

ALTA VISTA VENTURES LTD.
(formerly Yale Resources Ltd.)

**FORM 51-102F1
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**

QUARTER ENDED JULY 31, 2015

Date Submitted: September 29, 2015

Introduction

The following discussion and analysis, prepared as of September 29, 2015 is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended July 31, 2015.

Additional information related to the Company is available for view on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

All dollar amounts referred to in this discussion and analysis are expressed in Canadian dollars except where indicated otherwise.

Forward Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always identified by the use of words such as “seek”, “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “designed”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, “targeting”, “intend”, “could”, “might”, “should”, “believe”, and similar expressions. These statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ from those reflected in the forward looking statements. Based on current available information, the Company believes that the expectations reflected in those forward-looking statements are reasonable, but no assurance can be given that those expectations will prove to be correct. The forward-looking statements in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this statement, and readers are advised not to place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements.

Regarding the intent of the Company to enter Washington State, investors are cautioned that the Company must still accomplish a number of tasks that include the creation of a subsidiary company, purchase of land that is zoned appropriately, and the purchase, construction, and build out of facilities.

There are no assurances that the Company will be able to accomplish these.

Description of Business

The Company's principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties for commercial mineral deposits and it is considered to be at the exploration stage. The Company utilizes the project generator business model to maximize its exposure to discovery while minimizing shareholder risk. As a project generator the Company acquires properties with high potential and options a percentage interest in them to other public companies for a combination of cash, shares and exploration commitments over a number of years. If the other company fulfills the terms of the option then that percentage ownership is transferred. The Company currently has six projects in its portfolio of which three are optioned out.

The Company has not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties in the consolidated financial statements are dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to discover and complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol AVV, the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under the symbol YAB, and over the counter in the United States under the symbol YRLLD.

Performance Summary

During the quarter ended July 31, 2015, the Company incurred \$nil (2014 - \$nil) in mineral property acquisition costs, mineral property acquisition cost recoveries of \$nil (2014 - \$nil), and net exploration expenditures of \$20,309 (2014 - \$45,013) after recoveries of \$nil (2014 - \$20,761).

As at July 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit of \$610,208 (October 31, 2014- \$405,578 deficit). This is not sufficient to fund the Company's operating expenses and exploration activities in the short term, and additional funds will need to be raised through equity markets to provide additional financing for operating expenses and exploration activities.

Exploration Activities

The Company has eight projects in its portfolio: Urique, San Pedro, Cuiteco, Carol, La Verde, Dos Naciones, Orofino, and Apache. The Carol property is currently under option to Tosca Mining Corp.

The Los Amoles property was sold in March of 2013. A previously owned project, Guadalupe, was sold in the 3rd quarter of 2012.

Ian Foreman, P.Geo., the president of the Company, is the Qualified Person according to National Instrument 43-101 for all of the Company's projects and is responsible for all of the technical disclosure in this MD&A.

APACHE PROPERTY

The Apache Property was acquired in December 2010 and is owned 100% by The Company. The property is not optioned.

Bi-annual taxes have not been paid on the property as the Company does not intend to keep the property in good standing. No work was performed on the Apache Property during the quarter.

LOS AMOLES PROPERTY

The Los Amoles Property was acquired in April 2010 and was owned 100 % by the Company.

The property was optioned to Sonora Resources Corp. who had the option to earn a 70% interest in the property by paying the Company US \$50,000, spend US \$900,000 on exploration expenditures and issue 1,000,000 shares to the Company over three years. In February, 2013 the Company converted the option for Sonora Resources to earn a 70 % interest in the Los Amoles property to the sale of a 100% interest in the property for US\$200,000 and 1,000,000 shares in Sonora and had received a down payment of US\$30,000. Previous to the sale of Los Amoles, Yale had received US\$ 50,000 and 800,000 shares from Sonora, in addition to expenditures of approximately US\$230,000 on exploration in the property by Sonora.

Upon receiving the funds and shares in Sonora the Company filed formal documents with the Mining Registry in Mexico and the claims have since been transferred to Sonora Resources' Mexican subsidiary.

