



## **MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS** **for the nine month period ended January 31, 2010**

### **Date of Report**

The following Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for Silvermex Resources Ltd. (Silvermex or the Company) is prepared as of March 29, 2010, and should be read in conjunction with the interim Consolidated Financial Statements (Financial Statements) for the nine month period ended January 31, 2010 and the audited financial statements and related notes for the years ended April 30, 2009, and 2008. The Company's AIF and the risks and uncertainties discussed therein, and the Company's MD&A for prior periods, are on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com) and on the Company's website at [www.silvermexresources.com](http://www.silvermexresources.com).

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

This MD&A contains certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements". All statements in this MD&A, other than statements of historical fact, that address exploration drilling, exploitation activities and events or developments that the Company expects to occur, are forward looking statements. Forward looking statements are statements that are not historical facts and are generally, but not always, identified by the words "expects", "plans", "anticipates", "believes", "intends", "estimates", "projects", "potential" and similar expressions, or that events or conditions "will", "would", "may", "could" or "should" occur. Information inferred from the interpretation of drilling results and information concerning mineral resource estimates may also be deemed to be forward looking statements, as it constitutes a prediction of what might be found to be present when and if a project is actually developed. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, and continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Forward looking statements are based on the beliefs, estimates and opinions of the Company's management on the date the statements are made. The Company undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements in the event that management's beliefs, estimates or opinions, or other factors, should change unless otherwise required by law.

### **Qualified Person**

Pursuant to National Instrument 43-101, Robert Fraser, M.Sc. P.Geo is the Qualified Person responsible for the technical disclosure in this MD&A.

### **Overall Performance**

The Company is a junior resource company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of silver properties in Mexico. To date the Company has measured its success through the growth of its mineral resources, in particular silver resources, at reasonable discovery and/or acquisition cost. The Company has its corporate office in Vancouver and administrative offices in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico and in Mazatlan, Sinaloa, Mexico. The Company also has a field office near Rosario, Sinaloa. The Company currently has no revenue from operations and will continue to incur negative cash flow for the foreseeable future. The Company currently has three material properties for purposes of National Instrument 43-101, the Peñasco Quemado Property located in

Sonora, the La Frazada property located in Nayarit, and the San Marcial Property located in Sinaloa. These properties have mineral resources as defined by current Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum (CIM) definitions. These projects are discussed in Mineral Properties.

The recent capital market volatility being experienced worldwide has had a significant impact on the Company's operations during the most recently completed interim period and to the date of this management discussion and analysis. Effects that have been encountered include, but are not limited to, volatility in silver and other commodity prices, volatility in foreign exchange rates, fluctuations in the Company's share price, an increase in the cost of capital, and significantly depressed equity and credit markets especially for junior issuers, such as the Company.

On February 12, 2010, the Company completed a private placement of 15,335,680 units at a price of \$0.45 each for gross proceeds of \$6,901,056. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.65 for a period of 24 months from the date of closing.

The financing was completed on both a brokered and non-brokered basis. The agent's compensation consisted of a cash commission of 8% of the gross proceeds of the brokered portion of the offering, payable in units or warrants, equal to 8% of the units issued. The agent was also paid a corporate finance fee. Finder's fees were also payable on the non-brokered portion in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange (Exchange).

The net proceeds of the private placement are being used to fund: the preliminary economic assessment, detailed metallurgical studies, in-fill drilling, mine and mill engineering, bulk sampling, permitting, and infrastructure upgrades on the Company's San Marcial/Rosario project, and for general working capital.

The successful completion of the private placement has enabled the Company to continue as a going concern for the immediate future. The Company will, however, require further funding in the future. The Company has previously been successful in funding ongoing exploration programs and operations through equity financings. However, if at that time, the circumstances discussed earlier continue, it is possible that the Company will not secure the financing required.

The Company's is reorganizing its head office and its subsidiaries to reflect its renewed focus in Sinaloa and its separation from a previously related company. The Company has moved to new offices in Vancouver, and is in the process of consolidating all of its administrative, legal, and geological functions in Sinaloa. There are several reasons for this change: the Company completed the acquisition of Aurcana de Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (Aurcana Mexico) and its Rosario Property from Aurcana Corporation (Aurcana), and the Company has finalized its new management structure and its board of directors. The Company's focus is on trying to move the San Marcial project from exploration towards production.

On November 30, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the outstanding shares of Aurcana Mexico. In so doing, the Company acquired all the assets of Aurcana Mexico amounting to \$2,756,705, including the Rosario property and Aurcana Mexico's property, plant and equipment.

