

COLIBRI RESOURCE CORPORATION

Form 51-102F1

Management's Discussion & Analysis for the Quarter Ended August 31, 2009

The following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for Colibri Resource Corporation ("the Company") prepared as of Oct 29, 2009 should be read together with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended November 30, 2008 and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

This MD&A contains forward-looking information. Please see "Forward-Looking Information" and "Risks and Uncertainties" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to such information.

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Forward-looking information is included in this MD&A, which involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results, performance or achievements or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Forward-looking information is identified by the use of terms and phrases such as "anticipate", "believe", "could", "estimate", "expect", "intend", "may", "plan", "predict", "project", "will", "would", and similar terms and phrases, including references to assumptions. Such information may involve but are not limited to comments with respect to strategies, expectations, planned operations or future actions.

Forward-looking information reflects current expectations of management regarding future events and operating performance as of the date of this MD&A. Such information involves significant risks and uncertainties, should not be read as guarantees of future performance or results, and will not necessarily be accurate indications of whether or not such results will be achieved. A number of factors could cause actual results to differ materially from the results discussed in the forward-looking information, including, but not limited to, the following factors: financial health of the Company's subsidiary and the related cash flows, competitive and economic environment, seasonality and fluctuations in results, expansion, interest rates, foreign exchange, cash distributions are not guaranteed and will fluctuate with the performance of its subsidiary, and federal income tax changes in Mexico and Canada.

Although the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is based upon what the Company's management believes to be reasonable assumptions, the Company cannot assure investors that actual results will be consistent with such information. Forward-looking information reflects management's current beliefs and is based on information currently available to the Company. Such information reflects current assumptions regarding future events and operating performance including, without limitation, a strong economy in Canada, stable interest rates and continued strength in the mining exploration industry in which the Company operates, and speaks only as of the date of this discussion. The forward-looking information is made as of the date of this MD&A and the Company assumes no obligation to update or revise such information to reflect new events or circumstances.

General

The Company was incorporated on February 20, 2004 in the province of British Columbia. On August 5, 2005, the Company's common shares and purchase warrants began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbols CBI and CBI.WT respectively.

Through its Subsidiary, Minera Halcones S.A. de C.V., the Company is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and if warranted, development of gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and other metal deposits in Mexico. Halcones has the right

to acquire a majority interest in three large mineral properties located in Sonora, Mexico. Sonora is the northernmost state in Mexico and borders the United States of America. All of the Company's property interests are located within or adjacent to, a free trade zone within the State, a fact that facilitates cross-border access and general business. The properties are characterized by ease of accessibility, well developed infrastructure, access to a ready and skilled labour pool and a large degree of common logistics due to their relative proximity to each other.

The Company's mineral property interests are the Colibri Property, the Leon Property, the Ramaje Ardiente (Ramard) Property, and the newly acquired Evelyn III Property. These properties are in the exploration stage only and are without a known body of commercial ore.

At the Company's Annual General Meeting, the shareholders approved the Board's decision not to reappoint Meyers, Norris Penny, Chartered Accounts, and to engage Morine & Co., Chartered Accountants, effective May 1, 2009.

Additional information related to the Company is available for view on the Company's website at www.colibriresourcecorp.com and on SEDAR at <http://www.sedar.com>.

Overall Performance

Management has continued to make progress on important business issues for the Company. The Board of Directors has authorized the execution and completion of the three claim option agreements between Colibri's Mexican subsidiary, Minera Halcones, and the three private Mexican companies from which those claims were optioned. It is estimated that less than \$50,000 will be required to finalize the agreements and allow Minera Halcones to hold the mining rights to the individual claim blocks that comprise the three claim sites known as "Colibri", "Ramard" and "Leon".

The Company's subsidiary, Minera Halcones, is now the 100% owner of a new property (the Evelyn III claim), acquired in a Mexican government "sorteo" (claim lottery). This 506.3 hectare claim is located 29 kms east of La Herradura (Mexico's largest gold mine, operated jointly by Fresnillo and Newmont Mining Corporation) and 10 kms north of the Noche Buena property (currently owned by Fresnillo). Preliminary geologic mapping and rock chip sampling has identified a northeast-trending structure, exploited by an old mine working. Exploration will be aimed at locating extensions of this high-grade zone to the south and north.

In June, the Company decided not to pay the remaining option payments on the San Francisco and Juarex claims contained within the Colibri property, as the small size of these claims did not warrant the costs of finalizing the option agreements.

Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's financial operations. For more detailed information, refer to the Financial Statements.

	For The Quarter Ended August 31, 2009	For The Quarter Ended August 31, 2008
Total revenues	\$ 867	\$ 7,498
Net income (loss) before extraordinary items	(372,428)	(41,966)
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income	(372,428)	(41,966)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total assets	6,458,498	7,016,620
Total long-term liabilities	-	-
Cash dividends	-	-

The Company earns interest revenue from cash and term deposits held in banks. It has no intention of paying dividends on its common shares as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

Results of Operations

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may be different from those estimates. Additional significant accounting policies are detailed in Note 2 attached to the financial statements.

For The Quarter Ended August 31, 2009

Operations in the period from June 1, 2009 to August 31, 2009 were focused on maintaining the Company's interests in the properties for which it has entered into option agreements, as well as some geological mapping and rock chip sampling on the Colibri and Evelyn III properties. The Company has not generated any revenues from operations for the period.

The net loss for the three- month period ended August 31, 2009 was \$372,428, which was a loss of \$0.01 per share on both a basic and a fully diluted basis. This loss was primarily attributed to a write-off of mineral interests of \$316,778 and general and administrative expenses of \$56,517. Major components of the general and administrative expenses were management fees of \$22,500 and consulting fees of \$15,000.

For The Quarter Ended August 31, 2008

Operations in the period from June 1, 2008 to August 31, 2008 were focused on maintaining the Company's interests in the properties for which it has entered into option agreements, as well as the construction of access roads and the continuation of exploratory drilling programs on all three properties. The Company has not generated any revenues from operations for the period.

The net loss for the three- month period ended August 31, 2008 was \$41,966, which was a loss of \$0.01 per share on both a basic and a fully diluted basis. This loss was primarily attributed to general and administrative expenses of \$49,464. Major components of the loss were accounting and audit fees of \$8,583, management fees of \$22,500.

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected unaudited quarterly (except periods ended November 30) financial information for each of the last eight most recently completed quarters:

	Three Months Ended							
	August 31, 2009	May 31, 2009	February 28, 2009	November 30, 2008	August 31, 2008	May 31, 2008	February 29, 2008	November 30, 2007
Total assets	6,458,498	6,815,398	6,957,170	7,006,537	\$7,016,620	\$7,075,968	\$7,329,003	\$ 7,357,464
Mineral property costs	5,253,653	5,459,275	5,419,153	5,277,748	5,115,712	4,800,156	4,096,859	3,423,150
Working capital	1,136,130	1,291,363	1,389,698	1,579,708	1,824,336	2,141,940	2,933,373	3,644,656
Shareholders' equity	6,419,960	6,783,388	6,836,604	6,895,350	6,981,330	6,985,296	7,078,066	7,120,275
Revenues	867	1,016	1,946	10,397	7,498	15,540	28,160	41,345
Net income (loss)	(372,428)	(53,216)	(58,746)	(98,650)	(41,966)	(92,770)	(42,209)	(371,830)
Earnings (loss) per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)

Liquidity

The Company has no history of profitable operations and its mineral projects are at an early stage. Therefore, it is subject to many risks common to comparable junior venture resource companies, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources as well as a lack of revenues.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern in the short term is dependent upon its ability to obtain financing. The Company has obtained financing by the issuance of share capital. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there can be no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable.

	August 31, 2009	August 31, 2008
Working capital	\$ 1,136,130	\$ 1,824,336
Deficit	(1,926,389)	(1,343,349)

Net cash used in operating activities during the period was \$57,786 compared to \$94,699 during the previous period. The net cash used in operating activities primarily consists of the operating loss and a change in non-cash working capital.

Financing activities provided net cash of \$9,000 during the current period and \$38,000 during the previous period.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$111,156 during the current period and \$318,494 in the previous period. Cash was expended on the acquisition and maintenance of mineral claims and exploration work conducted on the claims in Mexico.

Capital Resources

The Company's sources of funds have been derived from private placement financings and the completion of the Company's IPO. The Company closed its IPO on July 28, 2005, pursuant to which it received gross proceeds of \$2,500,000 from the sale of 10,000,000 units (the "Units") with each Unit consisting of one common share in the capital of the Company (a "Share") and one transferable common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Two whole warrants entitled the holder thereof to acquire one additional common share of the Company (a "Warrant Share") until July 28, 2007 at an exercise price of \$0.30 per Warrant Share. During the three month period ended August 31, 2007, 7,729,950 of these warrants were exercised.

