

ARMADILLO RESOURCES LTD.
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED MAY 31, 2010

REPORT DATE
January 26, 2011

This Management Discussion and Analysis (the “MD&A”) provides relevant information on the operations and financial condition of Armadillo Resources Ltd (the “Company”) for the year ended May 31, 2010. This MD&A has been prepared as of January 25, 2011.

The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended May 31, 2010 herein that are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, all of which can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

All monetary amounts in this MD&A and in the financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated. All of the financial information referenced below has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

The Company is a reporting issuer in each of the Provinces of British Columbia and Alberta. Its head and principal office is located at 411 - 470 Granville Street Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1V5.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

In order to better understand the Company’s financial results, it is important to gain an appreciation for the significant events, transactions and activities on mineral properties which have occurred to the date of this MD&A.

Waverley–Tangier Property

The Company holds an option to earn a 60% interest in the Waverley-Tangier Property, located in east-central British Columbia. The following description is taken from a Technical Report by J. Turner, P. Geo. (2009). The Technical Report has been filed on SEDAR and may be viewed on our website, www.armadilloresources.com. The property is considered to be prospective for carbonate-hosted silver-lead-zinc deposits.

Property Description

The Waverley-Tangier Property is situated at the head of the North Fork of Downie Creek, about 1 ½ miles below the summit flats separating that creek from the North Fork of the Illecillewaet River. The coordinates of the claims are 51° 27’ 04” N latitude and 117° 58’ 05” W longitude and are located on NTS Map Sheet 82 N/5W BC.

The property forms a continuous block of 25 un-patented claims totaling 4446.196 hectares and is located in the Revelstoke Mining Division of central British Columbia. Access to the property is via paved and dirt road from the nearest town, which is Revelstoke.

The lower portions of the property are covered with a dense forest of fir, spruce, cedar, pine, and alder. The underbrush is mostly willow, alder and devil’s club. Very few outcrops occur in the area, which is covered by thick layers (up to 200 m) of drift and glacial till. Thin overburden occurs on the higher elevations and above tree line of the claims.

The topography in the area of the Waverley Workings is fairly steep, consisting of ridges trending roughly northwest, generally parallel to the drainage pattern. Relief is of the order of 1500 m vertically with the highest mountains approaching 2500 m. Steep faced cirques, knife-edge ridges, and cliffs over 90 m are common above 2000 m. The Tangier Workings are at a lower elevation, below treeline near the saddle of two valleys.

The area is within the Interior Wet Belt where precipitation exceeds an average of 40 inches per year. Winters, in the area are usually severe and bring several feet of snow-pack. The highest average temperatures occur in July at 23° C and average lowest temperatures occur in January at -30° C (night).

The field season lasts from early June to the latter part of October.

History

Earliest exploration on the claims commenced in the latter portion of the 19th century. Limited production and underground exploration took place during this period and continued sporadically through until 1921. Very minor exploration work was carried out from then until 1987, when Mandalla carried out line-cutting and geological mapping.

Land Tenure

The Company acquired an option to earn a 60% interest in the Waverley-Tangier property from Silver Phoenix Resources Inc. The Agreement was submitted to the TSX Venture Exchange (“Exchange”) as the Company’s Qualifying Transaction. The Exchange accepted the transaction for filing, i.e. approved the closing of the transaction – effective March 24, 2009.

The Option Agreement and its terms are as follows:

To maintain, satisfy and exercise the First Option the Company must:

1.
 - (a) within 10 days after the Effective Date pay \$75,000 and issue 175,000 Shares to the Optionor (paid and issued);
 - (b) within one year after the Effective Date pay \$75,000 and issue 150,000 Shares to the Optionor;
 - (c) within two years after the Effective Date pay \$100,000 and issue 150,000 Shares to the Optionor;
 - (d) within three years after the Effective Date pay \$100,000 and issue 150,000 Shares to the Optionor;

being a total of \$350,000 and 625,000 Shares.

