Vested Options:	104,200,000	Total "in-the-money" Vested Options:	64,200,000
Average Price of Vested Options: \$	0.0169	Average Price of "in-the-money" Vested Options: \$	0.0150
Total Unvested Options:	0	Total "in-the-money" Unvested Options:	0

Options Breakdown by Range as at 12/31/2008
Outstanding

Vested

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Range	Outstanding Options	Remaining Contractual Life	WA Outstanding Strike Price	Vested Options	Remaining Vested Contractual Life	WA Vested Strike Price
\$0.000 to \$0.040	104,200,000	5.2075	\$ 0.0169	104,200,000	5.2075	\$ 0.0169
\$0.050 to \$0.090	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.100 to \$0.140	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.150 to \$0.190	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.200 to \$0.250	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000	0	0.0000	\$ 0.0000
\$0.000 to \$0.250	104,700,000	5.2075	\$ 0.0169	104,700,000	5.2075	\$ 0.0169

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Note 19 – Extinguishment of Debt

The following represents the reported gain from debt extinguishment resulting from a change in an embedded conversion option or an amendment and restatement of a note accounted for in accordance with the guidance offered in EITF 96-19 "Accounting for a Modification or Exchange of Debt Instruments" and EITF 06-6 "Debtor's Accounting for a Modification (or Exchange) of Convertible Debt Instruments".

	For the Year Ended December 31	
	2008	2007
Convertible Notes Payable - 2006 & 2007	\$ 127,647	\$ -
Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note)	1,220,552	-
Gain – Debt Extinguishment	\$ 1,348,199	\$ -

Extinguishment of Debt - Overview

The Company performed an analysis to determine whether the change in an embedded conversion option and the amendment and restatement of a note would be recorded as an extinguishment of debt or a modification of debt. Based on our analysis, it was determined that the above change in an embedded conversion option and the amendment and restatement of a note qualified as debt extinguishment under EITF 96-19, and we recorded a gain of \$1,348,199 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2008.

Convertible Notes Payable - 2006 & 2007

On February 20, 2008, as a result of the Company completing other financing arrangements, a "favored nations" clause was triggered in the 2006 and 2007 convertible notes, which changed the terms of the embedded conversion option and effectively established a fixed conversion rate of \$0.01. Our analysis indicated that the change in the embedded conversion option qualified as a substantial modification, and accordingly extinguishment of debt accounting should be applied.

Upon issuance, the embedded conversion option was "in the money". We recorded the note in accordance with EITF 98-5 regarding accounting for a beneficial conversion feature. Our calculation of the intrinsic value of the new embedded conversion option was \$2,380,000. However, EITF 98-5 paragraph 6, limits the allocation of proceeds to the conversion feature, to the face value of the note, therefore we recorded the value of the embedded conversion option at the face value of the note, which was \$2,170,000.

Since the modified notes provide for immediate conversion, subject to a 4.9% "blocking feature", the entire debt discount has been charged to interest expense in accordance with the guidance offered in EITF 00-27. Debt discount results from the allocation of note proceeds to the intrinsic value of the embedded conversion option.

A gain on Debt extinguishment of \$127,647 was recorded as a result of the reduction in the recorded value of the embedded conversion option prior to the change, compared to the value of the embedded conversion option after the change.

The following summarizes the convertible note;

Note Principal	Unamortized Debt Discount	Conversion Price per Share	Number of Shares Underlying Convertible	Interest Expense
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Note

\$2,170,000	- \$	0.01	217,000,000	\$ 2,170,000
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Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note)

