

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MARCH 31, 2010 AND 2009
(Unaudited)

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION

#205 – 16055 Fraser Highway,

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Canada

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NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements; they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2010	September 30, 2009
	<i>(Unaudited)</i>	<i>(Audited)</i>
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 71,070	\$ 37,946
Accounts receivable	15,233	14,542
Prepaid expenses	972	2,430
Total current assets	87,275	54,918
Equipment and vehicle (Note 5)	7,330	9,136
Mineral interests (Note 6)	2,714,435	2,625,514
Total assets	\$ 2,809,040	\$ 2,689,568
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 308,098	\$ 253,716
Total current liabilities	308,098	253,716
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 7)	7,338,960	7,183,280
Liability to issue shares	102,500	–
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	1,314,571	1,194,056
Deficit	(6,255,089)	(5,941,484)
Total shareholders' equity	2,500,942	2,435,852
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 2,809,040	\$ 2,689,568

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent Events (Note 13)

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

On behalf of the Board:

“Alastair J. Sinclair”
Alastair J. Sinclair

“Tor Bruland”
Tor Bruland

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Zinco Mining Corporation [the “Company”] was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada on March 14, 1983. The Company received approval to change its name to Zinco Mining Corporation on January 26, 2007.

The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred costs is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete development and upon future profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the continued financial support from its directors, public equity financing, or achieving profitable operations in the future which cannot be predicted at this time. These statements do not reflect adjustments to carrying values and classifications of the assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue realizing its assets and discharging its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The Company currently does not have sufficient funds to sustain operations and would be unable to make the mandatory regulatory and exploration filings and payments to maintain the Company’s assets. The Company needs at least \$500,000 in funding to meet its minimum working capital and mineral property requirements for the next twelve months. The Company has only enough funds on hand to meet minimum administration requirements for about the next four months. Unless it can raise further funds within this time period, the Company will be unable to meet its listing requirements and may lose some of its mineral properties. The Company has announced, subject to regulatory approval, a private placement that will help to address its financing needs.

2. Basis of presentation

The interim period financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. All financial summaries included are presented on a comparative and consistent basis showing the figures for the corresponding period in the preceding year except the comparative figures for the balance sheet are for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2009. The preparation of financial data is based on accounting principles and practices consistent with those used in the preparation of the annual financial statements. Certain information and footnote disclosure normally included in the annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. These interim period financial statements should be read together with the audited financial statements and the accompanying notes included in the Company’s latest annual report.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Zinco Mining Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera Croesus S.A. de C.V. (“Minera”), a company incorporated in Mexico. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles of Canada requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the amount of revenues and expenses reported during the period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid investments with maturities of less than 90 days and are readily convertible to cash.

(d) Equipment and vehicle

These assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and are amortized over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Vehicle	30% per annum, declining-balance basis
Exploration equipment	20% per annum, declining-balance basis
Computer equipment	30% per annum, declining-balance basis

(e) Mineral interests

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized by property. If minerals are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations. If, after management review, it is determined that the carrying amount of a mineral property is impaired, that property is written down to its estimated net realizable value. A mineral property is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The amounts shown for mineral properties do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

3. Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(f) Property option agreement

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of mineral properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as mineral property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

(g) Loss per share

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on net loss divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share reflect the assumed conversion of all dilutive securities using the treasury stock method. For the periods presented, the calculation of loss per share on a diluted basis excluded all potential common shares because the effect was anti-dilutive.

(h) Stock-based compensation

The Company has a stock option plan as described in note 7. The fair value method is used to determine the expense for stock-based awards granted to employees and non-employees. Under the fair value method, compensation cost is measured at fair value at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with assumptions described in note 7. The compensation cost is expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options plus the amount of previously recognised expense is credited to share capital when the options are exercised.

(i) Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Foreign currency transactions and the accounts of its subsidiary, which is considered to be an integrated foreign operation, are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Under this method, assets and liabilities in foreign currencies related to integrated foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars using current exchange rates at the balance sheet dates for monetary assets and liabilities, historical exchange rates for non-monetary assets and liabilities, and the average monthly exchange rate for revenues and expenses, except for amortization, which is translated at the historical exchange rate of the corresponding non-monetary assets. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in operations in the period incurred. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions.

3. Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(j) Income taxes

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method. Under the asset and liability method, future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

(k) Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations are recognized when a legal or constructive obligation arises. This liability is recognized at the fair value of the asset retirement obligation. When the liability is initially recorded the Company capitalizes the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived assets. Over time the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is amortized over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, the Company may incur a gain or loss. As at March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009 the Company did not have any significant asset retirement obligations.

(l) Impairment of long-lived assets

A long-lived asset is tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset is grouped with other assets and liabilities to form an asset group at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. Estimates of future cash flows used to test recoverability of a long-lived asset include only the future cash flows that are directly associated with, and that are expected to arise as a direct result of, its use and eventual disposition.