The Rosario Property is the most advanced within the Company's portfolio and is located within two kilometres of the Company's San Marcial Property. Management anticipates certain synergies between the two properties.

The Company has made the following payments for the acquisition of Aurcana Mexico, as provided under the share acquisition agreement: \$250,000 to Aurcana less \$127,843 for certain equipment sold to Aurcana, \$85,000 to Aurcana for operating expenses incurred since August 1, 2009 (the maximum payable under the agreement), \$17,836 as severance payments to Aurcana de Mexico employees; and, US\$1,158,330 to Industrial Minera

Mexico, S.A. de C.V. (IMMSA), which debt was assumed by the Company; and has issued 1,250,000 common shares valued at a market price to \$250,000. Aurcana Mexico's debt owed to Aurcana Corporation of MXP49,023,730 was assigned to the Company as part of the acquisition.

The following payments are also provided under the agreement::; a further 1,000,000 shares upon the earlier of October 9, 2011 or the commencement of production; US\$500,000 to Aurcana upon the earlier of April 9, 2012 or six months after the commencement of commercial production; a further US\$500,000 by October 9, 2012; US\$500,000 to Aurcana or 500,000 shares at the option of Aurcana, within 18 months following the commencement of commercial production; US\$500,000 to Aurcana or 500,000 shares at the option of Aurcana, within 24 months following the commencement of commercial production; and, US\$500,000 to Aurcana within 30 months following commencement of commercial production, or 500,000 shares at the option of Aurcana.

Since the quarter end, the Company has received \$457,544 from the exercise of warrants and options. These funds are being used to fund the Aurcana Mexico acquisition, and general and administrative expenses.

### **Selected Annual Information**

The following is a summary of the Company's financial results for the Company's three most recently completed financial years:

	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2007</b>
Total revenues	\$13,404	\$11,465	\$11,184
Net loss	(\$3,289,213)	(\$2,364,336)	(\$1,114,629)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(\$0.10)	(\$0.10)	(\$0.06)
Total assets	\$6,743,681	\$8,150,588	\$3,681,684
Total long term liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dividends declared	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as described in Note 2 to the audited Annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2009, as modified by the changes disclosed in Note 2 to the Financial Statements. Except as noted, all dollar amounts contained in this discussion and analysis and in the Financial Statements are in Canadian dollars.

The total revenue figure is interest received and is a direct reflection of the amount of cash the Company had available in the bank throughout the year. This figure is consistent from year-to-year. The increase in net loss from 2007 to 2008 shows the increase in expenditure as the Company aims to be an operating entity, as opposed to being solely a newly incorporated exploration and development stage entity. The net loss in 2009 was higher than in 2008 because the Company wrote-off two resource mineral properties in 2009.

The increase in total assets from 2007 to 2008 reflects the acquisition, or acquisition related payments, of the various projects and, in particular, San Marcial, as well as extensive exploration programs performed on the Peñasco Quemado and Cerro de Plata projects. In contrast, the only extensive exploration program undertaken in 2009 was on the San Marcial project. New projects were acquired in 2009. (The La Frazada project was staked.) The increase in the resource property asset is not entirely evident as the Company wrote-off the Cerro de Plata and El Rayo properties.

## **Mineral Properties**

The Company has assessed, or in the process of assessing, each of its mineral properties as part of its reorganization. Geological and financial information for each property is evaluated to determine whether the property should be retained. It was as this process that the Company decided to terminate its option to acquire the Lety property.

It is management's opinion that its resource properties are not impaired because:

- exploration work has been conducted on each of its properties in the last three years;
- the Company has written off those properties which have yielded unsatisfactory results and/or on which the Company does not plan to perform any exploration work in the foreseeable future; and
- the Company plans to make its option payments and complete its work commitments on its remaining properties.

However, the evaluation process is continuing and the Company may elect to drop further properties.

