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NEWGOLD INC
Form SB-2/A
June 12, 2006

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 12, 2006

Registration No. 333-132218

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

AMENDMENT NO. 1
TO
FORM SB-2
REGISTRATION STATEMENT UNDER THE
SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

NEWGOLD, INC.
(Name of Small Business Issuer in Its Charter)

DELAWARE	1081	16-1400479
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)	(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

400 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 900, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 449-3913
(Address and Telephone Number of Principal Executive Offices)

400 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 900, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(Address of Principal Place of Business or Intended Principal Place of Business)

A. SCOTT DOCKTER
400 CAPITOL MALL, SUITE 900, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 449-3913
(Name, Address and Telephone Number of Agent For Service)

Copy to:

ROGER D. LINN, ESQ.
WEINTRAUB GENSHLEA CHEDIAK LAW CORPORATION
400 CAPITOL MALL, 11TH FLOOR, SACRAMENTO, CA 95814
(916) 558-6000

Approximate Date of Commencement of Proposed Sale to the Public: as soon as practicable after the effective date of this Registration Statement.

If any of the securities being registered on this Form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. [X]

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

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

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

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

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

TITLE OF EACH CLASS OF SECURITIES TO BE REGISTERED	AMOUNT TO BE REGISTERED	PROPOSED MAXIMUM OFFERING PRICE PER SHARE (1)	PROPOSED MAXIMUM AGGREGATE OFFERING PRICE (1)
Common Stock \$.001 par value	4,500,000	\$0.23	\$1,035,000
Common Stock \$.001 par value issuable upon conversion of convertible debenture	24,050,025 (2)	\$0.23	\$5,531,506
Common Stock \$.001 par value issuable upon exercise of warrants	5,000,000	\$0.23	\$1,150,000
TOTAL	33,550,025 (3)	\$0.23	\$7,716,506

(1) The proposed maximum offering price per share is estimated solely for purpose of calculating the registration fee in accordance with Rule 457(c) on the basis of the average of the high and low sales price as reported by the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board on May 22, 2006.

(2) Estimated number of shares of common stock underlying a Convertible Debenture as provided under the Securities Purchase Agreement dated January 27, 2006 between the Registrant and Cornell Capital Partners, LP.

(3) If, as a result of stock splits, stock dividends or similar transactions, the number of securities purported to be registered on this registration statement increases, the provisions of Rule 416 under the Securities Act of 1933 shall apply, and this registration statement shall be deemed to cover any such additional shares of common stock.

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(4) \$607.65 of the Registration Fee was previously paid

THE REGISTRANT HEREBY AMENDS THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT ON SUCH DATE OR DATES AS MAY BE NECESSARY TO DELAY ITS EFFECTIVE DATE UNTIL THE REGISTRANT SHALL FILE A FURTHER AMENDMENT WHICH SPECIFICALLY STATES THAT THIS REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL THEREAFTER BECOME EFFECTIVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 8(A) OF THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 OR UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT SHALL BECOME EFFECTIVE ON SUCH DATE AS THE COMMISSION, ACTING PURSUANT TO SAID SECTION 8(A), MAY DETERMINE.

PART 1 - INFORMATION REQUIRED IN PROSPECTUS

THE INFORMATION IN THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT COMPLETE AND MAY BE CHANGED. THE SELLING SECURITY HOLDERS MAY NOT SELL THESE SECURITIES UNTIL THE REGISTRATION STATEMENT FILED WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION IS EFFECTIVE. THIS PROSPECTUS IS NOT AN OFFER TO SELL SECURITIES, AND WE ARE NOT SOLICITING AN OFFER TO BUY THESE SECURITIES, IN ANY STATE WHERE THE OFFER OR SALE IS NOT PERMITTED.

SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED JUNE 9, 2006.

PROSPECTUS

NEWGOLD, INC.

33,550,025 SHARES OF COMMON STOCK

This prospectus relates to the disposition by certain selling stockholders identified in this prospectus (the "Selling Stockholders") of up to an aggregate of 33,550,025 shares of Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share ("Common Stock") which includes (i) 24,050,025 shares issuable upon the conversion of a convertible debenture, (ii) 5,000,000 shares issuable upon the exercise of warrants and (iii) 4,500,000 of shares of currently outstanding Common Stock. All of such shares of Common Stock are being offered for resale by the Selling Stockholders.

The prices at which the Selling Stockholders may sell shares will be determined by the prevailing market price for the shares or in negotiated transactions. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of these shares by the Selling Stockholders. However, we will receive proceeds from the exercise of warrants if exercised by the Selling Stockholder.

We will bear all costs relating to the registration of the Common Stock, other than any Selling Stockholder's legal or accounting costs or commissions.

Our Common Stock is quoted on the Over-the-Counter ("OTC") bulletin board under the symbol "NGLD". On May 22, 2006, the last sale price of our Common Stock on the Over-the-Counter Bulletin Board was \$0.23 per share.

Our principal executive offices are located at 400 Capitol Mall, Suite 900, Sacramento, CA 95814, and our telephone number is (916) 449-3913.

INVESTING IN THE COMMON STOCK OFFERED HEREIN INVOLVES A HIGH DEGREE OF RISK.
YOU SHOULD PURCHASE SHARES ONLY IF YOU CAN AFFORD A COMPLETE LOSS OF YOUR
INVESTMENT. YOU SHOULD CONSIDER CAREFULLY THE "RISK FACTORS" CONTAINED IN THIS
PROSPECTUS BEGINNING ON PAGE 4.

NEITHER THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION NOR ANY STATE SECURITIES
COMMISSION HAS APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED OF THESE SECURITIES OR
DETERMINED IF THIS PROSPECTUS IS TRUTHFUL OR COMPLETE. ANY
REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2006.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

We have not authorized anyone to provide information different from that contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell nor is it seeking an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where such offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is accurate only as of the date of this prospectus, regardless of the time of delivery of this prospectus or of any sale of the Common Stock. In this prospectus, references to "Newgold," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" refer to Newgold, Inc., a Delaware corporation.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Some of the statements in this prospectus and in any prospectus supplement we may file constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These statements relate to future events concerning our business and to our future revenues, operating results, and financial condition. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "could," "would," "should," "expect," "plan," "anticipate," "intend," "believe," "estimate," "forecast," "predict," "propose," "potential," or "continue" or the negative of those terms or other comparable terminology.

Any forward looking statements contained in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement are only estimates or predictions of future events based on information currently available to our management and management's current beliefs about the potential outcome of future events. Whether these future events will occur as management anticipates, whether we will achieve our business objectives, and whether our revenues, operating results, or financial condition will improve in future periods are subject to numerous risks. The section of this prospectus captioned "Risk Factors," beginning on page 4, provides a summary of the various risks that could cause our actual results or future financial condition to differ materially from forward-looking statements made in this prospectus. The factors discussed in this section are not intended to represent a complete list of all the factors that could adversely affect our business, revenues, operating results, or financial condition. Other factors that we have not considered may also have an adverse effect on our business, revenues, operating results, or financial condition, and the factors we have identified could affect us to a greater extent than we currently anticipate. Before making any investment in our securities, we encourage you to carefully read the information contained under the caption "Risk Factors," as well the other information contained in this prospectus and any prospectus supplement we may file.

PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

The following summary is qualified in its entirety by the information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the entire prospectus, including "Risk Factors" and the financial statements before making an investment decision.

ISSUER: Newgold, Inc.

400 Capitol Mall, Suite 900
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 449-3913

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS: Newgold's business will be to acquire, explore and, if warranted, develop various mining properties located in the state of Nevada with the objective of identifying, mining and processing gold and silver ore deposits. Newgold plans to carryout comprehensive exploration and development programs on its properties which currently consists of various mineral leases associated with the Relief Canyon Mine located near Lovelock, Nevada. A description of our business begins on page 14 of this prospectus.

On January 25, 2006, Newgold entered into a joint venture with ASDi LLC to explore and, if warranted, develop two additional mining properties known as the Red Caps Project and the Crescent Valley Project located in the Battle Mountain - Eureka mineral belt in Nevada. A description of this joint venture begins on page 18 of this Prospectus.

THE OFFERING: This offering relates to the resale of shares of our Common Stock that may be acquired from time to time upon conversion of an outstanding Secured Convertible Debenture and upon exercise of outstanding warrants. The selling stockholders and the number of shares that may be sold by each are set forth on page 40 of this prospectus.

SHARES: 33,550,025 shares of our Common Stock. A description of our Common Stock is set forth on page 40 of this prospectus.

MANNER OF SALE: The shares of our Common Stock may be sold from time to time by the selling stockholders in open market or negotiated transactions at prices determined from time to time by the selling stockholders. A description of the manner in which sales may be made is set forth in this prospectus beginning on page 42 of this prospectus.

USE OF PROCEEDS: We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale

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of our Common Stock by the Selling Stockholders. However, we will receive proceeds from the exercise of warrants.

RISK FACTORS: The securities offered hereby involve a high degree of risk and will result in immediate and substantial dilution. A discussion of additional risk factors relating to our stock, our business and this offering begins on page 4 of this prospectus.

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RISK FACTORS

Please carefully consider the specific factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this prospectus before purchasing shares of our Common Stock. This prospectus contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ significantly from the results discussed in the forward-looking statements.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

WE HAVE A LIMITED OPERATING HISTORY AND HAVE NOT GENERATED A PROFIT SINCE WE RECOMMENCED OPERATIONS, CONSEQUENTLY OUR LONG TERM VIABILITY CANNOT BE ASSURED.

We were inactive from July 2001 to February 2003 at which time we resumed our mining related activities and have incurred losses in each reporting period since recommencing operations. Our prospects for financial success are difficult to forecast because we have a relatively limited operating history and have not yet commenced exploration at two of our mining properties and have conducted limited exploration at the Relief Canyon mining property. Our prospects for financial success must be considered in light of the risks, expenses and difficulties frequently encountered by exploration stage mining companies initiating exploration of unproven properties. Our business could be subject to any or all of the problems, expenses, delays and risks inherent in the establishment of a gold and silver exploration enterprise, including limited capital resources, possible delays in mining explorations and development failure to identify commercially viable gold or silver deposits, possible cost overruns due to price and cost increases in exploration and are processing, uncertain gold and silver market prices, inability to accurately predict mining results and attract and retain qualified employees. Therefore, there can be no assurance that our exploration or mining will be successful, that we will be able to achieve or maintain profitable operations, or that we will not encounter unforeseen difficulties that may deplete our capital resources more rapidly than anticipated.

