Arris Holdings Inc.

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Management Discussion & Analysis

For the year ended September 30, 2011

This MD&A is dated January 25, 2012

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of the operations of Arris Holdings Inc. (the "Company" or "AHI") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for the year ended September 30, 2011, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual financial statements for same year (the "2011 Financial Statements. The 2011 Financial statements have been prepared in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated, and in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). This document is dated January 25, 2012. Readers can find the Company's financial statements and further information regarding the company and its operations on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at *www.sedar.com*.

Forward Looking Statements

This MD&A contains statements concerning future results, future performance, intentions, objectives, plans and expectations that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. These statements concerning possible or assumed future results of operations of the Company are usually preceded by, followed by or include the words 'believes', 'expects', 'anticipates', 'estimates', 'intends', 'plans', 'forecasts', 'may', 'will', or similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these words. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations and involve numerous risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, those identified in the Risks & Uncertainties section.

The Company has recently become an exploration stage company with principal business of exploration and development of mineral properties. Readers are cautioned that the Company is in the early stage of reviewing technical reports and other data pertaining to these properties and at this time cannot accurately predict what course of action will and can be taken with respect to these properties. There are risks inherent in the mining sector and, as an early stage exploration company, the Company is subject to these risks, including, but not limited to commodity prices, location of the properties, availability of qualified workers, government regulations and management expertise.

While we believe the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could prove inaccurate. These factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Arris Holdings Inc. has no intention and undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether written or oral that may be made by or on the Company's behalf.

About Arris Holdings Inc.

Arris Holdings Inc. was incorporated on October 30, 2009 under the *Business Corporations Act of British Columbia*. The common shares of the Company started to trade on the Canadian National Stock Exchange (the "Exchange") on April 14, 2010 under the Symbol "AHI"; the symbol was subsequently changed to "AAF".

Overall Performance

Principal Business

The Company's principal activity was the development of its investment in marketable securities. In June 2011, the Company underwent a corporate restructuring (the "Corporate Restructuring") whereby it transferred all of its investments in marketable securities to its former subsidiary, Cielo Gold Corp. Following the Corporate Restructuring (for details see "Corporate Restructuring"), the Company has become an exploration stage company whose principal activity is the exploration and development of mineral properties.

Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The Company is an exploration stage company which has recurring losses since inception. The Company's continuing operations, as intended, and its financial success may be dependent upon the extent to which it can discover mineralization and the economic viability of developing any such additional properties. The discovery of mineralization and the development of properties to the point where they may be sold, optioned or joint ventured may take years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty. As an exploration phase company, the company does not anticipate producing revenues for some time, other than from the sale, optioning or joint venturing of any mineral properties it may acquire. The sale value of any mineralization discovered by the Company is largely dependent upon factors beyond its control, such as the market value of the contained metals. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern.

The Company prepares its 2011 Financial Statements on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The 2011 Financial Statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

Corporate Developments

Corporate Restructuring

On March 1, 2011, the Company and its former wholly owned subsidiary Cielo Gold Corp. ("Cielo"), entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement") to proceed with a corporate restructuring by way of a statutory plan of arrangement (the "Plan of Arrangement") whereby Cielo would acquire an equity portfolio (the "Equity Portfolio") from AHI in exchange for 21,583,372 common shares of Cielo (the "Cielo Shares") and Cielo would apply to list its common shares on the Exchange (the "Arrangement"). Cielo received conditional listing approval from the Exchange on June 9, 2011, which became the effective date of the Arrangement (the "Effective Date").

On the Effective Date, the Company completed the transfer of AHI's Equity Portfolio to Cielo in exchange for Cielo issuing the Cielo Shares to the Company as consideration for the Equity Portfolio. As a result, Cielo was spun out from AHI, ceased to be a subsidiary of AHI, and became a separate reporting issuer.

