SONORA GOLD & SILVER CORP.

(formerly Mont Blanc Resources Inc.)

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2009

UNAUDITED – PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT

Responsibility for Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements for Sonora Gold & Silver Corp. have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. These financial statements, which are the responsibility of management, are unaudited and have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors. Management believes the financial statements are free of material misstatement and present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at October 31, 2009 and January 31, 2009 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the periods then ended.

SONORA GOLD & SILVER CORP.
Interim balance sheets
As at October 31 and January 31, 2009

		October 31 (Unaudited)		January 31 (Audited)
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	$	81,954	$	198,283
Amounts receivable		1,432		9,389
Prepaid expenses and deposits		-		650
		83,386		208,322
Restricted cash (Note 4)		11,500		11,500
Property and equipment (Note 5)		1,565		800
Mineral property costs (Note 6)		574,965		628,597
	$	671,416	$	849,219
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		33,221		44,054
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (Note 7)		8,929,432		8,929,432
Contributed surplus		219,577		219,577
Deficit		(8,510,895)		(8,343,844)
		638,113		805,165
	$	671,416	$	849,219

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)
See notes to the interim financial statements

Approved on behalf of the Board:

/s/Ken Churchill
Director

/s/David George
Director

Interim statements of operations, comprehensive loss and deficit
Nine Months ended October 31, 2009 and 2008

	Three months ended October 31		Nine months ended October 31	
	2009	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
Expenses				
Property Acquisition costs	**53,632**	**--**	**53,632**	
Amortization	$ **200**	**170**	$ **600**	**504**
Consulting fees	**-**	**3,200**	**-**	**25,231**
Investor Relations	**-**	**870**	**311**	**4,470**
Management fees	**26,625**	**15,500**	**55,125**	**36,500**
Office and misc	**873**	**27,359**	**5,105**	**35,680**
Professional fees	**788**	**27,210**	**25,403**	**38,686**
Rent	**2,363**	**2,640**	**5,345**	**10,699**
Transfer Agent etc	**(2,004)**	**4,752**	**17,187**	**43,888**
Travel	**4,344**	**4,410**	**4,344**	**13,168**
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**86,821**	**86,111**	**167,052**	**208,826**
Loss from continuing operations	**(86,821)**	**(86,111)**	**(167,052)**	**(208,826)**
DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**(8,424,074)**	**(8,213,523)**	**(8,343,844)**	**(8,090,808)**
DEFICIT, END OF PERIOD	$ **(8,510,895)**	$ **(8,299,634)**	$ **(8,510,895)**	$ **(8,299,634)**
LOSS PER SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED	**(0.00)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.01)**	**(0.01)**
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	**20,863,050**	**18,696,383**	**20,863,050**	**18,696,383**

See notes to the interim financial statements

SONORA GOLD & SILVER CORP

(Unaudited) Interim Statements of Cash Flows

For the nine months ended October 31, 2009 and 2008

	Three months ended October 31		Nine months ended October 31	
	2009	**2008**	**2009**	**2008**
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net income (loss) for the period	(86,821)	(86,111)	(167,052)	(208,826)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Amortization expense	200	170	600	504
Property acquisition costs	53,632		53,632	
Change in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts receivable	-	(2,237)	7,957	6,735
Prepaid expenses and deposits	650	5,481	650	3,151
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	282	(17,524)	(12,198)	(12,168)
Due to related parties	-	-	-	(13,495)
	(31,976)	(100,221)	(116,330)	(224,099)
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Resource property interest expenditures	-	-	-	(22,339)
CASH FLOWS USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Share subscriptions received in advance	-	296,381	-	299,985
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE PERIOD	(31,976)	196,160	(116,330)	53,547
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	113,930	18,136	198,283	160,749
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	81,954	214,296	81,954	214,296

See notes to the interim financial statements

1. Nature of Operations and Continuance of Business

The Company is an exploration stage company currently focussed on exploration and development of precious and base metal projects in Mexico.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As October 31, 2009, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $8,510,895 and has working capital of $50,165. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. Management is pursuing equity financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies

Effective February 1, 2008, the Company adopted the new CICA Handbook Sections: 1535, "Capital Disclosures", 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures", 3863 "Financial Instruments – Presentation", 3031, "Inventories", and 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation" (revised).