## **San Marcial Property**

The Company conducted a small amount of trenching and rock sampling over the Upper and Lower Veins at San Marcial. The purpose was to confirm previous surface sampling results from the property. Seven trenches totalling 133 meters were hand excavated, and 118 channel samples collected. Of the 188 samples, 42 returned values of > 100 gpt Ag, confirming the previous sampling results. QA/QC procedures included the insertion of appropriate blank and standard reference material into the sample stream for the laboratory. All assay work was completed by ALS Chemex of Vancouver, British Columbia. The Company did not conduct drilling activities on this property in the current quarter but in-fill drilling is planned for the next quarter. Geologic work related to recompiling all the drill data has begun with the focus of bringing all the existing drill data into one database. This database will then be used to develop a block model from which a mine plan can be developed to determine the economic viability of the San Marcial project. Road improvements to provide access to the property were completed and continued maintenance will be required as a result of the seasonal rains in the area. Improving the primary access road will take place after the rainy season and will be performed in conjunction with the local communities. The Company has initiated a scoping study that will consist of drilling, metallurgical testing, environmental permitting and baseline studies and recompiling the geologic data. The purpose of this study will be to produce a mine plan, evaluate metallurgical recoveries and optimize a mill design that will determine the economic viability of the project. Robert Fraser was hired to head the geologic effort and environmental consultants have been retained to commence the permitting process. Samples taken from existing underground workings were sent to PRA for initial metallurgical testing and further tests will be conducted on the new drill core.

## **Rosario Property**

The Company is evaluating the strategic synergy provided by the existing infrastructure at the Rosario property and its proximity to the San Marcial project. The Rosario property contains a camp, mill site, tailings facility, water rights and electrical contract and infrastructure that could allow the San Marcial project to commence production in a shorter time frame and at a lower capital cost. The scoping study referred to above will incorporate the synergies of the two properties to determine the economic viability of moving the San Marcial project towards production. In addition, the Company is also encouraged by the exploration potential identified by Grupo México and Aurcana Corporation on this project. Channel samples were obtained from the lowest working levels and the results were encouraging. The Company is reviewing existing production records and will

work on a preliminary in-house study to evaluate the potential of these properties to go back into production. A projected budget has not yet been determined.

**Peñasco Quemado Property**

No exploration work was conducted on this property in the previous quarter, and none is planned for this property in the foreseeable future.

**La Frazada Property**

Minimal work was performed on this property in the current quarter and none is planned until the San Marcial project evaluation is complete.

**Lobos Property**

No exploration work was conducted on this property in the quarter, and none is planned until the San Marcial project evaluation is complete.

**Comparison of Actual and Proposed Use of Proceeds: February 12, 2010 Private Placement**

As at March 29, 2010:

	<b>Proposed Use of Proceeds</b>	<b>Actual Use of Proceeds</b>
Gross proceeds of private placement	\$6,901,056	\$6,901,056
San Marcial project and general working capital (1)	6,901,056	-
Cost of private placement (2)	-	321,000
Repayment of promissory note	-	118,000
Repayment of IMMSA loan	-	855,000
General working capital purposes, debt repayment and advances to subsidiaries	-	899,000
Cash remaining		4,708,000
	<b>\$6,901,056</b>	<b>\$6,901,056</b>

(1) The use of proceeds was not quantified in the news release.

(2) The estimated costs of the private placement were not quantified in the news release.

## Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of the Company's financial results for the eight most recently completed quarters.

	<b>Q3 January 31, 2010</b>	<b>Q2 October 31, 2009</b>	<b>Q1 July 31, 2009</b>	<b>Q4 April 30, 2009</b>	<b>Q3 January 31, 2009</b>	<b>Q2 October 31, 2008</b>	<b>Q1 July 31, 2008</b>	<b>Q4 April 30, 2008</b>
Total revenues	\$415	\$Nil	\$Nil	Nil	\$337	\$1,030	\$12,037	\$2,912
Net loss	(\$1,750,405)	(\$320,497)	(\$445,667)	(\$1,830,681)	(\$399,280)	(\$480,825)	(\$578,427)	(\$661,604)
Basic loss per share (1)	(\$0.03)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.05)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.02)	(\$0.02)

(1) Loss per share on a diluted basis is not disclosed as it is anti-dilutive due to losses incurred.

The Company's cash expenditures are fairly consistent from quarter to quarter. In general terms, much of the fluctuations seen from quarter to quarter as seen above, are caused by variations in non-cash items, such as stock-based compensation charges. And, the above average loss in the fourth quarter of 2008 was partially as a result of a restatement of the foreign exchange loss, while part of the increase in the loss for the third quarter of 2010 was due to a foreign exchange loss sustained on the US\$ denominated debt of the Company's newly acquired subsidiary. The large loss incurred in the fourth quarter of 2009 and third quarter of 2010 was caused by writing off \$1,535,434 and \$451,155, respectively, in mineral properties. The consulting fee figure for the third quarter of 2010 was mostly due to the transition of certain staff and management, from being salaried positions to being paid as consultants, as well as an accrual for consulting fees not yet billed.