CAROL PROPERTY

The Carol Property was optioned in October 2007 and acquired in March 2008. It is wholly owned by the Company. In October, 2013, the Company optioned the property to Tosca Mining allowing Tosca to acquire a 100% interest in the Carol Property located in southern Sonora State, Mexico. To earn 100% interest in the Carol Project Tosca must pay \$50,000, issue 1,000,000 shares and incur \$2.2 million in exploration expenditures on the

property over a five year period including a geophysics program within the first six months. Prior to the year end, the company had received \$5,000 and 150,000 shares of Tosca upon the signing of the LOI.

On July, 2014, the Company announced that its optionee, Tosca Mining, had drilled Six drill holes, totaling 577 metres, to investigate the continuity and extent of skarn mineralization encountered in surface trenches and outcrop. Drilling tested a target area measuring 875 metres in length.

All holes encountered moderately to strongly altered skarn zones. The Company is in the process of correlating surface data with the drill results. A total of 400 samples (including blanks and standards) were sent for analysis with core samples ranging in length from 0.5 to 2 metres. Values received ranged from trace to 0.288 g/t gold, trace to 9.2 g/t silver, trace to 2.39% copper, trace to 0.10 % lead and trace to 1.06 % zinc.

In general, mineralization is localized over narrow widths. The widest intervals encountered in core were from hole 5, which intersected 0.98 % zinc over 2 metres from 6 to 8 metres depth and 0.29 % copper over 3 metres from 26 to 29 metres depth.

The Company granted Tosca a six month extension to the annual payment that was required in November and as such the option is good standing. Subsequently Tosca changed its name to Hatch Interactive Technologies Inc. and the Company has not been notified by Hatch as to their plans for the property.

No work was performed on the Carol property during the quarter.

OROFINO PROJECT

The Orofino property was optioned in July 2009 and a majority of the project was acquired in May 2011. A portion of the property remains under option.

The Orofino Project was optioned to Overlord Capital Ltd. in October of 2011 giving them the right to acquire a 70% interest in the property. Overlord will be required to pay the Company \$100,000, issue to the Company 1,300,000 shares in Overlord, and incur a total of \$2,100,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property over a four year period.

The Company terminated the option with Overlord in June of 2013. As a result the Company retained a 100% interest in the property.

In September of 2013, the Company assigned an open ended term of exclusivity for Orofino to Argonaut Gold Inc. Alta Vista has received US \$5,000 upon signing of the agreement and will be paid US \$10,000 at the beginning of each calendar month that the exclusivity to the property continues. However, Argonaut decided to not continue their exclusivity on the property after two months.

On November 5, 2013, the Company announced that it had received the data representing two months of due diligence of the Orofino Property located in Sonora State, Mexico. Argonaut completed two three week field programs utilizing five geologists resulting in over 200 man days spent on the property. The field programs completed by Argonaut were able to independently confirm the work previously completed by Alta Vista showing that the property is host to multiple advanced gold-silver targets. Sampling succeeded in increasing the size of the Santiago, San Francisco and El Gato targets.

Argonaut staff took a total of 315 samples from targets that are within properties either wholly owned or under option to Alta Vista. The results provided by Argonaut are summarized below.

El Gato:

19 chip channel samples from outcrop ranging in length from 1.0 to 1.8 metres were taken with results ranging from 0.04 to 0.52 grams per tonne (g/t) gold (Au) and 0.9 to 9.5 g/t Silver (Ag). These results are consistent with

previous outcrop sampling by Alta Vista. However, sampling did not test a previous trench dug at El Gato by Alta Vista that returned 5.0 metres grading 2.27 g/t Au and 10.2 g/t Ag from an exposure that is approximately 100 metres west of where Minera Teck drilled 2.27 g/t Au and 13.7 g/t Ag over 15.24 metres (see news release dated October 6, 2009).

El Gato East:

28 chip channel samples from outcrop ranging in length from 0.8 to 1.6 metres were taken with results ranging from trace to 4.55 g/t Au (with all but two samples returning greater than 0.1 g/t) and trace to 37.4 g/t Ag. El Gato East is located approximately 300 metres east of El Gato and is a new area that was not previously known or sampled by Alta Vista.

Together, the El Gato and El Gato East zones combine to form a target area containing gold values greater than 0.1 g/t that is in excess of 400 metres in length.

San Francisco:

45 chip channel samples from outcrop ranging in length from 1.0 to 2.5 metres were taken with results ranging from trace to 1.79 g/t Au and trace to 90.9g/t Ag. These results are consistent with the sampling previously performed by Alta Vista. Outcrops with gold values greater than 0.1 g/t have now been sampled over a strike length of approximately 900 metres at San Francisco.