Details of the Equity Portfolio transferred from AHI to Cielo are as follows:

	Carrying value, being the Fair Value of the Equity Portfolio as at June 9, 2011 ($)
Publicly traded common shares:	
Dessert Gold Ventures Inc. (300,000 shares)	330,000
Maxtech Ventures Inc. (440,000 shares)	352,000
Easymed Services Inc. (117,000 shares)	121,680
Share purchase warrants of public company	
Ona Power Corp. (2,800,000 share purchase	-
Cash:	5,906
	809,586

On July 18, 2011, the Arrangement received the final approval from the Exchange. Consequently, AHI and Cielo completed the Arrangement and proceeded with the distribution of the Cielo Shares to the AHI shareholders of record as at May 2, 2011 (the "Share Distribution Record Date"). Those shareholders of record on the Share Distribution Record Date received their *pro-rata* share of the Cielo Shares whereby each AHI shareholder received one common share in the capital of Cielo for each AHI share held as of the Share Distribution Record Date. Therefore, following the Arrangement, each AHI shareholder had one share in the capital of AHI and one share in the capital of Cielo for each share of AHI held before the Arrangement. The Cielo Shares were delivered to the AHI shareholders commencing July 28, 2011.

Mineral Property Update

Gold Hill Property
On February 9, 2011, the Company acquired two mineral claims through Cielo covering areas located in the Kamloops mining division, British Columbia for $5,000 (the "Midge Property"). In connection with this transaction, Cielo borrowed $5,000 from AHI to complete this acquisition. On June 9, 2010, Cielo was spun out from AHI and ceased to be a wholly subsidiary of the Company. As a result, the Midge Property was deconsolidated from the Company's assets and the Company has recorded a disposition of the resources property interests at its carrying value (also the cost) accordingly. No gain or loss is recorded.

Maggie Gold Property
On March 22, 2011 the Company acquired five mineral claims from Choice Gold Corp. for cash consideration of $7,500; these claims are collectively known as the Maggie Gold Property and are located near Squamish, British Columbia. The Company also received a technical report in connection with this transaction and is currently reviewing the report with a view to determining what further action should be taken.

The Company has not started exploration on the Maggie Gold Property. During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company did not incur deferred exploration costs, other than a payment of $ 3,407 for mineral claims renewal for the Maggie Gold Property.

Continuity of the Company's resource property interests can be found in the Note 6 of the Company's 2011 Financial Statements.

Results of Operations

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011 ("Fiscal 2011")
As an exploration stage company, the Company has not earned revenue since inception, and does not expect to have revenue in the foreseeable future. Loss for Fiscal 2011 was $396,187 (2010 – loss of $516,603), which was a combined result of $nil loss from market value adjustment of the short-term investment (2010 – $432,376), operating expenses of $137,937 (2010 –$84,868), and loss from disposition of short-term investments of $262,750 (2010 - gain of $641).

During Fiscal 2011, the $137,937 operating expenses consisted mainly of $60,050 in consulting fees (2010 - $35,500), $24,000 in occupancy costs (2010 - $10,000), and $25,135 for professional fees (2010 - $20,507). The Company was newly incorporated in fiscal 2010, thus generally incurred smaller expenditures.

The Company has classified its short-term investment as held-for-trading. As a result, the Company is required to mark its investments to their fair values at the end of each reporting period or when they are sold in accordance with in accordance with its accounting policies. Unrealized loss or gain will be recorded accordingly. As the Company has transferred significantly all of its short term investment to Cielo during Fiscal 2011 and realized the loss upon the completion of the transfer. As a result, the loss from unrealized market value adjustment incurred during the year right before the transfer was realized and recorded as loss from disposition of short-term investment $262,750 in Fiscal 2011 (2010 – gain of $641).

For the Fourth Quarter Ended September 30, 2011
Loss in the current quarter was $35,002 (2010 Q4– loss of $60,253) which was a combined result of a $187,504 gain from mark-to-market of the investment (2010 Q4 - loss $13,100), loss from disposition of short-term investment of $187,504 (2010 Q4 - $nil), and operating expenses of $39,502 (2010 Q4– $47,153). As discussed above, the year to year fluctuation of loss/gain from investment mark-to-market and loss/gain from disposition of short-term investment is due to the reclassification between the un-realized and realized loss/gain upon the completion of the transfer of the Company's Equity Portfolio to Cielo.

During the current quarter, the $39,502 of operating expenses consisted mainly of $15,000 in consulting fees (2010 Q4 - $25,000), $6,000 in occupancy costs (2010Q4 - $6,000), and $15,410 for professional fees (2010 - $13,402). The changes from year to year are not significant as the Company's core business did not have significant changes over the year.