Debt Extinguishment July 10, 2008

On July 10, 2008, the Company amended the terms of \$2,175,000 of unsecured promissory notes issued to Longview Fund, L.P. to (a) refinance the outstanding accrued interest of \$607,563 by adding it to the note balance, (b) extend the terms and (c) to add a conversion feature. The new debt instrument contained a fixed rate conversion feature of \$0.0175 per share which did not previously exist in the group of original notes being restated. Our analysis indicated that the change in the terms along with the change in the embedded conversion option qualified as a substantial modification, and accordingly extinguishment of debt accounting should be applied. We recorded the note in accordance with EITF 98-5 pertaining to the beneficial conversion feature. Our calculation of the intrinsic value of the new embedded conversion option was \$2,305,552. Since the amended and restated convertible note provide for immediate conversion, subject to a 4.9% “blocking feature”, the entire debt discount has been charged to interest expense in accordance with the guidance offered in EITF 00-27. Debt discount results from the allocation of note proceeds to the intrinsic value of the embedded conversion option.

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The following summarizes the convertible note;

	Unamortized Debt	Conversion Price per Share	Number of Shares Underlying Convertible Note	Interest Expense
Note Principal				
\$2,782,563	-	\$ 0.0175	159,003,600	\$ 2,305,552

No gain or loss on extinguishment was recorded.

Debt Extinguishment December 22, 2008

The Longview Amended and Restated Note discussed above included a “full ratcheting” provision which resets the stated conversion rate for all subsequent stock issuances that are less than the conversion price that would be in effect at that time. On December 22, 2008, as a result of the Company completing other financing arrangements at a lower conversion price, the reset provision clause was triggered and established a new fixed conversion rate of \$0.01. Our analysis indicated that the change in the terms along with the change in the embedded conversion option qualified as a substantial modification, and accordingly extinguishment of debt accounting should be applied. The intrinsic value of the convertible feature was determined to be \$1,085,000. In accordance with accounting guidance for extinguishment of debt, we recorded a gain of \$1,220,552, representing the difference between the July 10, 2008 valuation of the convertible feature and the December 10, 2008 valuation of the convertible feature.

The following table summarizes the Gain on Extinguishment of debt arising from the Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note)

	2008
Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note) – Valuation of convertible feature at July 10, 2008	\$ 2,305,552
Long-Term Convertible Notes – July 2008 (Longview Amended and Restated Note) – Valuation of convertible feature at December 22, 2008	1,085,000
Gain – Debt Extinguishment	\$ 1,220,552

The following summarizes the convertible note after the Change in the conversion amount;

	Unamortized Debt Discount	Conversion Price per Share	Number of Shares Underlying Convertible Note
Note Principal			
\$2,782,563	-	\$ 0.01	278,256,300

Note 20 - Subsequent Events

On January 27, 2009, the Company’s Board of Directors elected Jeffrey Pontius to serve as an independent director of the Company. On March 6, 2009, Jeff Pontius resigned as a member of the Registrant’s Board of Directors. Mr. Pontius’ reason for resignation is increased personal and business obligations which would prevent him from devoting the necessary resources to perform his duties as a Director for the Registrant. To the knowledge of the executive officers of the Registrant, this resignation was not the result of any disagreement with the Company on any matter relating to the Company’s operations, policies or practices.

Note 21 — Income Taxes

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The provision (benefit) for income taxes from continued operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007 consist of the following:

	2008	2007
Current:		
Federal	\$ (14,300,000)	(11,200,000)
Deferred:	-	-
Federal	-	-
Increase in valuation allowance	14,300,000	11,200,000
Benefit for income taxes, net	\$ -	-

	December 31, 2008 and 2007	
Statutory federal income tax rate		35.0%
Increase in valuation allowance		(35.0)%
Effective tax rate		-%

Deferred income taxes result from temporary differences in the recognition of income and expenses for the financial reporting purposes and for tax purposes. The tax effect of these temporary differences representing deferred tax asset and liabilities result principally from the following:

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Net operating loss carry-forwards	\$ (14,300,000)	\$ (11,200,000)

At December 31, 2008 and 2007 the Company has a net operating loss carry-forward of approximately \$40.9 million and \$32.0 million respectively. These operating loss carry-forwards begin to expire in 2024 and can offset future taxable income, subject to certain limitations under section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and other limitations under state tax laws.