## Liquidity

The Company had cash of \$2,751,672 at January 31, 2010 compared to \$160,327 as at April 30, 2009. The Company had a working capital surplus of \$1,617,815 as at January 31, 2010 compared to working capital surplus of \$196,340 at April 30, 2009. Other than the increase in the Company's cash reserves, the largest movement in the working capital accounts was the increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (January 31, 2010: \$1,188,144; April 30, 2009: \$34,899) and the addition of the promissory notes (January 31, 2010: \$118,000, April 30, 2009: \$Nil).

The increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is due to the assumption of the debt to IMMSA (January 31, 2010: \$855,349) as part of the acquisition of Aurcana Mexico. The promissory notes were a reflection of the Company's adverse liquidity; this debt has subsequently been repaid from the proceeds of the private placement which was closed on February 12, 2010.

Subsequently the Company closed a private placement of 15,335,680 units at a price of \$0.45 per unit for gross proceeds of \$6,901,056. As of January 31, 2010, \$2,382,548 was received in share subscription in connection with this private placement, and a further \$1,292,350 was received from warrants and agents' warrants exercised, all of which is reflected in the Company's improved cash balance at the end of the period. Subsequent to the period end, a further \$457,544 has been received from warrants exercised.

The consolidated financial statements for the period ended January 31, 2010, have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. This assumes that the Company will operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company has incurred operating losses since inception, has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flow, and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will always be

available to further explore its mineral property projects and to cover general and administrative expenses necessary to maintain a public company. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future depends, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions and exploration and development success. As mentioned in the discussion of Overall Performance, the recent equity and capital market volatility worldwide has had a significant impact on the Company's operations during the last year.

### **Capital Resources**

Silvermex has historically relied upon equity financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon equity capital to finance its activities. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain the financing required in the future on acceptable terms.

The Company has the following cash commitments relating to its properties for the following three fiscal years:

For the year ended April 30			
	2010	2011	2012
<b>Property payments:</b>			
San Marcial (2)	-	-	15,000,000
<b>Acquisition payments:</b>			
Aurcana Mexico	-	-	500,000
<b>Exploration commitment:</b>			
San Marcial	-	1,000,000	-

(1) All amounts are denominated in US dollars

(2) Maximum amount payable as Silver Standard may elect to be paid in shares; and, this payment is reduced by deemed value of 3,000,000 shares already issued

The Company is also obligated to pay Silver Standard US\$100,000 per month commencing if and when commercial production commences on the San Marcial Project. These payments will be credited toward the purchase price. And, the Company is obligated to make a US\$100,000 production payment to International American Resources Inc.

The following payments are also provided under the agreement with Aurcana: US\$500,000 by October 9, 2012; US\$500,000 to Aurcana or 500,000 shares at the option of Aurcana, within 18 months following the commencement of commercial production; US\$500,000 to Aurcana or 500,000 shares at the option of Aurcana, within 24 months following the commencement of commercial production; and, US\$500,000 to Aurcana within 30 months following commencement of commercial production, or 500,000 shares at the option of Aurcana.

The Company will need to close further private placements in order to meet the obligations listed above.

### **Transactions with Related Parties**

During the nine month period ended January 31, 2010, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- a. The Company incurred \$35,966 for consulting services, including services related to resource property development provided by a director, Arturo Bonillas.

- b. The Company advanced \$5,030 to a nominee company incorporated in Mexico. These funds were used to pay the salaries of employees of one of the Company's subsidiaries in Mexico.
- c. The Company was charged \$60,301 by Mexican Mine Management Ltd. and Timmins Gold Corp., companies related by common directors, for shared office premises and expenses.
- d. On August 20, 2008, the Company acquired the La Frazada Project for US\$20,000 from a company related by common directors and common officers. The company had staked the project as the Company's agent.
- e. The Company paid \$80,000 of consulting fees to a company controlled by its chief executive officer and a director, Duane Nelson. Mr. Nelson does not receive a salary from the Company and is paid consulting fees for providing investor relations and marketing services, and advice on corporate development.
- f. The Company paid \$27,000 of consulting fees to Eugene Hodgson, its chief financial officer during the period.
- g. Minera Terra Plata sold its furniture, equipment, and vehicle at its book value of \$35,212 to Timmins Goldcorp Mexico, S.A. de C.V., the subsidiary of a company related by way of common directors. Minera Terra Plata no longer requires these assets as it is relocating its administrative and geological functions to Sinaloa from Sonora.
- h. During the nine months ended January 31, 2010, the Company incurred \$24,095 of consulting fees (2009 - \$Nil) to its president, Michael Callahan.

