

GOLD RESOURCE CORP
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Registration No. 333-140008**

PROSPECTUS

**5,859,700 Shares
of Common Stock
Offered by
Selling Shareholders**

The selling shareholders identified in this prospectus are offering 5,859,700 shares of our common stock. Of the shares of common stock offered by the selling shareholders, 4,322,000 shares were sold in a private placement completed on December 7, 2006 ("Private Placement"). A total of 257,700 shares of common stock offered by the selling shareholders were issued to certain selling shareholders as a finder's fee in connection with the Private Placement. The remaining shares are comprised of 280,000 shares issued as compensation to consultants of the company to whom we granted "piggy-back" registration rights in connection with those shares and 1,000,000 shares previously issued to William Reid, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, as "founder's shares." All of these shares of common stock are being offered by the selling shareholders named in this prospectus, or their transferees, pledgees, donees or successors in interest. The selling shareholders will receive all of the proceeds from the sale of the shares of the common stock being offered by this prospectus.

The selling shareholders may sell the shares of common stock being offered by them from time to time in the over the counter market, on one or more stock exchanges, in market transactions, in negotiated transactions or otherwise, and at prices and at terms that will be determined by the then-prevailing market price for the shares of our common stock or at negotiated prices directly or through broker-dealers, who may act as agent or as principal, or by a combination of such methods of sale. For additional information on the methods of sale, you should refer to the section entitled "PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION" on page 36.

Our common stock currently trades over the counter and is quoted on the Bulletin Board maintained by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. ("OTCBB") under the symbol "GORO." On February 7, 2007, the closing price of our common stock was \$ 2.13.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the "RISK FACTORS" section beginning on page 3 of this prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of our common stock or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is February 7, 2007

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Additional Information

This prospectus contains descriptions of certain contracts, agreements or other documents affecting our business. These descriptions are not necessarily complete. For the complete text of these documents, you can refer to the exhibits filed with, or incorporated by reference into, the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. (*See* "WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION").

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, or to which we have referred you. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information other than as contained or referred to in this prospectus. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate as of the date of this document.

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Please see the note under "RISK FACTORS" for a description of special factors potentially affecting forward-looking statements included in this prospectus.

SUMMARY

The following summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. It does not contain all of the information you should consider before investing in our stock. You should read the entire prospectus carefully, including the sections entitled "RISK FACTORS" and "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

As used in this prospectus, unless the context requires otherwise, the terms "Gold Resource," "we," "our" or "us" refer to Gold Resource Corporation and where the context requires, our consolidated subsidiaries.

Our Company

We are an exploration stage company organized in Colorado on August 24, 1998 to search for gold and silver. We currently have an interest in two properties located in Mexico, one known as the *El Aguila* project and one known as the *El Rey* project. In October 2002, we leased some mineral claims in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, designated the *El Aguila* project. These claims cover approximately 1,896 hectares (4,685 acres)⁽¹⁾ and are located in the historic *San Jose de Gracia* mining district in the State of Oaxaca. The *El Aguila* project is an exploration property in which we lease a 100% interest. Since acquiring that interest, we have drilled approximately 6,700 meters (21,981 feet) of test holes in one section of the property and have encountered gold and silver mineralized material. We are continuing our exploration efforts on this property.

In 2005, we obtained some additional mineral claims in the Mexican State of Oaxaca which we call the *El Rey* project. The *El Rey* project is an exploration stage property in which we acquired mineral claims by filing mineral concessions with the Mexican government. We have conducted very limited exploration of this property to date.

We are an exploration stage company, and there is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on either of our properties. Additional exploration will be required before a final evaluation as to the economic feasibility is determined. There is no assurance that we will be successful in obtaining enough capital to complete necessary exploration, evaluation and feasibility studies.

Recent Events

On December 7, 2006, we completed a private placement of 4,322,000 shares of our common stock for \$1.20 per share ("Private Placement"), from which we received \$4,928,700 in net proceeds. In connection with the Private Placement, we paid an aggregate finder's fee comprised of cash of \$257,700 and 257,700 shares of our common stock to certain of the selling shareholders named in this prospectus who acted as finders for our company. At the time we paid the finder's fee, the finders had no prior relationship with our company. See "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS" for additional information regarding this offering.

⁽¹⁾ Please see the Glossary appearing at the end of the section titled "BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES" for a description of certain terms used in this prospectus, including conversion of metric units.

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On August 14, 2006, we completed our initial public offering (“IPO”), from which we received net proceeds of \$4,351,200. The proceeds we received enabled us to begin the third stage of our exploration program at the *El Aguila* project. In October 2006, we signed a contract for a minimum of 3,333 meters (10,935 feet) of additional core drilling which commenced in November 2006, and expect to contract for additional drilling of up to 10,000 meters (32,808 feet) in 2007.

Our operations in Mexico are conducted through our wholly-owned Mexican subsidiaries, Don David Gold, S.A. de C.V. and Golden Trump S.A. de C.V. All references to us or our company in this prospectus include our subsidiaries.

Our principal executive offices are located at 222 Milwaukee Street, Suite 301, Denver, Colorado 80206, and our telephone number is (303) 320-7708. We maintain a website at www.goldresourcecorp.com. The information available on or through our website is not part of this prospectus.

The Offering

Common Stock outstanding before and after the Offering	28,139,552 shares ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Common Stock offered by the selling shareholders	5,859,700
Use of Proceeds	None
Stock Symbol	“GORO” on the OTCBB

(1) Adjusted to reflect a two for one stock split effective February 21, 2005. All references in this prospectus have been adjusted to reflect the results of that split.

(2) Excludes 2,550,000 shares of common stock underlying options which are presently exercisable.

(3) Includes shares to be offered by the selling shareholders.

Risk Factors

An investment in our common stock is subject to a number of risks. Risk factors relating to our company include a history of operating losses, lack of proven or probable reserves, location of our properties in a foreign country and dependence on key personnel. Risk factors relating to our common stock include our limited trading market, lack of dividends and volatility of our stock price. See “RISK FACTORS” for a full discussion of these and other risks.

Summary Financial Data

The following tables present certain selected historical consolidated financial data about our company. Historical consolidated financial information as of and for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 has been derived from our consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by Stark Winter Schenkein & Co., LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm. Historical consolidated financial information as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 and 2005 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

All amounts included in these tables and elsewhere in this prospectus are stated in United States dollars. You should read the data set forth below in conjunction with the section entitled "MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION," our financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Balance Sheet Data	
	September 30, 2006 (unaudited)	December 31, 2005
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 3,298,609	\$ 176,182
Total Assets	3,342,279	246,980
Current Liabilities	290,519	33,607
Total Liabilities	290,519	33,607
Shareholders' Equity	3,051,760	213,373

	Operating Data			
	Nine months ended September 30, 2006 (unaudited)		Year ended December 31, 2005 2004	
Other Revenue	\$ 7,954	\$ 3,311	\$ 6,174	\$ 113
General and Administrative Expenses	781,090	103,142	286,219	27,732
Stock Compensation	516,350	87,500	87,500	500,000
Property Acquisition Related Costs	100,000	95,796	103,548	68,591
Exploration Costs	361,735	393,783	739,570	257,383
Net Comprehensive (Loss)	(1,764,163)	(680,662)	(1,217,711)	(853,666)
Net (Loss) per Share	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.08)

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RISK FACTORS

Investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk and could result in a loss of your entire investment. Prior to making an investment decision, you should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus and, in particular, you should evaluate the risk factors set forth below. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may also impair our business operations. If we are unable to prevent events that have a negative effect from occurring, then our business may suffer.

Risks Relating to Our Company

Since we are a new business with no operating history, investors have no basis to evaluate our ability to operate profitably. We were organized in 1998 but have had no revenue from operations since our inception. Our activities to date have been limited to organizational efforts, raising financing, acquiring mining properties and conducting limited exploration. We face all of the risks commonly encountered by other new businesses, including the lack of an established operating history, need for additional capital and personnel, and intense competition. There is no assurance that our business plan will be successful.

The report of our independent accountants on our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2005 includes a "going concern" qualification, meaning that there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue in operation. The report cited the following factors in support of our accountant's conclusion: (i) the substantial losses we incurred for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004; (ii) our lack of operating revenue; and (iii) our dependence on sale of equity securities and receipt of capital from outside sources to continue in operation. From inception to September 30, 2006, we have accumulated a loss of \$5,673,478. If we are unable to obtain additional financing or eventually produce revenue, we may be forced to sell our assets, curtail or cease operations. In any event, investors in our common stock could lose all or part of their investment. (See "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS").

The probability of an individual prospect having reserves is extremely remote. Therefore, in all likelihood, our properties do not contain any reserves, and any funds spent by us on exploration will probably be lost. A "reserve," as defined by regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), is that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Statistically, most mineral prospects do not contain reserves which can be economically extracted. For this reason, it is unlikely that our properties contain any reserves. The funds we have spent on exploration, as well as funds which we might spend in the future, will probably be lost.

We are dependent upon receipt of additional working capital to fund our business plan. We may require additional capital for exploration of one or both of our existing properties, or acquisition of additional properties. If our exploration program proves successful, we will require significant additional capital to fund development of the *El Aguila* project and to construct a mill in order to place it into production. In addition, we will require additional working capital to fund operations pending sale of any gold or other precious metals. We completed our IPO on August 17, 2006 for net proceeds of \$4,351,200 and a private placement on December 7, 2006 for net proceeds of \$4,928,700. Of the proceeds received, approximately \$532,800 has been spent on exploration as of December 31, 2006, and a total of \$4 million is allocated for future exploration costs. Depending on the results of our exploration program, we may need to obtain additional financing from outside sources within the next 12 months in order to continue to fund our business needs.

We have no proved or probable reserves, meaning there is no assurance that we can economically produce gold or other precious minerals from our properties. In order to demonstrate the availability of proved or probable reserves, it will first be necessary for us to continue exploration to demonstrate the availability of sufficient mineralized material. Exploration is inherently risky, with few properties ultimately proving economically successful. If our exploration efforts are successful, it will then be necessary for us to engage an outside engineering firm to assess

geological and other data and develop an economic model demonstrating commercial feasibility of the property. This feasibility study will require significant additional time and investment. There is no assurance that we can economically produce gold or other precious metals from our properties.

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At the present time, we are totally dependent upon production of gold or other precious metals from two properties, raising the risk if either or both of those properties should prove unproductive. Since we have never produced gold or other precious metals from either of our properties, and since we have no proved or probable reserves, there is no assurance that gold or other precious metals can be economically produced under existing and future costs and expenses. If we are unable to economically produce gold from either or both of these properties, we would be forced to identify and invest substantial sums in one or more additional properties, and there is no assurance that such properties would be available on terms favorable to us.