3. Significant Accounting Policies, continued

(m) Financial instruments

The Company follows the recommendations of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants (“CICA”) under CICA Handbook Section 1530 “Comprehensive Income” (“Section 1530”), Section 3251 “Equity”, Section 3855 “Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement” (“Section 3855”), Section 3861 “Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation” and Section 3865 “Hedges”. These new sections, which apply to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2006, provide requirements for the recognition and measurement of financial instruments and on the use of hedge accounting. Section 1530 establishes standards for reporting and presenting comprehensive income which is defined as the change in equity from transactions and other events from non-owner sources. Other comprehensive income refers to items recognized in comprehensive income but that are excluded from net income calculated in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Under Section 3855, all financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments and derivatives are measured in the balance sheet at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification as follows: (1) held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income; (2) available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the instrument is derecognized or impaired; and (3) all derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value unless they qualify for the normal sale normal purchase exemption and changes in their fair value are recorded in income unless cash flow hedge accounting is used, in which case changes in fair value are recorded in other comprehensive income.

The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalents as held-for-trading. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, all of which are measured at amortized cost. The Company has elected to measure all derivatives and embedded derivatives at fair value and the Company has maintained its policy not to use hedge accounting.

Section 3855 also provides guidance on accounting for transaction costs incurred upon the issuance of debt instruments or modification of a financial liability. Transaction costs are now deducted from the financial liability and are amortized using the effective interest method over the expected life of the related liability.

4. Changes in Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Goodwill and intangible assets

The CICA issued Handbook Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets”, which will replace Section 3062, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets”. The new standard establishes revised standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. The new standard also provides guidance for the treatment of pre-production and start-up costs and requires that these costs be expensed as incurred. The new standard was adopted by the Company effective October 1, 2009, there was no impact to the Company’s financial statements.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

International Financial Reporting Standards

In January 2006, the CICA Accounting Standards Board (ACSB) adopted a strategic plan for the direction of accounting standards in Canada. As part of that plan, accounting standards in Canada for public companies are expected to converge with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) by the end of 2011. For the Company, the transition date will be effective October 1, 2011 and will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended September 30, 2011. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Business combinations, consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interest

In January 2009, the CICA issued CICA Handbook Section 1582, “Business Combinations”, Section 1601, “Consolidations”, and Section 1602, “Non-Controlling Interests”. These sections replace the former Section 1581, “Business Combinations”, and Section 1600, “Consolidated Financial Statements”, and establish a new section for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary. Section 1582 establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination, and states that all assets and liabilities of an acquired business will be recorded at fair value. Obligations for contingent considerations and contingencies will also be recorded at fair value at the acquisition date. The standard also states that acquisition-related costs will be expensed as incurred and that restructuring charges will be expensed in the periods after the acquisition date. It provides the Canadian equivalent to IFRS 3, Business Combinations (January 2008). The section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

Section 1601 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in the preparation of consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of IFRS International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (January 2008).

Sections 1601 and 1602 apply to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption of these sections is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year. All three sections must be adopted concurrently. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these sections.

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

5. Equipment and Vehicle

	March 31, 2010		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net book Value
Exploration equipment	\$ 14,128	\$ 6,798	\$ 7,330

	September 30, 2009		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net book Value
Vehicle	\$ 14,425	\$ 13,642	\$ 783
Exploration equipment	14,128	6,160	7,968
Computer equipment	10,133	9,748	385
	\$ 38,686	\$ 29,550	\$ 9,136

6. Mineral Interests

	Balance September 30, 2009	Additions	Write-offs	Balance March 31, 2010
Almatea, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Deferred exploration costs	\$ 545,925	\$ 17,328	\$ —	\$ 563,253
Cabrel, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Deferred exploration costs	169,209	10,670	—	179,879
Canton, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Acquisition costs	42	—	—	42
Deferred exploration costs	129,221	5,063	—	134,284
	129,263	5,063	—	134,326
El Maple/La Diana, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Acquisition costs	48,406	—	—	48,406
Deferred exploration costs	1,622,905	21,849	—	1,644,754
	1,671,311	21,849	—	1,693,160
El Volantin, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Deferred exploration costs	109,806	34,011	—	143,817
Total	\$ 2,625,514	\$ 88,921	\$ —	\$ 2,714,435

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

6. Mineral Interests, continued

The following is a summary of deferred exploration costs incurred during the period ended March 31, 2010

	Almatea	Cabrel	Canton	El Volantin	El Maple/La Diana	Total
Acquisition costs	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Assays & analysis	—	—	—	—	4,195	4,195
Drilling	—	—	—	—	—	—
Geological consulting	1,145	3,897	—	4,059	13,922	23,023
Mining taxes	16,005	4,635	5,063	29,952	2,811	58,466
Supplies and Miscellaneous	—	1,480	—	—	143	1,622
Travel	178	658	—	—	778	1,615
Total	\$17,328	\$10,670	\$ 5,063	\$34,011	\$21,849	\$88,921

Mineral properties of Zinco Mining Corporation are all concentrated in or near the Cuale district, east of Puerto Vallarta, Mexico. They are comprised of the following:

Almatea, Jalisco State, Mexico: This property lies east of the el Maple property and was acquired by staking. The Company holds a 100% interest in this property.