## **Results of Operations**

### **Nine months ended January 31, 2010, compared with nine months ended January 31, 2009**

During the nine months ended January 31, 2010, the Company reported a net loss of \$2,516,569 (\$0.05 per share) compared to a net loss of \$1,458,532 (\$0.05 per share) for the nine months ended January 31, 2009.

The major items for the nine month period ended January 31, 2010, compared to January 31, 2009, were:

- a. Consulting fees of \$313,570 (2009: \$124,319) increased primarily due to the inclusion of payments made to the Company's chief financial officer during the period, and the Company's new president, neither of whom is salaried, and to a financial advisor.
- b. Stock-based compensation increased to \$682,160 (2009: \$117,522) due to the number of options which vested in the current quarter.
- c. Investor relation charges of \$326,028 (2009: \$272,736) increased due to the addition of two investor relations consultants who were not contracted to the Company in the comparable period.
- d. Write-off of resource property of \$451,155 (2009: \$Nil). The Company wrote-off its Lety property in the current period due to less than satisfactory results. No properties were written off in the comparable period.

### **Three months ended January 31, 2010, compared with three months ended January 31, 2009**

During the three month ended January 31, 2010, the Company reported a net loss \$1,750,405 (\$0.03 per share), compared to a net loss of \$399,280 or \$0.01 per share for the three months ended January 31, 2009.

The major items for the three month period ended January 31, 2010, compared to January 31, 2009, were:

- a. A foreign exchange loss of \$117,469 (2009: \$21,291) is due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar, which primarily affects the US\$ denominated IMMSA debt assumed in the current quarter.
- b. Consulting fees of \$179,159 (2009: \$39,390) increased primarily due to the inclusion of payments made to the Company's chief financial officer during the period, and the Company's new president, neither of whom is salaried, and to a financial advisor.
- c. Stock-based compensation increased to \$678,111 (2009: \$Nil) due to the number of options which vested in the current quarter.
- d. Write-off of resource property of \$451,155 (2009: \$Nil). The Company wrote-off its Lety property in the current period due to less than satisfactory results. No properties were written off in the comparable period

### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that determine the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and reported costs and expenditures during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions may be revised as new information is obtained, and are subject to change. The Company's accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are considered appropriate in the circumstances, but are subject to judgements and uncertainties inherent in the financial reporting process.

Critical accounting estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements include the Company's estimate of recoverable value of its mineral properties and related deferred expenditures, asset retirement obligations, as well as the value of stock-based compensation. All of these estimates involve considerable judgement and are, or could be, affected by significant factors that are beyond the Company's control.

### **Exploration and Development Expenditures**

The Company capitalizes exploration and development expenditures directly related to its properties until such time that the properties are placed into production, sold, abandoned, or management determines impairment in the realizable value of the property/properties has occurred. The Company's policy to capitalize exploration costs on a project by project basis is consistent with GAAP, and that of other exploration companies that do not have established mineral reserves. If and when a mineral property is commissioned, the associated deferred costs will be amortized on a systematic basis. The depletion of the mining property will be provided on the unit-of-production basis using estimated reserves and resources expected to be converted to reserves as the depletion basis. Mining plant and equipment and related capital assets will be depreciated, following the commencement of commercial production, over their expected economic lives using the unit-of-production method.

Reserves are determined based on a professional evaluation using accepted international standards for the assessment of mineral reserves. The assessment involves the study of geological, geophysical and economic data and the reliance on a number of assumptions. The estimates of the reserves may change, based on additional knowledge gained subsequent to the initial assessment. This may include additional data available from continuing exploration, results from the reconciliation of actual mining production data against the original reserve estimates, or the impact of economic factors such as changes in the price of commodities or the cost of components of production. A change in the original estimate of reserves would result in a change in the rate of depletion and depreciation of the related mining assets or could result in impairment resulting in a write-down of the assets.

If and when an impairment in value of a property is determined, the property value will be written-down to its realizable value at that time, and the write-down charged to operations. The recoverability of the recorded value of the Company's mineral properties and associated deferred expenses is based on market conditions for minerals, the underlying mineral resources associated with the properties, and future costs that may be required for ultimate realization through mining operations or by sale. The impairment review is made annually by management, or earlier if warranted. A write-down may also be required when a property is sold or abandoned, if exploration activity ceases on a property due to unsatisfactory results, or if there is insufficient funding to continue exploration on a property.