Our properties are located in Mexico and are subject to changes in political conditions and regulations in that country. Our existing properties are located in Mexico. In the past, Mexico has been subject to political instability, changes and uncertainties which may cause changes to existing government regulations affecting mineral exploration and mining activities. Civil or political unrest could disrupt our operations at any time. Our mineral exploration and mining activities in Mexico may be adversely affected in varying degrees by changing governmental regulations relating to the mining industry or shifts in political conditions that increase the costs related to our activities or maintaining our properties. Finally, Mexico's status as a developing country may make it more difficult for us to obtain required financing for our project.

Our business operations may be adversely affected by social and political unrest in Oaxaca. The property which we are currently exploring for mineralization is located in the State of Oaxaca, Mexico. Oaxaca City, the capital of the State of Oaxaca, recently experienced a period of social and political unrest. Certain civilian groups seeking political reform staged protests and demonstrations in various locations in Oaxaca City, including schools, government offices and major roadways. Although our property is roughly a 90 minute drive from Oaxaca City and the civil disturbances appear to have dissipated, these events may still negatively impact our business operations if Oaxaca experiences another such event. Our exploration program may be interrupted if we are unable to hire qualified personnel or if we are denied access to the site where our property is located. We may also be required to make additional expenditures to provide increased security in order to protect property or personnel located at our exploration site. Significant delays in exploration or increases in expenditures will likely have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to continue exploration and extract any minerals that we discover are subject to payment of concession fees and if we fail to make these payments, we may lose our interest in the properties. Mining concessions in Mexico are subject to payment of concession fees to the federal government or lease payments to the owner of the concessions. The payments are based on the size of the property we are exploring. Our failure or inability to pay the concession fees to the government may cause us to lose our interest in one or both of our properties.

Our primary exploration target is subject to a lease in favor of a third party which provides for royalties on production. We lease our *El Aguila* property from a third party. Our lease for the *El Aguila* project is subject to a net smelter return royalty of 4% where production is sold in the form of gold/silver dore and 5% where production is sold in concentrate form. The requirement to pay royalties to the owner of the lease at our *El Aguila* property will reduce our profitability if we commence commercial production of gold or other precious metals.

Our ability to develop our property, even if warranted by exploration results, is subject to the rights of the Ejido (local inhabitants) to surface use for agricultural purposes. If we are successful in discovering sufficient amounts of mineralized material to warrant production, our ability to mine minerals is subject to making satisfactory arrangements with the *Ejido* for access and surface disturbances. *Ejidos* are groups of local inhabitants who were granted rights to conduct agricultural activities on the property. We must negotiate a satisfactory arrangement with these inhabitants in order to disturb or discontinue their rights to farm. Our inability to successfully negotiate such agreements could impair or impede our ability to successfully mine the properties.

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The volatility of the price of gold could adversely affect our future operations and, if warranted, our ability to develop our properties. The commercial feasibility of our properties and our ability to raise funding to conduct continued exploration and development if warranted, is dependent on the price of gold and other precious metals. The price of gold may also have a significant influence on the market price of our common stock and the value of our properties. Our decision to put a mine into production and to commit the funds necessary for that purpose must be made long before the first revenue from production would be received. A decrease in the price of gold may prevent our property from being economically mined or result in the writeoff of assets whose value is impaired as a result of lower gold prices. The price of gold is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including inflation, fluctuation of the United States Dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional demand, the sale of gold by central banks, and the political and economic conditions of major gold producing countries throughout the world. During the last five years, the average annual market price of gold has fluctuated between \$310 per ounce and \$604 per ounce, as shown in the table below. Although it is possible for us to protect some price fluctuations by hedging in certain circumstances, the volatility of mineral prices represents a substantial risk, which no amount of planning or technical expertise can eliminate.

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
\$310	\$364	\$406	\$445	\$ 604

Competition in the mining industry is intense, and we have limited financial and personnel resources with which to compete. Competition in the mining industry for desirable properties, investment capital and personnel is intense. Numerous companies headquartered in the United States, Canada and elsewhere throughout the world compete for properties on a global basis. We are an insignificant participant in the gold mining industry due to our limited financial and personnel resources. We may be unable to attract the necessary investment capital to fully explore and if warranted, develop our properties and unable to acquire other desirable properties.

An adequate supply of water may not be available to complete desired development of our property. If we make a discovery sufficient to warrant putting our property into production, we will require additional amounts of water for our operations. We would be required to pump water from the Totolapan River to any facility we may construct on our property. Water rights are owned by the Mexican nation and are administered by a Mexican government agency. This agency has granted water concessions to private parties throughout the area defined as the Oaxaca Hydrologic Basin, however there is no assurance that we will be granted such concessions. Accordingly, we may not have access to the amount of water needed to operate a mine at the property.

Since most of our expenses are paid in Mexican pesos, and we anticipate selling any production from our properties in United States dollars, we are subject to adverse changes in currency values that will be difficult to prevent. Our operations in the future could be affected by changes in the value of the Mexican peso against the United States dollar. At the present time, since we have no production, we have no plans or policies to utilize forward sales contracts or currency options to minimize this exposure. If and when these measures are implemented, there is no assurance they will be cost effective or be able to fully offset the effect of any currency fluctuations.

Our activities in Mexico are subject to significant environmental regulations, which could raise the cost of doing business. Mining operations are subject to environmental regulation by SEMARNAT, the environmental protection agency of Mexico. Regulations require that an environmental impact statement, known in Mexico as a *Manifiestacion de Impacto Ambiental*, be prepared by a third party contractor for submission to SEMARNAT. Studies required to support this impact statement include a detailed analysis of many subject areas, including soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources and socio-economic impacts. We may also be required to submit proof of local community support for a project to obtain final approval. Significant environmental legislation exists in Mexico, including fines and penalties for spills, release of emissions into the air, seepage and other environmental damage.

The nature of mineral exploration and production activities involves a high degree of risk and the possibility of uninsured losses. Exploration for minerals is highly speculative and involves greater risk than many other businesses. Our operations are subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incident to exploring for mineral properties, such as, but not limited to:

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- encountering unusual or unexpected formations;
- environmental pollution;
- personal injury, flooding and landslides;
- variations in grades of ore;
- labor disputes; and
- decrease in reserves due to a lower gold price.

We currently have no insurance to guard against any of these risks. If we determine that capitalized costs associated with any of our mineral interests are not likely to be recovered, we would incur a writedown on our investment in such property interest. All of these factors may result in losses in relation to amounts spent which are not recoverable.

We depend upon a limited number of personnel and the loss of any of these individuals could adversely affect our business. If any of our current employees or our principal consultant in Mexico were to die, become disabled or leave the company, we would be forced to identify and retain individuals to replace them. Messrs. William, David and Jason Reid are our only employees at this time. Jose Perez Reynoso is our consultant in Mexico who oversees our properties and operations. There is no assurance that we can find suitable individuals to replace them or to add to our employee base if that becomes necessary. We are entirely dependent on these individuals as our only personnel at this time. We have no life insurance on any individual at this time, and we may be unable to hire a suitable replacement for them on favorable terms, should that become necessary.

In the event of a dispute regarding title to our property or any facet of our operations, it will likely be necessary for us to resolve the dispute in Mexico, where we would be faced with unfamiliar laws and procedures. The resolution of disputes in foreign countries can be costly and time consuming, similar to the situation in the United States. However, in a foreign country, we face the additional burden of understanding unfamiliar laws and procedures. We may not be entitled to a jury trial, as we might be in the United States. Further, to litigate in any foreign country, we would be faced with the necessity of hiring lawyers and other professionals who are familiar with the foreign laws. For these reasons, we may incur unforeseen losses if we are forced to resolve a dispute in Mexico or any other foreign country.

While we believe we have adequate internal controls over financial reporting, we will be required to evaluate our internal controls under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and any adverse results from such evaluation could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports and have a material adverse effect on the price of our common stock. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we expect that we will be required to furnish a report by our management on internal controls for the fiscal year ending December 2007. Such a report must contain, among other matters, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, including a statement as to whether or not our internal controls are effective. This assessment must include disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting identified by our management. Such a report must also contain a statement that our auditors have issued an attestation report on our management's assessment of such internal controls. While we believe our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, we are still constructing the system, processing documentation and performing the evaluations needed to comply with Section 404, which is both costly and challenging. We may not be able to complete our evaluation, testing and any required remediation in a timely fashion. If we are unable to assert that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, or if we disclose significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in our internal controls, investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports, which would have a material adverse effect on our stock price.

The laws of the State of Colorado and our Articles of Incorporation may protect our directors from certain types of lawsuits. The laws of the State of Colorado provide that our directors will not be liable to us or our shareholders for

monetary damages for all but certain types of conduct as directors of the company. Our Articles of Incorporation permit us to indemnify our directors and officers against all damages incurred in connection with our business to the fullest extent provided or allowed by law. The exculpation provisions may have the effect of preventing shareholders from recovering damages against our directors caused by their negligence, poor judgment or other circumstances. The indemnification provisions may require us to use our limited assets to defend our directors and officers against claims, including claims arising out of their negligence, poor judgment, or other circumstances. (*See* “MANAGEMENT-Indemnification and Limitation on Liability of Directors”).

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Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock may cause the price of our common stock to decline. In addition to the 5,859,700 shares of common stock that may be offered by the selling shareholders from time to time under this prospectus, we filed a registration statement with the SEC that was declared effective on May 15, 2006 to qualify the resale of approximately 8,900,000 shares of common stock from time to time and recently completed our IPO during which we sold 4,600,000 shares. Additionally, a significant number of shares of our common stock are currently eligible for sale under Rule 144. Under Rule 144, and under certain circumstances, an owner is permitted to sell every three months the greater of: (i) 1% of the amount of our outstanding common stock, or (ii) the average weekly trading volume of our common stock for the four weeks preceding the sale. It is likely that market sales of large amounts of common stock (or the potential for those sales even if they do not actually occur) may cause the market price of our common stock to decline, which may make it difficult to sell our common stock in the future at a time and price which we deem reasonable or appropriate and may also cause you to lose all or a part of your investment. (See "SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE").

Since there is presently a limited trading market for our common stock, purchasers of our common stock may have difficulty selling their shares, should they desire to do so. Due to a number of factors, including the lack of listing of our common stock on a national securities exchange, the trading volume in our common stock is limited. Since we were approved for trading on the OTCBB on September 14, 2006, our trading volume has averaged approximately 58,900 shares per day. As a result, the sale of a significant amount of common stock by the selling shareholders may depress the price of our common stock and you may lose all or a portion of your investment.