IF WE DO NOT OBTAIN ADDITIONAL FINANCING, OUR BUSINESS WILL FAIL AND OUR INVESTORS COULD LOSE THEIR INVESTMENT.

We had cash in the amount of \$700,224 and working capital deficit of \$2,130,847 as of January 31, 2006. We currently do not generate revenues from our operations. Our business plan calls for substantial investment and cost in connection with the acquisition and exploration of our mineral properties currently under lease or joint venture. Any direct acquisition of any of the claims under lease or joint venture is subject to our ability to obtain the financing necessary for us to fund and carry out exploration programs on the subject properties. The requirements are substantial. We do not currently have any arrangements for financing and we can provide no assurance to investors that we will be able to find such financing if required. Obtaining additional financing would be subject to a number of factors, including market prices for minerals, investor acceptance of our properties, and investor sentiment. These

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factors may make the timing, amount, terms or conditions of additional financing unfavorable to us. The most likely source of future funds presently available to us is through the sale of additional equity capital and loans. Any sale of additional shares will result in dilution to existing stockholders

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while incurring additional debt will result in encumbrances on our property and future cash flows.

BECAUSE THERE IS NO ASSURANCE WHEN WE WILL GENERATE REVENUES, WE MAY DEplete OUR CASH RESERVES AND NOT HAVE SUFFICIENT OUTSIDE SOURCES OF CAPITAL TO COMPLETE OUR EXPLORATION OR MINING PROGRAMS.

We have not earned any revenues as of the date of this prospectus and have never been profitable. To date we have been involved primarily in financing activities and no exploration activities. We do not have an interest in any revenue generating properties. Prior to our being able to generate revenues, we will incur substantial operating and exploration expenditures without realizing any revenues. We therefore expect to incur significant losses into the foreseeable future. Our net loss for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 was \$2,645,231.

Due to our continuing losses from business operations, our independent auditor's report dated April 26, 2006, includes a "going concern" explanation relating to the fact that our continued operations are dependent upon obtaining additional working capital either through significantly increasing revenues or through outside financing. We are currently operating with limited cash reserves and no revenues which could inhibit our ability to continue in business or achieve our business objectives.

BECAUSE OF THE SPECULATIVE NATURE OF EXPLORATION OF NATURAL RESOURCE PROPERTIES, THERE IS SUBSTANTIAL RISK THAT WE WILL NOT FIND COMMERCIALlY VIABLE GOLD OR SILVER ORE DEPOSITS WHICH WOULD PREVENT OUR REALIZATION OF REVENUES.

There is no assurance that any of the claims we explore or acquire will contain commercially exploitable reserves of gold or silver minerals. Exploration for natural resources is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected geological formations and other conditions often result in unsuccessful exploration efforts. Success in exploration is dependent upon a number of factors including, but not limited to, quality of management, quality and availability of geological expertise and availability of exploration capital. Due to these and other factors, no assurance can be given that our exploration programs will result in the discovery of new mineral reserves or resources.

WE MAY NOT HAVE ACCESS TO ALL OF THE SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS WE NEED FOR EXPLORATION, WHICH COULD CAUSE US TO DELAY OR SUSPEND OPERATIONS.

Demand for drilling equipment and limited industry suppliers may result in occasional shortages of supplies, and certain equipment such as drilling rigs that we need to conduct exploration activities. While we plan to acquire a used mobile drilling rig, we have not negotiated any long term contracts with any suppliers of products, equipment or services. If we cannot find the trained employees and equipment when required, we will have to suspend or curtail our exploration plans until such services and equipment can be obtained.

WE HAVE NO KNOWN ORE RESERVES AND WE CANNOT PREDICT WHEN AND IF WE WILL FIND

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COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES OF MINERAL ORE DEPOSITS. THE FAILURE TO IDENTIFY AND EXTRACT COMMERCIALY VIABLE MINERAL ORE DEPOSITS WILL AFFECT OUR ABILITY TO GENERATE REVENUES.

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We have no known ore reserves and there can be no assurance that any of the mineral claims we are exploring contain commercial quantities of gold or silver. Even if we identify commercial reserves, we cannot predict whether we will be able to mine the reserves on a profitable basis, if at all.

WE HAVE ENTERED INTO ONE JOINT VENTURE IN WHICH OUR JOINT VENTURE PARTNER IS AN AFFILIATE AND WE INITIALLY OWN A MINORITY INTEREST. CONSEQUENTLY, WE MAY BE UNABLE TO INFLUENCE OR PREVENT ACTIONS PERTAINING TO THE JOINT VENTURE PROPERTY WHICH WE DISAGREE WITH.

We have acquired the exploration rights to two mining properties from ASDi LLC whose sole manager and majority member is A. Scott Dockter, President and CEO of Newgold. Consequently, Mr. Dockter has a conflict of interest in this joint venture. Furthermore, ASDi LLC will initially hold a 77.78% interest in a newly formed Nevada LLC through which the joint venture will be operated. While Newgold will be the sole manager of the Nevada LLC, Mr. Dockter will be able to control the joint venture activities through his position with the Manager (Newgold) and through his ownership and control of the majority member (ASDi LLC). While Mr. Dockter will endeavor to always act in the best interest of Newgold and its stockholders, stockholders will have only limited ability to influence or object to actions taken by the Nevada LLC in exploring, developing and capital spending on the joint venture properties.

IF WE ARE UNABLE TO HIRE AND RETAIN KEY PERSONNEL, WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO IMPLEMENT OUR BUSINESS PLAN.

Newgold is substantially dependent upon the continued services of A. Scott Dockter, its President. We have no employment agreement with Mr. Dockter, nor is there either key person life insurance or disability insurance on Mr. Dockter. While Mr. Dockter expects to spend the majority of his time assisting Newgold and its business, there can be no assurance that Mr. Dockter's services will remain available to Newgold. If Mr. Dockter's services are not available to Newgold, Newgold will be materially and adversely affected. However, Mr. Dockter has been a significant stockholder of Newgold since its inception and considers his investment of time and money in Newgold of significant personal value. Our success is also largely dependent on our ability to hire highly qualified personnel. This is particularly true in the highly technical business such as mineral exploration. These individuals are in high demand and we may not be able to retain the personnel we need. In addition, we may not be able to afford the high salaries and fees demanded by qualified personnel, or may lose such employees after they are hired. Failure to hire key personnel when needed, or on acceptable terms, to carryout our exploration and mining programs would have a significant negative effect on our business.

BECAUSE THE PROBABILITY OF MANY OF THE INDIVIDUAL MINING PROSPECTS EXPLORED WILL NOT SHOW COMMERCIALY VIABLE AMOUNTS OF GOLD OR SILVER ORE DEPOSITS, SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF FUNDS SPENT ON EXPLORATION WILL NOT RESULT IN IDENTIFIABLE RESERVES.

The probability of our exploration program identifying individual prospects having commercially significant reserves cannot be predicted. It is likely that many of the properties explored will not contain any commercially significant

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reserves. As such substantial funds will be spent on

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exploration which may identify only a few, if any, claims having commercial development potential.

OUR MINING CLAIMS COULD BE CONTESTED WHICH WOULD ADD SIGNIFICANT COSTS AND DELAYS TO OUR EXPLORATION PROGRAMS.

Our mining property rights consist of 78 mill site and unpatented mining claims at the Relief Canyon Mine; 96 unpatented mining claims at the Red Caps project; and 39 unpatented mining claims at the Crescent Valley project. The validity of unpatented mining claims is often uncertain and is always subject to contest. Unpatented mining claims are generally considered subject to greater title risk than patented mining claims, or real property interests that are owned in fee simple. If title to a particular property is successfully challenged, we may not be able to develop or retain our royalty interests on that property, which could reduce our future revenues.

MINING OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO EXTENSIVE FEDERAL AND STATE REGULATION WHICH INCREASES THE COSTS OF COMPLIANCE AND POSSIBLE LIABILITY FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.

Mining is subject to extensive regulation by state and federal regulatory authorities. State and federal statutes regulate environmental quality, safety, exploration procedures, reclamation, employees' health and safety, use of explosives, air quality standards, pollution of stream and fresh water sources, noxious odors, noise, dust, and other environmental protection controls as well as the rights of adjoining property owners. We believe that we are currently operating in compliance with all known safety and environmental standards and regulations applicable to our Nevada properties or are in the process of remediating our property to be compliant. However, there can be no assurance that our compliance could be challenged or that future changes in federal or Nevada laws, regulations or interpretations thereof will not have a material adverse affect on our ability to resume and sustain mining operations.

MINING OPERATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO VARIOUS RISKS AND HAZARDS WHICH COULD RESULT IN SIGNIFICANT COSTS OR HINDER ONGOING OPERATIONS.

The business of gold mining is subject to certain types of risks, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, and theft. We expect to secure insurance against certain property damage loss (including business interruption) and comprehensive general liability insurance. While we will maintain insurance consistent with industry practice, it is not possible to insure against all risks associated with the mining business, or prudent to assume that insurance will continue to be available at a reasonable cost. We have not obtained environmental liability insurance because such coverage is not considered by management to be cost effective. We currently carry no insurance on any of our properties due to the current status of our mine operations.

COMPLIANCE WITH CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE REGULATIONS MAY RESULT IN ADDITIONAL EXPENSES.

Changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and new regulations issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission, are creating uncertainty for

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companies. In order to comply with these laws, we may need to invest substantial resources to comply with evolving standards, and this

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investment would result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

OUR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS HAVE LIMITED LIABILITY AND HAVE INDEMNIFICATION RIGHTS

Our Certificate of Incorporation and by-laws provide that we will indemnify our officers and directors against losses sustained or liabilities incurred which arise from any transaction in that officer's or director's respective managerial capacity unless that officer or director violates a duty of loyalty, did not act in good faith, engaged in intentional misconduct or knowingly violated the law, approved an improper dividend, or derived an improper benefit from the transaction.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR STOCK

OUR STOCK PRICE IS VOLATILE.

The market price of a share of our Common Stock has fluctuated significantly in the past and may continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. During fiscal year 2006, through January 31, 2006, the high and low sales prices of a share of Newgold Common Stock were \$0.34 and \$0.10, respectively. During fiscal year 2005, the high and low sales prices of a share of our Common Stock were \$0.359 and \$0.02, respectively. The market price of a share of our Common Stock may continue to fluctuate in response to a number of factors, including:

- o results of our exploration program;
- o fluctuations in our quarterly or annual operating results;
- o fluctuations in the market price of gold and silver;
- o the loss of services of one or more of our executive officers or other key employees;
- o adverse effects to our operating results due to unforeseen difficulties affecting our exploration program; and
- o general economic and market conditions.