Santiago:

73 chip channel samples from outcrop ranging in length from 0.4 to 4.5 metres were taken with results ranging from trace to 2.89 g/t Au and trace to 608.6 g/t Ag. These results are consistent with previous sampling by Alta Vista however the sampling by Argonaut was performed over a much more extensive area. Outcrops with gold values greater than 0.1 g/t have now been sampled over a strike length of approximately 1,200 metres at Santiago.

Koala:

18 chip channel samples from outcrop ranging in length from 1.2 to 4.0 metres were taken with results ranging from trace to 3.22 g/t Au and trace to 58.1 g/t Ag. These results were consistent with previous sampling by Alta Vista that includes the discovery outcrop, located at the southern edge of the Koala Zone, that returned 1.07 g/t gold, 60.1 g/t silver, 1.22 % lead and 1.82 % zinc over 1 metre and 10 metres averaging 0.58 g/t gold, 57.4 g/t silver, 8.4 % lead and 1.4 % zinc from a hand dug trench located approximately 45 metres to the east (see news release dated January 29, 2010).

El Creston:

130 chip channel samples from outcrop ranging in length from 0.9 to 3.0 metres were taken with results ranging from trace to 2.68 g/t Au (however, only two samples returned greater than 1 g/t) and trace to 53.0 g/t Ag. These samples are in line with previous sampling and confirm Alta Vista's interpretation that although the vein at El Creston is visually impressive due to it being up to 20 metres wide in places it is actually the lowest priority target on the property.

The Company is still seeking to option and/or sell the Orofino property. Bi-annual taxes have not been paid on the property and no work has been done on the property during the quarter.

DOS NACIONES PROPERTY

The Dos Naciones Property was acquired in October 2008 by staking and is owned 100% by the Company.

Del Toro Silver Corp. had an option to earn a 70% interest in the property by undertaking a total of \$800,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing to the Company 1,000,000 shares, which have all been issued.

On September 13, 2013, the Company announced that it had terminated the option with Del Toro Silver and that the property again belongs 100% to the Company.

Bi-annual taxes have not been paid on the property as the Company does not intend to keep the property in good standing. There was no fieldwork performed on the property during the quarter.

URIQUE PROPERTY (and the SAN PEDRO and CUITECO PROPERTIES)

The Urique Property was originally optioned by the Company in August 2006 and acquired in March 2009. The property is 100% owned by the Company. In March 2009, the Company optioned the property to American Sierra Gold Corp. and that option was terminated in October 2010. Mammoth Capital Corp. optioned to earn up to a 100% interest in the property in November of 2011 and that option was terminated in May of 2013.

Bi-annual taxes have not been paid on the property as the Company does not intend to keep the property in good standing. There was no fieldwork performed on the property during the quarter.

LA VERDE PROPERTY

The La Verde Property was originally optioned by the Company in June 2007. The project was expanded in 2007 and 2008. The Company owns 100% in a majority of the property, however has not completed the original option on the core La Verde Grande concessions. This agreement has now been dropped and there is no ongoing commitment to the underlying owner.

The Company has subsequently cancelled several of the claims that were held by the Company.

Corporate Events

On May 11, 2015, the Company reported that it intended to extend the expiry date of 6,100,000 warrants from May 29, 2015 to May 29, 2016 with no change to the exercise price of \$0.075.

On July 6, 2015, the Company announced that it has signed a consulting agreement with Shaxon Enterprises Ltd. The two principals of Shaxon Enterprises, Messrs. Don Shaxon and Jason Springett, bring more than 10 years of experience in the Canadian medical marijuana sector to the Alta Vista.

Shaxon Enterprises will work with management of Alta Vista on multiple fronts with an emphasis on assisting and advising the Company with the goal of identifying potential business opportunities in the medical marijuana sector.

On August 14, 2015, the Company announced that it had signed a Letter of Intent to purchase Thor Pharma Ltd. Thor Pharma is based in Burlington Ontario and has an MMPR (Marijuana for Medical Purposes Regulations) application with Health Canada that is in the Detailed Security Clearance stage of the application process.