2. incur \$3,000,000 of Expenditures on the Property in the following amounts on or before the following dates:
 - (a) \$200,000 within one year of the Effective Date (completed);
 - (b) an aggregate total of \$500,000 within two years of the Effective Date;
 - (c) an aggregate total of \$1,500,000 within three years of the Effective Date; and
 - (d) an aggregate total of \$3,000,000 within four years of the Effective Date.

3. pay 100% of all of the costs required to have a feasibility study done with respect to the Property and have the Feasibility Report prepared and delivered to the Joint Venture not later than December 31, 2015. With respect to this obligation:

(a) the work which the Optionor must fund 100% shall include all of the work on or in relation to the Property, and all of the related costs and expenses whatsoever that will be necessary to have a feasibility study with respect to commercial production of ore from the Property performed by independent qualified geological and mining experts;

(b) the Feasibility Report will have to be based on the feasibility study done and will have to satisfy the requirements and definition of “feasibility study” contained in Canadian Securities National Instrument 43-101.

The Company, if it satisfies all of the foregoing provisions, will have exercised the First Option and earned a 60% interest in the Property. At that point the Company and Silver Phoenix will be constituted a joint venture – of which the Company will be the Operator. The Company and Silver Phoenix will, forthwith after the creation of the joint venture, bona fide negotiate the terms of a joint venture agreement.

If the Company exercises the First Option it must, within 30 days thereafter, give an Election Notice to the Optionor that it will proceed to attempt the exercise of the Second Option or will not attempt to exercise the Second Option to earn an additional 10% interest in the property. If it gives a notice electing to attempt to exercise the Second Option it must, to exercise the Second Option:

(a) lend Silver Phoenix, at the most attractive interest rate available and in no case great than LIBOR plus $\frac{1}{2}\%$, all of the amounts that will be payable by Silver Phoenix under the Joint Venture Agreement; and

(b) cause the Joint Venture to put the claims into commercial production.

Silver Phoenix is entitled, notwithstanding the exercise of the Options described above, to receive a 3.0% Net Smelter Return Royalty (“NSR”), which shall be calculated quarterly, and the following provisions will apply:

(a) If the First Option is exercised the Joint Venture shall pay Advance Royalty payments to the Optionor of \$150,000 per year, commencing January 1, 2015 and such \$150,000 Advance Royalty payment shall be made on January 1 of each year thereafter until the Commencement of Commercial Production;

(b) On the date of the Commencement of Commercial Production the total amount paid to the Optionor as Advance Royalty payments shall be calculated and the amount thereof shall be withheld from subsequent NSR payments to the Optionor until the total amount has been recovered by the Joint Venture from the NSR payments that would otherwise be payable to the Optionor;

(c) The NSR royalty payments that would otherwise be paid or credited to Silver Phoenix must be a minimum of \$150,000 per year.

Silver Phoenix may, at any time prior to the exercise of the Second Option, elect to sell or deal with three of the claims comprising the property – covering approximately 863.3 hectares and known as the “George Prospect”. In such case the Company will have a first right of refusal with respect to the Optionor’s proposal.

Geology and Mineralization

The property is underlain by Proterozoic to Lower Paleozoic Kootenay Arc metamorphosed and deformed sedimentary and volcanic rocks, which have been intruded by Cretaceous-aged monzonite to granodiorite stocks. Meta-sedimentary and meta-volcanic units have been divided into four principal units (from oldest to youngest):

- Horsethief Creek Group (Neoproterozoic)
- Hamill Group (Lower Cambrian)
- Badshot Formation (Lower Cambrian)
- Lardeau Group-Index Formation (lower Paleozoic)

Kootenay rocks are host to a variety of mineral occurrences including vein silver-lead-zinc, gold-quartz vein, carbonate-hosted sedimentary exhalative, manto replacement, porphyry, and volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits. Among the most important of these are the sediment-hosted deposits such as the Sullivan, Bluebell, Reeves-MacDonald, and HB.