Item 9. Changes and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A (T). CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual[Quarterly on Form 10-K, management performed, with the participation of our Principal Executive Officer and Principal Accounting Officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the report we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management including our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Accounting Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Our Principal Executive Officer and our Principal Accounting Officer concluded that, as of December 31, 2008, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company in accordance with as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets;
- (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements; and
- (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized transactions.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In making this assessment, our management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework and Internal Control over Financial Reporting-Guidance for Smaller Public Companies.

We believe that internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2008. This annual report does not include an attestation report of the company's registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the SEC that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this annual report.

There have been no changes during the quarter ended December 31, 2008 in our Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with the evaluation required by Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(d) and 15d-15(d) that have material affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over our financial reporting.

Item9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our directors and officers:

Name	Age	Position
William J. Nance	64	Director
Robert A. Reseigh	63	Director
Jonathan D. Jaffrey	42	Director
Scott H. Jolcover	58	Director
Robert T. Faber	49	Director , President and CEO
James Golden	50	COO

William J. Nance has been a director of our Company since October 2005. Mr. Nance is a Certified Public Accountant and private consultant to the real estate and banking industries. He is also President of Century Plaza Printers, Inc. Mr. Nance is also a Director of Intergroup Corporation, Santa Fe and Portsmouth.

Robert Reseigh has been an independent director of the Company since September 2008. Mr. Reseigh has over 35 years of experience in the mining and underground construction industries. Mr. Reseigh, who holds an Engineer of Mines degree from the Colorado School of Mines, is a mining and civil engineering executive who has overseen over \$1 billion in civil and mine construction projects during his career. Mr. Reseigh spent nearly 20 years with the Peter Kiewit organization, which is a recognized world leader in the mining industry. He held several positions there, including Vice President and Area Manager for Precious Metals Mine Projects. Mr. Reseigh also served as Executive Vice President of Atkinson Construction Company, a subsidiary of Clark Construction, where he directed all construction projects performed by the corporation. Mr. Reseigh is a frequent speaker at mining and construction industry conferences and has published several industry-specific papers. Mr. Reseigh has also been appointed as a member of the Moles Association and the Beavers Association, East Coast- and West Coast- based associations of prominent individuals in the heavy construction industry.

Jonathan D. Jaffrey has been an independent director of the Company since September 2008. Mr. Jaffrey is the President and a founding partner of Springbanc Philanthropy Advisors, a nationally focused philanthropy consultancy. Mr. Jaffrey most recently served as chief operating officer, chief financial officer, and member of the investment committee for the W.M. Keck Foundation, a \$1.4 billion private foundation focusing on science and engineering research, medical research, liberal arts, and community programs in Southern California. In addition to his duties at the W.M. Keck Foundation, Mr. Jaffrey served as President of a multigenerational family office serving the needs of a Los Angeles based Forbes 400 family. Mr. Jaffrey holds an M.B.A. from the University of Southern California.

Scott H. Jolcover has served as an independent director since January 2008. Mr. Jolcover served as Manager of the Plum Mine prior to and after it was acquired by GoldSpring in November 2003. Since leaving GoldSpring in 2006, Mr. Jolcover has worked as a consultant.