The application is for the production and sale of up to 10,000,000 grams of dried marijuana per year. Thor Pharma has a lease agreement for a 75,000 square foot commercial building and has plans to utilize up to 55,000 square feet of space for the cultivation of marijuana upon the issuance of a license by Health Canada. The lease for the building stipulates that no rent will be paid until Thor Pharma receives the 'ready to build' letter from Health Canada.

The Letter of Intent gives Alta Vista the right to purchase Thor Pharma via an Assignment and Assumption Agreement from Shaxon Enterprises by paying \$1,000,000 and issuing 10,000,000 shares on a graduated basis as the Thor Pharma application moves through the licensing process with Health Canada with a \$100,000 payment upon signing of a definitive agreement. Shaxon Enterprises will have a 10% royalty on all sales by Thor Pharma. The Assignment and Assumption Agreement will allow for Alta Vista to assume the purchase of Thor Pharma, which requires \$1,500,000 of payments to the underlying owners in staged payments that terminate on the third year anniversary of the issuance of a license from Health Canada.

Cautionary Statements:

Investors are cautioned that the purchase of Thor Pharma remains subject to due diligence and the signing of a definitive agreement. Alta Vista cannot guarantee nor estimate the timing for the issuance of an MMPR license to Thor Pharma.

On August 21, 2015, the Company announced that it has added Dr. Bob Melamede to its Advisory Board.

Dr. Melamede earned his Ph.D. in Molecular Biochemistry in 1980. In 2013 he retired from University of Colorado at Colorado Springs as a tenured Associate Professor. He is very well known as a leader in the advancement of medical cannabis internationally. He has authored or co-authored numerous scientific papers and articles with his focus being cannabinoids and their effects on illnesses and human health. In 2002, until his retirement, he taught the world's first college level course on Endocannabinoids and Medical Marijuana.

Also in 2013 he retired as CEO from Cannabis Science, a public company that he helped found in 2005. Currently, he is associated with a number of private and public organizations concentrating in the medical marijuana sector. His novel approach regarding the metabolic underpinning of diseases and how they can be manipulated by cannabinoids has many applications for developing cannabis-based treatments for numerous illnesses.

By joining Alta Vista's Advisory Board Dr. Melamede will bring his industry knowledge and contacts to the Company.

Results of Operations

The Company currently does not have an operating or producing mineral properties. The Company has no earnings from mineral properties and therefore will finance its future exploration activities by the sale of common shares or units. Certain of the key risk factors of the Company's operating results are the following: the state of capital markets, which affects the ability of the Company to finance its exploration activities; the write-down and abandonment of mineral property interests as exploration results provide further information relating to the underlying value of such properties; and market prices for natural resources as well as the non-viability of its projects.

The Company is not a party to any material legal proceedings and is not in default under any material debt or other contractual obligations other than as disclosed in the consolidated financial statements. No significant revenue generating contracts or cash commitments were entered into or undertaken by the Company during the period other than as set out herein or in the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

The Company was notified by the governing tax body that it was contesting the Company's subsidiary's paid taxes as it believed that Minera Alta Vista S.A. de C.V. was a mining company and as such taxes, and subsequent deductions, were incorrect. As Minera Alta Vista is unequivocally an exploration company, this notification makes no sense and as such the Company will vigorously fight this.

Selected Annual Information

The following selected financial information is taken from the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and should be read in conjunction with those statements.

	Oct. 31, 2014 (IFRS) \$	Oct. 31, 2013 (IFRS) \$	Oct. 31, 2012 (IFRS) \$
Total revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss for the year	(623,443)	(1,287,789)	(614,324)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.08)	(0.31)	(0.16)
Total assets	119,294	246,420	1,327,773
Total long-term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil

Summary of Quarterly Results

The table below sets out the quarterly results of the Company for the 8 most recent quarters.

	Jul. 31, 2015	Apr. 30, 2015	Jan. 31, 2015	Oct. 31, 2014	July 31, 2014	Apr. 30 2014	Jan. 31 2014	Oct 31 2013
Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Loss (income) for the period	\$81,233	\$59,405	\$124,350	\$196,625	\$194,955	\$ 77,966	\$153,897	\$1,219,515
Basic and diluted loss (income) per share	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.01	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.02	\$0.04	\$0.31

Significant variances in the Company's operational results for the quarter ended July 31, 2015, were as follows:

- i. Accounting, audit and legal expenses increased by \$8,513 to \$27,169 from \$18,656 in 2014 due to the timing of adjustments to audit and accounting accruals.
- ii. Consultants' fees decreased by \$18,500 to \$13,500 from \$32,000 in 2014 due to a one-time contact in 2014 with a Corporate Financial and Business Development Advisor, and due to the Company restructuring its management and consulting responsibilities.
- iii. Exploration costs, net of recoveries, decreased by \$24,704 to \$20,309 from \$45,013 in 2014, due to lesser exploration being done in the current year.
- iv. Share-based compensation decreased by \$77,018 to \$nil from \$77,018 in 2014 due to stock options issued in 2014.
- v. Foreign exchange loss increased by \$5,528 to \$5,066 from a gain of \$462 in 2014 due to the effects of the exchange rate on Mexican Pesos on the Company's financial instruments denominated in pesos.

Significant variances in the Company's financial position for the quarter ended July 31, 2015 compared with July 31, 2014, were as follows:

- i. Cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$68,245 to \$865 from \$69,110 in 2014 due to expenditures exceeding cash receipts over the past 12 months.
- ii. Marketable securities decreased by \$8,546 to \$23,438 from \$31,984 in 2014 due to the sale of some securities as well as changes in the market values of the remaining securities.
- iii. Amounts receivable (long-term) decreased by \$40,967 to \$nil from \$40,967 in 2014 due to the amounts being written off on October 31, 2014.
- iv. Investment in oil and gas interest decreased by \$24,611 to \$9,000 from \$33,611 in 2014 due to an impairment recorded on October 31, 2014.
- v. Property, plant and equipment decreased by \$8,894 to \$8,202 from \$17,096 in 2014 due to ongoing amortization as well as the disposal of one of the Company's trucks in Mexico.
- vi. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities increased by \$207,701 to \$583,033 from \$375,332 in 2014 due primarily to related parties agreeing to defer payment to them until market conditions improve.
- vii. Due to director increased by \$70,500 to \$72,500 from \$2,000 in 2014 due to the Company's President advancing funds to the Company to cover its administration costs until market conditions improve.

Related Party Transactions

(a) Management transactions

Management transactions with related parties during the nine months ended July 31, 2015 and 2014 were as follows:

	2015			2014		
	Short-term employee benefits	Share-based payments	Total	Short-term employee benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Ian Foreman; President	\$ 49,500	\$ -	\$ 49,500	\$ 71,000	\$ 28,890	\$ 99,890
Timeline Filing Services Ltd. ⁽ⁱ⁾	\$ 4,271	\$ -	\$ 4,271	\$ 18,000	\$ 7,223	\$ 25,223
Schindler & Company ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	\$ 16,462	\$ -	\$ 16,462	\$ 15,856	\$ 7,223	\$ 23,079

(i) Timeline Filing Services Ltd. is a private enterprise controlled by the Company's Corporate Secretary, Laara Shaffer.

(ii) Schindler & Company is a private enterprise controlled by the Company's CFO, Jennifer Schindler.

(b) Directors' transactions

During the three months ended July 31, 2015, share based compensation recognized, related to directors (excluding share-based compensation disclosed in (a) above), was \$nil (July 31, 2014 - \$nil).

(c) Due to director

Due to director is non-interest bearing and repayable as follows: \$2,000 on May 31, 2015, \$10,000 on December 12, 2015, \$20,000 on January 26, 2016, \$5,000 on February 23, 2016, \$10,000 on March 3, 2016, \$5,000 on March 30, 2016, \$500 on April 2, 2016, \$2,000 on April 27, 2016, \$6,000 on May 14, 2016, \$5,000 on May 29, 2016, \$4,000 on June 29, 2016, and \$2,500 on August 13, 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As at July 31, 2015 the Company had a working capital deficit of \$610,208, as compared to a working capital deficit of \$255,392 as at July 31, 2014. The Company will require continued financing or outside participation, to undertake additional exploration and subsequent development of its mineral properties.

As at July 31, 2015, the Company had cash of \$865 (\$69,110 at July 31, 2014).

Significant variances in the Company's cash flows for the quarter ended July 31, 2015 compared to the quarter ended July 31, 2014, were as follows:

- Cash used in operating activities decreased by \$170,387 to \$19,678 from \$190,065 in 2014 due primarily to a smaller loss this quarter compared with 2014, as well as the payment of previously existing accounts payable in 2014 compared with an increase in the current year.
- Cash provided by financing activities decreased by \$228,750 to \$18,000 from \$246,750 in 2014 due to the completion of a private placement in 2014.