Silver, lead, and zinc with some gold values occur on the property in both sulphide vein and carbonate-replacement deposits. Mineralization at Waverley consists of highly oxidized veins and replacement bodies of galena, sphalerite, and tetrahedrite in a gangue of calcite and quartz. Accessory minerals include pyrite and pyrrhotite; and in oxidized zones anglesite, smithsonite, cerrusite, malachite, azurite, and limonite. At Tangier, the mineralization comprises lenticular bodies of pyrite and tetrahedrite in veins along with accessory quartz-carbonate.

Work Completed to Date

Exploration work conducted by Armadillo has comprised road refurbishment, geophysical surveying, and diamond drilling.

In June 2009, Armadillo completed a multi-sensor airborne geophysical survey over the Waverley-Tangier property. The survey was carried out by Precision GeoSurveys Inc., of Vancouver, and encompassed 1317 line-km of magnetometer and multi-channel spectrometer, flown over the core claims of the property. After a preliminary review of the data, the Company increased its mineral claims holdings by 6,895 ha from 4,449 hectares to 11,344 ha.

In September 2009, Armadillo carried out a diamond drilling program on the Tangier showing, completing seven holes (plus one hole lost due to caving) with an aggregate drilled length of 761.6 m. High-grade gold-silver-lead-zinc intersections were obtained in three of the holes (see Table 1 below).

Waverley - Tangier Drill Sample Results

Hole No	From	To	Interval	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(%)	(%)
2	50.90	62.48	11.58	1.66	148.7	0.36	1.37
includes	54.41	60.20	5.79	2.42	245.2	0.63	2.64

5	49.53	62.03	12.50	2.45	145.4	0.62	0.90
includes	51.82	53.34	1.52	6.80	162.5	2.01	2.70
and	59.58	62.03	2.44	5.30	567.9	0.56	0.64
8	62.48	71.02	8.53	3.20	190.3	0.28	1.92
includes	63.28	71.02	6.22	4.37	261.1	0.38	2.55
includes	67.82	68.58	0.76	22.30	1310.0	1.50	0.34

Notes:

1. Downhole distances represent apparent widths, although the orientation of the interpreted mineralized zone is such that they are close to true widths.
2. Holes #1, 3, 6 and 7 had no significant results. Hole # 4 was not sampled.

The Company exceeded the \$200,000 first phase of the work commitment, with expenditures in excess of \$430,000, which completed a large portion of our second year commitment. Additional work is planned to gain access to Waverley workings, develop additional drill targets, and continue drilling on the Tangier zone in order to explore for extensions to the known mineralization.

Wakefield Property

The Company has acquired a 100% interest, for \$250,000, in zinc claims in the vicinity of Golden Arch Resources Ltd's ("Golden Arch") Wakefield Lakes zinc property located in northern Saskatchewan. The property lies southeast of Wollaston Lake approximately 300 kilometres north of La Ronge and 15 kilometres east of highway # 905.

Armadillo's plan is to joint venture the property with a larger zinc oriented company.

LD Property

Property Description

The LD Property is located 12 km southeast of Atlin, BC, at approximate latitude 59° 31' N, longitude 133° 28' E. Access to the property is via Surprise Lake Road for 5 km and then Spruce Creek Road for 5 km. An all terrain road runs parallel to Dominion Creek and provides easy access to the property. The town of Atlin lies on the eastern shore of Atlin Lake, the largest natural lake in British Columbia, at an elevation of 670 m.

The claims comprise 12 two-post claims totaling 300 ha, straddling the headwaters of the McKee and Dominion Creeks, major placer gold producing creeks in the area. Dominion Creek is one of the main tributaries to Spruce Creek, a prolific placer gold producer. The main placer gold deposits on Spruce Creek lie immediately below its confluence with Dominion Creek at the site of the historic Nolan Mine in the Atlin Mining District.

Relief in the area is moderately rugged with slopes of up to 30° rising from the Pine Creek Valley at an elevation of 915 m to peaks well over 1800 m. The topography is characterized by wide U-shaped, glacial valleys. The valley bottoms are covered by thick accumulations of glacial till, which gives way to felsenmeer and outcrop at higher elevations. Treeline is at an approximate elevation of 1400 meters.