A small number of existing shareholders own a significant amount of our common stock, which could limit your ability to influence the outcome of any shareholder vote. Our executive officers and directors beneficially own approximately 33.7% of our common stock as of the date of this prospectus. Under our Articles of Incorporation and Colorado law, the vote of a majority of the shares outstanding is generally required to approve most shareholder action. As a result, these individuals will be able to influence the outcome of shareholder votes for the foreseeable future, including votes concerning the election of directors, amendments to our Articles of Incorporation or proposed mergers or other significant corporate transactions. We have no existing agreements or plans for mergers or other corporate transactions that would require a shareholder vote at this time. However, shareholders should be aware that they may have limited ability to influence the outcome of any vote in the future. (See "SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT").

Since our common stock is not presently quoted on Nasdaq or listed on a national securities exchange, trading in our shares will likely be subject to rules governing "penny stocks," which will impair trading activity in our shares. Our common stock may be subject to rules adopted by the SEC regulating broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. Those disclosure rules applicable to penny stocks require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized disclosure document required by the SEC. These rules also require a cooling off period before the transaction can be finalized. These requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in any secondary market for our common stock. Many brokers may be unwilling to engage in transactions in our common stock because of the added disclosure requirements, thereby making it more difficult for stockholders to dispose of their shares. (See "MARKET INFORMATION").

A contract right allowing one of our largest shareholders the first opportunity to purchase any common stock offered by us in the future may result in a change in control. Under the terms of an agreement entered into with one of our largest shareholders, we are obligated to offer this entity the first right to purchase our common stock in any future offering until August 2008. The holder of this right is Heemskirk Consolidated Limited. If Heemskirk exercises this right in connection with any future offering of our common stock, the percentage interest in our company owned

by it could increase. This may result in a change in control and could allow Heemskirk the ability to influence the management or policies of our company. For example, if Heemskirk acquires enough stock to become the holder of a majority of our outstanding voting stock, it could elect the entire Board of Directors. Even if it does not acquire an absolute majority of our stock but increases its voting interest in the company, it could wage a proxy battle and influence who our Board of Directors nominates as directors in the future. These and other events could have the effect of changing the way that our company is operated.

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Our stock price may be volatile and as a result you could lose all or part of your investment. In addition to volatility associated with over the counter securities in general, the value of your investment could decline due to the impact of any of the following factors upon the market price of our common stock:

- Changes in the worldwide price for gold;
- Disappointing results from our exploration efforts;
- Failure to meet our revenue or profit goals or operating budget;
 - Decline in demand for our common stock;
- Downward revisions in securities analysts' estimates or changes in general market conditions;
 - Technological innovations by competitors or in competing technologies;
 - Investor perception of our industry or our prospects; and
 - General economic trends

In addition, stock markets have experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations and the market prices of securities have been highly volatile. These fluctuations are often unrelated to operating performance and may adversely affect the market price of our common stock. As a result, investors may be unable to resell their shares at a fair price.

Issuances of our stock in the future could dilute existing shareholders and adversely affect the market price of our common stock. We have the authority to issue up to 60,000,000 shares of common stock, 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock, and to issue options and warrants to purchase shares of our common stock without stockholder approval. Because our common stock is not currently quoted in Nasdaq or listed on an exchange, we are not required to solicit shareholder approval prior to issuing large blocks of our stock. These future issuances could be at values substantially below the price paid for our common stock by our current shareholders. In addition, we could issue large blocks of our common stock to fend off unwanted tender offers or hostile takeovers without further stockholder approval. Because we believe that trading in our common stock will initially be limited, the issuance of our stock may have a disproportionately large impact on its price compared to larger companies.

We have never paid dividends on our common stock and we do not anticipate paying any in the foreseeable future. We have not paid dividends on our common stock to date, and we may not be in a position to pay dividends for the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends will depend on our ability to successfully develop one or more properties and generate revenue from operations. Further, our initial earnings, if any, will likely be retained to finance our operations. Any future dividends will depend upon our earnings, our then-existing financial requirements and other factors, and will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors. (See "MARKET INFORMATION").

Forward-Looking Statements

This prospectus contains or incorporates by reference forward-looking statements within the meaning of the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 concerning our future business plans and strategies, the proposed exploration and development of our property, the receipt of working capital, future revenues and other statements that are not historical in nature. In this prospectus, forward-looking statements are often identified by the words "anticipate," "plan," "believe," "expect," "estimate," and the like. These forward-looking statements reflect our current beliefs, expectations and opinions with respect to future events, and involve future risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied.

In addition to the specific factors identified under "RISK FACTORS" above, other uncertainties that could affect the accuracy of forward-looking statements include:

- decisions of foreign countries and banks within those countries;
- technological changes in the mining industry;

- our costs;
- the level of demand for our products;
- changes in our business strategy;
- interpretation of drill hole results and the geology, grade and continuity of mineralization;
- the uncertainty of reserve estimates and timing of development expenditures; and
- commodity price fluctuations.

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This list, together with the factors identified under “RISK FACTORS,” is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect any of our forward-looking statements. You should read this prospectus completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. These forward-looking statements represent our beliefs, expectations and opinions only as of the date of this prospectus. We do not intend to update these forward looking statements except as required by law. We qualify all of our forward-looking statements by these cautionary statements.

BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

Our History

We were organized under the laws of the State of Colorado in 1998 to engage in the exploration of mining properties. From inception to 2000, we were essentially dormant. In July 2000, we entered into a management agreement with U.S. Gold Corporation, an entity engaged in the exploration and mining business, with shares traded on the American Stock Exchange. At that time, our officers, directors and principal shareholders were also officers and directors of U.S. Gold. The arrangement with U.S. Gold was designed to supplement the management services available to us while allowing that entity to participate in our business as an equity owner. We issued U.S. Gold a total of 2,560,000 shares of common stock for services rendered under the original management agreement through December 31, 2001.

Effective January 1, 2002, the management agreement was amended to provide for cash compensation to U.S. Gold. As amended, the agreement provided us the following services from U.S. Gold:

- Executive management, in the form of services provided by executive officers of U.S. Gold, including William Reid, David Reid and William Pass;
- Office services, in the form of non-exclusive access to office facilities and equipment;
- Consulting services, in the form of advice regarding potential agreements with third parties and the preparation of draft agreements on behalf of our company;
- Financial consulting, in the form of advice regarding potential contacts for financing and structure of that financing; and
- Other administrative services.

We agreed to pay U.S. Gold a monthly fee of \$30,000 during the term of that agreement. Prior to termination of that agreement on December 31, 2002, we became indebted to U.S. Gold in the amount of \$330,000. In 2005, we satisfied the remaining obligation of \$330,000 by paying U.S. Gold \$10,000 in cash and issuing 1,280,000 shares of our common stock, valued at a fair market value of \$0.25 per share.

In July 2005, the employment agreements of Messrs. William Reid, David Reid and William Pass with U.S. Gold were terminated in connection with a change in control of that company. In partial payment for the obligations of U.S. Gold under those agreements, U.S. Gold transferred our common stock to the three individuals and no longer owns an interest in our company. The following table depicts the amount of our stock assigned to the three individuals and the value of that stock, as determined and reported by U.S. Gold:

Share Distribution		
Name of Officer	(# of shares)	Assigned Value
William W. Reid	2,439,606	\$287,874
David C. Reid	1,565,539	184,734
William F. Pass	1,186,207	139,972

In August 2001, we leased our first property, known as the *Zimapan* project, located in the State of Hidalgo, Mexico. After drilling approximately 1,800 meters (5,905 feet) of test holes, we abandoned that property. In connection with the acquisition of the lease and our exploration activities on the *Zimapan* property, we spent approximately \$294,000.

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In August 2006, we completed our IPO and received net proceeds of \$4,351,200 and in December 2006, we completed the Private Placement of our common stock for net proceeds of \$4,928,700. We expect to use \$4 million of the proceeds from the offerings for exploration purposes. In October 2006, we contracted with Servicios de Perforacion Insemin S.A. de C.V., a Mexican subsidiary of R&R Incorporated and commenced the third stage of our drilling program at the *El Aguila* project. We have initially contracted for a minimum of 3,333 meters (10,935 feet) of core drilling and believe the program will ultimately cover 10,000 meters (32,808 feet). We will be testing geological targets including areas which we believe have yielded favorable results during a recent geochemical survey. The drilling program is expected to be complete in May 2007.

Our Properties

We currently have an interest in two properties, the *El Aguila* project and the *El Rey* project. We lease the *El Aguila* property from an individual who serves as our consultant in Mexico and we own mining concessions in the *El Rey* property. Both of these properties are in the exploration stage and have no proven or probable reserves.

The *El Aguila* Project

Background. Effective October 14, 2002, we leased a prospective gold/silver property comprised of three concessions, *El Aguila*, *El Aire* and *La Tehuana*, from Jose Perez Reynoso, a consultant to our company. The lease agreement is subject to a 4% net smelter return royalty where production is sold in the form of gold/silver dore and 5% for production sold in concentrate form. We have made periodic advance royalty payments under the lease totaling \$260,000 and no further advance royalty payments are due.

Under Mexican mining laws, rights to minerals are obtained by filing concessions and fees are paid to the federal government for the privilege of holding these concessions. The fees are based on the size of the concession, calculated at the rate of approximately \$4 per hectare every six months, based on the exchange rate at February 2, 2007. Based on the size of our concessions at the *El Aguila* project, this amounts to approximately \$7,600 every six months.

The table below summarizes the concessions that we have leased and that give us the right to explore and mine the properties and the ensuing map shows their general location. The mineral concessions making up the *El Aguila* project are located within the *San Pedro Totolapam Ejido*.

Concession	Type	Expediente/ Titulo No.	Hectares	Acres
<i>El Aire</i>	Exploitation	158272	72.00	177.92
<i>El Aguila</i>	Exploitation	222844	899.00	2,221.47
<i>La Tehuana</i>	Exploration	210029	925.00	2,285.72
		Total	1,896.00	4,685.11

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Location Map for the *El Aguila* and *El Rey* Projects

Location and Access. The *El Aguila* project is located in the *Sierra Madre del Sur* of southern Mexico, in the central part of the State of Oaxaca. Access to the property is by way of the Pan American Highway (Highway # 190), approximately 120 kilometers (75 miles) southeast of Oaxaca City, the state's capital city. At the village of *San Jose de Gracia*, a gravel road goes approximately four kilometers northwest to the property.