Also on April 19, 2007, the Company closed a brokered, private placement of 7,013,000 Units at a price of \$0.40 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$2,805,200. Each Unit consists of one common share and one full, non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at a price of \$0.70 per share until April 20, 2008. The Units were subject to a hold period that expired August 20, 2007.

Bolder Investment Partners Ltd. acted as agent in respect of the placement. Bolder was paid a cash commission of \$162,933 and 118,643 Units or 7.5 % of the total gross proceeds and was issued broker's warrants authorizing the purchase of up to 701,300 common shares at \$0.70 per share until April 20, 2008 on the same terms as the warrants issued as part of the Units under the private placement.

The proceeds of the private placement are being used primarily for exploration and drilling on the Company's Sonora, Mexico claim properties, as well as for general working capital.

During 2007, the Company also received gross proceeds of \$1,787,851 from the exercise of share purchase warrants, and another \$15,000 from the exercise of stock options.

Additional disclosure concerning the Company's general and administrative expenses and resource property obligations and commitments are provided in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and deficit and notes therein. The Company does not have any commitments for specific capital expenditures, as the agreements under which it August earn the interests in the mineral exploration properties are option agreements. However, the Company anticipates incurring the following expenditures from its available funds over the next fiscal year:

Description

(1)	To make final property option payment on Colibri and mineral property tax payments on the Colibri, Leon, Ramard and Evelyn properties.	\$	90,000
(2)	(a) To conduct continuing exploration and drilling on the Colibri Property.	\$	200,000
	(b) To conduct continuing exploration and drilling on the Ramard Property.	\$	20,000
	(c) To conduct continuing exploration and drilling on the Leon Property.	\$	20,000
(3)	To cover estimated general and administrative expenses for a 12-month period	\$	150,000
(4)	To provide general working capital	\$	30,000

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to investors.

Transactions with Related Parties

During the period from June 1, 2009 to August 31, 2009, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- a) Paid or accrued management fees of \$22,500 (2008 - \$22,500) to companies controlled by directors of the Company.
- b) Paid or accrued office rent of \$2,250 (2008 - \$2,250) to a company controlled by a director of the Company.
- c) Paid or accrued \$15,000 (2008 - \$13,849) in geological consulting fees, of which \$NIL (2008 - \$13,849) are included in deferred exploration costs, to a company controlled by a former director of the Company.
- d) Paid or accrued \$10,500 (2008 - \$NIL) in geological consulting fees and mapping and production, of which \$10,500 (2008 - \$NIL) are included in deferred exploration costs, to a director of the Company.
- e) Paid \$25,000 (2008 - \$25,000) and issued 200,000 common shares (2008 - 200,000) to a private Mexican company wholly-owned by Cadence Resource Corporation, a Canadian private company controlled by a former director of the Company. A director of the Company is also a director of the Canadian private company. (Colibri property)
- f) Paid \$57,500 (2008 - \$28,816) and issued 100,000 common shares (2008 - NIL) to a private Mexican company, controlled by a former director of the Company. (Leon property)

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Risk and Uncertainties

The Company holds certain mineral property interests in Mexico, and as such is exposed to numerous risks and uncertainties common to other junior exploration companies.

The Company's business, results of operations, financial condition, and the trading price of its common shares could be materially adversely affected by any of the foregoing risks and by other risks, including risks related to development of mineral deposits, metal prices, title matters, reclamation costs, metal price volatility, competition, additional funding requirements, insurance, currency fluctuations, conflicts of interest, and share trading volatility. Any of these risks could have a material adverse effect on the business, operations or financial condition of the Company.

The Company and its mineral exploration programs are at an early stage. The Company is not profitable and has no sources of revenue. The Company is reliant on raising equity and while this has been successful in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

The mineral claims that the Company has a right to acquire an interest in are in the exploration stage only. There is no assurance that the exploration activities of the Company will result in the discovery of a commercially viable mineral deposit.

Mineral exploration activities could result in injury and damage to life and property, possible adverse environmental impacts and possible legal liability.

The Company's financial results are denominated and reported in Canadian dollars. The Mexican operations involve payments in US dollars and Mexican pesos. Significant fluctuations of these currencies against the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's financial performance.