Cabrel, Jalisco State, Mexico: The Cabrel property is located southeast of Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, and was acquired by staking. The Company holds a 100% interest in this property.

Canton, Jalisco State, Mexico: The Canton property lies between the El Maple and Almatea properties and was staked to join the properties in a contiguous unit. The Company holds a 100% interest in this property.

El Maple/La Diana, Cuale district, Mexico: This property is located south of Puerto Vallarta, and consists of the El Maple Fraccion I, El Maple and La Diana claims. All of the claims were acquired by staking, and the Company holds a 100% interest in this property.

El Volantin, Jalisco State, Mexico: This property extends from the Cabrel property on the south to the El Maple and Almatea properties on the north, all of the claims were acquired by staking, and the Company holds a 100% interest in the property.

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

6. Mineral Interests, continued

	Balance September 30, 2008	Additions	Write-offs	Balance March 31, 2009
Almatea, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Deferred exploration costs	\$ 492,737	\$ 10,835	\$ —	\$ 503,572
Cabrel, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Deferred exploration costs	163,273	3,062	—	166,335
Canton, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Acquisition costs	42	—	—	42
Deferred exploration costs	126,406	—	—	126,406
	126,448	—	—	126,448
El Maple/La Diana, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Acquisition costs	48,406	—	—	48,406
Deferred exploration costs	1,621,868	64,230	—	1,686,098
	1,670,274	64,230	—	1,734,504
El Volantin, Jalisco State, Mexico				
Deferred exploration costs	76,052	—	—	76,052
Total	\$ 2,528,784	\$ 78,127	\$ —	\$ 2,606,911

The following is a summary of the deferred exploration costs incurred on the El Maple/La Diana property during the three month period ended March 31, 2009:

Assays & analysis	31,588
Geological consulting	26,901
Mining taxes	19,638
Total	\$ 78,127

7. Share Capital

The following is a description of the authorized and issued share capital:

- (a) Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

7. Share Capital, continued

(b) Issued:

	Shares	Amount
Balance, September 30, 2008	24,494,737	\$ 7,138,880
Issued for debt at \$0.10 per share	444,000	44,400
Correct rounding error in shares issued	(1)	—
Balance, September 30, 2009	24,938,736	\$ 7,183,280
Issued for cash pursuant to a private placement at \$0.10 per share	1,000,000	100,000
Issued for cash pursuant to exercise of stock options at \$0.10 per share, including \$23,180 contributed surplus attributed to stock-based compensation recognized in previous periods	250,000	48,180
Issued for cash pursuant to exercise of stock options at \$0.15 per share	50,000	7,500
Balance, March 31, 2010	25,938,736	7,668,960

During the period ended March 31, 2010 the Company announced and closed a private placement, of 1,000,000 units at \$0.10 per unit, each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant to purchase one common share for \$0.11 for a period of two years. In addition, 250,000 stock options were exercised at \$0.10 per share, and 50,000 stock options were exercised at \$0.15 per share.

In March, 2010 the Company announced, subject to regulatory approval, a private placement of 5,000,000 units at \$0.20 per unit. Each unit consists of one share and one half of one share purchase warrant, each full warrant entitling the holder to buy an additional share for \$0.215 for a period of two years.

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the Company received regulatory approval and issued 444,000 common shares at \$0.10 to a related party for geological fees owing to February, 2009.

(c) Escrow Shares

During the current period 56,250 common shares were released from escrow, leaving the balance of shares in escrow at Nil. The release of the balance of these shares was staged over a period of six years and ended on December 18, 2009.

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

7. Share Capital, continued

(d) Stock options

The Company has established a stock option plan the purpose of which is to attract, retain and motivate directors, officers, employees and persons engaged to provide ongoing management and consulting services (“service providers”) by providing them with the opportunity, through share options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and benefit from its growth. The maximum number of shares which may be issued under the plan is fixed at 4,898,947. This number is subject to adjustment resulting from changes in the share capital of the Company. Such adjustments are subject to approval by the TSX Venture Exchange and by the shareholders of the Company. The number of shares reserved for issuance to any one person may not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares at the date of such grant.

The option price of the shares which are the subject of any option shall in no circumstances be less than the market price of the shares at the date of the grant of the option.