The climate of the *El Aguila* area is dry and warm to very warm with most rainfall occurring in the summer and annual precipitation averaging only 423.7 mm (17 inches). The average yearly temperature is 26.6 degrees centigrade (80° F). The area is very rocky with scarce vegetation. Subsistence farming occurs and the main agricultural crop is agave cactus that is cultivated for the production of mescal.

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Exploration Activities. The early history of activity at the *El Aguila* property, as known by us, is prospecting and limited mining for gold and silver from the early 1900's to the mid 1960's. In 1998, Mr. Perez Reynoso acquired the concessions and leased them to Apex Silver Corporation of Denver, Colorado. Apex carried out an exploration program involving geologic mapping, surface sampling and an 11-hole drilling program (1,242 meters, or 4,074 feet). The results did not meet Apex's expectations so it dropped the lease on the property in 2002. We leased the property from Mr. Perez Reynoso in October of 2002.

In August 2003, we entered into an exploration agreement with Canyon Resources Corporation pertaining to our interest in the *El Aguila* property whereby Canyon loaned us \$500,000 for exploration costs, and subsequently converted its note into 1,200,000 shares of our common stock in 2004. The drilling program was completed in 2004 and included approximately 3,900 meters (12,795 feet) of drilling in 69 holes focused on one target area of the property. This exploration drilling encountered some gold intercepts which required additional exploratory drilling in order to fully evaluate. Through September 30, 2006, we have spent or incurred approximately \$1,811,000 in acquisition, exploration and related costs for the *El Aguila* project, of which approximately \$462,000 was spent during the first nine months of 2006.

We have carried out exploration on the project that has included geologic mapping, surface sampling, geochemical sampling and two rounds of exploratory drilling. We expect to undertake a geophysical survey and a feasibility study in the near future. We recently commenced a third round of exploratory drilling for up to 10,000 meters (32,800 feet) of core drilling which is expected to last until spring 2007. We have contracted for an additional drill rig in the hopes of accelerating our current exploration program. The results of the drilling programs completed thus far have resulted in some gold and silver intercepts which are listed in the table below.

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EL AGUILA PROJECT SELECTED DRILL HOLE INTERCEPTS

Hole No.	Drill Type	Interval Starting At		Interval Starting At		Gold g/t	Gold oz./ton	Silver g/t	Silver oz./ton
		(Meters)	(Feet)	(Meters)	(Feet)				
301	RC	40	131.2	16	52.5	6.56	0.19	23	0.67
302	RC	30	98.4	6	19.7	16.65	0.49	112	3.27
303	RC	22	72.2	6	19.7	18.79	0.55	133	3.88
306	RC	4	13.1	4	13.1	14.58	0.43	74	2.16
and		24	78.7	6	19.7	8.99	0.26	76	2.22
307	RC	18	59	4	13.1	3.91	0.11	84	2.45
and		26	85.3	2	6.6	3.69	0.11	70	2.04
309	RC	56	183.7	2	6.6	3.79	0.11	37	1.08
311	RC	16	52.5	2	6.6	4.53	0.13	25	0.73
314	RC	6	19.7	2	6.6	6.89	0.2	69	2.01
326	RC	2	6.6	4	13.1	3.84	0.11	83	2.42
327	RC	8	26.2	8	26.2	3.54	0.1	136	3.97
327A	RC	12	39.4	8	26.2	3.97	0.12	78	2.28
330	RC	6	19.7	6	19.7	8.46	0.25	111	3.24
331	RC	50	164	4	13.1	54.71	1.6	701	20.47
332	RC	16	52.5	8	26.2	6.07	0.18	18	0.53
333	RC	2	6.6	2	6.6	3.67	0.11	63	1.84
and		8	26.2	6	19.7	15.69	0.46	101	2.95
334	RC	6	19.7	6	19.7	9.4	0.27	25	0.73
338	RC	20	65.6	10	32.8	3.71	0.11	65	1.9
343	RC	60	196.8	14	45.9	6.89	0.2	40	1.17
349	RC	34	111.5	6	19.7	7.5	0.22	78	2.28
354	RC	34	111.5	4	13.1	7.5	0.22	68	1.99
363	RC	4	13.1	6	19.7	11.63	0.34	100	2.92
365	RC	0	0	4	13.1	5.73	0.17	10	0.29
366	RC	0	0	4	13.1	3.74	0.11	100	2.92
509	CORE	20	65.6	6	19.7	10.38	0.3	329	9.61
511	CORE	40	131.2	12	39.4	10.18	0.3	20	0.58
512	CORE	34.6	113.5	12	39.4	4.67	0.14	74	2.16
523	CORE	1.5	4.9	1	3.3	7.7	0.22	918	26.81
and		6.4	21	8.1	26.6	1.39	0.04	146	4.26
530	CORE	24	78.7	10	32.8	0.96	0.03	387	11.3
601	CORE	31	101.7	5	16.4	0.82	0.02	72.2	2.11
602	CORE	27	88.6	1	3.3	1.22	0.04	20.2	0.59
603	CORE	38	124.7	3	9.8	1.22	0.04	34.6	1.01
603	CORE	45	147.6	6	19.7	3.65	0.11	231.7	6.75
and		47	154.2	3	9.8	5.54	0.16	404.3	11.79
604	CORE	29	95.1	2	6.6	5.49	0.16	180.3	5.26
605	CORE	35	114.8	6	19.7	0.81	0.02	90.1	2.63
606	CORE	21	68.9	15	49.2	5.6	0.16	59.7	1.74
607	CORE	40	131.2	3	9.8	5.5	0.16	41.1	1.2

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608	CORE	46	150.9	2	6.6	3.8	0.11	33.6	0.98
609	CORE	55	180.4	1	3.3	0.75	0.02	17.4	0.51
610	CORE	Assays Pending							
611	CORE	47	154.2	19	62.3	1.45	0.04	22.2	0.65
	and	47	154.2	4		3.9	0.11	77.5	2.26
612	CORE	69	226.4	2	13.1	3.55	0.1	45.6	1.33
612	CORE	78	255.9	1	3.3	0.04	0	354.0	10.32
613	CORE	89	292	1	3.3	0.05	0	97.4	2.84

RC: Reverse Circulation Drilling

CORE: Diamond Core Drilling

Facilities. The *El Aguila* project does not have any plant or equipment at this time. Rudimentary access roads have been developed to various parts of the project for exploration activities. The federal power grid is located along the Pan American Highway and could be utilized in operations, if any. Water would be available from the Totolapam River and would require pumping to any facilities. Water rights are owned by the Mexican nation and administered by the CNA, an agency of the federal government. The CNA has granted water concessions to private parties throughout the defined Oaxaca Hydrologic Basin and water concessions for development and operation of the *El Aguila* project, if any, are expected to be available.

Geology and Mineralization. The *El Aguila* project is located in the *San Jose de Gracia* Mining District in the *Sierra Madre del Sur* of southern Mexico. Multiple volcanic domes of various scales, and probably non-vented intrusive domes, dominate the district geology. These volcanogenic features are imposed on a pre-volcanic basement of sedimentary rocks. Gold and silver mineralization in this district is related to the manifestations of this classic volcanogenic system and is considered epithermal in character. This geology suggests the presence of mineralization which our exploration program is designed to test and define.

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The deposits on the *El Aguila* property are primarily hosted in a quartz rich, stratiform zone (manto). There appear to be several manto units on the property, one main manto and one or more lower mantos. The main manto is conformable with the sedimentary and volcanic rock above and below the manto. It varies in thickness from less than two meters (6.6 feet) to more than 30 meters (98.4 feet).

Surface sampling yielded anomalous gold and silver values from early district-wide exploration where silicified zones were encountered. In addition, a small, shallow adit and winze provided limited sampling underground, yielding indications of gold values in a silicified, sub-horizontal manto. Based on these early anomalous exploration samples, a limited drilling program was carried out by us that in fact resulted in defining a central zone of continuous, shallow, sub-horizontal mineralization. The fact that the mineralization is relatively shallow would make mining less difficult and less expensive from an open pit mine compared to an underground mine, if we determine to develop and mine the property.

The graphic image below depicts an underground cross section of the property in which several holes have been drilled and an estimated area of mineralized material which resulted from the drilling. It illustrates the outline of an area within the cross section estimated to contain at least one gram of gold per ton. Higher grade intercepts within the outline are separately indicated. Underground workings are also depicted.

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The *El Rey* Project

Background. We have acquired claims in another area of the *Sierra Madre del Sur* region by filing concessions under the Mexican mining laws. The following table summarizes the concessions that give us the right to the properties for exploration and mining purposes and the map on page 11 shows their general location. As of September 30, 2006, we have spent \$8,431 in concession fees and other costs on this property, and we are required to pay continuing fees which we do not believe are material. The mineral concessions making up the *El Rey* Property are located within the *San Baltazar Chichicapam Ejido*.

Concession	Type	Expediente/		
		Titulo No.	Hectares	Acres
<i>El Rey</i>	Exploration	225373	164.00	405.25
<i>La Reyna</i>	Exploration	225401	700.00	1,729.73
<i>El Virrey</i>	Exploration	629662	36.00	89.96
		Total	900.00	2,224.94

Location and Access. The *El Rey* project is an exploration stage property with no known reserves and is also located in the *Sierra Madre del Sur* region of southern Mexico in the central part of the state of Oaxaca. Like the *El Aguila* project, the property is presently undeveloped. Access to the property is by way of the Pan American Highway (Highway # 190) approximately 80 kilometers (49.7 miles) southeast of the state's capital city, Oaxaca, where a right turn heads west approximately 15 kilometers (9.3 miles) to the village of *San Baltazar Chichicapam*. At the village, another gravel road leads another 3 kilometers (1.9 miles) to the site. (See location map on page 11).

Exploration Activities. The *El Rey* property is an exploration stage property and is undeveloped at this time. There is no plant or equipment on the property, and presently no roads. Electricity would be available from the village of *San Baltazar Chichicapam* approximately 3 kilometers (1.9 miles) from the property. Power is also available from portable generators unless and until the need for a permanent energy source arises.

Not much is known about this property by us and we have not yet undertaken any exploration except for two surface samples from an existing waste dump to an old existing vertical shaft. The mine shaft appears to be left from prior exploration on the property, although we do not know when it was dug, how deep it is or whether it is caved, and we do not believe records exist to obtain this information.