Internal Controls

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal year that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Critical Accounting Policies/Critical Accounting Estimates

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles 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 consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the determination of asset retirement obligations, environmental obligations, impairment of mineral properties, the assumptions used in the determination of the fair value of stock-based compensation and warrants, rates for amortization, accrued liabilities, and the determination of a valuation allowance for future income tax assets.

Stock-based compensation

The fair value of stock options granted is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and recorded as stock-based compensation expense over the vesting period of the stock options, with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. When stock options are exercised the corresponding fair value is transferred from contributed surplus to capital stock. In the event that unvested options are cancelled, previously recognized compensation expense associated with such options is reversed.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of equipment and mineral properties. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

The Company performs impairment testing on long-lived assets held for use wherever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset, or group of assets may not be recoverable. Impairment losses

are recognized where undiscounted future cash flows from its use and disposal are less than the assets carrying amount. Impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the asset carrying value exceeds fair value. Discounted cash flows are used to measure fair value. Any impairment is included in loss for the year.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the year in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability.

Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in the statement of operations. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset.

Adoption of New Accounting Standards

(i) Capital Disclosures

On December 1, 2007, the CICA issued Handbook Section 1535, Capital Disclosures. Section 1535 requires the disclosure of (i) an entity's objectives, policies and process for managing capital; (ii) quantitative data about an entity's managed capital; (iii) whether an entity has complied with capital requirements; and (iv) if an entity has not complied with such capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance. Section 1535 was implemented by the Company on December 1, 2007.

(ii) Financial Instruments – Disclosures and Presentation

In March 2007, the CICA issued two new accounting standards, Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures and Section 3863, Financial Instruments – Presentation. These standards replace Section 3861, Financial Instruments – Disclosure and Presentation and enhance the disclosure of the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments and how the entity manages those risks. Sections 3862 and 3863 were implemented by the Company on December 1, 2007.

(iii) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

In February 2008, the CICA issued Section 3065, Goodwill and Intangible Assets, which replaces Sections 3062 and 3450. Section 3064 establishes new standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. It also provides guidance for the treatment of preproduction and startup costs and requires that these costs be expensed as incurred. This new standard applies to interim and annual to interim and annual financial statements for fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The Company has adopted these new standards, with no significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(iv) Going Concern

In June 2007, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants modified Section 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation", in order to require that management make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern over a period which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the balance sheet date. These new disclosure requirements have been implemented by the Company as of December 1, 2008, and have had no impact on the Company's financial results.

Future Accounting Policies

(i) 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 CICA Handbook 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.

CICA Handbook 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 consideration 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 International Financial Reporting Standard ("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.

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

CICA Handbook 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 International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" (January 2008).

CICA Handbook Section 1601 and Section 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.

(ii) International Financial Reporting Standards

In January 2006, the CICA Accounting Standards Board (ASB) adopted a strategic plan for the direction of accounting standards in Canada. As part of that plan, accounting standards for public companies would be required to converge with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with comparative figures presented on the same basis. In February 2008, the CICA ASB confirmed the effective date of the initial adoption of IFRS. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS on the Company's consolidated financial statements cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Financial Instruments

The Company thoroughly examines the various financial instrument risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of those risks. The following discussion on risks and risk management includes some of the required disclosures under the CICA Handbook Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures related to the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments, as required by the standard. Further information is also available in the notes to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year-ended November 30, 2008. The Company is exposed to a number of risks associated with financial instruments that have the potential to impact operating and

financial performance. The Company's primary financial instrument risk exposures are interest rate risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk and liquidity risk

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances primarily in large Canadian chartered banks, and no interest bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest cash Canadian bank savings accounts with interest that varies at prime. If interest rates applicable to this floating rate bank account were to increase or decrease by 1%, the Company's interest income would increase or decrease by \$11,000 (November 30, 2008- \$16,000).

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and accounts receivable. Cash is held with reputable financial institutions, primarily in Canada, and is kept in highly liquid accounts that are closely monitored by management. Credit risk with respect to its accounts receivables is minimal due to the insignificant balance.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is as follows:

August 31, 2009	Canada	Mexico	Total
Cash	\$ 1,116,056	\$ 23,158	\$ 1,139,214
Accounts receivable	-	351	351
	\$ 1,116,056	\$ 23,509	\$ 1,139,565

November 30, 2008	Canada	Mexico	Total
Cash	\$ 1,610,093	\$ 38,446	\$ 1,648,539
Accounts receivable	1,512	352	1,864
	\$ 1,611,605	\$ 38,798	\$ 1,650,403