A Canadian Government website (climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca) reports that for the period 1971 to 2000 in Atlin, the highest daily average temperatures occurred during the month of July, with a maximum of 18.6°C. The lowest average winter temperature was -19.3°C during the month of January. Total annual precipitation averaged 347.3 mm.

Exploration History

Gold was first discovered in the Atlin area in 1897 during the Dawson Creek Gold Rush. The first workings were on Pine Creek and by the end of 1898 more than 3,000 people were camped in the Atlin area.

Placer mining has been the economic mainstay for the town of Atlin. Reported placer gold production between 1898 and 1946 (the last year for which government records were kept) from creeks in the Atlin area totaled 634,147 ounces (19,722 kilograms) (Holland, 1950).

A number of the larger placer deposits, including those on Otter, Wright, Boulder, Birch, Ruby, Spruce and Pine Creeks, continued to produce significant quantities of gold into the late 1980s. Although the total placer gold production from the area to date is not available, it probably exceeds one million ounces (Ash, 2001).

From 1983 to 1986, Standard Gold Mines Ltd. worked the western portion of the LD property and the eastern portion of the property worked by Claymore Resources Ltd. Both companies conducted soil geochemical, geophysical surveys, followed by small trenching and diamond drilling programs. In 1987, Placer Dome Inc. optioned the area containing the LD property but no work was conducted in the vicinity of the LD claims. No additional exploration work has been done on the property from 1987 until now.

Gold mineralization previously reported by Standard Gold includes 299.65 g/t gold from a 15 kilogram bulk sample collected from a trenched quartz vein. Several 15 kilogram bulk samples returned values in excess of 30 g/t gold from quartz and a maximum of 7.75 g/t gold from altered wall rock.

The highest grab sample assay result was from a 30 centimetre quartz vein which assayed 1615.77 g/t gold. In 1984, several short diamond drill holes were put in over this zone with the best drill intersection being 15.30 g/t gold over 0.48 metres.

Gold mineralization previously reported by Claymore was found in a trench grab sample of quartz veining in felsic rocks, which assayed 10.14 g/t gold. The best drill intersection was from Hole 1 and returned 8.52 g/t gold over 3.05 metres.

Property Tenure

Armadillo Resources agreed to purchase a 100% interest in the LD gold property from a privately held group. The Company has payments totalling \$160,000, and is to pay an additional \$100,000 on September 24, 2010 with a final payment of \$240,000 due on the completion of the next flow-through/non flow-through private placement to be participated in by associated parties. There will be a 3% NSR and the Company has the option of purchasing 1% of the NSR for \$1,000,000.

Geology & Mineralization

The Atlin region is located in the northwestern corner of the northern Cache Creek (Atlin) Terrane. It contains a fault-bounded package of late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic dismembered oceanic lithosphere, intruded by post-collisional Middle Jurassic, Cretaceous and Tertiary felsic plutonic rocks. Mixed graphitic argillite and pelagic sedimentary rocks that contain minor pods and slivers of metabasalt and limestone dominate the terrane. Remnants of oceanic crust and upper mantle lithologies are concentrated

along the western margin. Dismembered ophiolitic assemblages have been described at three localities along this margin: from north to south they are the Atlin, Nahlin and King Mountain assemblages. Each area contains imbricated mantle harzburgite, crustal plutonic ultramafic cumulates gabbros and diorite, together with hypabyssal and extrusive basaltic volcanic rocks. Thick sections of late Paleozoic shallow-water limestone dominate the western margin of the terrane and are associated with alkali basalts. These are interpreted to be carbonate banks constructed on ancient ocean islands within the former Cache Creek ocean basin. (reproduced from Ash, 2001)

The technical information contained in the MDA has been reviewed and approved by D.W. Rennie, PEng, and a qualified person as defined by National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Rennie is a Director of the Company.

Change of Management

The founders of the Company – the holders of significant numbers of escrowed shares – have privately entered into an Agreement to sell and transfer 1,450,000 escrowed shares of the Company to Leslie Kjosness of Vancouver, BC (transferee of 150,000 shares) and Grant Hodgins of Melfort, Saskatchewan (transferee of 1,300,000 shares). The Agreement also provided that the majority of the Company’s Directors and Officers would resign in favour of persons nominated by Messrs. Kjosness and Hodgins.