Geology and Mineralization. The *El Rey* project concessions are underlain by Cretaceous mudstones and dolostones that are mostly covered by younger tertiary andesites and rhyolites. In this region the rocks have been generally faulted in a northwest-southeast striking direction and in places block faults forming horsts and grabens are found along with cross faults striking northeast-southwest. No detailed geologic mapping has been done on the concession area yet but examining the rocks remaining at an old mine dump on the concession suggests that mineralizing solutions may have used these fault contacts and intersections as pathways for migration and deposition. The vein material found in the andesite host rock primarily consist of quartz with minor amounts of sulfides including pyrite. No visible gold or silver were noticed in hand specimen; however the assays of those rocks indicate they are present. We believe the property is located in volcanic terrain and the old dump possesses quartz material. We intend to explore this property in the future with a view to evaluating the potential for gold mineralization.

If exploration is successful, any mining would probably require an underground mine but any mineralized material could be processed at the *El Aguila* project mill if one was to be built in the future. Hauling any *El Rey* material to the

El Aguila project would be approximately 64.4 kilometers (40 miles).

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Mineral Concessions

Mineral rights in Mexico belong to the Mexican government and are administered pursuant to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution. Exploration and exploitation concessions may be granted or transferred to Mexican citizens and corporations. Our leases or concessions are held by our Mexican subsidiaries. Exploration concessions are granted for a term of six years, with the right to convert to an exploitation concession with a term of 50 years. Concessions grant the holder the right to explore and exploit all minerals found in the ground. Maintenance of concessions requires the semi-annual payment of mining duties (due in January and July) and the performance of assessment work, on a calendar year basis, with assessment work reports required to be filed in the month of May for the preceding calendar year. The amount of mining duties and annual assessment are set by regulation and may increase over the life of the concession (if the concession changes from exploration to exploitation) and include periodic adjustments for inflation. Mining concessions are registered at the Public Registry of Mining in Mexico City and in regional offices in Mexico.

***Ejido* Lands and Surface Right Acquisitions**

Surface lands in the *El Aguila* property area are *Ejido* lands (agrarian cooperative lands granted by the federal government to groups of *Campesinos* pursuant to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution of 1917). Prior to January 1, 1994, *Ejidors* could not transfer *Ejido* lands into private ownership. Amendments to Article 27 of the Mexican Constitution in 1994 now allow individual property ownership within *Ejidors* and allow *Ejidors* to enter into commercial ventures with individuals or entities, including foreign corporations. We have an agreement with the local *San Pedro Totolapam Ejido* allowing exploration of the *El Aguila* property. In order to begin mining at the property, we will have to secure surface rights agreements for all lands to be disturbed by, or adjacent to, any such proposed operation.

Mexican law recognizes mining as a land use generally superior to agricultural. However, the law also recognizes the rights of the *Ejidors* to compensation in the event mining activity interrupts or discontinues their use of the agricultural lands. Compensation is typically made in the form of a cash payment to the holder of the agricultural rights. The amount of such compensation is generally related to the perceived value of the agricultural rights as negotiated in the first instance between the *Ejidors* and the owner of the mineral rights. If the parties are unable to reach agreement on the amount of the compensation, the decision will be referred to the government.

At this time, due to the absence of any specific development plan, it is impossible to determine the potential amount of compensation that might be required to obtain surface rights necessary to mine our property. However, we expect such amount to be low in relation to other anticipated cost of commencing operations.

Competition

The exploration for, and the acquisition of gold and silver properties are subject to intense competition. Due to our recent organization, limited capital and personnel, we may be at a competitive disadvantage compared to other companies with regard to exploration and, if warranted, development. In general, properties with a higher grade of recoverable material or which are more readily mineable afford the owner a competitive advantage. Our present limited funding means that our ability to compete for properties to be explored and developed is limited. We believe that competition for acquiring mineral prospects will continue to be intense in the future.

The availability of funds for exploration is sometimes limited, and we may find it difficult to compete with larger and more well-known companies for capital. Even though we have the right to the minerals on our claims, there is no guarantee we will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future to maintain our mineral claims in good standing. Therefore, if we do not have sufficient funds for exploration, our claims might lapse and be staked by other mining interests. We might be forced to seek a joint venture partner to assist in the exploration of our mineral claims. In this case, there is the possibility that we might not be able to pay our proportionate share of the exploration costs and

might be diluted to an insignificant carried interest. Our inability to develop our mining properties due to lack of funding, even if warranted, could have a material adverse effect on our operation and financial position.

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Government Regulations and Permits

In connection with mining, milling and exploration activities, we are subject to extensive Mexican federal, state and local laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment, including laws and regulations relating to protection of air and water quality, hazardous waste management and mine reclamation as well as the protection of endangered or threatened species. The department responsible for environmental protection in Mexico is SEMARNAT, which is similar to the United States Environmental Protection Agency. SEMARNAT has broad authority to shut down and/or levy fines against facilities that do not comply with its environmental regulations or standards. Potential areas of environmental consideration for mining companies, including ours if we are successful in commencing mining operations, include acid rock drainage, cyanide containment and handling, contamination of water courses, dust and noise.

Prior to the commencement of any mining operations at the *El Aguila* property, if any, we will have to secure various regulatory permits from federal, state and local agencies. These governmental and regulatory permits generally govern the processes being used to operate, the stipulations concerning air quality and water issues, and the plans and obligations for reclamation of the properties at the conclusion of operations. Regulations require that an environmental impact statement, known in Mexico as a *Manifiestacion de Impacto Ambiental* ("MIA"), be prepared by a third-party contractor for submission to SEMARNAT. Studies required to support the MIA include a detailed analysis of these areas, among others: soil, water, vegetation, wildlife, cultural resources and socio-economic impacts. Although the regulatory process in Mexico has a public review component, proof of local community support for a project is required to gain final MIA approval. A lack of support from the local community may make obtaining an MIA difficult. A risk analysis must also be prepared in conjunction with the MIA for approval by SEMARNAT.

The most significant other approvals that might be necessary for our operations would be permits to extract water from the Totolapam River and an explosives permit, issued by the Mexican army, to purchase, store and use explosives. In Mexico, water rights are managed by the CNA. According to Mexican water law, all users must pay for the right to use national waters regardless of how the rights were obtained, with the rates being determined by the availability of water and the method of extraction.

We have obtained, and will obtain at the appropriate time, environmental permits, licenses or approvals required for potential operations, if any. We are not aware of any material violations of environmental permits, licenses or approvals issued with respect to our operations.

Employees

We currently have three full-time employees, two of whom serve as our executive officers. These individuals devote all of their business time to our affairs. We also engage two consultants, one to oversee our property and activities in Mexico and one to assist with our administrative and financial affairs. Our consultant in Mexico serves on a full-time basis and the other as his services are necessary. We engage independent contractors in connection with the exploration of our mining properties.

Facilities

Effective October 1, 2005, we leased approximately 1,000 square feet of office space under a three year agreement with an independent third party. Monthly rent equals \$1,428 the first year, \$1,469 the second year and \$1,490 the third year, plus our share of operating expense escalations. We believe this space is adequate for our needs for the foreseeable future.

Legal Proceedings

We are not currently subject to any legal proceedings, and to the best of our knowledge, no such proceeding is threatened, the results of which would have a material impact on our properties, results of operation, or financial condition. Nor, to the best of our knowledge, are any of our officers or directors involved in any legal proceedings in which we are an adverse party.

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Glossary

Adit:	A more or less horizontal drive (walk-in mine) into a hill that is usually driven for the purpose of intersecting or mining an ore body. An adit may also be driven into a hill to intersect or connect a shaft for the purpose of dewatering. Adits were commonly driven on a slight incline to enable loaded mine trucks to have the advantage of a downhill run out, while the empty (lighter) truck was pushed uphill back into the hill. The incline also allows water to drain out of the adit. An adit only becomes a tunnel if it comes out again on the hill somewhere, like a train tunnel.
Andesite:	A gray to black volcanic rock with between about 52 to 63 weight percent silica (SiO ₂). Andesite magma commonly erupts from stratovolcanoes as thick lava flows, some reaching several km in length.
Cretaceous period:	Flowering plants appeared and dinosaurs were at their height during the Cretaceous period. 146-65 million years ago. There was a mass extinction (the K-T extinction) at the end of the Cretaceous, marking the end of the dinosaurs and many other species.
Doré:	Unrefined gold and silver bars usually containing more than 90% precious metal.
Epithermal:	Used to describe gold deposits found on or just below the surface close to vents or volcanoes, formed at low temperature and pressure.
Felsic:	The minerals feldspar and quartz or an igneous rock or metamorphic rock made predominantly of feldspar and quartz; poor in iron and magnesium. Light-colored.
Gram:	A metric unit of weight and mass, equal to 1/1000 th of a kilogram. One gram equals .035 ounces. One ounce equals 31.103 grams.
Hectare:	Another metric unit of measurement, for surface area. One hectare equals 1/200 th of a square kilometer, 10,000 square meters, or 2.47 acres. A hectare is approximately the size of a soccer field.
Horst-graben:	Horst and graben are formed by widespread block faults giving rise to a mountain and valley topography that owes its origin in part at least to regional block faulting.
Kilometer:	Another metric unit of measurement, for distance. The prefix "kilo" means 1000, so one kilometer equals 1,000 meters, one kilometer equals 3,280.84 feet, which equals 1,093.6 yards, which equals 0.6214 miles.
Manto:	A mineralogy term meaning a layer or stratum.
Minerals or Mineralized Material:	Any mass of host rock in which minerals of potential commercial value occur.
Net Smelter Return	A share of the net revenue generated from the sale of metal produced by the mine.
Royalty:	
Ore or Ore Deposit:	Rocks that contain economic amounts of minerals in them and that are expected to be profitably mined.
Rhyolite:	A type of volcanic lava or rock that is usually light in color: it contains greater than 68% silica, by weight, and is high in potassium and sodium.

Silicified: Is combined or impregnated with silicon or silica.

Tertiary period: This period lasted from 65 to 1.8 million years ago. It followed the Cretaceous period (the end of the Mesozoic Era) and the K-T extinction. Many mammals developed then, including primitive whales, rodents, pigs, cats, rhinos, etc.

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Tonne:	A metric ton. One tonne equals 1000 kg. It is approximately equal to 2,204.62 pounds.
Volcanogenic:	Of volcanic origin.
Volcanic domes:	These are mounds that form when viscous lava is erupted slowly and piles up over the vent, rather than moving away as lava flow. The sides of most domes are very steep and typically are mantled with unstable rock debris formed during or shortly after dome emplacement. Most domes are composed of silica-rich lava which may contain enough pressurized gas to cause explosions during dome extrusion.
Winze:	Secondary or tertiary vertical or near-vertical opening sunk from a point inside a mine for the purpose of connecting with a lower level or of exploring the ground for a limited depth below a level.