WE MAY NEED TO RAISE FUNDS THROUGH DEBT OR EQUITY FINANCINGS IN THE FUTURE, WHICH WOULD DILUTE THE OWNERSHIP OF OUR EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS AND POSSIBLY SUBORDINATE CERTAIN OF THEIR RIGHTS TO THE RIGHTS OF NEW INVESTORS OR CREDITORS.

We may choose to raise additional funds in debt or equity financings if they are available to us on terms we believe reasonable to increase our working capital, strengthen our financial position or to make acquisitions. Any sales of additional equity or convertible debt securities would result in dilution of the equity interests of our existing stockholders, which could be substantial. Additionally, if we issue shares of preferred stock or convertible debt to raise funds, the holders of those securities might be entitled to various preferential rights over the holders of our Common Stock, including repayment of their

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investment, and possibly additional amounts,

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before any payments could be made to holders of our Common Stock in connection with an acquisition of the Company. Such additional debt, if authorized, would create rights and preferences that would be senior to, or otherwise adversely affect, the rights and the value of our Common Stock. Also, new investors may require that we and certain of our stockholders enter into voting arrangements that give them additional voting control or representation on our board of directors.

INADEQUATE MARKET LIQUIDITY MAY MAKE IT DIFFICULT TO SELL OUR STOCK.

There is currently a public market for our Common Stock, but we can give no assurance that there will always be such a market. Only a limited number of shares of our Common Stock are actively traded in the public market and we cannot give assurance that the market for our stock will develop sufficiently to create significant market liquidity. An investor may find it difficult or impossible to sell shares of our Common Stock in the public market because of the limited number of potential buyers at any time. In addition, the shares of our Common Stock are not eligible as a margin security and lending institutions may not accept our Common Stock as collateral for a loan.

THE APPLICATION OF THE "PENNY STOCK REGULATION" COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK

Penny stocks generally are equity securities with a price of less than \$5.00 per share other than securities registered on certain national securities exchanges or quoted on the NASDAQ Stock Market, provided that current price and volume information with respect to transactions in such securities is provided by the exchange or system. Our securities may be subject to "penny stock rules" that impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell such securities to persons other than established customers and accredited investors (generally those with assets in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 together with their spouse). For transactions covered by these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special suitability determination for the purchase of such securities and have received the purchaser's written consent to the transaction prior to the purchase. Consequently, the "penny stock rules" may restrict the ability of broker-dealers to buy and sell our securities and may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity of our Common Stock in the secondary market.

WE MAY ENGAGE IN FUTURE ACQUISITIONS THAT DILUTE OUR STOCKHOLDERS AND CAUSE US TO INCUR DEBT OR ASSUME CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

As part of our strategy, we expect to review opportunities to acquire or participate in the exploration of other mining properties that would complement our current exploration or mining program, or that may otherwise offer growth opportunities. In the event of any future acquisitions, we could:

- o issue stock that would dilute current stockholders' percentage ownership;
- o incur debt; or
- o assume liabilities.

These acquisitions also involve numerous risks, including:

- o problems combining additional exploration or mining opportunities with current business operations;
- o unanticipated costs;
- o holding a minority interest in other joint ventures or partnerships;
- o possible financial commitments to fund development;
- o risks associated with exploring new mining property with negative results; and
- o possible shared control with other persons or entities;

We cannot assure you that we will realize positive exploration results from the newly acquired Red Caps and Crescent Valley projects or any additional mining rights we may participate in or acquire in the future.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR CURRENT FINANCING ARRANGEMENT

WE HAVE SIGNIFICANT "EQUITY OVERHANG" WHICH COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE MARKET PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK AND IMPAIR OUR ABILITY TO RAISE ADDITIONAL CAPITAL THROUGH THE SALE OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

As of January 31, 2006, Newgold had approximately 68,604,072 shares of Common Stock outstanding and a convertible debenture which is convertible into up to 24,050,025 shares of our Common Stock. Additionally, warrants to purchase a total of 20,924,583 shares of our Common Stock were outstanding as of January 31, 2006. Furthermore, up to an additional 24,050,025 shares of Common Stock could become issuable to the convertible debenture holders if a default were to occur. The possibility that substantial amounts of our outstanding Common Stock may be sold by investors or the perception that such sales could occur, often called "equity overhang," could adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock and could impair our ability to raise additional capital through the sale of equity securities in the future.

THE CONTINUOUSLY ADJUSTABLE CONVERSION PRICE FEATURE OF OUR SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE COULD REQUIRE US TO ISSUE A SUBSTANTIALLY GREATER NUMBER OF SHARES UPON CONVERSION, WHICH WILL CAUSE IMMEDIATE AND SUBSTANTIAL DILUTION TO OUR EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS.

At the time of entering into the \$1,000,000 Secured Convertible Debenture ("Convertible Debenture") with Cornell Capital Partners, the Fixed Conversion Price was \$0.26 per share which would equal approximately 3,808,073 if the entire principal were converted into Newgold Common Stock. This represents the minimum number of shares issuable upon the conversion of the Convertible Debenture. However, the Convertible Debenture provides for the conversion rate at any given time to be the lower of the Fixed Conversion Price or 95% of the lowest Volume Weighted Average Price of Newgold's Common Stock during the 30 trading days immediately preceding the Conversion Date as quoted in Bloomberg, LP ("Market Conversion Price"). Consequently, if the market price for Newgold Common Stock should remain below

\$0.26 per share, we would be required to issue substantially more shares of Common Stock upon the conversion of the Convertible Debenture. The issuance of significantly more shares at a lower conversion price would have a dilutive effect to our current stockholders. See the Table on page 14.

IF AN EVENT OF DEFAULT OCCURS UNDER THE SECURITIES PURCHASE AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 27, 2006, SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE OR THE SECURITY AGREEMENT, THE INVESTORS COULD TAKE POSSESSION OF ALL OUR MINING RIGHTS HELD IN THE RELIEF CANYON PROPERTY.

In connection with the Securities Purchase Agreement dated January 27, 2006, we executed a Security Agreement in favor of Cornell Capital Partners granting them a first priority security interest in all of our leasehold interests and mining rights to the Relief Canyon property as well as any equipment or improvements located in such property. The Security Agreement states that if an event of default occurs under the Securities Purchase Agreement, Secured Convertible Debenture or Security Agreement, Cornell Capital Partners have the right to take possession of the collateral, to operate our business using the collateral, and have the right to assign, sell, lease or otherwise dispose of and deliver all or part of the collateral, at public or private sale or otherwise to satisfy our obligations under these agreements.

IN THE EVENT A DEFAULT OCCURS UNDER THE SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE, WE MAY BE REQUIRED TO ISSUE UP TO AN ADDITIONAL 24,050,025 SHARES OF NEWGOLD COMMON STOCK AS AN ADDITIONAL PENALTY FOR SUCH DEFAULT. IF SUCH SHARES WERE TO BE ISSUED, WE WOULD BE REQUIRED TO FILE A SUBSEQUENT REGISTRATION STATEMENT COVERING THOSE ADDITIONAL SHARES AND RESULTING IN FURTHER DILUTION TO EXISTING STOCKHOLDERS AND EXPENSE TO NEWGOLD.

As an additional inducement to Cornell Capital Partners to enter into the Securities Purchase Agreement, the event of a default in the Convertible Debenture, we would be required, in addition to other remedies provided, to issue up to an additional 24,050,025 shares of our Common Stock to Cornell Capital Partners as an additional penalty for such default. (The exact number of shares dependent on the amount of principal debt remaining unpaid at the time a default was declared). In addition to having a dilutive affect on our existing stockholders, we would be required to file a subsequent registration statement covering such additional shares. The filing of an additional registration statement would result in substantial costs to us.

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION AND THE RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS CONTAINED IN OUR OUTSTANDING DEBT MAY LIMIT OUR ABILITY TO BORROW ADDITIONAL FUNDS OR TO RAISE ADDITIONAL EQUITY AS MAY BE REQUIRED TO FUND OUR FUTURE OPERATIONS.

The terms of our outstanding Secured Convertible Debenture with Cornell Capital Partners may limit our ability, without Cornell Capital's consent, to, among other things:

- o enter into certain transactions;
- o create additional liens on our assets;
- o issue preferred stock or Common Stock at certain discounts below market prices; or
- o merge or consolidate with other entities.

These restrictions could adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to attract additional funding as required.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO PAY OUR DEBT AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS AND OUR ASSETS MAY BE SEIZED AS A RESULT.

We do not have sufficient funds to repay our outstanding debt at maturity and we may not generate the cash flow required to pay our liabilities as they become due. Our outstanding debt includes approximately \$1,000,000 and accrued interest on the Convertible Debenture with Cornell Capital Partners due on January 27, 2009. If Cornell Capital Partners determines not to convert the Debenture into shares of Newgold Common Stock they may require us to repay all of the principal and interest outstanding under the Debenture under certain circumstances. We may not have sufficient cash reserves to repay the Debenture at such time, which would cause an event of default under the Debenture and may force us to declare bankruptcy. If we raise additional funds to repay the Debenture by selling equity securities, the relative equity ownership of our existing investors could be diluted and new investors could obtain terms more favorable than previous investors.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The Shares offered by this prospectus are being registered for the account of the selling stockholders. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of Common Stock by the selling stockholders.

MARKET FOR NEWGOLD COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

MARKET FOR OUR COMMON STOCK

In July 1997, our Common Stock was approved for quotation on the National Association of Securities Dealers' Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Bulletin Board where it traded under the symbol "NGLD" until June 2001. In June 2001, our Common Stock was moved to the "Pink Sheets" published by the Pink Sheets LLC (previously National Quotation Bureau, LLC). On June 7, 2005, our Common Stock was again approved for quotation on the OTC Bulletin Board with its symbol of "NGLD." As of May 22, 2006, the closing bid price of our Common Stock was \$0.23 per share.

PRICE RANGE OF OUR COMMON STOCK

A public trading market having the characteristics of depth, liquidity and orderliness depends upon the existence of market makers as well as the presence of willing buyers and sellers, which are circumstances over which we do not have control. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices reported by the OTC Bulletin Board for our Common Stock in the periods indicated. The quotations below reflect inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission, and may not represent actual transactions.