(i) Capital Disclosure

Section 1535 establishes standards for disclosing information about a company's capital and how it is managed. The company's disclosure should include information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, quantitative data about what the company regards as capital, whether the company has complied with any capital requirements and if it has not complied, the consequences of such non-compliance.

(ii) Financial Instruments

Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures", requires companies to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the company manages those risks. The principles in this section complement the principles for recognizing, measuring and presenting financial assets and financial liabilities in Section 3855, "Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement", Section 3863, "Financial Instruments – Presentation", and Section 3865, "Hedges".

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

Section 3863, "Financial Instruments – Presentation", enhances financial statement users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to a company's financial position, performance and cash flows. This section establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. It deals with the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains, and circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities are offset.

The adoption of these standards did not have any impact on the classifications and valuation of the Company's financial instruments.

(iii) Inventories

Section 3031, "Inventories", introduces significant changes to the measurement and disclosure of inventories, including the requirement to measure inventories at the lower of cost and net realizable value, the use of the specific cost method for specific purposes, and the reversal of previous write-downs to net realizable value when there is a subsequent increase in the value of inventories. Inventory policies, carrying amounts, amounts recognized as an expense, write-downs and the reversal of write-downs are required to be disclosed. The adoption of Section 3031 did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

(iv) General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation

Section 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation", provides revised guidance on management's responsibility to assess and disclose the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The adoption of this standard did not have any impact on the Company's financial statements.

(c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and the related notes to the financial statements. Significant financial statement items which involve the use of estimates include the useful life and recoverability of long-lived assets, mineral property costs, asset retirement obligations, stock-based compensation and future income tax asset valuation allowances. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents.

(e) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of computer equipment which is recorded at cost and

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(e) Property and Equipment (continued)

amortized on a 30% declining balance basis. In the year of acquisition only one-half of the normal amortization is recorded and no amortization is recorded in the year of disposal.

(f) Mineral Properties

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of commercial production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against future income of the project using the unit of production method over estimated recoverable ore reserves. Management periodically assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and if management determines that the carrying values cannot be recovered or the carrying values are related to properties that are allowed to lapse, the unrecoverable amounts are charged to operations.

The recoverability of the carried amounts of mineral properties is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable ore reserves and the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of such ore reserves and the success of future operations. The Company has not yet determined whether any of its mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized as mineral properties represent costs incurred to date, less write-downs, option proceeds and recoveries, and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

When options are granted on mineral properties, or properties are sold, proceeds are credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed carrying value of that particular claim group, the excess proceeds are reported as a gain.

Impairment may occur in the carrying value of mineral interests when one of the following conditions exists:

(i) the Company's work program on a property has significantly changed, so that previously identified resource targets or work programs are no longer being pursued;

(ii) exploration results are not promising and no more work is being planned in the foreseeable future; or

(iii) the remaining lease term is insufficient to conduct necessary studies or exploration work.

Once impairment has been determined, the carrying value is written down to net realizable value.

(g) Long-lived Assets

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset.

(h) Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company follows CICA Handbook Section 3110, "Asset Retirement Obligations", which established standards for asset retirement obligations and the associated retirement costs related to site reclamation and abandonment. The fair value of the liability for an asset retirement obligation is recorded when it is incurred and the corresponding increase to the asset is depreciated over the life of the asset. The liability is increased over time to reflect an accretion element considered in the initial measurement at fair value. As at the end of the current period, the Company has not incurred any asset retirement obligations related to the exploration and development of its mineral properties.

(e) Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Future income taxes assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to difference between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases ("temporary differences") and loss carry forwards. When necessary, a valuation allowance is recorded to reduce income tax assets to an amount where realization is more likely than not. Future income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax laws and rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on future income tax assets and liabilities of a change in rates is recognized in the period that included the date of enactment or substantive enactment.

(f) Flow-through Shares

The Company has adopted EIC-146, which is effective for all flow-through share transactions initiated after March 19, 2004. Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares whereby the Company assigns the tax deductions arising from the related resource expenditures to the shareholders. When resource expenditures are renounced to the investors and the Company has reasonable assurance that the expenditures will be completed, a future income tax liability is recognized and share capital is reduced.