Conversion Table

Metric System	Imperial System
1 metre (m)	3.2808 feet (ft)
1 kilometer (km)	0.6214 mile (mi)
1 square kilometer (km ²)	0.3861 square mile (mi ²)
1 square kilometer (km ²)	100 hectares (has)
1 hectare (ha)	2.471 acres (ac)
1 gram (g)	0.0322 troy ounce (oz)
1 kilogram (kg)	2.2046 pounds (lbs)
1 tonne (t)	1.1023 tons (t)
1 gram/tonne (g/t)	0.0292 ounce/ton (oz/t)

MARKET FOR COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION

Market Information

Effective September 14, 2006, our common stock began trading over the counter and is quoted on the OTCBB under the symbol "GORO." The table below sets forth the high and low bid prices for our common stock as reflected on the OTCBB as reported by the Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. for the period commencing September 14, 2006 to date. Quotations represent prices between dealers, do not include retail markups, markdowns or commissions, and do not necessarily represent prices at which actual transactions were effected.

Year Ending	High	Low
<u>December 31, 2007</u>		
First Quarter (to February 7)	\$ 2.20	\$ 1.30

December 31, 2006

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Third Quarter (commencing September 14)	\$	1.15	\$	0.90
Fourth Quarter		1.90		1.00

On February 7, 2007 the high and low sales price of our common stock on the OTCBB were \$ 2.20 and \$ 2.00, respectively and we had approximately 101 holders of record of our common stock.

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Penny Stock Rules

Due to the price of our common stock, as well as the fact that we do not expect to be listed on Nasdaq or a national securities exchange, our stock will likely be characterized as "penny stocks" under applicable securities regulations. Our stock will therefore be subject to rules adopted by the SEC regulating broker-dealer practices in connection with transactions in penny stocks. The broker or dealer proposing to effect a transaction in a penny stock must furnish his customer a document containing information prescribed by the SEC and obtain from the customer an executed acknowledgment of receipt of that document. The broker or dealer must also provide the customer with pricing information regarding the security prior to the transaction and with the written confirmation of the transaction. The broker or dealer must also disclose the aggregate amount of any compensation received or receivable by him in connection with such transaction prior to consummating the transaction and with the written confirmation of the trade. The broker or dealer must also send an account statement to each customer for which he has executed a transaction in a penny stock each month in which such security is held for the customer's account. The existence of these rules may have an effect on the price of our stock, and the willingness of certain brokers to effect transactions in our stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock. Payment of future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors after taking into account various factors, including the terms of any credit arrangements, our financial condition, operating results, current and anticipated cash needs and plans for expansion. At the present time, we are not party to any agreement that would limit our ability to pay dividends.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATION

Introduction

The following discussion updates our plan of operation for the foreseeable future. Additional information about our exploration plans can be found in the section titled "BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES - The *El Aguila* Project - Exploration Activities" on page 10 of this prospectus.

This discussion also analyzes our financial condition at September 30, 2006 and compares it to our financial condition at December 31, 2005. This discussion summarizes the results of our operations for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2006 and compares those results to the corresponding periods ended September 30, 2005. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements for the two years ended December 31, 2005, including footnotes, appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

On February 21, 2005, we effected a two-for-one split of our outstanding common stock. All of the financial information included in this discussion and in the financial statements appearing in this report has been adjusted to reflect the results of that stock split.

On August 17, 2006, we completed what we believe to be our successful IPO. We sold a total of 4,600,000 shares of common stock for a price of \$1.00 per share for total proceeds of \$4,351,200, net of offering costs.

On December 7, 2006, we completed a Private Placement of 4,322,000 shares of our common stock for \$1.20 per share, from which we received net cash proceeds of \$4,928,700. The shares were issued to United States holders pursuant to an exemption from registration under Section 4(2) and to offshore holders in accordance with Regulation S of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended ("Securities Act"). In connection with the Private Placement, we agreed to pay a finder's fee to individuals and entities who assisted us with locating purchasers and who were not affiliated with

our company consisting of 5% cash and 6% shares of our common stock to certain of the selling shareholders listed in this prospectus. We issued 257,700 shares of our common stock and paid a total of \$257,700 to the finders.

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The Private Placement subscription agreement contained a registration rights provision for the investors. The provision requires us to file a registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part, with the SEC as soon as practicable after the closing of the Private Placement. In the event we are unable to have the registration statement declared effective by the SEC on or before June 7, 2007, we must issue to the Private Placement investors one additional share of common stock for every ten shares of common stock issued during the Private Placement as liquidated damages.

Plan of Operation

Our plan of operation is to continue exploration of the *El Aguila* property until we discover sufficient mineralization to justify placing the property into production or alternatively, determine to abandon the lease. We also intend to undertake exploration of the *El Rey* property, a property that is in an earlier stage of exploration. Our ultimate objective is to become a producer of gold and other precious metals. We are unable at this time to predict when, if ever, that objective will be achieved.

Exploration. Exploration carried out by us to date at the *El Aguila* project has included 106 drill holes totaling approximately 22,000 feet. The results so far suggest the presence of mineralized material in sufficient grade and quantity to justify continued exploration. For a more detailed summary of the results of exploration to date, see "BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES - The *El Aguila* Project" above.

Exploration at the *El Aguila* project will continue to be the central focus of our activities for the foreseeable future. We have budgeted \$3 million of the public offering proceeds and \$1 million from the Private Placement proceeds for continued exploration of the *El Aguila* property. We recently completed a geochemical survey of the property and expect to conduct a geophysical survey and additional mapping in the foreseeable future. In response to what we perceived as positive results from the geochemical survey, we signed a drilling contract in October 2006 for a minimum of 33,000 feet of additional core drilling. This contract represents a minimum financial commitment of \$300,000 and a maximum financial commitment of \$1 million over the term of the agreement. There are numerous exploration targets that will now be tested with the objective of delineating and expanding the previously identified mineralization. Some new targets were developed and some old targets were amplified by a recent geochemical survey carried out on the property over the last few months.

We believe our exploration results have been positive enough to warrant conducting a feasibility study for the mineralization we have identified. This study is designed to determine the economic feasibility of placing the property into production and producing gold and silver. It would analyze the estimated quantity and quality of the mineralization discovered during the exploration stage, present estimates of the cost of mining and processing the material and compare the estimated sales price of the finished product. We expect that this study would be conducted by one or more independent engineering firms on our behalf, for which we estimate a cost of approximately \$1 million. Proceeds from the Private Placement will likely fund this feasibility study. If the results of the feasibility study are positive, and assuming the availability of necessary capital, a decision will be made to place the property into production. The timing of any production would be primarily a function of the timing of acceptable exploration results, the availability of working capital and the timing of required regulatory permits.

In addition to our efforts at the *El Aguila* project, we will begin limited exploration at our *El Rey* property. The program will be staged, whereby limited funds will be initially spent to evaluate the property with increasing amounts spent if the results are positive.

Capital Investment. In addition to expenses of exploration, we also anticipate making infrastructure improvements at the *El Aguila* project. Foremost among these expenses would be the construction of an improved road to the proposed mill site and camp improvements. We estimate costs of approximately \$1 million to complete these improvements. In order to complete these improvements, we would likely attempt to acquire the surface rights to our property prior to

making capital improvements. We currently do not have any agreements in place regarding acquisition of the surface rights of either property and do not know when, if ever, such arrangement will be made available to us.

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If a decision is made to commence mining, we would incur significant capital costs in construction of a mill and acquisition of necessary equipment. At present, our cash position is not sufficient to fund these capital requirements and we would anticipate obtaining such funding through additional equity financing, although we have no specific plans at this time. Only after a mine and a mill are constructed and operational could we expect any revenue.

At some time in the future, we may also investigate the acquisition of additional properties. This decision will be made on the basis of opportunities presented.

Corporate Overhead. Included in our plan of operation are the expenses of overseeing our business and paying other general and administrative expenses. These expenses primarily include salaries and consulting fees, rent, travel and professional fees. We currently estimate these expenses at \$90,000 per month based on existing commitments and expectations. We expect these expenses will be paid from our cash position and future equity offerings, if necessary, until such time, if ever, we are successful in placing one or more of our properties in production.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

September 30, 2006. As of September 30, 2006, we had working capital of \$3,008,090 comprised of current assets of \$3,298,609 and current liabilities of \$290,519. This represents an increase of \$2,850,538 from the working capital balance of \$157,552 at fiscal year end December 31, 2005. Proceeds from our IPO improved our working capital position. The completion of a Private Placement in December 2006 which resulted in net proceeds of \$4,928,700 further improved our working capital position.

We expect that the proceeds from the IPO and the Private Placement will be used to fund our exploration and operating expenses. At present, we have allocated approximately \$4 million to future exploration. We do not anticipate the need to raise more funding in the next 12 months unless a decision is made to commence mining operations. The most significant of our future operating expenses include (i) the amount of \$4 million for payments to contractors in connection with our current exploration program; (ii) approximately \$90,000 per month for salaries and other corporate overhead; and (iii) legal and accounting fees associated with our status as a public traded company.

The report of our independent accountants on our financial statements at December 31, 2005 contains a qualification about our ability to continue as a going concern. This qualification is based on our lack of operating revenue and limited working capital, among other things. We remain dependent on receipt of capital from outside sources, and ultimately, generating revenue from operations, to continue as a going concern.

Due to our lack of proved or probable reserves at this time, all of our investment in mining properties has been expensed, and does not appear as an asset on our balance sheet. However, during the first nine months of 2006, we spent \$461,735 on acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenses. This compares to \$489,579 for the comparable period in 2005. From inception to September 30, 2006, we have spent \$2,603,556 on the acquisition and exploration of our properties of which \$1,811,000 was spent on the *El Aguila* project.

All of our capital resources to date have been provided exclusively through the sale of equity securities. From inception through September 30, 2006, we received \$6,615,123 in cash, services and other consideration from the issuance of our common stock. Since we are an exploration company and have not generated any cash from operations, we have relied on sale of equity to fund all of our capital needs. In the future, and consistent with our history, we may consider raising additional funds through possible private placements of our common stock.

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Net cash used in operating activities was \$1,238,773 during the first nine months of 2006, compared to \$654,203 during the first nine months of 2005. As more fully explained in preceding paragraphs, we expect that our expenditures will increase during the remainder of this year and into next year commensurate with the increase in exploration of the *El Aguila* property. Also as mentioned above, cash spent on general and administrative expenses during 2006 increased compared to 2005, primarily related to costs of our common stock offering and salaries.

December 31, 2005. As of December 31, 2005, we had working capital of \$157,552, consisting of \$191,159 of current assets and \$33,607 of current liabilities, which was an improvement of \$904,887 from our working capital deficit at December 31, 2004.