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NEWGOLD, INC. COMMON STOCK	LOW	HIGH

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 2007		

First Quarter (February-April)	\$0.14	\$0.245

YEAR ENDING JANUARY 31, 2006		

Fourth Quarter (November-January)	\$0.12	\$0.225
Third Quarter (August-October)	\$0.10	\$0.29
Second Quarter (May-July)	\$0.20	\$0.34
First Quarter (February-April)	\$0.15	\$0.33

YEAR ENDED JANUARY 31, 2005		

First Quarter (November-January)	\$0.08	\$0.33
Second Quarter (August-October)	\$0.02	\$0.25
Third Quarter (May-July)	\$0.15	\$0.26
Fourth Quarter (February-April)	\$0.16	\$0.36

STOCKHOLDERS

As of January 31, 2006, there were approximately 1,065 holders of record of our Common Stock. This amount does not include stockholders whose shares are held in street name.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have never declared or paid any cash dividends on our Common Stock. We currently anticipate that we will retain all future earnings for the expansion and operation of our business and do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY COMPENSATION PLANS

We have not issued any securities pursuant to any equity compensation plans.

SHARES ISSUABLE UPON CONVERSION OF CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

The \$1,000,000 principal amount held by Cornell Capital is convertible into shares of our Common Stock at a per share conversion rate at the time of conversion which will be the lower of \$0.2626 per share or 95% of the lowest Volume Weighted Average Price of Newgold's common stock during the 30 trading days immediately preceding the Conversion Date as quoted by Bloomberg, LP (the "Market Conversion Price").

The following table sets forth the number of shares which would be issued to Cornell Capital upon the conversion of the \$1,000,000 principal amount of the Debenture at various assumed Market Conversion Prices:

Assumed Market Conversion Price Per Share	Total Shares Issued to Cornell Capital Under the Debenture if Full Conversion(1)
\$ 0.2626 or higher	3,808,073
\$ 0.20	5,000,000
\$ 0.18	5,555,556
\$ 0.15	6,666,667
\$ 0.10	10,000,000
\$ 0.05	20,000,000

(1) Does not include conversion of accrued but unpaid interest on the Debenture

BUSINESS

GENERAL

Newgold has embarked on a business strategy whereby it will invest in, explore and if warranted, conduct mining operations of its current mining properties and other mineral producing properties. Newgold is a public company that in the past has been engaged in the exploration, acquisition and development of gold-bearing properties in the continental United States. Currently, Newgold's principal assets include various mineral leases associated with the Relief Canyon Mine located near Lovelock, Nevada along with various items of mining equipment and improvement located at that site. Newgold has also entered into a joint venture to explore additional mining properties known as the Red Caps Project and Crescent Valley Project, both of which are located in Lander County, Nevada.

From 1995 until the beginning of 2000, Newgold had followed the above described business activity focusing on the exploration and mining of gold and silver ore deposits. At the beginning of 2000, Newgold's business strategy became focused on investing in Internet start-up

companies. That strategy was not successful and by mid-2001 Newgold had abandoned such investments. From approximately July 2001 until February 2003 Newgold had been inactive. During the period of inactivity, ASDi LLC, an entity controlled by A. Scott Dockter who is also the Chairman and CEO of Newgold, has made the necessary expenditures to maintain the current status of the Relief Canyon mining claims. In February 2003, Newgold resumed its business of acquiring, exploring and if warranted developing its mining properties.

Newgold's mailing address is 400 Capitol Mall, Suite 900, Sacramento, CA 95814; and its telephone number is (916) 449-3913.

THE COMPANY

Newgold, a Delaware corporation, has been engaged in the acquisition, development and exploration of gold-bearing properties in the continental United States since 1995. In fiscal 1999 Newgold placed its only remaining property, the Relief Canyon Mine, located in Pershing County, Nevada, on a care and maintenance status. During fiscal 2000, Newgold executed a contract to sell the Relief Canyon Mine to A. Scott Dockter, Chairman of Newgold; however the sale was never completed and the asset remains the property of Newgold. It is now Newgold's intention to resume mining at the Relief Canyon Mine. See "Business" below for further detail.

Newgold's independent accountants have included a "going concern" explanatory paragraph in their report dated April 26, 2006 on Newgold's financial statements for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006, indicating substantial doubt about Newgold's ability to continue as a going concern (See Note 2 of Financial Footnotes). If Newgold's exploration program is not successful or if insufficient funds are available to carry out Newgold's development plans, then Newgold will not be able to execute its business plan.

For financial information regarding Newgold, see "Financial Statements."

BUSINESS

Newgold is an "exploration stage" company engaged in the search and/or verification of ore deposits (reserves) in its property. Our business will be to acquire, explore and, if warranted, develop various mining properties located in the state of Nevada. We plan to carryout comprehensive exploration and development programs on our properties. While we currently plan to fund and conduct these activities ourselves, we may in the future outsource some of these activities through the use of various joint venture, royalty or partnership arrangements pursuant to which other companies would agree to finance and carryout the exploration and development programs on our mining properties. Consequently, our current plan will require the hiring of various mining employees to perform exploration and mining activities for our various mining properties.

PROPERTIES

RELIEF CANYON MINE

The Relief Canyon Mine is an open-pit, heap leaching operation located approximately 110 miles northeast of Reno, Nevada. Newgold held 50 unpatented mining claims covering

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approximately 1000 acres until October 2004 at which time Newgold completed re-staking the Relief Canyon mill site and lode claims. Newgold currently holds a total of 78 claims including 57 mill site claims and 21 unpatented mining claims. The annual payments to maintain these claims are approximately \$15,600. The mine is readily accessible by improved roads. Water for mining and processing operations is provided by two wells located on the property in close proximity to the mine and processing facilities. Power is provided by a local rural electric association and phone lines are present at the mine site. Relief Canyon is located in the Humboldt Range, a mining district in Pershing County, Nevada.

Background and History

On January 10, 1995, Newgold purchased the Relief Canyon mine from J.D. Welsh & Associates for \$500,000. The mine at that time consisted of 39 unpatented lode mining claims covering approximately 780 acres and a lease for access to an additional 800 acres contiguous to the 39 claims located on Newgold's property. Located on the property are, a building containing five carbon tanks and a boiler for carbon strip solution, four detoxified leach pads, a preg pond for gold bearing solution, a barren pond for solution from which gold had been removed, water rights, and various permits. From acquisition through November 1997, Newgold refurbished the processing facilities by the purchase and installation of all equipment required to process the gold bearing leach solution when the mine was returned to production in 1997. During 1997, Newgold staked an additional 402 claims. However, subsequent to January 31, 1998, Newgold reduced the total claims to 50 (covering approximately 1,000 acres). In 1999 Newgold placed the mine in a care and maintenance status.

If mining operations are not resumed at the Relief Canyon mine, it is possible Newgold may be required to reclaim the mine. Reclamation consists of recontouring the four heaps to a 3:1 slope, sale and removal of the building and its contents, evaporation of all water in both ponds and burial of the building foundation and floor within the ponds' liners under the soil contained in the pond berms. Finally, native vegetation must be re-established in all areas of disturbance.

During 1996, Repadre Capital Corporation ("Repadre") purchased for \$500,000 a net smelter return royalty (Repadre Royalty). Repadre was to receive a 1.5% royalty from production at each of the Relief Canyon Mine and Mission Mines. In July 1997, an additional \$300,000 was paid by Repadre for an additional 1% royalty from the Relief Canyon Mine. In October, 1997, when the Mission Mine lease was terminated, Repadre exercised its option to transfer the Repadre Royalty solely to the Relief Canyon Mine resulting in a total 4% royalty. The total amount received of \$800,000 has been recorded as deferred revenue in the accompanying financial statements.

Plan for Relief Canyon Production

Based on past exploration by us and work done by others, we believe the Relief Canyon Mine presents the potential for gold bearing ore deposits which will hopefully be validated through further exploration of additional mining claims.

As of January 31, 2006 the Relief Canyon properties include 78 unpatented mining claims contained in about 1,000 acres.

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Newgold's operating plan is to place the most promising mining targets into production during the 2007 fiscal year, and use the net proceeds from these operations to fund expanded exploration and development of its entire property holdings. By this means, Newgold intends to progressively enlarge the scope and scale of the mining and processing operations, thereby increasing both Newgold's annual revenues and its net profits.

Newgold's goals for environmental protection and reclamation are for minimal environmental disturbance during mining, and reclamation and/or restoration of the disturbed area after mining ceases. The economics of Newgold's operations will permit this environmentally responsible plan of operations.

We will initially focus on exploring the North Relief Canyon mining property. We recently posted a \$243,204 reclamation bond with the Nevada Bureau of Mining Regulations and Reclamation ("BMRR") which allows us to apply for new permits for mining and processing on the property. In addition to posting the reclamation bond, the property must be brought into compliance with the Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") and Nevada Department of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") before any work can commence. We have completed approximately 75% of all the environmental work required by NDEP in the administrative Order of Consent issued May 2005 (the AOC). The purpose of the AOC is to bring the Relief Canyon mine up to current environmental compliance.

To assist us in this effort, we have retained Dyer Engineering Consultants, Inc. as our lead engineering firm for the permitting and compliance engineering work at the Relief Canyon, Crescent Valley and Red Caps exploration projects in Nevada.

Once we have achieved environmental compliance, we can proceed with the permits to commence full scale exploration and mining activities. The estimated time for completing the permitting process is between 9 months to 18 months. However, upon posting the bond, we are able to carry on limited operations pending full permitting for full mining operations.

Description of Past Exploration and Existing Development Efforts

Over 400 reverse circulation holes have been drilled at the Relief Canyon project. Of the 400 holes drilled, 106 had intercepts of gold bearing ore structures of 0.1 gold/ton content. Additionally there are numerous holes with several feet of 0.09 - 0.099 gold/ton content.

The ore zone of Relief Canyon is open ended on three sides. It is projected that additional drilling will increase the size of possible reserves. Most of the drilling to date was targeted for open pit mining, resulting in shallow holes which did not test for possible deeper ore deposits. A significant number of deep holes with 0.3 gold/ton and better were drilled on the North end of the property. This area is targeted for initial underground mining development. Additional exploration holes will be drilled when underground mining commences throughout the various ore zones to determine future development.

Typically, grade values of the Relief Canyon drill holes are reduced as a result of finds being lost down the hole or vented out as dust. Actual mining and recovery of gold in the milling process will determine the loss if any which could be as much as 30%.

We will pursue exploration drilling to further identify areas of possible gold-bearing ore deposits. Results of this additional drilling will allow us to better plan our eventual underground mining efforts. Further development of our underground mining activity will also be dependent on the availability of adequate capital to initiate and sustain this effort. Underground mining is very expensive costing in the range of \$600 to \$1,000 per linear foot of underground development.