Executive Officers

Robert T. Faber, CPA* President and Chief Executive Officer

Mr. Faber is an executive with 20 years of diverse senior financial and operational management, business and acquisition experience, including 10 years of international business experience. Mr. Faber was named Chief Executive Officer and President of GoldSpring in September 2004. Prior to his appointment, he had served as Chief Financial Officer since June 2003. Prior to joining GoldSpring, Inc., Mr. Faber served as Vice President of United Site Services, Inc., from 2002 until 2003, a privately held service consolidator in the waste service industry. Additionally, Mr. Faber served as an executive with Allied Waste Industries from 2001 until 2002, overseeing a \$1.2 billion multi-state area and served as Chief Financial Officer with Frontier Waste Services, LLC from 1999 until 2001. Prior to Frontier Waste, Mr. Faber spent 17 years with Waste Management, Inc., a publicly traded environmental services company, during which time he served in senior positions both internationally and domestically. Mr. Faber's positions included Director of Finance of Waste Management's \$1.4 billion multi-country International operations based in London, England and Vice President and Controller for several \$100 million plus multi-state market areas. (*License inactive)

Jim Golden, Chief Operating Officer

Mr. Golden is a mining engineer with over twenty-five years of experience in the mining industry before joining us in 2006. Mr. Golden's mining experience includes ten years with Peter Kiewit's mining division, where he was a district manager. A graduate of Montana Tech, Mr. Golden has owned his own consulting firm since 1990, where he has provided consulting services throughout the world for over 50 mining companies.

Information Relating to Corporate Governance and the Board of Directors

Our Board of Directors has determined, after considering all the relevant facts and circumstances, that Mr. each of Bob Reseigh, and Jonathan Jaffrey and Scott Jolcover is an independent director, as "independence" is defined by Nasdaq, because they have no relationship with us that would interfere with their exercise of independent judgment. Mr. Nance is not independent due to his working relationship with John Winfield.

Our Board of Directors had established three standing committees: an Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee, and a Nominations and Corporate Governance Committee. Due to the fact that Mr. Nance, who is not independent, was the sole Director during most of 2007, those Committees had been inactive. However, the committees were revived effective January 1, 2009. The following is a summary of the members of each of the committees:

Audit Committee:

William Nance – Chairperson

Robert Reseigh

Jonathan Jaffrey

Compensation Committee:

Jonathan Jaffrey – Chairperson

William Nance

Scott Jolcover

Corporate Governance and Nomination Committee

Robert Faber – Chairperson

Jonathan Jaffrey

Scott Jolcover

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the total compensation for services provided to us in all capacities by our Chief Executive Officer. No other executive officer received aggregate compensation exceeding \$100,000 during 2008.

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation(1)		Long-Term Compensation Awards	All Other Compensation (\$)	TOTAL
		Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Securities Underlying Options (#)		
Robert T. Faber(1)(2)	2008	\$ 180,000	\$ -	80,000,000	\$ -	\$ 180,000
Robert T. Faber(1)(2)	2007	180,000	-	-	\$ -	180,000
Robert T. Faber(2)	2006	147,500	-	-	\$ -	147,500
Robert T. Faber, President and Chief Executive Officer;	2005	120,000	-	-	\$ -	120,000
Chief Financial Officer	2004	115,000	10,000	-	\$ -	125,000
Jim Golden, COO(3)	2008	150,000	69,949	-	\$ -	219,949
Jim Golden, COO(3)	2007	150,000	-	100,000,000	\$ -	150,000
Jim Golden, COO (3)	2006	150,000	-	-	\$ -	150,000
Dennis Anderson, Senior Engineer (4)	2008	\$ 76,300	\$ 43,760	-	-	\$ 120,060

(1) Mr. Faber has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since September 2004 and Chief Financial Officer since June 2003.

(2) \$90,000 of Mr. Faber's 2005 - 2008 salary has not yet been paid. We intend to pay this amount in 2009.

(3) Mr. Golden has served as Chief Operating Officer since October 2006. Prior to October 2006, Mr. Golden served as a consultant to our Company

(4) Mr. Anderson is a part-time employee

Stock Options

We did not grant stock options to two officers and four directors during 2008. There were shares of common stock underlying unexercised stock options at December 31, 2008. This information is summarized herein below.