A summary of the status of the Company’s stock option plan as of March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009, and changes during the periods ending on those dates is presented below:

	March 31, 2010		September 30, 2009	
	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of period	940,000	\$0.15	2,650,000	\$0.30
Granted	1,550,000	\$0.14	—	—
Exercised	(300,000)	\$0.11	—	—
Expired/cancelled	—	—	(1,710,000)	0.30
Outstanding at end of period	2,190,000	\$0.15	940,000	\$0.15
Exercisable at end of period	2,190,000	\$0.15	840,000	\$0.15

During the six months ended March 31, 2010 all stock options outstanding at September 30, 2009 were repriced to \$0.15, in the case of options granted to insiders, the re-pricing was approved by disinterested shareholders at the annual general meeting on March 15, 2010. The Company also granted incentive stock options to purchase up to 1,300,000 shares at \$0.15 for a period of five years and 250,000 exercisable at \$0.10 for a period of five years. 300,000 stock options at a weighted average price of \$0.11 were exercised during the period.

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (yr)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$0.15	2,190,000	3.52	\$0.15

ZINCO MINING CORPORATION
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
March 31, 2010 and 2009
(Unaudited)

7. Share Capital, continued

(d) Stock options, continued

During the period ended September 30, 2009, 710,000 stock options expired unexercised and 1,000,000 were cancelled.

The fair values of the stock options granted were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	March 31, 2010
Risk-free interest rate	2.81%
Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	158%
Expected term	5 Years

(e) Contributed surplus

The following table sets forth the continuity of contributed surplus for the periods ended March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009:

Balance September 30, 2008	\$ 1,155,736
Stock-based compensation expense during the year	38,320
Balance September 30, 2009	\$ 1,194,056
Stock-based compensation expense during the period	143,695
Reallocation to share capital the estimated fair value of 250,000 stock options that were exercised during the period	(23,180)
Balance March 31, 2010	\$ 1,314,571

(f) Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of share purchase warrants outstanding at March 31, 2010 and September 30, 2009 is as follows:

	March 31, 2010		September 30, 2009	
	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	—	—	6,000,000	\$0.28
Expired	—	—	(6,000,000)	0.28
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Granted	1,000,000	\$0.11	—	—
Outstanding at end of the period	1,000,000	\$0.11	—	—
Exercisable at end of the period	1,000,000	\$0.11	—	—

Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company.

8. Basic and Diluted Loss per share

The basic and diluted loss per share is calculated based on the following at March 31:

	2010	2009
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	25,639,285	24,494,737

The calculation of loss per share is based on net loss divided by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The effect of options and warrants under the stock option plan is not presented as it would have an anti-dilutive effect on the loss per share.

9. Financial Instruments

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to accounts receivable. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2010, the Company had a cash and cash equivalent balance of \$71,070 (September 30, 2009 - \$37,946) to settle current liabilities of \$308,098 (September 30, 2009 - \$253,716). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company is in the process of raising further funding to cover the working capital deficiency.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As of March 31, 2010, the Company had \$Nil invested in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates.

(b) Foreign currency risk

As at March 31, 2010, the Company's expenditures are in Canadian dollars and Mexican pesos, and any future equity raised is expected to be predominantly in Canadian dollars. As at March 31, 2010, the Company has accounts payable denominated in Mexican Pesos of 1,383,831 accounts receivable of 145,612 Mexican Pesos and cash of 60,246 Mexican Pesos, with an approximate exchange rate of 0.08 to Canadian dollars. For each 10% change in the Canadian dollar and the Mexican Peso, a \$9,423 gain/loss would arise.

9. Financial Instruments, continued

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of resources, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

10. Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral interests and to maintain flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as well as cash, receivables and current liabilities.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in the economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

The Company does not have any major capital expenditures committed for the coming year.

Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the above-noted objectives are met.

11. Related Party Transactions

- (a) The Company incurred the following expenses to March 31, to its directors or corporations controlled by its directors:

	2010	2009
Accounting fees (included in professional fees)	\$ 21,000	\$ —
Geological fees, general contracting, and equipment rentals	28,974	29,316
Legal fees (included in professional fees)	12,224	6,861
Management fees	39,129	19,826
	<u>\$ 101,327</u>	<u>\$ 56,003</u>

- (b) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes \$79,950 (2009 - \$45,257) due to directors and/or officers of the Company.

These transactions have been measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties and which the management believes reflect prevailing market rates.

12. Segmented Information

The Company operates in one industry, being the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral interests

The Company's mineral interests and equipment are owned through the Mexican subsidiary and held in Mexico.

13. Supplemental Disclosure with Respect to Cash Flows

Significant non-cash transactions for the period ended March 31, 2010 included incurring mineral property expenditures of \$91,550 (2009 - \$60,509) through accounts payable.

14. Subsequent Event

Subsequent to March 31, 2010:

- 350,000 stock options were exercised at \$0.15 per share for proceeds of \$32,500.