The Exchange approved the transfer of the escrowed shares March 24, 2009. As a result, former Directors Malcolm Powell, Carl Jonsson and Lindsay Bottomer resigned from their positions as Directors and Officers of the Company on March 25, 2009. The fourth former Director Arthur Troup, resigned as a Director on March 31, 2009. New Directors and Officers have been appointed who now hold the following positions:

Name	Position
Leslie Kjosness	Director, President and Chief Executive Officer
Blaine Bailey	Director, Secretary and Chief Financial Officer
Corey Klassen	Director
David Rennie	Director
Stephen Wetherup	Director

Termination of Capital Pool Corporation Status

The Exchange, simultaneously, with its acceptance for filing of the Option Agreement described in Clause 2 confirmed that the Company’s status as a Pool Corporation was terminated and that the Company would, from and after, March 25, 2009, resume trading on the Exchange as a Tier 2 Mineral Exploration Company. Also, effective March 25, 2009, the Company’s trading symbol on the Exchange changed to “ARO”.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements. The following table sets forth selected financial data for the Company for and as of the end of the last three completed financial years to the year ended May 31.

Financial Year Ended	2010	2009	2008
Total revenue	Nil	Nil	Nil
Loss before extraordinary items	(268,193)	(310,340)	(130,995)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(\$0.03)	(\$0.04)	(\$0.02)
Net loss	(268,193)	(310,340)	(130,995)
Net loss per share – basic and diluted	(\$0.03)	(\$0.04)	(\$0.02)
Total assets	1,003,716	974,025	740,982
Total long term financial liabilities	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cash dividends declared – per share	Nil	Nil	Nil

The Company was incorporated as a Capital Pool Company on May 4, 2007 and therefore had limited operating activities. The expenditures by the Company are those that are allowed to be spent in the acquisition of a qualifying transaction. The Company received its approval on its qualifying transaction on March 24, 2009.

Results of Operation for the year ended May 31, 2010 and the year ended May 31, 2009

This review of operations should be read in conjunction with the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the years ended May 31, 2010 and 2009.

2010 Financial Results

Overview

For the year ending May 31, 2010 the Company incurred a loss of \$268,193 (\$0.03 per share) compared to a loss of \$310,340 (\$0.04 per share) for the year ended May 31, 2009. The Company expects to continue losses for Fiscal 2011.

Expenses

Expenses totaled \$269,080 for the year ended May 31, 2010 compared to \$320,492 for the year ended May 31, 2009. Details of the largest expense items are as follows:

Accounting and audit fees of \$24,750 (2009 - \$23,250) for the Company's audit.

Legal fees of \$4,827 (2009 - \$63,695) for general corporate matters.

Administration fees of \$78,000 (2009 - \$19,500) for Company administration.

Consulting of \$42,000 (2009 - \$14,000) consisting of \$18,000 (2009 - \$10,000) for media relations and \$24,000 (2009 - \$4,000) for accounting and administration.

All other expenses are in the normal course of doing business.

Stock based compensation of \$8,596 (2009 - \$151,046) for options issued during the period.

Other

Interest income of \$887 (2009 - \$10,152) for interest earned on short term deposits.

2009 Financial Results

Overview

For the year ending May 31, 2009 the Company incurred a loss of \$310,340 (\$0.04 per share) compared to a loss of \$130,995 (\$0.02 per share) for the year ended May 31, 2008. The Company expects to continue losses for Fiscal 2010.

Expenses

Expenses totaled \$320,492 for the year ended May 31, 2009 compared to \$154,515 for the year ended May 31, 2008. Details of the largest expense items are as follows:

Stock based compensation of \$151,046 (2008 - \$93,637) as a result of the Company issuing stock options under the option plan during the year.

Accounting and audit fees of \$23,500 (2008 - \$26,500) for the Company's audit.

Legal fees of \$63,695 (2008 - \$16,386), consisting of general corporate matters, qualifying transaction and mineral property acquisitions.