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 exploration and development of its mineral property interests, and to maintain a flexible capital structure, which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company's capital consists of shareholders' equity.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares or debt or acquire or dispose of assets.

To effectively manage its resources and minimize risk, the Company maintains the majority of its capital at the parent company level and funds activities in its operating subsidiaries through a cash call process. The Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on factors including success of programs and general industry conditions. The budget and any revisions to it are approved by the Board of Directors.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends.

The Company's investment policy is to invest any excess cash in liquid short-term interest-bearing instruments callable at any time.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the quarter ended July 31, 2015.

Financial Instruments and Risk Management

The Company's financial assets and liabilities were categorized as follows:

	July 31, 2015	October 31, 2014
Financial assets:		
Fair value through profit and loss		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 865	\$ 18,339
Loans and receivables		
Amounts receivable*	11,350	10,456
Available for sale		
Marketable securities	23,438	4,938
Investment in oil and gas interest	9,000	9,000
Total financial assets	\$ 44,653	\$ 42,733
Financial liabilities:		
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 583,033	\$ 451,092
Due to directors	72,500	-
Total financial liabilities	\$ 655,533	\$ 451,092

*Excluding sales tax receivable

The fair values of the Company's amounts receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and exploration advances approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Where marketable securities are publically traded their value is measured at market value, unless they are restricted from trading, where they will be measured at cost. The Company's Investment in oil and gas interest is valued at cost, as it does not have a quoted market price in an active market and the fair value cannot be reliably determined.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable.

The Company deposits substantially all of its cash at a Canadian chartered bank.. The Company's amounts receivable consist primarily of Harmonized Sales Tax receivable from the Canadian government and Value Added Tax receivable from the Mexican government. Management considers the risk of non-performance related to cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable to be minimal.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

At July 31, 2015 the Company had cash in the amount of \$865 (October 31, 2014- \$18,339), accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$583,033 (October 31, 2014 - \$449,092), and due to director of \$72,500 (October 31, 2014: \$2,000). Trade payables and due to director are due within twelve months of the financial position date.

The Company ensures, as far as reasonably possible, that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account the Company's holdings of cash.

(c) Market Risk

Market risk consists of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and other price risk. These are discussed below:

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

- i) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.
- ii) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to interest rate cash flow risk because of their short-term nature and maturity.

The Company is exposed from time to time to interest rate price risk as a result of holding fixed rate cash equivalent investments of varying maturities. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of these investments is limited as these investments are highly liquid securities with short-term maturities.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currency.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, as a portion of these amounts are denominated in Mexican Pesos (“MXN”) and US Dollars (“USD”) as follows:

	July 31, 2015		October 31, 2014	
	MXN	USD	MXN	USD
Cash	\$ 622	\$ 285	\$ 44,235	\$ 135
Amounts receivable	159,049	-	124,311	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(2,088,111)	-	(1,726,790)	-
Rate to convert \$1 CAD	\$0.081	\$1.244	0.084	1.127

Based on the Company’s net exposure, a 7% change (October 31, 2014 – 7%) in the Canadian/Mexican Peso exchange rate, and a 8% change (October 31, 2014 – 8%) in the Canadian/US exchange rate (based on prior year fluctuations in the relative exchange rates) would not have a material impact on earnings.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk.

The Company is exposed to other price risk related to the fluctuation in the market price of its marketable securities. Although considered available for sale, these investments do not represent core assets of the Company nor are they considered material. However, the Company closely monitors the market values of these investments in order to determine the most appropriate course of action.

(c) Classification of Financial Instruments

IFRS 7 ‘Financial Instruments: Disclosure’ establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are classified at level one of the fair value hierarchy. The Company had no level 2 or 3 financial assets at July 31, 2015 or October 31, 2014. As the carrying values of the Company's remaining financial instruments approximate their fair values, disclosure is not made of their level in the fair value hierarchy.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements

Proposed Transactions

There are currently no proposed transactions.