Ore Processing

Some gold-bearing sulfide ores may be processed through a flotation plant. In flotation, ore is finely ground, turned into slurry, then placed in a tank known as a flotation cell. Chemicals are added to the slurry causing the gold-containing sulfides to float in air bubbles to the top of the tank, where they can be separated from waste particles that sink to the bottom. The sulfides are removed from the cell and converted into a concentrate that can then be processed in an autoclave or roaster to recover the gold. The ore is then processed through an oxide mill.

Higher-grade oxide ores are processed through mills, where the ore is ground into a fine powder and mixed with water in slurry, which then passes through a cyanide leaching circuit. Lower grade oxide ores are processed using heap leaching. Heap leaching consists of stacking crushed or run-of-mine ore on impermeable pads, where a weak cyanide solution is applied to the top surface of the heaps to dissolve the gold. In both cases, the gold-bearing solution is then collected and pumped to facilities to remove the gold by collection on carbon or by zinc precipitation directly from leach solutions.

CRESCENT VALLEY AND RED CAPS MINE

Overview

Newgold is the owner of a 22.22% joint venture interest and is the operator of the Crescent Red Caps Joint Venture ("Crescent Red Caps"). The remaining 77.78% interest is held by ASDi LLC, a California limited liability company owned by A. Scott Dockter, Chairman and CEO of Newgold. Additionally, Newgold, by making expenditures over the next three years aggregating \$2,700,000, will end up with a 66.66% overall interest in the joint venture. Newgold will then have the opportunity to purchase the remaining joint venture interest held by Mr. Dockter based on the results of the exploration work contemplated by these additional expenditures.

The properties are subject to two leases held by individuals and trusts affiliated with Sam Bida and Leon Belaustagi. The two leases include approximately 135 unpatented mining claims and cover approximately 2700 acres. All gold, silver and other mineral production by Crescent Red Caps is subject to a 3% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty payable to the lessors except for barite which is subject to a 10% royalty on ore produced from claims covered by the leases.

Property

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The Crescent Red Caps Properties are located in northeastern Nevada, approximately 60 miles southwest of Elko, Nevada in Lander County. The properties are accessed via Nevada State Highway 306, which extends southward from U.S. Interstate 80, both of which are paved roads. The Cortez area of interest comprises approximately 640,000 acres along the Cortez/Battle Mountain trend. The two leases controlled by Crescent Red Caps include approximately 135 unpatented mining claims and cover approximately 2700 acres located along the Cortez/Battle Mountain trend. Currently no exploration, development or mining permits have been granted for the areas covered by the leases.

Geology and Mineralization

The Crescent Red Caps properties are situated along the Cortez/Battle Mountain trend in north-central Nevada. The principal gold deposits and mining operations are located on the southwest and south sides of Crescent Valley, which was formed by basin and range extensional tectonism. Mineralization is sedimentary rock-hosted and consists of micron-sized free gold particles that are disseminated throughout the host rock, commonly in association with secondary silica, iron oxides or pyrite.

Exploration and Development

Approximately 23,000 feet of exploration drilling has been completed in two different drill programs conducted in 1991 and 1996. Gold mineralization encountered both in drilling and in surface sampling is tightly structurally controlled and is confined to narrow shears and fractures developed mainly in the non-reactive cherts and argillites. Future drill programs will test for more extensive bodies of mineralization. Upward migration of gold mineralization from a stockwork system or replacement mineralization of a more reactive host rock at depth could produce the type of anomalous gold concentrations found at the prior drill sites. The exploration potential in the immediate project areas remains positive. The focus in fiscal 2007 will be additional exploration drilling to better delineate the extent of the Crescent Red Caps area. The deep hole drilling program involves drilling exploratory holes to a depth of between 1000 ft. and 3000 ft.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The gold mining and exploration industry has experienced several factors recently that are favorable to Newgold as described below.

The spot market price of an ounce of gold has increased from a low of \$253 in February 2001 to a high of \$645 in April 2006. The price was \$568.75 as of January 31, 2006. This current price level has made it economically more feasible to produce gold as well as made gold a more attractive investment for many. Newgold is projecting a cash cost per ounce of gold produced in a range of \$170 to \$210. Accordingly, the gross margin per ounce of gold produced per the historical spot market price range above provides significant profit potential if successful in identifying and mining gold at Relief Canyon mine.

By industry standards, there are generally four types of mining companies. Newgold is considered an "exploration stage" company. Typically, an exploration stage mining company is focused on exploration to identify new, commercially

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viable gold deposits. "Junior mining companies" typically have proven and probable reserves of less than one million ounces of gold, generally produces less than 100,000 ounces of gold annually and / or are in the process of trying to raise enough capital to fund the remainder of the steps required to move from a staked claim to production. "Mid-tier" and large mining ("senior") companies may have several projects in production plus several million ounces of gold in reserve.

Generally gold reserves have been declining for a number of years for the following reasons:

- o The extended period of low gold prices from 1996 to 2001 made it economically unfeasible to explore for new deposits for most mining companies.
- o The demand for and production of gold products have exceeded the amount of new reserves added over the last several consecutive years.

Reversing the decline in lower gold reserves is a long term process. Due to the extended time frame it takes to explore, develop and bring new production on line, the large mining companies are facing an extended period of lower gold reserves. Accordingly, junior companies that are able to increase their gold reserves more quickly should directly benefit with an increased valuation.

Additional factors causing higher gold prices over the past two years have come from a weakened United States dollar. Reasons for the lower dollar compared to other currencies include the historically low US interest rates, the increasing US budget and trade deficits and the general worldwide political instability caused by the war on terrorism.

COMPETITION

There are generally considered four types of mining companies: exploration, junior, mid-tier and large companies. We believe junior companies represent the largest group of gold companies in the public stock market. All four types of mining companies may have projects located in any of the gold producing continents of the world and many have projects located near the Relief Canyon, Red Caps and Crescent Valley mines in Nevada. Many of our competitors have greater exploration, production, and capital resources than we do, and may be able to compete more effectively in any of these areas. Newgold's inability to generate capital to fund exploration and production capacity near-term, would establish a competitive cost disadvantage in the marketplace which would have a material adverse effect on its operations and potential profitability.

We also compete in the hiring and retention of experienced employees. Consequently, we may not be able to hire qualified miners or operators in the numbers or at the times desired.

MINING PROPERTY RIGHTS

Relief Canyon Property

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Our mining property rights are represented by 78 unpatented mill and mining lode claims which were re-staked in October 2004. Unpatented mining claims are generally considered subject to greater title risks than patented mining claims or real property interests that are owned in fee simple. To remain valid, such unpatented claims are subject to annual maintenance fees. As of January 31, 2006, we were current in the payment of such maintenance fees.

Red Caps Property

Our mining property rights are represented by 96 unpatented mining lode claims. Unpatented mining claims are generally considered subject to greater title risks than patented mining claims or real property interests that are owned in fee simple. To remain valid, such unpatented claims are subject to annual maintenance fees. As of January 31, 2006, the joint venture was current in the payment of such maintenance fees.

Crescent Valley Property

Our mining property rights are represented by 39 unpatented mining lode claims. Unpatented mining claims are generally considered subject to greater title risks than patented mining claims or real property interests that are owned in fee simple. To remain valid, such unpatented claims are subject to annual maintenance fees. As of January 31, 2006, the joint venture was current in the payment of such maintenance fees.

EMPLOYEES

As of January 31, 2006, we had two full-time and one part-time employees. We anticipate hiring additional employees during the current year to work on the mining sites in Nevada as our exploration program is initiated. While skilled equipment and operations personnel are in demand, we believe we will be able to hire the necessary workers to implement our exploration program. Our employees are not expected to be subject to a labor contract or collective bargaining agreement. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Consulting services, relating primarily to geologic and geophysical interpretations, and relating to such metallurgical, engineering, and other technical matters as may be deemed useful in the operation of our exploration activities, will be provided by independent contractors.

GOVERNMENT CONTROLS AND REGULATIONS

Our exploration, mining and processing operations are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations governing prospecting, exploration, development, production, labor standards, occupational health, mine safety, control of toxic substances, and other matters involving environmental protection and employment. United States environmental protection laws address the maintenance of air and water quality standards, the preservation of threatened and endangered species of wildlife and vegetation, the preservation of certain archaeological sites, reclamation, and limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid

and hazardous wastes, among other things. There can be no assurance that all the required permits and governmental approvals necessary for any mining project with which we may be associated can be obtained on a timely basis, or maintained. Delays in obtaining or failure to obtain government permits and approvals may adversely impact our operations. The regulatory environment in

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which we operate could change in ways that would substantially increase costs to achieve compliance. In addition, significant changes in regulation could have a material adverse effect on our operations or financial position.

Outlined below are some of the more significant aspects of governmental controls and regulations which materially affect our interests in the Relief Canyon, Red Caps and Crescent Valley mines.

Regulation of Mining Activity -----

Newgold's mining properties, including care and maintenance, exploration, development and production activities, is subject to environmental laws, policies and regulations. These laws, policies and regulations regulate, among other matters, emissions to the air, discharges to water, management of waste, management of hazardous substances, protection of natural resources, protection of endangered species, protection of antiquities and reclamation of land. The mines are also subject to numerous other federal, state and local laws and regulations. At the federal level, the mines are subject to inspection and regulation by the Division of Mine Safety and Health Administration of the Department of Labor ("MSHA") under provisions of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. The Occupation and Safety Health Administration ("OSHA") also has jurisdiction over certain safety and health standards not covered by MSHA. Mining operations and all future exploration and development will require a variety of permits. Although we believe the permits can be obtained in a timely fashion, permitting procedures are complex, costly, time consuming and subject to potential regulatory delay. We do not believe that existing permitting requirements or other environmental protection laws and regulations would have a material adverse effect on our ability to explore and eventually operate the mines. However, we cannot be certain that future changes in laws and regulations would not result in significant additional expenses, capital expenditures, restrictions or delays associated with the operation of our properties. We cannot predict whether we will be able to obtain new permits or whether material changes in permit conditions will be imposed. Granting new permits or the imposition of additional conditions could have a material adverse effect on our ability to explore and operate the mining properties in which we have an interest.