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT FISCAL YEAR END FOR 2008

Name and Principal Position	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unearned	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested	Market Value of Stock That Have Not Vested	Number of Shares or Other Rights That Have Not Vested	Market Value or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Rights That Have Not Vested
Robert T. Faber	80,000,000	-	-	.01119	01/09/18	-	-	-	-
Jim Golden	90,000,000	-	-	.00963	12/13/17	-	-	-	-
William Nance			3,000,000	.02	9/30/18				
Robert Reseigh			3,000,000	.02	9/30/18				
Jonathan Jaffrey			3,000,000	.02	9/30/18				
Scott Jolcover			3,000,000	.02	9/30/18				

Employment Agreements

Effective as of November 27, 2006, the Company entered into an Executive Employment Agreement with Robert T. Faber, its CEO. The Agreement carries a three year term from August 15, 2006 and is retroactive to that date. During the term of the Agreement, Mr. Faber's base salary shall be \$180,000 per year, with such increases as may be determined by the Company's Compensation Committee, with a bonus not to exceed 50% of the base salary then in effect. Also pursuant to the Agreement, Mr. Faber shall be granted 80,000,000 stock options currently with exercise price per the terms of the Company's 2006 Stock Option and Incentive Plan. The Company granted Mr. Faber the options on January 2008. In the case of a termination not for cause, Mr. Faber shall continue to receive his full base salary for a period of one year from date of termination and upon a sale of the Company, he shall receive a one time lump sum payment equal to 100% of his then in effect base salary, with all options vesting immediately.

Effective as of December 13, 2007, the Company entered into an Executive Employment Agreement with Jim Golden, its COO. The Agreement carries a three year term from December 13, 2007. During the term of the Agreement, Mr. Golden's base salary shall be \$150,000 per year, with such increases as may be determined by the Company's Compensation Committee, with a bonus not to exceed 50% of the base salary then in effect. Also pursuant to the Agreement, Mr. Golden shall be granted 10,000,000 stock options currently and will be eligible for an additional 10,000,000 options for each addition one hundred thousand ounces of gold resource up to 90,000,000 options. All earned and vested options have an exercise price of \$0.00963. Mr. Golden shall continue to receive his full base salary for a period of one year from date of termination and upon a sale of the Company, he shall receive a one time lump sum payment equal to 100% of his then in effect base salary, with all options vesting immediately.

Compensation of Directors

During the fiscal year ended, our Directors were/were not given compensation for services rendered as Directors. The following table summarizes any compensation given in 2008:

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DIRECTOR COMPENSATION TABLE

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	Total
William Nance	\$ 7,500	15,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Robert Reseigh	4,834	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Jonathan Jaffrey	5,667	-	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Scott Jolcover	4,834	5,000,000	3,000,000	-	-	-	-
Robert Faber	\$ -	-	-	-	-	-	-

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The following table sets forth certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our common stock as of December 31, 2008 by (1) each person who is known by us to be the beneficial owner of more than five percent of our issued and outstanding shares of common stock, (2) each of our directors and executive officers, and (3) all directors and officers as a group.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned Number(1)	Percent(2)
Directors and Executive Officers:		
Robert T. Faber (1) (2) (4)	80,090,000	2.3%
Jim Golden(1) (2)	98,265,714	2.8%
William Nance(2)	15,750,000	0.5%
Robert Reseigh (2) (3)	750,000	0.1%
Jonathan Jaffrey (2) (3)	1,150,000	0.1%
Scott Jolcover (1) (2) (4)	22,673,904	0.7%
All directors and executive officers as a group (four persons)	218,679,618	6.5%
5% Shareholders:		
Merriman Curhan Ford(5)	265,422,999	7.9%

(1) Includes, when applicable, shares owned of record by such person's minor children and spouse and by other related individuals and entities over whose shares of common stock such person has custody, voting control, or power of disposition. Also includes shares of common stock that the identified person had the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2008 by the exercise of vested stock options.