Risks

All of the properties in which the Company has an interest are in the exploration stage only and the business of the Company is subject to the following risks:

Exploration and Mining Risks

The business of exploration for minerals and mining involves a high degree of risk. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. At present, the Company has not discovered a metals or diamond deposit of commercial grade on any of its properties. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labor disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides and the inability of the Company to obtain suitable machinery, equipment or labor are all risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. Substantial expenditures are required in order to establish ore reserves through drilling and staged bulk sampling, to develop optimum metallurgical processes to extract the metals or diamonds from the ore and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial mining operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. The economics of developing mining properties is affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of ore mined, fluctuations in the prices of ore which can be obtained on the metal markets, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as aboriginal land claims and government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company in the exploration and development of the interests described herein will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

Political Risks

The management and directors of The Company feel that Mexico is a politically stable area of the world that still has significant potential for discoveries.

Mexico is located immediately south of the United States of America and is 1,972,550 square kilometres in size (approximately twice the size of British Columbia). Elections held in July 2000 marked the first time since the 1910 Mexican Revolution that the opposition defeated the party in government, the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI). Mexico has a free market economy that recently entered the trillion-dollar class. It contains a mixture of modern and outmoded industry and agriculture, increasingly dominated by the private sector. Recent administrations have expanded competition in seaports, railroads, telecommunications, electricity generation, natural gas distribution, and airports. Per capita income is one-fourth that of the US; income distribution remains highly unequal. Trade with the US and Canada has tripled since the implementation of NAFTA in 1994. Mexico has 12 free trade agreements with over 40 countries including, Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, the European Free Trade Area, and Japan, putting more than 90% of trade under free trade agreements.

Market Risks

The marketability of metals or diamonds recovered from deposits, which may be acquired or discovered by the Company, will be affected by numerous factors many of which are beyond the control of the Company. These factors include market fluctuations in the price of metals or diamonds, the capacity of the market, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of metals or minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any one or a combination of these factors could result in the Company not receiving an adequate return for shareholders.

Uninsurable Risks

Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding, or other conditions may occur from time to time. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

No Assurance of Title or Boundaries, or of Access

While the Company has registered its mining claims with the appropriate mining authorities and has filed all pertinent information to industry standards, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. In addition, the Company's properties consist of recorded mineral claims, none of which have been legally surveyed, and therefore, the precise boundaries and locations of such claims may be in doubt and may be challenged. The Company's properties may also be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and the Company title may be affected by these and other undetected defects.

Government Regulation

The Company's operations are subject to government legislation, policies and controls relating to prospecting, land use, trade, environmental protection, taxation, rates of exchange, return of capital and labor relations.

Although the Company's exploration activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner that could limit or curtail production or development of the Company's operations. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing the

operations and activities of the Company or more stringent enforcement of such laws and regulations could have a substantial adverse impact on the financial results of the Company.

Environmental Regulation

The Company's operations may be subject to environmental regulations enacted by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition on the Company of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner that has led to stricter standards and enforcement and greater fines and penalties for non-compliance. The cost of compliance with government regulations may reduce the profitability of the Company's operations.

Competition

The exploration and mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition and exploration of mineral concessions, claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified management and employees.

Management

The success of the Company depends to a large extent on its ability to retain the services of its senior management and members of its board of directors. The loss of their services may have a material adverse effect on the Company.

The Company has no compensatory plans or arrangements in effect with any of its senior officers or members of its board of directors with respect to the resignation, retirement, or other termination of their services, or with respect to a change in their responsibilities following a change in the control of the Company.

Financing Risks

The Company has no source of operating cash flow, limited financial resources, and has no assurance that additional financing will be available to it for further exploration and development of its properties or to enable it to fulfill its obligations under any applicable agreements. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and development of the Company's properties and the possible loss of title to such properties. If such additional financing is raised, it will likely be through the issuance of additional equity securities of the Company, which may have a substantial dilutive effect on shareholders acquiring securities of the Company.

Permits and Licenses

The Company's operations may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations on the Company's properties.

Risks Related to Nature of Ownership of Common Shares

Dilution

Shareholders may suffer immediate and/or future dilution with respect to future private and or public offerings of common shares currently being contemplated in order to secure needed capital to facilitate Company growth.

Market Volatility

The trading price of the common shares may be subject to wide fluctuations in response due to variations in operating results, and other events and factors. In addition, the stock market may experience price and volume fluctuations, which may adversely affect the market price of the common shares of the Company

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies.