Administration fees of \$19,500 (2008 - \$Nil) for Company administration.

Consulting of \$14,000 (2008 - \$Nil) consisting of \$6,000 (2008 - \$Nil) for media relations, \$4,000 (2008 - \$Nil) for accounting and administration and \$4,000 (2008 - \$Nil) for other.

All other expenses are in the normal course of doing business.

Other

Interest income of \$10,152 (2008 - \$23,520) for interest earned on short term deposits.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following selected financial data have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements. The following is a summary of selected financial data for the Company for its eight completed financial quarters ending May 31, 2010. Each quarter of each financial year is shown on a quarterly basis.

	Quarter ended May 31/10 \$	Quarter ended Feb. 28/10 \$	Quarter ended Nov. 30/09 \$	Quarter ended Aug. 31/09 \$	Quarter ended May 31/09 \$	Quarter ended February 28/09 \$	Quarter ended Novem ber 30/08 \$	Quarter ended August 31/08 \$
(a) net sales or								

total revenues	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Gain (Loss) before Extraordinary items	(72,364)	(68,815)	(72,309)	(54,705)	(267,101)	(27,212)	(13,109)	(2,918)
(c) Net Loss								
- Total	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.03)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)
- Per share diluted								

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of May 31, 2010 the Company has working capital deficit of \$101,803 (2009 - \$440,354). The Company has limited financial resources and has financed its operations primarily through the sale of its common shares. For the foreseeable future, the Company will need to rely on the sale of such securities for sufficient working capital and to finance its mineral property acquisition and exploration activities, and /or enter into joint venture agreements with third parties. As the Company does not generate any revenue from operations, the long-term profitability of the Company will be directly related to the success of its mineral property acquisition and exploration activities.

On March 24, 2009 The Company received TSX Venture Exchange approval on a private placement of 1,500,000 Units at \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$300,000. Each Unit consisted of one share of the Company, one-half of an "A" Share Purchase Warrant and one-half of a "B" Share Purchase Warrant.

On March 25, 2009 directors of the Company had 382,500 share purchase options exercised for gross proceeds of \$57,375.

On March 23, 2010, the Company closed a private placement and issue 370,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$37,000. Each unit consisted of one common share, one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at \$0.14 for a period of two years from closing.

On May 21, 2010 the Company closed a private placement to issue 1,165,000 units of the Company at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$116,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at \$.14 until May 21, 2011. A finder's fee of 63,000 common shares was paid.

On June 28, 2010, the Company closed a private placement and issue 2,500,000 units at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$250,000. Each unit consisted of one common share, one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at \$0.14 for a period of one year from closing. A finder's fee of 81,500 common shares and \$9,100 was paid.

As a result of the global economic conditions, there is uncertainty in capital markets and the Company anticipates that it and others in the mineral resource sector will have limited access to capital. Although the business and assets of the Company have not changed, investors have increased their risk premium and their overall equity investment has diminished. The Company continually monitors its financing alternatives and expects to finance its Fiscal 2011 operating overhead through a private placement and its exploration expenditures through a flow-through private placement.

The Company has no long-term debt obligations.

SHARE CAPITAL

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has issued and outstanding common shares as follows. The authorized share capital is unlimited no par value common shares:

	Number of Common Shares	Amount
Balance, May 31, 2008	6,650,000	\$ 723,365
Issued for cash		
Exercise of options	382,500	57,375
Fair value of options exercised	-	53,859
Private placement	1,500,000	300,000
Exercise of agent options	70,000	10,500
Issued for mineral interests	175,000	35,000
Balance May 31, 2009	8,707,500	1,169,599
Issued for cash		
Agent warrants exercised	70,000	10,500
Private placement	1,535,000	153,500
Issued for mineral interest	150,000	14,250
Finders fee	63,000	-
Fair value on exercise of agent warrants	-	5,201
Balance, May 31, 2010	10,525,500	\$ 1,353,050
Private placement	2,500,000	250,000
Finders fee	81,500	9,100
Balance September 15, 2010	13,107,000	1,612,150