We have never received revenue from our operations. We have historically relied on equity financings or loans from our officers to continue funding our operations. We experienced net losses for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 of \$1,217,911 and \$853,593, respectively. We are dependent on additional financing to continue our exploration efforts in the future. Since we do not believe that we are a candidate for conventional debt financing, we may be forced to postpone or curtail our exploration efforts, including consulting fees, until we can obtain equity financing, if necessary.

The report of our independent accountants on our financial statements at December 31, 2005 contains a qualification about our ability to continue as a going concern. This qualification is based on our lack of operating revenue and limited working capital, among other things. We remain dependent on receipt of capital from outside sources, and ultimately, generating revenue from operations, to continue as a going concern.

Due to our lack of proved or probable reserves at this time, all of our investment in mining properties has been expensed, and does not appear as an asset on our balance sheet. However, during 2005, we spent \$843,118 on acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenses. This compares to \$325,974 for 2004, when we utilized the proceeds of the Canyon funding. During the years 2002 through 2005, we spent \$424,325, \$438,066, \$325,974 and \$843,118, respectively, on the acquisition and exploration of our properties.

From inception through December 31, 2005, we received \$4,123,341 in cash, services and other consideration through issuance of our common stock in private transactions. During 2005, we issued 3,156,500 shares of our common stock for cash of \$1,405,000, 10,000 shares from exercise of stock options for \$2,500, 1,750,000 shares as stock grants valued at \$437,500 and 1,280,000 shares in satisfaction of payables totaling \$320,000.

Our operating activities during 2005 used \$1,179,278 of cash compared to \$378,289 during 2004. The use of cash from our net loss during the year was reduced by non-cash stock compensation in the amount of \$87,500.

Results of Operations

Three Months Ended September 30, 2006. For the three months ended September 30, 2006, we recorded a net loss of \$(839,203), or \$(0.04) per share, compared to a loss for the corresponding period of 2005 of \$(464,109) or \$(0.03) per share. In general, a decrease in exploration expenses during the nine months ended September 30, 2006 to the comparable period ending in 2005 was offset by an increase in general and administrative expenses of \$253,614 and stock compensation expense of \$275,000.

Mineral property costs for the three months ended September 30, 2006, including acquisition and exploration costs, decreased \$149,776 from the comparable period in 2005. We delayed some spending on exploration activities primarily as we awaited funding from our public offering. We are now increasing our exploration activities at the *El Aguila* project.

We are considered an exploration stage company for accounting purposes, since we have not received any revenue from operations. We are unable to predict with any degree of accuracy when that situation will change. Since we have not identified any proved or probable mineral reserves on our property, all of our exploration costs are currently expensed, contributing to the increased loss in 2006 compared to 2005. We expect to incur losses until such time, if ever, as we begin generating revenue from operations.

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Nine Months Ended September 30, 2006. For the nine months ended September 30, 2006, we recorded a net loss of \$(1,763,371), or \$(0.09) per share, compared to a loss for the corresponding period of 2005 of \$(680,827) or \$(.04) per share. In neither period did we report any revenue except interest income. The effect of the increase in general and administrative expenses was more pronounced in the nine month period than in the three month period ended September 30, 2006.

General and administrative expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2006 increased to \$781,090 compared to \$103,142 during the same period of 2005. The increase of \$677,948 primarily reflects approximately \$355,000 of salaries, \$123,000 in increased legal and accounting fees associated with our transition to public company status, investor relations expenses of \$91,000, and \$68,000 related to increased travel.

We also incurred stock compensation expenses of \$516,350 in the first nine months of 2006. We issued 100,000 restricted shares of common stock valued at \$1.00 per share to a director as partial compensation for his service to the Board of Directors. During this same period, we accrued \$125,000 of stock-based compensation expenses, representing the allocable portion of investor relations services that we expect to be rendered over the third and fourth quarters and that will be paid by issuing shares of our common stock. Finally, we granted options to two individuals to purchase a total of 1,100,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share. We used an option pricing model to value these options at \$141,350 and recorded an expense of \$141,350 during the second quarter of 2006.

Year Ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we reported a net loss of \$(1,217,911), or \$(0.08) per share, compared to a net loss of \$(853,593), or \$(0.08) per share, for 2004. In neither period did we report any revenue except interest income. We expect to incur losses until such time, if ever, as we begin generating revenue from operations. In neither year did we report any revenue except interest income.

General and administrative expenses increased in 2005 compared to the prior year, primarily reflecting \$111,399 in corporate salaries where none was expensed in 2004, \$42,694 in higher legal and accounting fees reflecting increased corporate activities, and \$24,000 in consulting expense related to corporate management, more than offset by lower stock compensation expense. In 2005, we recorded \$87,500 in stock compensation expense while \$500,000 was recorded in 2004. Property acquisition and exploration expenses increased significantly in 2005 to \$843,118 as comparable to \$325,974 of 2004, an increase of \$517,144, attributable to our accelerated 2005 evaluation and exploration program at the *El Aguila* project.

Critical Accounting Policies

We believe the following more critical accounting policies are used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements:

Exploration and Development Costs. Mineral property acquisition, exploration and related costs are expensed as incurred unless proven and probable reserves exist and the property is a commercially minable property. If it is determined that a mineral property can be economically developed, the costs incurred to develop such property, including costs to further delineate the ore body and develop the property for production, may be capitalized. In addition, we may capitalize previously expensed acquisition and exploration costs if it is later determined that the property can economically be developed. Interest costs, if any, allocable to the cost of developing mining properties and constructing new facilities would be capitalized until operations commence. Mine development costs incurred either to develop new ore deposits, expand the capacity of operating mines, or to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production would also be capitalized.

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All such capitalized costs, and estimated future development costs, if any, are then amortized using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the ore body. Costs incurred to maintain current production or to maintain assets on a standby basis are charged to operations. Costs of abandoned projects are charged to operations upon abandonment. We evaluate, at least quarterly, the carrying value of capitalized mining costs and related property, plant and equipment costs, if any, to determine if these costs are in excess of their net realizable value and if a permanent impairment needs to be recorded. The periodic evaluation of carrying value of capitalized costs and any related property, plant and equipment costs are based upon expected future cash flows and/or estimated salvage value in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."

Property Retirement Obligation. We implemented SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," effective January 1, 2003. SFAS No. 143 requires the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation to be recognized in the period that it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The associated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. We have determined that we have no property retirement obligations as of September 30, 2006.

Stock Compensation. Effective January 1, 2006, we implemented SFAS No. 123(R), "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," which requires us to provide compensation costs for our stock option plans determined in accordance with the fair value based method prescribed in SFAS No. 123(R). We estimate the fair value of each stock option at the grant date by using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and provides for expense recognition over the service period, if any, of the stock option.

Prior to January 1, 2006, we applied APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations in accounting for all stock option plans. Under APB Opinion 25, no compensation cost was recognized for stock options issued to employees as the exercise price of the stock options we granted equaled or exceeded the market price of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Foreign Operations. Our present activities are in Mexico. As with all types of international business operations, currency fluctuations, exchange controls, restrictions on foreign investment, changes to tax regimes, political action and political instability could impair the value of our company's investments.

Foreign Currency Translation. The local currency is the functional currency for our subsidiaries. Assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the year. Translation adjustments are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity.

Estimates. The preparation of our consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs." This statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, Inventory Pricing, to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage). In addition, this statement requires that allocation of fixed production overhead to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the

production facilities. The provisions of this statement will be effective beginning with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2006. We are currently evaluating the impact this new standard will have on our operations, but believe that it will not have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment." This statement requires that the cost resulting from all share-based transactions be recorded in the financial statements. The statement establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees. The statement also establishes fair value as the measurement objective for transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services from non-employees in share-based payment transactions. The statement replaces SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25 "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." The provisions of this statement will be effective beginning with our fiscal year ending December 31, 2007. We are currently evaluating the impact this new standard will have on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2005, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 ("SAB 107") which provides guidance regarding the interaction of SFAS No. 123(R) and certain SEC rules and regulations. The new guidance includes the SEC's view on the valuation of share-based payment arrangements for public companies and may simplify some of SFAS No. 123(R)'s implementation challenges for registrants and enhance the information investors receive.

In August 2005, the FASB issued SFAS No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections." This statement applies to all voluntary changes in accounting principle and to changes required by an accounting pronouncement if the pronouncement does not include specific transition provisions, and it changes the requirements for accounting for and reporting them. Unless it is impractical, the statement requires retrospective application of the changes to prior periods' financial statements. This statement is effective for accounting changes and correction of errors made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005.

MANAGEMENT

Directors and Executive Officers

The following individuals presently serve as our officers and directors:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Positions With the Company</u>	<u>Board Position Held Since</u>
William W. Reid	57	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director	1998
David C. Reid	56	Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer and Director	1998
Bill M. Conrad	50	Director	2006
Frank L. Jennings	55	Chief Financial Officer	N/A

Each of our directors is serving a term which expires at the next annual meeting of shareholders and until his successor is elected and qualified or until he resigns or is removed. Our officers serve at the will of our Board of Directors.

Messrs. William and David Reid should be considered founders of our company, as each has taken initiative in the organization of our business. William Reid and David Reid are brothers.

The following information summarizes the business experience of each of our officers and directors for at least the last five years:

William W. Reid. Mr. Reid has served as a director and our President and Chief Executive Officer since our inception in 1998. Since August 2005, Mr. Reid has devoted all of his business time to our affairs, averaging 40 hours per week. Mr. Reid received a Bachelor of Science in physics in 1970 and a Master's in Economic Geology in 1972 from Purdue University. From 1977 to August 18, 2005, he served as the President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors of U.S. Gold Corporation, a Colorado corporation engaged in the exploration of gold mining properties. During his tenure with U.S. Gold, that entity acquired, developed and produced gold from five different mines, but has not produced any revenue since 1990.

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David C. Reid. Mr. David Reid has served as a director and our Vice President since our inception in 1998. Since August 2005, he has devoted all of his time to our business and affairs, also averaging 40 hours per week. From 1977 to August 18, 2005, he was the Vice President and a director of U.S. Gold during the time that it acquired, developed and produced gold. Mr. Reid received a Bachelor of Science degree in geology from Ball State University in 1972.

Bill M. Conrad. Mr. Conrad was elected to the Board of Directors on June 1, 2006. Mr. Conrad is presently the vice-president, secretary and a director of Blue Star Energy, Inc., a private Colorado corporation engaged in the energy industry. Prior to that, he served as president and a director of Wyoming Oil & Minerals, Inc., a publicly traded Wyoming corporation, and New Frontier Energy, Inc., a publicly traded Colorado corporation, both engaged in the oil and gas industry. The securities of Wyoming Oil & Mineral and New Frontier Energy are quoted on the OTCBB. Mr. Conrad's term of office as a director of our company will expire at the next annual meeting of shareholders and when his successor has been elected and qualifies.