(2) The percentages shown include the shares of common stock that the person will have the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2008. In calculating the percentage of ownership, all shares of common stock which the identified person will have the right to acquire within 60 days of December 31, 2008 upon the conversion of convertible notes or the exercise of warrants or stock options are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of shares of common stock owned by such person, but are not deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage of shares of common stock owned by any other person.

- (3) .Appointed as a director in September 2008
- (4) Appointed as Director in January 2008
- (5) Merriman Curhan and Ford's (MFC) address is 600 California Street, 9th Floor, San Francisco, California 94108. Includes shares of common stock held by D. Jonathan , MCF's Chief Executive Officer, and spouse

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Our Board of Directors has determined, after considering all the relevant facts and circumstances, that Mr. each of Bob Reseigh, and Jonathan Jaffrey and Scott Jolcover is an independent director, as "independence" is defined by Nasdaq, because they have no relationship with us that would interfere with their exercise of independent judgment. Mr. Nance is not independent due to his working relationship with John Winfield.

During the first quarter 2009 Mr. Faber, on behalf of the Company, paid approximately \$45,000 to several vendors to meet Company obligations. The Company intends to repay Mr. Faber these monies during the second quarter 2009.

Item 14. Principal Accountants Fees and Services

The aggregate fees billed to our company by Jewett Schwartz, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007, are as follows:

	2008	2007
Audit fees	\$ 52,500	\$ 37,500
Audit-related fees	\$ 10,000	\$ 11,700
Tax fees	\$ 10,000	\$ 10,000
All other fees	\$ 0	\$ 0

Audit Committee Pre-Approval Policies

The charter of our Audit Committee provides that the duties and responsibilities of our Audit Committee include the pre-approval of all audits, audit-related, tax, and other services permitted by law or applicable SEC regulations (including fee and cost ranges) to be performed by our independent auditor. Any pre-approved services that will involve fees or costs exceeding pre-approved levels will also require specific pre-approval by the Audit Committee. Unless otherwise specified by the Audit Committee in pre-approving a service, the pre-approval will be effective for the 12-month period following pre-approval. The Audit Committee will not approve any non-audit services prohibited by applicable SEC regulations or any services in connection with a transaction initially recommended by the independent auditor, the purpose of which may be tax avoidance and the tax treatment of which may not be supported by the Internal Revenue Code and related regulations.

To the extent deemed appropriate, the Audit Committee may delegate pre-approval authority to the Chairman of the Audit Committee or any one or more other members of the Audit Committee provided that any member of the Audit Committee who has exercised any such delegation must report any such pre-approval decision to the Audit Committee at its next scheduled meeting. The Audit Committee will not delegate to management the pre-approval of services to be performed by the independent auditor.

Our Audit Committee requires that our independent auditor, in conjunction with our Chief Financial Officer, be responsible for seeking pre-approval for providing services to us and that any request for pre-approval must inform the Audit Committee about each service to be provided and must provide detail as to the particular service to be provided. Our Audit Committee Chair and Audit Committee Financial Expert is Bill Nance.

Item 15. Exhibits Financial Statement Schedules.

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

(1) Financial statements filed as part of this Report:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F - 1
Consolidated Balance Sheet	F - 2
Consolidated Statements of Operations	F - 4
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Deficiency	F - 5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	F - 6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-8 - 36

(2) Exhibits filed as part of this Report:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit
23.1	Consent of Jewett, Schwartz Wolfe & Associates
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a), promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the registrant caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Goldspring, Inc.

/s/ Robert T. Faber
 Robert T. Faber
 President and Director
 (Principal Financial Officer)

Date: March 5, 2010

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Robert T. Faber Robert T. Faber	President, Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer)	March 5, 2010
/s/ scott h. jolcover Scott H. Jolcover	Director	March 5, 2010
/s/ William Nance William Nance	Chairman of the Board and Director	March 5, 2010
/s/ Robert a. reseigh Robert A. Reseigh	Chief Executive Officer	March 5, 2010