### **Income Taxes**

Future income tax assets and liabilities are computed based on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their corresponding tax values, using the enacted or substantially enacted, as applicable, income tax rates at each balance sheet date. Future income tax assets also result from unused loss carry-forwards and other deductions. The valuation of future income tax assets is currently reviewed annually and adjusted, if necessary, by use of a valuation allowance to reflect the estimated realizable amount. The determination of the ability of the Company to utilize tax loss carry-forwards to offset future income tax payable requires management to exercise judgment and make assumptions about the future performance of the Company. Changes in economic conditions, metal prices and other factors could result in revisions to the estimates of the benefits to be realized or the timing of utilizing the losses.

Effective January 1, 2008, the Mexican government introduced an alternative minimum tax known as the IETU, as a method to limit certain companies from avoiding paying taxes on their cash earnings in Mexico. Management will review its IETU obligations and its consolidated tax position at March 31, 2010, as the Company has not previously earned revenues.

### **Asset Retirement Obligations**

The Company recognizes contractual, statutory and legal obligations associated with the retirement of mining properties when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The initial liability for the asset retirement obligation has been estimated at its fair value in the period incurred, so the corresponding asset retirement cost was added to the carrying amount of that asset. This cost will be amortized as an expense over the economic life of the related asset, if production of that asset commences. The carrying amount of the liability could be increased for the passage of time and if additional information is gained, and is adjusted for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows to settle the obligation. All asset retirement obligations are not expected to be paid for several years in the future and are intended to be funded from cash balances at the time of the mine closure or termination of an interest in a property.

### **Stock-based Compensation**

The Company follows accounting guidelines in determining the value of stock option compensation, as disclosed in Note 7 to the financial statements. This is a calculated amount not based on historical cost, but on subjective assumptions introduced to an option pricing model, in particular: (1) an estimate for the average expected hold period of issued stock options before exercise, expiry or cancellation, and (2) expected volatility of the Company's share price in the expected hold period, using historical volatility or comparables as a reference. As there is no market for the options and they are not transferable, the resulting calculated value is not necessarily the value which the holder of the option could receive in an arm's length transaction.

## **Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption**

### **Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

CICA section 3064 replaces the former CICA 3062 – Goodwill and other intangible assets and establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. CICA 3064 is effective for interim and annual financial statements for years beginning on or after January 1, 2009. The Company adopted this section effective May 1, 2009. There was no material change to the results of operations or financial position of the Company.

### **Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities**

In January 2009 the CICA issued EIC-173, “Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities” which requires the Company to consider its own credit risk as well as the credit risk of its counterparty when determining the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including derivative instruments. The accounting treatments provided in EIC-173 have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements and as required have been applied retrospectively without restatement of prior periods. The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the valuation of financial assets or liabilities.

### **Mining Exploration Costs**

In March 2009 the CICA issued EIC-174, “Mining Exploration Costs” which provides guidance to mining enterprises related to the measurement of exploration costs and the conditions that a mining enterprise should consider when determining the need to perform an impairment review of such costs. The accounting treatments provided in EIC-174 have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements and did not have an impact on the valuation of exploration assets.

### **New Accounting Pronouncements**

The CICA has issued new standards which may affect the financial disclosures and results of operations of the Company. The Company will adopt the requirements on the date specified in each respective section and is considering the impact this will have on the consolidated financial statements.

### **Business combinations, consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests**

CICA sections 1582, 1601 and 1602 replace the former CICA 1581, Business Combinations and CICA 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements and establish a new section for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary. These sections provide the Canadian equivalent to FASB Statements No. 141(R), Business Combinations and No. 160 Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements. CICA 1582 is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. CICA 1601 and CICA 1602 apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to years beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

### **Financial Instruments - Disclosures**

In June 2009 the CICA amended Section 3862, Financial Instruments-Disclosures, to include enhanced disclosures on the liquidity risk of financial instruments and new disclosures on fair value measurements of financial instruments. The amendments are effective for annual financial statements for fiscal years ending after September 30, 2009, with early adoption permitted. The Company will apply these amendments to its 2010

annual consolidated financial statements. The impact of the amendments to the fair value measurement and liquidity risk disclosure requirements of the Company are not expected to be significant.

### **Comprehensive revaluation of assets and liabilities**

In August 2009, the CICA amended Section 1625, Comprehensive revaluation of assets and liabilities. This section has been amended as a result of issuing Business combinations, Section 1582, Consolidated financial statements, Section 1601, and Non-controlling interests, Section 1602, in January 2009. The amendments apply prospectively to comprehensive revaluations of assets and liabilities occurring in fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year. If the Company adopts this section for a fiscal year beginning before January 1, 2011, it also adopts Section 1582. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations or its financial position.