Frank L. Jennings. Mr. Jennings was appointed to serve as our principal financial officer to replace William F. Pass, who resigned from that position effective June 1, 2006. Mr. Pass served as our financial consultant since 2002 and resigned due to the demands of other obligations. Mr. Jennings serves our company on a part-time basis as his services are deemed necessary. Since 2001, Mr. Jennings has been a financial consultant and provides management and financial consulting services primarily to smaller public companies. From 2000 to 2005, he served as the chief financial officer and a director of Global Casinos, Inc., a publicly traded Utah corporation, and from 2001 to 2005, he served as the chief financial officer and a director of OnSource Corporaton, now known as Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a publicly traded Delaware corporation. During his tenure with Global Casinos and Ceragenix Pharmaceuticals, each company was engaged in the gaming industry and each had common stock quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board.

Other Significant Employees or Consultants

In addition to our officers and directors, we also utilize the services of the following significant consultants:

Jose Perez Reynoso. Mr. Reynoso, a Mexican national, has served our company as a full time consultant since 2002. In that capacity, he oversees all our operations in Mexico, and provides advice in relations with the Mexican Government. From 1995 to 2002, he was a consulting geologist for mining companies operating in Mexico. Mr. Reynoso received an undergraduate degree in geology and engineering in 1974 and a master's degree in economic geology in 1979 from the National University of Mexico. We leased the *El Aguila* property from Mr. Reynoso in 2002.

Board Committees

Our Board of Directors established a standing Audit, Compensation and Nominating Committee during 2006. The Audit Committee, comprised of Bill Conrad as chairman and William Reid, recommends the selection and appointment of our independent accountants to the Board of Directors and reviews the proposed scope, content and results of the audit performed by the accountants and any reports and recommendations made by them. Only Mr. Bill Conrad meets the definition of "independent" as defined in Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Marketplace Rules of the NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc. ("Marketplace Rules"), since William Reid also serves as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. As of the date of this report, the Audit Committee has not adopted a formal charter, however the committee expects to do so in the near future.

Our Board of Directors has determined that Bill Conrad, the chairman of the Audit Committee, qualifies as an audit committee financial expert in that he has (i) an understanding of generally accepted accounting principles and financial statements; (ii) the ability to assess the general application of such principles in connection with the

accounting for estimates, accruals and reserves; (iii) experience preparing, auditing, analyzing or evaluating financial statements that present a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by our financial statements, or experience actively supervising one or more persons engaged in such activities; (iv) an understanding of internal controls over financial reporting; and (v) an understanding of the audit committee functions. Mr. Conrad acquired these attributes through experience in analyzing financial statements of companies, and through his experience as an executive officer of other publicly traded companies.

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The Nominating Committee has the responsibility for identifying potential candidates for the Board of Directors. The committee will establish qualifications for candidacy, assess potential candidates and make recommendations to the board, based upon the committee's assessment of the candidate's past business and management experience, their special expertise in an area of strategic interest to our business, the candidate's ability to devote sufficient time and attention to our business, and their willingness to serve and actively contribute to our business. The Nominating Committee is comprised of two members, being David Reid as chairman, and William Reid. None of the members of the Nominating Committee are independent within the meaning of Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Marketplace Rules since both members are also our executive officers.

The Compensation Committee, comprised of Bill Conrad as chairman and David Reid, is responsible for reviewing the compensation of our executive officers and directors on an ongoing basis. In performing this function, the Compensation Committee may consider, among other things, the types of compensation and amounts paid to executives and directors of public companies of equivalent size, stage of development in the industry and activity levels. The findings of this compensation review are used to determine an appropriate level of compensation for the executives and directors, reflecting the need to maintain competitiveness and recruit and retain qualified personnel within the context of our financial and other resources. Mr. Conrad qualifies as independent under Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Marketplace Rules.

Director Compensation

In June 2006, we retained Bill Conrad to serve on our Board of Directors. Mr. Conrad is independent under the definition set forth in Rule 4200(a)(15) of the Marketplace Rules. Mr. Conrad receives cash compensation in the amount of \$3,000 per month and also received a stock grant of 100,000 shares of our common stock, valued at \$1.00 per share and options to acquire up to 500,000 shares of stock on or before March 9, 2009 for \$1.00 per share. The table below summarizes the compensation of our only director who is not also one of our executive officers and whose compensation is not disclosed in the Summary Compensation Table, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006:

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
Bill M. Conrad	\$ 21,000	\$ 100,000	\$ 141,350	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 262,350

All directors are reimbursed for reasonable and necessary expenses incurred in their capacities as such.

Executive Compensation

The following table summarizes the total compensation of our executive officers for the two fiscal years ended December 31, 2006:

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary	Stock Bonus Awards	Option Awards	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	All Other Compensation	Total
William W. Reid	2006	\$ 240,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 240,000

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Chairman, C.E.O and President ⁽¹⁾	2005	\$ 60,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,600 ⁽²⁾	\$ 69,600
David C. Reid,		\$						
	2006	170,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$170,000
Vice President and Director ⁽¹⁾	2005	\$ 42,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,600 ⁽²⁾	\$ 52,100

(1) The executive officer was not compensated for his service as a director of our company.

(2) The executive officer was paid this amount as a consultant during the year.

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Effective January 1, 2006, we entered into employment agreements with our executive officers which extend for a three-year term. Pursuant to the terms of those agreements, William Reid receives \$240,000 and David Reid receives \$170,000 annually as salary. Each individual also participates in health and other insurance programs that we maintain. The employment agreements are automatically renewable for one-year terms on each anniversary of the effective date unless either party gives notice to the other that they do not wish to renew the agreement, not less than 120 days prior to expiration.

Pursuant to the terms of the employment agreements, the employee would be entitled to certain payments in the event their employment is terminated under certain circumstances. If we terminate the agreement without cause, or either executive officer terminates the agreement “with good reason,” we would be obligated to pay two years of compensation in accordance with our regular pay periods. Termination by an executive officer with good reason includes a “change in control.”

In addition to our executive officers, we engage two consultants on a regular basis. Jose Perez Reynoso is the manager of our operations in Mexico and is paid at the rate of \$9,000 per month. Frank Jennings, our financial consultant, is paid on an hourly basis, which we expect will not exceed \$3,000 per month in the aggregate. We do not have a written agreement with either consultant.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table summarizes the amount of our executive officers’ equity-based compensation outstanding at the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006:

Name	Option Awards					Stock Awards			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options Exercisable (#)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	
William W. Reid	400,000	0	0	\$0.25	10/9/2013	—	—	—	
William W. Reid	400,000	0	0	\$0.25	4/22/2014	—	—	—	
David C. Reid	400,000	0	0	\$0.25	10/9/2013	—	—	—	
	200,000	0	0	\$0.25	4/22/2014	—	—	—	

David
C. Reid

We did not grant any options to our executive officers during 2006 or 2005. During the year ended December 31, 2004, we granted options to acquire a total of 700,000 shares of our common stock to our officers and a consultant, which represented 100% of the options we granted to our employees in that year. Our executive officers did not exercise any stock options awarded in prior years during 2006.

Equity Incentive Plan

Our Non-Qualified Stock Option and Stock Grant Plan (also as referred to as the "Plan") was adopted by us effective March 4, 1999. The Plan terminates by its terms on March 3, 2009. Under the Plan, as approved by shareholders on March 4, 2005, a total of 6,000,000 shares of common stock are reserved for issuance thereunder. Set forth below is information as of December 31, 2006 with respect to compensation plans (including individual compensation arrangements) under which our equity securities are authorized for issuance.

Non-Qualified Stock Option and Stock Grant Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	2,500,000	\$0.58 per share	3,215,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	0	—	0
TOTAL	2,500,000		3,215,000

Under the Plan, non-qualified stock options and/or grants of our common stock may be issued to key persons. Key persons include officers, directors, employees, consultants and others providing service to us. The Plan was established to advance the interests of our company and our stockholders by affording key persons, upon whose judgment, initiative and efforts we may rely for the successful conduct of our businesses, an opportunity for investment in our company and the incentive advantages inherent in stock ownership in our company. This Plan gives our Board of Directors broad authority to grant options and make stock grants to key persons selected by the Board while considering criteria such as employment position or other relationship with us, duties and responsibilities, ability, productivity, length of service or association, morale, interest in us, recommendations by supervisors, and other matters, and to set the option price, term of option, and other broad authorities. Options may not be granted at less than the fair market value at the date of grant and may not have a term in excess of 10 years.

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Options granted under the Plan do not generally give rise to taxable income to the recipient or any tax consequence to us, since the Plan requires that the options be issued at a price not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. However, when an option is exercised, the holder is subject to tax on the difference between the exercise price of the option and the fair market value of the stock on the date of exercise. We receive a corresponding deduction for income tax purposes. Recipients of stock grants are subject to tax on the fair market value of the stock on the date of grant and we receive a corresponding deduction. The foregoing is intended as a summary of the income tax consequences to an individual recipient of an option or stock grant, and should not be construed as tax advice. Holders of stock options or common stock should consult their own tax advisors.

Shares issued upon exercise of options or upon stock grants under the Plan are "restricted securities" as defined under the Securities Act, unless a registration statement covering such shares is effective. Restricted shares cannot be freely sold and must be sold pursuant to an exemption from registration (such as Rule 144) which exemptions typically impose conditions on the sale of the shares.

As of December 31, 2006, options to purchase an aggregate of 3,050,000 shares of our common stock have been granted under the Plan, of which 2,500,000 remain outstanding.

Indemnification and Limitation on Liability of Directors

Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws provide that we must indemnify, to the fullest extent permitted by Colorado law, any of our directors, officers, employees or agents made or threatened to be made a party to a proceeding, by reason of the person serving or having served in a capacity as such, against judgments, penalties, fines, settlements and reasonable expenses incurred by the person in connection with the proceeding if certain standards are met. At present, there is no pending litigation or proceeding involving any of our directors, officers, employees or agents where indemnification will be required or permitted. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, or otherwise, we have been advised that in the opinion of the SEC, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is, therefore, unenforceable.

The Colorado Business Corporation Act (the "CBCA") allows indemnification of directors, officers, employees and agents of a company against liabilities incurred in any proceeding in which an individual is made a party because he was a director, officer, employee or agent of the company if such person conducted himself in good faith and reasonably