On June 9, 2005, we received permission from the NDEP to commence designated environmental activities previously requested by us. Subsequent to the 2006 fiscal year end, we made a cash deposit of \$243,204 to cover future reclamation costs as required by the NDEP for the Relief Canyon Mine. We are now moving forward with the permitting process that will allow us to perform additional exploration, development and mining operations. The Red Caps and Crescent Valley properties currently are not part of any permitting process. During fiscal 2007 Newgold plans on filing the necessary permits to allow initial exploration activities to begin at both properties.

Legislation has been introduced in prior sessions of the U.S. Congress to make significant revisions to the U.S. General Mining Law of 1872 that would affect our unpatented mining claims on federal lands, including a royalty on gold production. It cannot be predicted whether any of these proposals will become law. Any levy of the type proposed would only apply to unpatented federal lands and accordingly could adversely affect the profitability of portions of any

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future gold production from the Relief Canyon mine.

The State of Nevada, where our mine properties are located, adopted the Mined Land Reclamation Act (the "Nevada Act") in 1989 which established design, operation, monitoring and closure requirements for all mining facilities. The Nevada Act has increased the cost of designing, operating, monitoring and closing mining facilities and could affect the cost of operating, monitoring and closing existing mine facilities. The State of Nevada also has adopted reclamation regulations pursuant to which reclamation plans must be prepared and financial assurances established for existing facilities. The financial assurances can be in the form of cash placed on deposit with the State or reclamation bonds underwritten by insurance companies. The State of Nevada has requested financial assurances from or a posting of a bond by us in the amount of \$464,000. We developed a specific reclamation plan of the Relief Canyon Mine and began implementation of the plan in April 2005. This work was completed in the summer of 2005. As a result of completing the work, the State of Nevada reduced the financial assurance amount to \$243,204 which we have deposited in a blocked account with our bank in Sacramento, California. Our ability to commence full mining operations at the Relief Canyon Mine is now subject to our obtaining all necessary mining permits.

Environmental Regulations

Legislation and implementation of regulations adopted or proposed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), the BLM and by comparable agencies in various states directly and indirectly affect the mining industry in the United States. These laws and regulations address the environmental impact of mining and mineral processing, including potential contamination of soil and water from tailings discharges and other wastes generated by mining companies. In particular, legislation such as the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"), the Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act and the National Environmental Policy Act require analysis and/or impose effluent standards, new source performance standards, air quality standards and other design or operational requirements for various components of mining and mineral processing, including gold-ore mining and processing. Such statutes also may impose liability on us for remediation of waste we have created.

Gold mining and processing operations by an entity would generate large quantities of solid waste which is subject to regulation under the RCRA and similar state laws. The majority of the waste which is produced by such operations is "extraction" waste that EPA has determined not to regulate under RCRA's "hazardous waste" program. Instead, the EPA is developing a solid waste regulatory program specific to mining operations under the RCRA. Of particular concern to the mining industry is a proposal by the EPA entitled "Recommendation for a Regulatory Program for Mining Waste and Materials Under Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" ("Strawman II") which, if implemented, would create a system of comprehensive Federal regulation of the entire mine site. Many of these requirements would be duplicates of

existing state regulations. Strawman II as currently proposed would regulate not only mine and mill wastes but also numerous production facilities and processes which could limit internal flexibility in operating a mine. To implement Strawman II the EPA must seek additional statutory authority, which is expected to be requested in connection with Congress' reauthorization of RCRA.

We also are subject to regulations under (i) the Comprehensive Environmental

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Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 ("CERCLA" or "Superfund") which regulates and establishes liability for the release of hazardous substances and (ii) the Endangered Species Act ("ESA") which identifies endangered species of plants and animals and regulates activities to protect these species and their habitats. Revisions to "CERCLA" and "ESA" are being considered by Congress; however, the impact of these potential revisions on us is not clear at this time.

The Clean Air Act, as amended, mandates the establishment of a Federal air permitting program, identifies a list of hazardous air pollutants, including various metals and cyanide, and establishes new enforcement authority. The EPA has published final regulations establishing the minimum elements of state operating permit programs. Newgold will be required to comply with these EPA standards to extent adopted by the State of Nevada.

In addition, we are required to mitigate long-term environmental impacts by stabilizing, contouring, resloping, and revegetating various portions of a site. While a portion of the required work was performed concurrently with prior operations, completion of the environmental mitigation occurs once removal of all facilities has been completed. These reclamation efforts are conducted in accordance with detailed plans which have been reviewed and approved by the appropriate regulatory agencies. We have made the necessary cash deposits and we made provision to cover the estimated costs of such reclamation as required by permit.

We believe that our care and maintenance operation at the Relief Canyon Mine, as it exists today, is in substantial compliance with federal and state regulations and that no further significant capital expenditures for environmental control facilities will be required until production resumes at the site. We also believe we are in substantial compliance with the same federal and state regulations at the Red Caps and Crescent Valley properties as no exploration, development or mining activities have yet commenced there.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

Newgold's executive office is located at 400 Capitol Mall, Suite 900, Sacramento, California 95814.

Newgold owns 78 unpatented mill and mining claims covering 1000 acres representing the Relief Canyon mining property located in the Humboldt Range mining district in Nevada. This property also contains various improvements and equipment. See "Business - Relief Canyon Mine."

Newgold has entered into a joint venture to explore and develop the following mining properties:

Approximately 96 unpatented mining claims covering over 1900 acres representing the Red Caps mining property located in the Battle Mountain-Eureka mineral belt in Nevada.

Approximately 39 unpatented mining claims covering over 750 acres

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representing the Crescent Valley mining property located in the Battle Mountain-Eureka mineral belt in Nevada. See "Business-Crescent Valley and Red Caps Mine."

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OR PLAN OF OPERATIONS

CAUTION ABOUT FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus includes "forward-looking" statements about future financial results, future business changes and other events that haven't yet occurred. For example, statements like we "expect," "anticipate" or "believe" are forward-looking statements. Investors should be aware that actual results may differ materially from our expressed expectations because of risks and uncertainties about the future. We do not undertake to update the information in this prospectus if any forward looking statement later turns out to be inaccurate. Details about risks affecting various aspects of our business are discussed throughout this prospectus and should be considered carefully.

PLAN OF OPERATION FOR THE NEXT TWELVE MONTHS

Certain key factors that have affected our financial and operating results in the past will affect our future financial and operating results. These include, but are not limited to the following:

- o Gold prices, and to a lesser extent, silver prices;
- o Current gold deposits under our control at the Relief Canyon Mine are estimated by us (based on past exploration by Newgold and work done by others).
- o Our proposed exploration of properties now include 78 unpatented mining claims contained in about 1000 acres of the Relief Canyon Property; 96 unpatented mining claims contained in about 1900 acres of the Red Caps Property; and 39 unpatented mining claims contained in about 750 acres of the Crescent Valley Property.
- o Our operating plan is to commence exploration work on all three mining properties beginning with the Relief Canyon mining property in the summer of 2006. We expect this exploration program to continue through the end of 2006. We expect to begin exploration work at the Red Caps and Crescent Valley properties in the fall of 2006. By the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007, we plan to resume mining operation at the Relief Canyon mine. We anticipate by the end of fiscal 2007 to be realizing production revenue from the Relief Canyon mine. Through the use of joint ventures, royalties, arrangements and partnerships, we intend to progressively enlarge the scope and scale of our exploration, mining and processing operations, thereby potentially increasing our chances of locating commercially viable ore deposits which could increase both our

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annual revenues and ultimately our net profits. Our objective is to achieve annual growth rates in revenue and net profits for the foreseeable future.

- o We expect to make capital expenditures in calendar years 2006 and 2007 of between \$2.5 million and \$4 million, including costs related to the exploration of the Relief Canyon mining property. We will have to raise additional outside capital to pay for these activities and the resumption of mine operations and production at the Relief Canyon mine.

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- o Additional funding or the utilization of other venture partners will be required to fund mining operations, exploration, research, development and operating expenses at the Red Caps and Crescent Valley properties. In the past we have been dependent on funding from the private placement of our securities as well as loans from related and third parties as the sole sources of capital to fund operations.

RESULTS OF OPERATION

We resumed business operations after having been inactive from July 2001 until February 2003. Consequently, because we are in the process of reinstating our business and mining operations, the results of operations for the last two fiscal years will likely not be indicative of our current and future operations. The current management discussion and analysis should be read from the context of our recent resumption of our mining business.

Operating Results for the Fiscal Years Ended January 31, 2006 and 2005

Although we commenced efforts to re-establish our mining business early in fiscal year 2004, no mining operations have commenced and no revenues have been recognized during the fiscal years 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. We hope to be able to commence generating revenues from mining operations during the 2007 calendar year. We have granted a 4% net smelting return royalty to a third party related to the Relief Canyon mining property which has been recorded as an \$800,000 deferred option income.

During the fiscal year ended January 31, 2006 we spent \$132,166 on reclamation and maintenance expenses related to the Relief Canyon mining property. Reclamation and maintenance expenses expended during the year ended January 31, 2005 were \$28,433. These expenses relate primarily to maintenance and retention costs required to maintain our mining claims. We incurred operating expenses of \$674,778 during the year ended January 31, 2006. Of this amount, \$374,001 reflects officer compensation and related payroll taxes during the year and \$157,446 reflect fees for outside professional services. A large portion of the outside professional services reflects legal and accounting work pertaining to our annual and quarterly reporting on Form 10-KSB and preparation of an SB-2 registration statement occurring in fiscal year 2006. During the year ended January 31, 2005 we incurred operating expenses of \$353,972 of which \$220,000 represents officer compensation and related payroll taxes, \$33,510 reflecting payroll tax penalties and \$89,900 reflect fees for outside professional services. It is anticipated that both mining costs and operating expenses will increase significantly as we resume our exploration program and mining operations.

We incurred interest expense of \$941,347 during the year ended January 31, 2006 which compares to interest expenses of \$614,672 incurred during the year ended January 31, 2005. The amount of loans outstanding during fiscal year 2006 decreased by \$797,742 compared to fiscal year 2005, which was primarily the result of the Chief Executive Officer's conversion of a convertible note payable of \$1,402,742 into shares of common stock in July 2005 and the convertible debenture of \$600,000 funded in January 2006. The increase in additional interest expense during fiscal year 2006 was primarily due to the increase in accretion of warrants issued in October 2004 as a debt discount.

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In conjunction with the Convertible Debenture issued January 27, 2006, we allocated the proceeds received between convertible debt and the detachable warrants based upon the relative fair market values on the date the proceeds were received. Subsequent to the initial recording, the change in the fair value of the detachable warrants, determined under the Black-Scholes option pricing formula, and the change in the fair value of the embedded derivative in the conversion feature of the convertible debentures are recorded as adjustments to the liabilities at January 31, 2006. This resulted in \$37,418 of expense relating to the change in the fair value of the Company's stock reflected in the change in the fair value of the warrants and derivatives (noted above) and is included as other income (expense).