### **Financial instruments-recognition and measurement**

In August 2009, the CICA amended Section 3855, Financial Instruments-Recognition and Measurement. This Section has been amended to add guidance concerning the assessment of embedded derivatives upon reclassification of a financial asset out of the held-for-trading category. These amendments apply to reclassifications made on or after July 1, 2009. Earlier adoption is permitted. Also, this Section has been amended to:

- change the categories into which a debt instrument is required or permitted to be classified;
- change the impairment model for held-to-maturity financial assets to the incurred credit loss model of Impaired loans, Section 3025; and
- require reversal of previously recognized impairment losses on available-for sale financial assets in specified circumstances.

These amendments apply to annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after November 1, 2008. This standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or operation results.

### **Financial Instruments and Other Instruments**

The Company's financial assets and liabilities consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, prepaid expenses and accounts payable, the promissory note and the amounts due to related parties, some of which are denominated in US dollars and Mexican pesos. Amounts denominated in non-Canadian dollars are translated into Canadian dollars at the rates applicable to the period end date. The Company has financial gains or losses as a result of foreign exchange movements against the Canadian dollar. The Company manages its foreign exchange risk by adjusting balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollar from time to time. The Company incurs the majority of its exploration costs in foreign currencies, either the US dollar or Mexican pesos. The Company may acquire foreign currencies to fix such costs in Canadian funds, if management considers it advantageous.

The carrying value of these financial instruments approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of the instruments. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

### **International Financial Reporting Standards**

On February 13, 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed the mandatory changeover date to International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for Canadian profit-oriented publicly accountable entities ("PAE's") such as the Company.

The AcSB requires that IFRS compliant financial statements be prepared for annual and interim financial statements commencing on or after January 1, 2011. The Company's first audited annual financial statements will be for the year ending April 30, 2012, with comparative financial information for the year ended April 30, 2011. This also means that all the opening balance sheet adjustments relating to the adoption of IFRS must be reflected in the May 1, 2010 opening balance sheet which will be issued as part of the comparative financial information in the July 31, 2011 unaudited interim financial statements.

The Company will adopt these requirements as set out by the AcSB and other regulatory bodies. At this time, the impact of adopting IFRS cannot be reasonably quantified. The conversion to IFRS is expected to impact the Company's accounting policies, information technology and data systems, internal control over financial reporting, and disclosure controls and procedures. The transition may also impact business activities, such as foreign currency activities, certain contractual arrangements, capital requirements and compensation arrangements. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of IFRS, with the assistance of its auditors, on the Company and is in the process of developing a plan for the conversion to IFRS. If the Company decides not to early adopt the standards, the actual conversion work will occur in late 2009 and 2010, in anticipation of the preparation of the May 1, 2010 balance sheet that will be required for comparative purposes for all periods ending in 2011.

The Company has been assessing some of the optional exemptions as part of the transition process to IFRS. The following preliminary elections have been made so far under IFRS, and may change prior to the formal adoption of IFRS:

- The Company will not restate business combinations prior to the adoption of IFRS;
- The Company will continue to capitalize exploration costs on a project-by-project basis even prior to mineral reserves being established; and
- The Company will be electing to recognize any cumulative translation differences of its foreign subsidiaries into opening retained earnings.

The Company has also identified other areas relating to IFRS that could materially affect the Company:

- Foreign currency: The adoption of IFRS will involve the identification of a functional currency. At present, it appears that the Canadian dollar is the Company's functional currency and the Mexico peso is the subsidiaries' functional currency. Upon consolidation, the presentation currency will be that of the parent's functional currency.
- Income taxes: Although there are many areas where GAAP is similar to IFRS, there are differences such as the differentiation between deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities; and whether deferred tax is to be charged to the income statement, equity or goodwill.

At present the Company does not believe that it has any contracts, debt covenants, capital requirements or compensation requirements that may be affected by changes to financial reporting because of IFRS.

Management is taking professional development courses relating to IFRS conversion, and it is comfortable that its accounting services company will also be adequately prepared for the conversion.

## **Risk Factors**

The Company is engaged in the exploration for mineral deposits. These activities involve significant risks which even with careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not, in some cases, be eliminated. The Company's success depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond its control. The primary risk factors affecting the Company include inherent risks in the mining industry, metal price fluctuations and operating in foreign countries and currencies.