As of the date of this MD&A the Company had the following incentive stock options outstanding:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Outstanding			Outstanding
		May 31, 2009	Granted	Exercised	
March 31, 2014	\$0.20	830,000	-	-	780,000
May 15, 2011	\$0.20	40,000	-	-	-
September 11, 2014	\$0.20	-	50,000	-	50,000
July 9, 2015		-	480,000	-	480,000
		870,000	530,000	-	1,310,000

As of the date of this MD&A the Company had the following share purchase warrants, enabling the holder to acquire further common shares as follows:

Exercise	Outstanding	
	May 31,	Sept. 15

Expiry Date	Price	2009	Issued	Exercised	Expired	2010
March 25, 2010(*)	\$ 0.25	750,000	-	-	750,000	-
March 25, 2011(*)	\$ 0.30	750,000	-	-	-	750,000
February 23, 2012	\$0.14	-	370,000	-	-	370,000
May 21, 2011	\$0.14	-	1,165,000	-	-	1,165,000
June 28, 2101	\$0.14	-	2,500,000	-	-	2,500,000
		1,500,000	4,035,000	-	750,000	4,785,000

(*) The Company received TSX Venture Exchange approval to change the expiry date and the exercise price on the outstanding warrants.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company incurred rental charges of \$5,432(2009 - \$10,736) from companies with common directors.

The Company incurred legal fees of \$1,349 (2009 - \$48,710) from a law firm of which a director of the Company is a principal.

The Company paid management fees of \$78,000 (2009 - \$Nil) to Les Kjosness a Director of the Company.

The Company paid accounting and administration fees of \$24,000 (2009 - \$4,000) to a company controlled by Blaine Bailey a Director of the Company.

Included in accounts payable is \$20,973 (2009 - \$3,760) owed to Officers and Directors and companies controlled by Officers and a Directors.

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.

FOURTH QUARTER

For the fourth quarter ended May 31, 2010, the Company incurred a net loss of \$72,364 compared to a net loss of \$267,100 for the fourth quarter ended May 31, 2009. The loss has decreased primarily attributed to a decrease of \$35,037 in legal fee due to record a large legal fee of \$36,001, consisting of general corporate matters, qualifying transaction and mineral property acquisitions during the fourth quarter ended May 31, 2009 and a decrease of \$149,787 in stock based compensation due to record a larger stock based compensation of \$151,046 in connection of stock options issued to management, consultant and agent of the Company during the fourth quarter ended May 31, 2009. All other expenses are in the normal course of doing business.

On May 21, 2010 the Company closed a private placement to issue 1,165,000 units of the Company at \$0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of \$116,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire an additional common share of the Company at \$.14 until May 21, 2011. A finder's fee of 63,000 common shares was paid.

There are no other significant events or items that affect the Company's financial condition, cash flow or results of operation.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

The Company had entered into an Investor Relations agreement with Progressive I.R. Consultants Corp. to provide investor relations services to the Company. The term of the contract was for 4 months, extendable by mutual consent, at a monthly fee of \$3,000. Effective August 31, 2009 the agreement was mutually terminated.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The fair value of cash and equivalents and marketable securities are measured based on level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loan payable approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial risk factors

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and equivalents and receivables. The Company places its cash in significant financial institutions. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in receivables is remote.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As of May 31, 2010 the Company had cash and equivalents balance of \$8,362 to settle current liabilities of \$141,685. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

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

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term investments issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to assets and liabilities that are denominated in US Dollars (USD).

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the

potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of oil and natural gas, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in value may be significant.