Critical accounting estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. The following are the key estimate and assumption uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year:

Useful life of property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets. Changes in the estimated useful lives could significantly increase or decrease the amount of amortization recorded during the year and the carrying value of property, plant and equipment. Total carrying value of property, plant and equipment at July 31, 2015 was \$8,202 (July 31, 2014 - \$17,096).

Share-based compensation

Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of share option awards and the number of awards that are expected to vest. These estimates affect the amount recognized as share-based compensation in the Company's consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. For the quarter ended July 31, 2015, the Company recognized share-based compensation of \$nil (2014 - \$nil).

Critical judgments used in applying accounting policies

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements management has made judgments, aside from those that involve estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These judgments can have an effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Mineral property interests

Management is required to apply judgment in determining whether technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated for its mineral property interests. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of a property can be demonstrated, it is reclassified from mineral properties to property, plant and equipment, and subject to different accounting treatment. As at July 31, 2015 and October 31, 2014, management had determined that no reclassification of mineral property interests was required.

Impairment of assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction

between knowledgeable and willing parties. Determining the value in use requires the Company to estimate expected future cash flows associated with the assets and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Management has determined that there were no indicators of impairment for its mineral property interests during the current quarter and accordingly recorded a write down of \$nil (2014 - \$nil).

Impairment of marketable securities

At each reporting date, the Company conducts a review to determine whether there are indications of impairment on its marketable securities. This determination requires significant judgment. In making this judgment, the Company evaluates, among other factors, the duration and extent to which the fair value of an investment is less than its cost. Factors include the financial health and short-term business outlook of the investee, industry and sector performance, and operational and financing cash flows. If the decline in fair value below cost is considered significant or prolonged, the Company recognizes an impairment, being the transfer of the accumulated fair value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income on the impaired marketable securities, in profit and loss. Management has determined that there were no indicators of impairment for its marketable securities during the current quarter and recorded a write down of \$nil (2014 - \$nil).

Income taxes

The measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income tax assets and liabilities requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes only becomes final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the consolidated financial statements.

New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

At the date of authorization of these consolidated financial statements, the IASB has issued a number of new and revised standards and interpretations, which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods. Management is assessing the effects of the future standards on its consolidated financial statements.

All of the new and revised standards described below may be early-adopted.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB issued, and subsequently revised in October 2010, IFRS 9 as a first phase in its ongoing project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9, which is to be applied retrospectively, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 31, 2015, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The standard also adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. Management has not yet determined the potential impact the adoption of IFRS 9 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10, which is to be applied retrospectively, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 10 replaces Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") 12 *Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities* and IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. IFRS 10 eliminates the current risk and rewards approach and establishes control as the single basis for determining the consolidation of an entity. The standard provides guidance on how to apply the control principles in a number of situations, including agency relationships and holding potential voting rights. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 10 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 12, which is to be applied retrospectively, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 12 outlines the required disclosures for interests in subsidiaries and joint arrangements. The new disclosures require information that will assist financial statement users to evaluate the nature, risks and financial effects associated with an entity's interests in subsidiaries and joint arrangements. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 12 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, which is to be applied prospectively, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted.

IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides a framework for measuring fair value and includes disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. IFRS 13 will be applied in most cases when another IFRS requires (or permits) fair value measurement. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 13 will have on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Other

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* to revise the way in which other comprehensive income is presented. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from the amended standard will have an impact on its consolidated financial statements. The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 19 *Employee Benefits* with revised requirements for pensions and other post-retirement benefits, termination benefits and other changes. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from these amendments are relevant to its consolidated financial statements. The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

In June 2011, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from these amendments are relevant to its consolidated financial statements. The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, in addition to IFRS 10 and IFRS 12 discussed above. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from this new standard are relevant to its consolidated financial statements. IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

In October 2011, the IASB issued IFRIC 20 *Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine*. The Company does not believe the changes resulting from this new standard are relevant to its consolidated financial statements. IFRIC 20 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

As at June 26, 2015, the Company had the following common shares, stock options and warrants outstanding:

Common shares	11,221,958
Stock options (vested and unvested)	1,427,500
Warrants	6,100,000
Fully diluted shares outstanding	18,749,458

The Company's ongoing exploration is dependent on raising additional capital to develop its properties and the Company is continually assessing overall market conditions to ensure this need is fulfilled to the benefit of the Company and its shareholders.