If the Company has sufficient unused tax losses carried forward or other future income tax assets to offset all or part of this future income tax liability and no future income tax assets have been previously recognized for these items, a portion of such unrecognized losses is recorded as income up to the amount of the future income tax liability that was previously recognized on the renounced expenditures.

(g) Foreign Currency Translation

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities have been translated at transaction date rates. Revenue and expenses are translated at average rates for the period. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in operations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(h) Financial Instruments

The Company classifies all financial instruments as either held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities. Financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on the financial instruments classification. Held-for-trading instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in results of operations. Available-for-sale instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. Instruments held-to-maturity, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading. Receivables are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

(i) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share. Stock options, share purchase warrants, and other equity instruments are dilutive when the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options, warrants and other equity instruments. As the Company has recorded a loss in each of the periods presented, basic and diluted loss per share are the same since the exercise of warrants or options would reduce the loss per share.

(j) Comprehensive Loss

Section 1530 establishes standards for the reporting and display of comprehensive income. The Company does not have any items representing comprehensive income/loss.

(k) Stock-based Compensation

The Company recognizes stock-based compensation expense in accordance with CICA Handbook Section 3870, “Stock-Based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments”. When stock or stock options are issued to employees, compensation expense is recognized based on the fair value of the stock or stock options issued on the date of grant, over the vesting period of the stock or stock options. Stock-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, or liabilities incurred, whichever is more reliably measurable. The fair value of stock-based payments to non-employees is periodically re-measured until counterparty performance is complete, and any change therein is recognized over the period and in the same manner as if the Company had paid cash instead of paying with or using equity instruments. The cost of stock-based payments to non-employees that are fully vested and non-forfeitable at the grant date is measured and recognized at that date. On the exercise of stock options, share capital is credited for consideration received and for fair value amounts previously credited to contributed surplus.

2. **Significant Accounting Policies** (continued)

(l) Future Changes in Accounting Standards

In January 2009, the Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") issued CICA Handbook Sections 1582, "Business Combinations", 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and 1602, "Non-controlling Interests" which replace CICA Handbook Sections 1581, "Business Combinations" and 1600, "Consolidated Financial Statements". Section 1582 establishes standards for the accounting for business combinations that is equivalent to the business combination accounting standard under IFRS. Section 1582 is applicable for the Company's business combinations with acquisition dates on or after February 1, 2011. Early adoption of this section is permitted. Section 1601 together with Section 1602 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 is applicable for the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements for its fiscal year beginning February 1, 2011. Early adoption of this section is permitted and all three sections must be adopted concurrently.

In February 2008, the AcSB issued CICA Handbook Section 3064, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which replaces Section 3062, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs". Section 3064 establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets. This new standard is effective for the Company's interim and annual financial statements for its fiscal year commencing on February 1, 2009. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard and has not yet determined its effect on the Company's financial statements.

(p) Future Changes in Accounting Standards

In February 2008, the ASB confirmed that public companies will be required to prepare interim and annual financial statements under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of February 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended January 31, 2010. Management is currently assessing the impact of adopting IFRS and it has not yet determined its effect on the Company's financial statements.

(l) Reclassifications

Certain of the figures presented for comparative purposes have been reclassified to conform to the presentation adopted in the current period.

3. Discontinued Operations

On January 11, 2006, the Company entered into a joint venture ("JV") agreement ("Magnum Agreement") with Magnum Energy Inc. ("Magnum") with respect to a 50% of a Farm-out and Overriding Royalty Agreement (the "FORA"), also dated January 11, 2006, to drill a minimum of six medium-risk exploration wells in southern Alberta. Magnum entered into the FORA with a private Alberta company ("Farmor"). The FORA calls for Magnum to pay 100% of the drilling costs to earn a 50% working interest in drill space units as detailed in the FORA. Before payout, Magnum will receive 100% of the production and will pay the Farmor a 15% gross overriding royalty. Following payout, the Farmor will have the option to convert its royalty to a 50% working interest.