CAPITAL MANGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of oil and gas interests. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company considers capital to consist of shareholders' equity.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Effective April 1, 2009, the Company adopted the following Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") standards:

Financial instruments - disclosures

CICA Handbook Section 3862, "Financial Instruments – Disclosures" was amended to require disclosure about the inputs used in making fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes their significance. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Goodwill and intangible assets

CICA Handbook Section 3064 "Goodwill and Intangible Assets" which replaces Section 3062, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets" and Section 3450, "Research and Development Costs." It establishes standards for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of goodwill and intangible assets, including those developed internally. The adoption of Section 3064 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Business combinations, consolidated financial statements and non-controlling interests

In January 2009, the CICA issued 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 1601 together with Section 1602

establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. These sections are applicable for the Company's interim and annual consolidated financial statements for its fiscal year beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Early adoption of these Sections is permitted and all three Sections must be adopted concurrently.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS AND IMPLEMENTATION

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed that GAAP for publicly accountable enterprises will be converged with IFRS effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will therefore be required to report using IFRS commencing with its unaudited interim financial statements for the three months ended August 31, 2011, which must include restated interim results for the prior period ended August 31, 2010 prepared on the same basis.

Team – Due to the size of the Company the CFO, a Certified General Accountant, will be performing the IFRS conversion and will report to the Audit Committee on the progress accomplished.

Training – During fiscal 2010 the CFO attended IFRS training sessions given by Davidson and Company LLP, the TSX Venture Exchange and Smythe Ratcliffe, Chartered Accountants. The objective of the training was to become aware of the timing of IFRS, comparing Canadian GAAP to IFRS and IFRS as it applies specifically to the mining industry. The CFO expects to continue with training during fiscal 2011.

Accounting policies – A review of the IFRS conversion process has been performed which highlighted key differences between GAAP and IFRS. A further detailed review will be concluded in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 to conclude its actions and to assist in the conversion process and the preparation of IFRS financial statements. The following is a list of IFRS standards that may have a potential impact on the financial statements of the Company and are considered most relevant to the Company's conversion process.

First Time Adoption (IFRS 1) – first-time adoption provides guidance to entities adopting IFRS for the first time. The key principle of IFRS 1 is full retrospective application of all IFRS in force at the closing balance sheet date in an entity's first IFRS financial statements. However, there are a number of exemptions that reduce the burden of retrospective application that will have to be reviewed by the Company.

Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources (IFRS 6, IAS 16, IAS 38) - IFRS allows the costs of exploration for and evaluation (E&E) of mineral resources to either be expensed as incurred or capitalized, in accordance with the entity's selected accounting policy. At the moment, the Company capitalizes the exploration expenses, unless the Company has not obtained the legal rights of the property or has already written off the property. IFRS request that E&E cost be classified as either tangible or intangible assets, a segregation not being done under Canadian GAAP.

Impairment of Assets (IAS 36, IFRIC 10) - Like IFRS, Canadian GAAP requires an impairment testing when there is an indicator of impairment, except that under IFRS, the Company must assess if there is an indicator each reporting date. Unlike IFRS, the estimates of future cash flows used in assessing whether an impairment loss exists are not discounted under Canada GAAP. This might trigger more impairment testing under IFRS. Unlike IFRS, Canadian GAAP always recognizes impairment losses in the statement of earnings because the revaluations of long-lived assets are not permitted.

Share-based Compensation (IFRS 2) – share based compensation is not expected to impact the Company's financial statements as the stock options generally vest immediately. For stock options that vest over time the Company recognizes stock – based compensation using the black scholes valuation module and employing the graded vesting method. The Company will commence using this valuation methodology in the first quarter of 2011.

Information systems – The accounting process of the Company are simple as it is in the exploration stage and no major challenges are expected at this point to operate the accounting system under IFRS. Some excel spreadsheets will be adopted to support the changes made in accounting policies.

Conclusion - based on the Company's review and management's assessment of IFRS, the Company does not anticipate the conversion to IFRS will have a significant impact on the Company's reported amount and or its business; however the financial statement disclosure will be greatly expanded. The Company also expects to meet all reporting deadlines in its conversion to IFRS and will report any difficulties in meeting these deadlines.

APPROVAL

The Board of Directors of Armadillo Resources Ltd. has approved the disclosures in this MD&A.

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

All statements in this report that do not directly and exclusively relate to historical facts constitute forward-looking statements. These statements represent the Company's intentions, plans, expectations and belief, and are subject to risk, uncertainties, and other factors of which many are beyond the control of the Company. These factors could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements. The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Additional information on the Company available through the following source: www.sedar.com.