In October 2004, we liquidated our investment in marketable securities through open market transactions. Net proceeds totaled approximately \$34,100. This resulted in a loss on sale of \$281,063. There were no sales of marketable securities for the comparable period in fiscal year 2006.

Due to the fact that the joint venture with ASDi was a related party transaction with no independent appraisal as to value, the joint venture was assigned a zero value for accounting purposes and the \$859,522 of securities paid by Newgold was recorded as a loss for accounting purposes.

Our total net loss for the year ended January 31, 2006 increased to \$2,645,231 compared to a net loss of \$ 1,278,140 incurred for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2005. The larger net loss in fiscal year 2006 reflects the substantial increase in operating expenses as we reactivate our mining activities, the increase in interest expense, the loss recognized from the Crescent Red Caps JV and a continued lack of revenues recognized during fiscal year 2006.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

We have incurred significant operating losses since inception which has resulted in an accumulated deficit of \$19,030,535 as of January 31, 2006. At January 31, 2006, we had cash and other current assets of \$701,546 compared to \$18,730 at January 31, 2005 and a net working capital deficit of \$2,130,847. Since the resumption of our business in February 2003, we have been dependent on borrowed or invested funds in order to finance our ongoing operations. As of January 31, 2006, we had outstanding debentures and notes payable in the gross principal amount of \$1,057,634 (net balance of \$1,020,291 after \$(597,260) of note payable discount and \$637,417 of derivative liabilities) which reflects a decrease of \$797,742 compared to notes payable in the gross principal amount of \$1,855,376, (net balance of \$1,006,088 after \$849,288 of note payable discount) as of January 31, 2005.

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As of January 31, 2006 we were in default on a promissory note due to an unrelated party in the principal amount \$176,500.

In the quarter ended April 30, 2005 we raised a total of \$575,000 through the sale of 2,500,000 shares of Newgold restricted stock.

In the quarter ended July 31, 2005 we issued 12,326,231 shares of Common Stock at a price of \$0.15 per share to our chief executive officer according to the terms of existing notes payable to the officer. The issuance resulted in the repayment of principal of \$1,402,742 and interest of \$446,193 totaling \$1,848,935.

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On January 27, 2006, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement and a Convertible Debenture in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 and bearing interest at 8% per annum. The Debenture was funded \$600,000 on January 27, 2006 and we will receive an additional \$200,000 on March 14, 2006 upon the filing of this resale registration statement with the SEC and a final \$200,000 upon the registration statement being declared effective by the SEC.

By attempting to resume mining operations, we will require approximately \$10 million to \$15 million in additional working capital above the amounts realized from the convertible debenture to bring the Relief Canyon Mine into full production. It is our intention to pursue several possible funding opportunities including the sale of additional securities, entering into joint venture arrangements, or the incurring of additional debt.

Due to our continuing losses from our business operations, the independent auditor's report dated April 26, 2006, includes a "going concern" explanation relating to the fact that Newgold's continuation is dependent upon obtaining additional working capital either through significantly increasing revenues or through outside financing. As of January 31, 2006, Newgold's principal commitments included its obligation to pay ongoing maintenance fees on its 78 unpatented mining claims on the Relief Canyon property.

Our management believes that it will need to raise additional capital to continue to develop, promote and conduct its exploration and mining operations. Due to our limited cash flow, operating losses and limited assets, it is unlikely that we could obtain financing through commercial or banking sources. Consequently, we are dependent on continuous cash infusions from our major stockholders or other outside sources in order to fund our current operations. Prior to the transaction with Cornell Capital Partners, Newgold's president has paid a substantial portion of Newgold's expenses since restarting its business in February 2003. Although Newgold believes that these creditors and investors will continue to fund Newgold's expenses based upon their significant debt or equity interest in Newgold, there is no assurance that such investors will continue to fund Newgold's ongoing operating expenses. If adequate funds are not otherwise available, through public or private financing as well as borrowing from other sources, Newgold would not be able to establish or sustain its mining operations.

Recent Financing Transaction

On January 27, 2006, we entered into a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") and other agreements in connection with the private placement of a convertible debenture, in the principal amount of \$1,000,000 and bearing interest at 8% per annum (the

"Debentures"). The Debenture will be funded \$600,000 on January 27, 2006, \$200,000 upon the filing of a resale registration statement with the SEC and \$200,000 upon the registration statement being declared effective by the SEC. The \$600,000 Debenture is due and payable on January 27, 2009 while the \$200,000 Debenture is due and payable on March 9, 2007 and a final \$200,000 Debenture will be due and payable within three (3) years of the effective date of this Registration Statement, unless they are converted into shares of Newgold Common Stock or are repaid prior to the expiration dates. The conversion rate is adjustable and at any conversion date, will be the lower of \$0.2626 per share or 95% of the Market Conversion Price. Consequently, the number of shares of Newgold Common Stock into which the Debentures may be converted will never be less than 3,808,073 shares but could be substantially more if the average price

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of Newgold's Common Stock falls below \$0.2626.

In conjunction with the Purchase Agreement, we entered into an Investor Registration Rights Agreement (the "Registration Rights Agreement"). The Registration Rights Agreement requires us to register at least 24,050,025 shares of our Common Stock to cover the conversion of the Debenture (assuming conversion prices substantially below \$0.26) and 2,500,000 shares of our Common Stock issuable upon conversion of warrants (the "Warrants") granted to the Debenture holder. We are required to keep this Registration Statement effective until the Debentures have been fully converted, repaid, or becomes due and the Warrants have been fully exercised or expire. Both the Debentures and the Warrants are currently convertible or exercisable, respectively.

In conjunction with the Purchase Agreement, we entered into a Security Agreement (the "Security Agreement"). The Security Agreement creates a secured interest in favor of the Debenture holder in our mining interest and assets in the Relief Canyon Mine property. This security interest was created by recordation of a Memorandum of Security Agreement filed in Pershing County, Nevada on February 14, 2006. Consequently, should a default occur under the Debenture, the Debenture holder could take over or sell all of our interests, business and assets associated with the Relief Canyon Mine.

In conjunction with the Purchase Agreement, we granted 2,500,000 warrants to purchase shares of Newgold Common Stock, 1,250,000 exercisable at \$0.20 per share and 1,250,000 exercisable at \$0.30 per share. The Warrants have a term of four years. The exercise price may be reduced if shares of Newgold's Common Stock are sold at a price below the Warrant exercise price.

Lastly, in conjunction with the Purchase Agreement, we entered into a Pledge and Escrow Agreement whereby up to an additional 24,050,025 shares of Newgold Common Stock could be issued to the Debenture holder in the event of a default relating to the Debenture. The precise amount of shares that would be required to be issued to the Debenture holder would depend on the amount of principal and interest outstanding under the Debenture at the time a default was declared.

Pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, for so long as at least \$200,000 of principal remains outstanding under the Debenture, the Debenture holder will have approval rights over any major transaction (i.e., merger, stock splits, sale of assets) or any issuance of common or preferred stock by Newgold with certain exceptions. The Debenture holder will also have a right of first

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refusal for a period of 18 months with regard to any additional capital sought to be raised by Newgold.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2005, Newgold did not engage in any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(c) of the SEC's Regulation S-B.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operation

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are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and disclosures on the date of the financial statements. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including, but not limited to, those related to revenue recognition. We use authoritative pronouncements, historical experience and other assumptions as the basis for making judgments. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We believe that the following critical accounting policies affect our more significant judgments and estimates in the preparation of our financial statements.

Exploration Stage Company

Effective January 1, 1995 (date of inception), the Company is considered an exploration stage Company as defined in SFAS No. 7. The Company's exploration stage activities consist of the development of several mining properties located in Nevada. Sources of financing for these exploration stage activities have been primarily debt and equity financing. The Company has, at the present time, not paid any dividends and any dividends that may be paid in the future will depend upon the financial requirements of the Company and other relevant factors.

Valuation of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets, consisting primarily of property and equipment, patents and trademarks, and goodwill, comprise a significant portion of our total assets. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets is measured by a comparison of the carrying value of an asset to the future net cash flows expected to be generated by those assets. The cash flow projections are based on historical experience, management's view of growth rates within the industry, and the anticipated future economic environment.

Factors we consider important that could trigger a review for impairment include the following:

- (a) significant underperformance relative to expected historical or projected future operating results,
- (b) significant changes in the manner of our use of the acquired assets or the strategy of our overall business, and
- (c) significant negative industry or economic trends.

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When we determine that the carrying value of long-lived assets and related goodwill and enterprise-level goodwill may not be recoverable based upon the existence of one or more of the above indicators of impairment, we measure any impairment based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by our management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in our current business model.

Deferred Reclamation Costs

In August 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," which established a uniform methodology for accounting for estimated reclamation and abandonment costs. The statement was

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adopted February 1, 2003. The reclamation costs will be allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and will be adjusted for changes resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or amount of the original present value estimate.

Prior to adoption of SFAS No. 143, estimated future reclamation costs were based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. Such costs related to active mines were accrued and charged over the expected operating lives of the mines using the units of production method based on proven and probable reserves. Future remediation costs for inactive mines were accrued based on management's best estimate at the end of each period of the undiscounted costs expected to be incurred at a site. Such cost estimates included, where applicable, ongoing care, maintenance and monitoring costs. Changes in estimates at inactive mines were reflected in earnings in the period an estimate was revised.

Exploration Costs

Exploration costs are expensed as incurred. All costs related to property acquisitions are capitalized.

Mine Development Costs

Mine development costs consist of all costs associated with bringing mines into production, to develop new ore bodies and to develop mine areas substantially in advance of current production. The decision to develop a mine is based on assessment of the commercial viability of the property and the availability of financing. Once the decision to proceed to development is made, development and other expenditures relating to the project will be deferred and carried at cost with the intention that these will be depleted by charges against earnings from future mining operations. No depreciation will be charged against the property until commercial production commences. After a mine has been brought into commercial production, any additional work on that property will be expensed as incurred, except for large development programs, which will be deferred and depleted.

Reclamation Costs

Reclamation costs and related accrued liabilities, which are based on our interpretation of current environmental and regulatory requirements, are accrued and expensed, upon determination.

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Based on current environmental regulations and known reclamation requirements, management has included its best estimates of these obligations in its reclamation accruals. However, it is reasonably possible that our best estimates of our ultimate reclamation liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations or cost estimates.