Foreign Exchange risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company's cash flow exposure to foreign currency is due mainly to cash, option payments and costs incurred for the development of its mineral properties in Mexico. As at August 31, 2009 and November 30, 2008, the Company's consolidated balance sheet included \$15,559 (2008 - \$17,587) of cash denominated in U.S. currency and \$7,597 (2008 - \$20,859) denominated in Mexican currency; \$NIL of accounts payable (2008 - \$33,396) which were U.S. currency denominated and \$NIL (2008 - \$4,924) of accounts payable which were Mexico currency denominated. The Company does not use hold or issue financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. At August 31, 2009 there were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding.

A 10% increase in the value of the Mexican peso compared to the Canadian dollar could increase the Company's expenses by \$600 for the three months ended August 31, 2009. A 10% decrease in the value of the Mexican peso would cause a similar decrease in expenses.

A 10% increase or decrease in the value of the United States dollar compared to the Canadian dollar would not have a material effect on the Company's expenses for the three months ended August 31, 2009.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined below. The Company has sufficient funds as at August 31, 2009 to settle its current accounts payable of \$38,538, and its long-term commitments on option payments as outlined in Note 6 of the Company's audited consolidated balance sheet.

In the opinion of management, the working capital of \$1,136,130 at August 31, 2009 is sufficient to support the Company's normal operating requirements through its current reporting period. However, taking into consideration the Company's current cash position, volatile equity markets, global uncertainty in the capital markets and increasing cost pressures, the Company is continuing to review expenditures in order to ensure adequate liquidity and flexibility to support its exploration and development strategies.

The Company believes that external financing, likely in the form of equity offerings, will be required to complete its major exploration and development projects; however, it is not likely that there will be a need for financing until the second half of 2010.

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has the following shares issued and outstanding:

	August 31, 2009	November 30, 2008
Authorized		
Common shares without par value	100,000,000	100,000,000
Issued and Outstanding	34,611,010	34,311,010

Stock options

At August 31, 2009, the following stock options were outstanding, with a weighted average life remaining of 2.85 years and weighted average fair value of \$0.12 per option:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
450,000	\$ 0.10	October 20, 2011
1,090,000	0.26	October 29, 2012
100,000	0.15	June 20, 2013
1,540,000		

Warrants

The Company has no share purchase warrants outstanding as at August 31, 2009.

Segmented Information

The Company primarily operates in one reportable business segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties located in Mexico. The net loss and assets identifiable with these geographic areas are as follows:

Period ended August 31, 2009	Canada	Mexico	Total
Net Loss	\$ (149,185)	\$ (335,205)	\$ (484,390)
Current assets	1,140,858	33,810	1,174,668
Equipment	29,612	565	30,177
Mineral properties	-	5,253,653	5,253,653
Total assets	\$ 1,170,470	\$ 5,288,028	\$ 6,458,498

Period ended August 31, 2008	Canada	Mexico	Total
Net Loss	\$ (147,524)	\$ (29,945)	\$ (176,945)
Current assets	1,821,320	38,306	1,859,626
Equipment	40,498	784	41,282
Mineral properties	-	5,115,712	5,115,712
Total assets	\$ 1,861,818	\$ 5,154,802	\$ 7,016,620

Additional Disclosure for Venture Issuers Without Significant Revenue

	Quarter Ended August 31, 2009	Quarter Ended August 31, 2008
Capitalized or expensed Exploration and Development Costs	\$ 5,253,653	\$ 5,115,712
Expensed Research and Development Costs	\$ -	\$ -
General and Administrative Expenses	\$ 56,517	\$ 49,464
Material Costs	\$ -	\$ -

Capitalized or Expensed Exploration and Development Costs

For the Colibri property, we capitalized \$41,414 during the period ended August 31, 2009 and \$108,094 during the same period for 2008. We also decided to discontinue option payments on the San Francisco and Juarez claims, which form a small part of the Colibri property, resulting in a write-down of \$316,778.

For the Ramaje Ardiente property, we capitalized \$2,581 during the period ended August 31, 2009 and \$25,000 during the same period for 2008.

For the Leon property, we capitalized \$63,081 during the period ended August 31, 2009 and \$182,462 during the same period for 2008.

For the Evelyn III property, we capitalized \$4,080 during the period ended August 31, 2009.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to our Company is available for viewing on the SEDAR website at <http://www.sedar.com>.