### **Inherent Risks within the Mining Industry**

The commercial viability of any mineral deposit depends on many factors, not all of which are within the control of management. Some of the factors that will affect the financial viability of a given mineral deposit include its size, grade and proximity to infrastructure. Government regulation, taxes, royalties, land tenure and use, environmental protection and reclamation and closure obligations could also have a profound impact on the economic viability of a mineral deposit.

Mining activities also involve risks such as unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, floods, fires, earthquakes, other natural or environmental occurrences and political and social instability. It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Company may decide not to insure against certain risks as a result of high premiums or for other reasons. The Company does not currently maintain insurance against political or environmental risks. Should any uninsured liabilities arise, they could result in increased costs, reductions in profitability, and a decline in the value of the Company's securities.

There is no assurance at this time that the Company's current mineral properties will be economically viable for development and production.

### **Prices for Silver and Other Commodities**

Metals prices are subject to volatile price fluctuations and have a direct impact on the commercial viability of the Company's exploration properties. Price volatility results from a variety of factors, including global consumption and demand for metals, international economic and political trends, fluctuations in the US dollar and other currencies, interest rates, and inflation. The Company has not hedged any of its potential future silver sales. The Company closely monitors silver prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

### **Foreign Currency Risks**

The Company uses the Canadian dollar as its measurement and reporting currency, and therefore fluctuations in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and other currencies may affect the results of operations and financial position of the Company. The Company does not currently have any foreign currency or commercial risk hedges in place.

The Company raises the majority of its equity financings in Canadian dollars while foreign operations are predominately conducted in Mexican pesos and US dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Canadian dollar, US dollar and Mexican pesos may impact the Company's financial condition.

### **Risks Associated with Foreign Operations**

The Company's investments in foreign countries such as Mexico carry certain risks associated with different political, business, social and economic environments. The Company is currently evaluating silver and/or other commodities in Mexico, but will undertake new investments only when it is satisfied that the risks and uncertainties of operating in different cultural, economic and political environments are manageable and reasonable relative to the expected benefits.

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from ambiguous conveyance and regulatory characteristics of property rights in certain foreign countries.

Future government, political, legal or regulatory changes in the foreign jurisdictions in which the Company currently operates or plans to operate could affect many aspects of the Company's business, including title to properties and assets, environmental protection requirements, labour relations, taxation, currency convertibility, repatriation of profits or capital, the ability to import the necessary materials or services, or the ability to export produced materials.

### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

As required by Multilateral Instrument 52-109, management is responsible for the design, establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures over the public disclosure of financial and non-financial information regarding the Company, and internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the integrity of the Company's financial information and reliability of its financial reporting. Management maintains appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure integrity of the financial statements and maintains appropriate information systems, procedures and controls to ensure that information used internally and disclosed externally is complete and reliable.

The Company's designed the disclosure controls and procedures to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company, including its consolidated subsidiary, is made known to them on a timely basis; and designed internal controls over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting. The Company's management believes that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Due to the inherent limitations in all controls systems, they cannot provide absolute assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been prevented or detected. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in a cost effective control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Management believes appropriate segregation of duties within the finance department have been maintained. However, where segregation of duty deficiencies exist, the Company relies on certain compensating and detection controls, including dual signatories on all cheque disbursements, review and approvals of all bank reconciliations by persons other than the preparer, and quarterly and annual review of financial statements, and other information by the Audit Committee. And, the day-to-day accounting in the Vancouver and Mazatlan offices, and initial preparation of the financial statements, is outsourced to independent accountants.

Management believes the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that the material information relating to the Company was made known to them on a timely basis and was processed and disclosed within the appropriate reports and time periods. The Company's management also believes that the Company's internal controls over financial reporting were effective.

### **Disclosure of Outstanding Share Capital as at March 29, 2009**

Details of the common shares outstanding are:

Common shares	81,020,031
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Details of the warrants outstanding are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,393,375	\$ 0.15	July 30, 2010
2,991,000	\$ 0.20	September 11, 2010
15,795,655	\$ 0.65	February 12, 2012

Details of the stock options outstanding are:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
100,000	\$ 0.25	November 12, 2010
800,000	\$ 0.30	July 31, 2011
1,400,000	\$0.34	December 4, 2014
2,600,000	\$0.26	February 9, 2014

Details of the agents' options outstanding are:

Number of Agents' Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
109,000	\$0.10	July 30, 2010