3. Discontinued Operations (continued)

Pursuant to the terms of the Magnum Agreement, the Company agreed to pay 55% of Magnum's drilling costs pursuant to the FORA to earn 50% of Magnum's interest in the FORA properties. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company paid 55% of all costs, expenses, obligations, risks and liabilities necessarily incurred by Magnum on certain wells and earned a 25% working interest in those wells. The Company accounted for its interest in the Magnum Agreement by directly recording the Company's share of assets, liabilities and expenses in these financial statements.

During fiscal 2007, the Company expended $1,411,163 to acquire and develop the property pursuant to these agreements, $234,829 of which was paid by Magnum on the Company's behalf. Also during fiscal 2007, the Company performed a ceiling test on the oil and gas properties and determined that the value was impaired and, accordingly, the properties were written down by $1,207,354 to their fair value of $203,809.

During fiscal 2008, pursuant to these arrangements, the Company paid an additional $58,224 in net capital expenditures to develop the property, all of which was paid by Magnum on the Company's behalf. Also during 2008, the Company's portion of the pipeline cost was $417,933. As at January 31, 2008, the total capital expenditures paid by Magnum on the Company's behalf was $710,986, all of which is subject to a 300% penalty as the Company is in default of its obligations according to the Magnum Agreement. As such, Magnum is entitled to the Company's share of operating income until 300% of the default has been recovered.

Previously, the Company had recorded the amounts due to Magnum as part of the oil and gas property. However, as the Company became unable to pay for its share of the joint venture expenditures, its interest in the joint venture effectively has been reduced to zero, with no further income from the joint venture until 300% of the default has been recovered by Magnum. The Company did not expect the wells it was participating in to generate an amount in excess of $2,071,011 and, accordingly, a write-down of the entire cost of the oil and gas property was recorded in fiscal 2008.

The Company's oil and gas property was discontinued on January 31, 2008. The Company's directors determined that the liability and penalty due to Magnum was higher than estimated future revenues and abandoned its interest in the property as of that date. As Magnum has been garnishing the Company's portion of revenue until the default and penalty has been paid pursuant to the agreements, the Company has no further liability in the Magnum Agreement and has written-off the default amount of $710,986 due to Magnum. As the default amount is greater than the net carrying value of $684,019 of the property, the Company recognized a $26,967 cost recovery. The cost recovery of $26,967 as a result of the discontinued operations, net of future income tax recovery of $110,216, results in a net gain of $137,183.

4. Restricted Cash

The Company has pledged a guaranteed investment certificate ("GIC") as collateral for the Company's credit cards. The GIC earns interest of prime minus 2.65% and has a maturity date of December 16, 2009.

5. Property and Equipment

	Cost $	Accumulated amortization $	October 31, 2009 Net carrying value $	January 31, 2009 Net carrying value $
Computer equipment	4,926	3,362	1,565	800

6. Mineral Property Costs

On September 11, 2007, the Company entered into an option agreement to purchase three separate mineral claims in the state of Sonora, Mexico. The Company paid US$50,000 to purchase a two year option on the three separate mining claims. Under the agreement, the Company has the right to earn a 100% interest in the three properties, named Los Pavitos, Brenda and Christina. In order to exercise the options relating to the Los Pavitos Property and the Christina Property, the Company must, for each property, complete payments of US$50,000 and issue 1,500,000 common shares of the Company. To exercise the option on the Brenda Property, the Company must issue 3,500,000 common shares but no cash payment is required. All three properties are subject to a 2% net smelter return. There are no expenditure commitments in connection with the options on the properties. Prior to the end of the option period the Company determined it would not be exercising its option on the two remaining properties, the Brenda and the Christina, and allowed the Option Agreement to lapse.

On November 27, 2007, the Company exercised its option to acquire 100% of the Los Pavitos mining claim in Sonora, Mexico, by making a cash payment of US$50,000 and by issuing 1,500,000 common shares at a fair value of $442,500 to the vendors.