Valuation of Derivative Instruments

FAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" requires bifurcation of embedded derivative instruments and measurement of their fair value for accounting purposes. In determining the appropriate fair value, the Company uses the Black Scholes model as a valuation technique. Derivative liabilities are adjusted to reflect fair value at each period end, with any increase or decrease in the fair value being recorded in results of operations

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as Adjustments to Fair Value of Derivatives. In addition, the fair values of freestanding derivative instruments such as warrants are valued using Black Scholes models.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs". SFAS No. 151 amends the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) under the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing". Paragraph 5 of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, previously stated that ". . . under some circumstances, items such as idle facility expense, excessive spoilage, double freight, and rehandling costs may be so abnormal as to require treatment as current period charges. . . ." This Statement requires that those items be recognized as current-period charges regardless of whether they meet the criterion of "so abnormal." In addition, this Statement requires that allocation of fixed production overheads to the costs of conversion be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. This statement is effective for inventory costs incurred during fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. Management does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 151 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 152, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions". The FASB issued this Statement as a result of the guidance provided in AICPA Statement of Position (SOP) 04-2, "Accounting for Real Estate Time-Sharing Transactions". SOP 04-2 applies to all real estate time-sharing transactions. Among other items, the SOP provides guidance on the recording of credit losses and the treatment of selling costs, but does not change the revenue recognition guidance in SFAS No. 66, "Accounting for Sales of Real Estate", for real estate time-sharing transactions. SFAS No. 152 amends Statement No. 66 to reference the guidance provided in SOP 04-2. SFAS No. 152 also amends SFAS No. 67, "Accounting for Costs and Initial Rental Operations of Real Estate Projects", to state that SOP 04-2 provides the relevant guidance on accounting for incidental operations and costs related to the sale of real estate time-sharing transactions. SFAS No. 152 is effective for years beginning after June 15, 2005, with restatements of previously issued financial statements prohibited. This statement is not applicable to the Company.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets," an amendment to Opinion No. 29, "Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions". Statement No. 153 eliminates certain differences in the guidance in Opinion No. 29 as compared to the guidance

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contained in standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. The amendment to Opinion No. 29 eliminates the fair value exception for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets and replaces it with a general exception for exchanges of nonmonetary assets that do not have commercial substance. Such an exchange has commercial substance if the future cash flows of the entity are expected to change significantly as a result of the exchange. SFAS No. 153 is effective for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in periods beginning after June 15, 2005. Earlier application is permitted for nonmonetary asset exchanges occurring in periods beginning after December 16, 2004. Management does not expect adoption of SFAS No. 153 to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment". SFAS 123(R) amends SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation", and APB Opinion 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS No. 123(R) requires that the cost of share-based payment transactions (including those with

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employees and non-employees) be recognized in the financial statements. SFAS No. 123(R) applies to all share-based payment transactions in which an entity acquires goods or services by issuing (or offering to issue) its shares, share options, or other equity instruments (except for those held by an ESOP) or by incurring liabilities (1) in amounts based (even in part) on the price of the entity's shares or other equity instruments, or (2) that require (or may require) settlement by the issuance of an entity's shares or other equity instruments. This statement is effective (1) for public companies qualifying as SEC small business issuers, as of the first interim period or fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2005, or (2) for all other public companies, as of the first interim period or fiscal year beginning after June 15, 2005, or (3) for all nonpublic entities, as of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2005. Management is currently assessing the effect of SFAS No. 123(R) on the Company's financial statement. On April 14, 2005, the Securities and Exchange Commission amended the compliance dates to allow companies to implement Statement No. 123R at the beginning of their next fiscal year, instead of the next reporting period, that begins after June 15, 2005, or Dec. 15, 2005 for small business issuers.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after April 29, 2004, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) released Issue 04-2, "Whether Mineral Rights are Tangible or Intangible Assets." The consensus was that mineral rights acquired on a business combination are tangible assets and should be recorded as a separate component of property, plant and equipment either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes. The Company will comply with the Issue in the future as required.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after March 31, 2004, the EITF released Issue No. 04-3, "Mining Assets: Impairment and Business Combinations." The EITF reached consensus that an entity should include value beyond proven and probable reserves in the value allocated to mining assets in a purchase price allocation to the extent a market participant would include such value in determining the fair market value of the asset. The EITF also reached consensus that an entity should include the effects of anticipated changes in market prices of minerals when determining the fair market value of mining assets in a purchase price equation in a manner consistent with expectations of the marketplace.

Effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2005, the EITF released Issue No. 04-6, "Accounting For Stripping Costs Incurred During Production In The Mining Industry."

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The EITF reached a consensus of accounting for "stripping cost", the cost of removing overburden (material overlying a mineral deposit that must be removed prior to mining) and waste materials, during the production phase and determined that such costs are considered variable production costs and thus should be included in the cost of inventory produced during the period in which the stripping costs are incurred. The consensus applies to only entities involved in finding and removing wasting natural resources. As such, this statement is not applicable to the Company.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 47, "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations". FIN No. 47 clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method

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of settlement. Uncertainty about the timing and/or method of settlement of a conditional asset retirement obligation should be factored into the measurement of the liability when sufficient information exists. This interpretation also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. FIN No. 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005 (December 31, 2005 for calendar-year companies). Retrospective application of interim financial information is permitted but is not required. Management does not expect adoption of FIN No. 47 to have a material impact on our financial statements.

In May 2005, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 154, "Accounting Changes and Error Corrections" an amendment to Accounting Principles Bulletin Opinion No. 20, "Accounting Changes" ("APB No. 20"), and SFAS No. 3, "Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements". Though SFAS No. 154 carries forward the guidance in APB No.20 and SFAS No.3 with respect to accounting for changes in estimates, changes in reporting entity, and the correction of errors, SFAS No. 154 establishes new standards on accounting for changes in accounting principles, whereby all such changes must be accounted for by retrospective application to the financial statements of prior periods unless it is impracticable to do so. SFAS No. 154 is effective for accounting changes and error corrections made in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, with early adoption permitted for changes and corrections made in years beginning after May 2005. The Company will implement SFAS No. 154 in its fiscal year beginning February 1, 2006. We are currently evaluating the impact of this new standard but believe that it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In February 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 155, "Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments", which amends SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivatives Instruments and Hedging Activities" and SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishment of Liabilities". SFAS No. 155 amends SFAS No. 133 to narrow the scope exception for interest-only and principal-only strips on debt instruments to include only such strips representing rights to receive a specified portion of the contractual interest or principle cash flows. SFAS No. 155 also amends SFAS No. 140 to allow qualifying special-purpose entities to hold a passive derivative financial instrument pertaining to beneficial interests

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that itself is a derivative instrument. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this new Standard but believes that it will not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets", which provides an approach to simplify efforts to obtain hedge-like (offset) accounting. This Statement amends FASB Statement No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities", with respect to the accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. The Statement (1) requires an entity to recognize a servicing asset or servicing liability each time it undertakes an obligation to service a financial asset by entering into a servicing contract in certain situations; (2) requires that a separately recognized servicing asset or servicing liability be initially measured at fair value, if practicable; (3) permits an entity to choose either the amortization method or the fair value method for subsequent measurement for each class of separately recognized servicing assets or servicing liabilities; (4) permits at initial adoption a one-time reclassification of available-for-sale securities to trading securities

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by an entity with recognized servicing rights, provided the securities reclassified offset the entity's exposure to changes in the fair value of the servicing assets or liabilities; and (5) requires separate presentation of servicing assets and servicing liabilities subsequently measured at fair value in the balance sheet and additional disclosures for all separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. SFAS No. 156 is effective for all separately recognized servicing assets and liabilities as of the beginning of an entity's fiscal year that begins after September 15, 2006, with earlier adoption permitted in certain circumstances. The Statement also describes the manner in which it should be initially applied. The Company does not believe that SFAS No. 156 will have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On February 4, 2000, a complaint was filed against Newgold by Sun G. Wong in the Superior Court of Sacramento County, California (Case No. 00AS00690). In the complaint, Mr. Wong claims that he was held liable as a guarantor of Newgold in a claim brought by Don Christianson in a breach of contract action against Newgold. Despite the fact that Newgold settled the action with Mr. Christianson through the issuance of 350,000 shares of Newgold Common Stock, Mr. Wong, nevertheless, paid \$60,000 to a third party claiming to hold Mr. Christianson's judgment pursuant to Mr. Wong's guaranty agreement. Similarly, Mr. Wong alleges that he was held liable as a guarantor for a debt of \$200,000 owed by Newgold to Roger Primm with regard to money borrowed by Newgold. Mr. Primm filed suit against Newgold which was settled through the issuance of 300,000 shares of Newgold Common Stock. Nevertheless, Mr. Wong alleges that he remains liable to a third party claiming to hold Mr. Primm's judgment for approximately \$200,000 pursuant to his guaranty of such debt of Mr. Primm. On December 29, 2000, the superior court entered a default judgment against Newgold in the amount of \$400,553 with regard to the Christianson judgment and an additional \$212,500 in regard to the Primm judgment against Mr. Wong. Newgold believes that Mr. Wong was not obligated to pay any sums pursuant to his guarantees with regard to the Christianson and Primm judgments against Newgold. Should Mr. Wong seek to assert these judgments against Newgold, Newgold cannot predict the outcome of any such action or the amount of expenses that would be ultimately

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incurred in defending any such claims. Newgold is currently negotiating a settlement with Mr. Wong, however there is no assurance that an acceptable settlement will be consummated.

On May 18, 2004 Paul Ngoyi filed a petition for involuntary bankruptcy against Newgold (Case No. BK-N-0451511). Mr. Ngoyi claims to be the holder of both the Christiansen and Primm judgments against Newgold and is claiming that Newgold cannot pay such judgments because it is insolvent. Newgold maintains that Mr. Ngoyi's claims are invalid as the two judgments were previously satisfied and that Newgold is not insolvent. A pre-trial hearing was held on April 4, 2005 at which time Newgold prevailed in having Mr. Ngoyi's petition dismissed. An order of dismissal was issued May 10, 2005.

MANAGEMENT

The following table sets forth information about the directors and executive officers of Newgold together with the principal positions and offices with Newgold held by each:

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NAME OF PERSON	AGE	POSITION AND OFFICE PRESENTLY HELD WITH NEWGOLD	DIREC
A. Scott Dockter	50	Chairman, CEO and President	1996
James W. Kluber	55	Chief Financial Officer and Director	2000