Selected Annual Information

The Company was incorporated in October 2009. As a result, there are only two years' results available for comparison. Details are as follows:

	2011	2010
	$	$
Revenues	-	-
Net loss	396,187	516,603
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	0.02	0.05
Total assets	46,040	1,118,932
Total long term liabilities	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-

Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table summarizes the results of operations for the eight most recent quarters of the Company since its incorporation on October 30, 2009:

	Quarter Ended							
	September 30, 2011	**June 30, 2011**	**March 31, 2011**	**December 31, 2010**	**September 30, 2010**	**June 30, 2010**	**March 31, 2010**	**(i)**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**	**$**
Total Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss(gain) from disposition of investment	187,504	75,246	-	-	-	-	(641)	-
Loss (gain) from market value adjustment of investments	(187,504)	177,799	(25,330)	35,035	13,100	193,500	225,776	-
Operating expenses	39,502	31,849	39,210	27,376	47,153	20,465	13,250	4,000
Net loss	35,002	284,894	13,880	62,411	60,253	213,965	238,385	4,000
Net loss per share, basic and diluted	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	238,385	4,000

(i) For the period from October 30, 2009 (Incorporation Date) to December 31, 2009

It is anticipated that general operating and administrative costs will continue to be low while AHI is in the early stages of development.

Liquidity

Financing of operations has been achieved primarily through equity financing. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2011, the Company had working capital deficiency of $9,283. Management is reviewing different alternatives, including, but not limited to, equity financing, to provide the Company with adequate liquidity to maintain its operations and conduct its investments when needed in the future.

While the Company believes it will be able to raise the additional financing when required, the impact of the current global economic uncertainty provides no guarantee that the Company can complete equity or debt financings when needed. There are inherent risks associated with the equities market and fluctuations in this market could negatively impact the Company's liquidity. See "Risks and Uncertainties" for further discussion of the risks to the Company's liquidity.

The Company had $140,000 cash inflow (warrant exercise) from financing activities during the year ended September 30, 2011 (2010 - $100,000 cash inflow from private placement).

With respect to the Company's investing activities happened during Fiscal 2011, the Company paid $10,907 for the acquisition and maintenance of the Maggie Gold Property (see "Mineral Property Update"), and received $20,736 from an note receivable repayment. During Fiscal 2011, total cash provided by investing activities is 3,922 (2010 – cash outflow was $50,736).

Capital Resources

AHI is an exploration stage company and therefore has no regular source of income. As a result, AHI's ability of conducting exploration, development, and acquisition of resources properties, is based on its ability to raise funds, primarily from equity sources in the future. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to do so.

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions that may have material impact to the Company.

Outstanding Share Data

As at the date of this MD&A, the Company has the following shares or equities that are convertible to the Company's share capital-

Class A Common Shares	21,583,372
2010 Series 1 Warrants	-0-
Stock Options	-0-

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Transactions with Related Parties

Related Party	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010	Description
Cabmerl Industries Ltd.[1]	$24,000	$10,000	Occupancy cost
	$60,000	$25,000	Consulting Fees

1. Lucky Janda is a director of Cabmerl Industries Ltd. ("Cabmerl") and the Company.

On May 1, 2010, AHI entered into a lease agreement and a consulting agreement with Cabmerl Industries Ltd. The monthly rent and consulting fees are $2,000 and $5,000, respectively. The terms of these two agreements are not fixed and can be terminated with thirty days' notice. The transactions with Cabmerl have occurred in the normal course of operations and have been measured at exchange amounts agreed by both parties. As at September 30, 2011, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance included a $33,000 payable balance owing to Cabmerl (September 30, 2010 - $27,300). This related-party payable is un-secured and non-interest bearing.

Significant Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

Refer to Note 2 to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2011, which are available at www.SEDAR.com.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Refer to Note 2a to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2011 for the details of the critical estimates made by the Company.