	Los Pavitos $	Brenda $	Christina $	Total $
Balance, January 31, 2007	–	–	–	–
Acquisition costs	514,675	19,501	19,501	553,677
Assays	676	338	338	1,352
Geological	23,040	508	508	24,056
Travel	7,821	3,911	3,911	15,643
Balance, January 31, 2008	546,212	24,258	24,258	594,728
Geological	12,294	2,558	2,558	17,410
Surface taxes	14,663	–	–	14,663
Travel	1,796	–	–	1,796
Balance, January 31, 2009	574,965	26,816	26,816	628,597
Amount written off	-	(26,816)	(26,816)	(53,632)
Balance, October 31, 2009	574,965	-	-	574,965

7. Share Capital

Authorized: 100,000,000 common shares without par value	Number of shares	$
Balance, January 31, 2007	13,146,383	7,854,268
Issued pursuant to private placement	4,000,000	400,000
Issued pursuant to the exercise of stock options	50,000	10,000
Issued for acquisition of mineral property interests	1,500,000	442,500
Share issuance costs	–	(3,120)
Transfer of fair value of stock options exercised from contributed surplus	–	11,000
Renunciation of flow-through expenditures	–	(110,216)
Balance, January 31, 2008	18,696,383	8,604,432
Issued pursuant to private placement	6,500,000	325,000
Balance, January 31, 2009	25,196,383	8,929,432
Balance, October 31, 2009	25,196,383	8,929,432

a) On October 10, 2008, the Company issued 6,500,000 units at $0.05 per unit for proceeds of $325,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-quarter of one share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire on additional common share at an exercise price of $0.15 per share for a period of one year.

b) On January 10, 2008 the Company issued 1,500,000 common shares at a fair value of $442,500 in connection with the exercise of an option to acquire 100% of the Los Pavitos mining claim (see Note 6).

c) On November 19, 2007 the Company issued 50,000 common shares at $0.20 per share upon the exercise of options by a director.

d) On September 13, 2007 the Company issued 4,000,000 units at $0.10 per unit for proceeds of $400,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at a price of $0.20 per share until September 13, 2008.

8. Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes the continuity of share purchase warrants:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, January 31, 2007	2,757,831	0.58
Issued	2,000,000	0.20
Balance January 31, 2008	4,757,831	0.41
Issued	1,625,000	0.15
Expired	(4,757,831)	0.41
Balance, January 31, 2009	1,625,000	0.15
	1,625,000	0.15
Expired	(1,625,000)	0.15
Balance, October 31, 2009	0	

As at October 31, 2009, there were no share purchase warrants outstanding. Warrants in the amount of 1,625,000, exercisable at $0.15 per share expired on October 10, 2009.

9. Stock Options

The Company has adopted a fixed stock option plan pursuant to which options may be granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Stock options granted under this plan vest immediately. There are 1,869,638 shares reserved for issuance pursuant to stock options granted under this plan.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, January 31, 2007	1,079,000	0.21
Exercised	(50,000)	0.20
Outstanding, January 31, 2008	1,029,000	0.21
Cancelled	(379,000)	0.20
Outstanding, January 31, 2009	650,000	0.22
Granted March 11, 2009	450,000	0.10
Outstanding, October 31, 2009	1,100,000	0.22

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as at October 31, 2009 is as follows:

	Outstanding and exercisable		
Range of exercise prices $	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price $
0.20	600,000	1.7	0.20
0.50	50,000	2.1	0.50
0.10	450,000	4.5	0.10
	1,100,000	2.8	0.22

10. Contributed Surplus

	$
Balance, January 31, 2007	230,577
Fair value of stock options exercised transferred to share capital	(11,000)
Balance, January 31, 2008 and 2009	219,577
Balance, October 31, 2009	219,577

11. Related Party Transactions

During the nine months ended October 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company was involved in the following related party transactions:

(a) The amount of $36,000 (2008 – $23,000) was paid to a company controlled by the President of the Company for management fees.

All of the above transactions have been in the normal course of operations and, in management's opinion, undertaken with the same terms and conditions as transactions with unrelated parties.

12. Financial Instruments

(a) Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company has classified its financial instruments as follows:

	October 31, 2009 $	January 31, 2009 $
Financial assets:		
Held for trading, measured at fair value:		
Cash	81,954	198,283
Loans and receivables, measured at amortized cost:		
Amounts receivable	1,432	9,389
Financial liabilities, measured at amortized cost:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	33,221	44,054

(b) Fair Values

The fair values of financial instruments, which include cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(c) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(d) Foreign Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange rate or interest rate risk.

(e) Liquidity

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

13. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and equity comprised of issued share capital, contributed surplus and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged during the nine months ended October 31, 2009.