Financial Instruments and Management of Risks

Refer to Note 2d and 9 to the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2011 for the details of the Company's financial instruments and the Company's management of risks in connection with financial instruments.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

In February 2008, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Due to the Company's September 30 fiscal yearend, the Company will adopt IFRS commencing October 1, 2011 and will restate the financial statements (for comparative purposes) reported by the Company for the year ended September 30, 2011. In light of these requirements, the Company has adopted a four phase approach to ensure successful conversion to IFRS, including:

Phase 1 - diagnostic impact assessment. - This phase is essentially completed.
Phase 2 - design and planning: to identify specific changes required to existing accounting policies, information system, and business processes. - This phase is essentially completed.
Phase 3 – solution development: to develop the Company's accounting policies among alternatives allowed under IFRS and the draft of IFRS financial statements. This phase is completed.
Phase 4 – implementation – to execute the changes to information systems and business processes, completing formal authorization processes to approve recommended accounting policies changes and training programs across the Company's finance and other staff, as needed. This phase is completed.

Following are various significant differences between the Company's Canadian GAAP accounting policies and those intended to be applied by under IFRS commencing October 1, 2011:

i. Impairment of (non-financial) asset

IFRS requires a write-down of assets if the higher of the fair market value and the value in use of a group of assets is less than its carrying value. Value in use is determined using discounted estimate future cash flows. Current Canadian GAAP requires a write-down to estimate fair value only if the undiscounted estimate future cash flows of a group of assets are less than its carrying value. The Company's accounting policies related to impairment of non-financial assets have been changed to reflect these differences. The Company does not expect the IFRS adoption will have impact on the financial statements.

ii. Decommissioning Liabilities (Asset Retirement Obligations)

IFRS requires the recognition of a decommissioning liability for legal or constructive obligations, while current Canadian GAAP only requires the recognition of such liabilities for legal obligations. A constructive obligation exists when an entity has created reasonable expectations that it will take certain actions. The Company's accounting policies related to decommissioning liabilities have been changed to reflect these differences. No impact is expected.

iii. Exploration and evaluation

Under IFRS, an entity can choose to expense or defer exploration and evaluation expenditures on mineral resources. Under Canadian GAAP, the Company capitalized direct exploration and evaluation expenditures. On transition to IFRS, the Company continued to capitalize all the direct exploration and evaluation expenditures, thus no impacts is expected.

Risks and Uncertainties

Risks of the Company's business include the following:

New Enterprise
Our business is subject to risks inherent in the establishment of a new business enterprise, such as limited historical financial information, limited capital resources and the inability to raise additional funds when required. No commitments to provide additional funds have been made by management or other shareholders.

Dilution to the Existing Shareholders
The Issuer has no other capital resources other than the ability to use its common stock to raise additional capital. The issuance of additional equity securities by the Issuer could result in a significant dilution in the equity interests of existing shareholders.

Reliance on Management's Expertise
AHI strongly depends on the business acumen and investing expertise of its management team and there is little possibility that this dependence will decrease in the near term. The loss of the services of any member of such team could have a material adverse affect on the Issuer. AHI does not have any key person insurance in place for management.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive.

Mining Industry
The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. While the discovery of an ore body may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish ore reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site. It is impossible to ensure that the current exploration programs planned by the Company will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure, as well as metal prices which are highly cyclical and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection.

The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. Mining operations generally involve a high degree of risk. The Company's operations are subject to all the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of ore, including unusual and unexpected geology formations, rock bursts, cave-ins, flooding and other conditions involved in the drilling and removal of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although adequate precautions to minimize risk will be taken, milling operations are subject to hazards such as equipment failure or failure of retaining dams around tailings disposal areas, which may result in environmental pollution and consequent liability.

The Company's mineral exploration activities are directed towards the search, evaluation and development of mineral deposits. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company as described herein will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore. There is aggressive competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. The Company will compete with other interests, many of which have greater financial resources than it will have for the opportunity to participate in promising projects. Significant capital investment is required to achieve commercial production from successful exploration efforts.

Government Regulation

The exploration activities of the Company are subject to various federal, provincial and local laws governing prospecting, development, production, taxes, labour standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substance and other matters. Exploration activities are also subject to various federal, provincial and local laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These laws mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards, and land reclamation. These laws also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste.

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 which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration, mining and milling or more stringent implementation thereof could have a substantial adverse impact on the Company.

Permits and Licenses

The exploitation and development of mineral properties may require the Company to obtain regulatory or other permits and licenses from various governmental licensing bodies. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary permits and licenses that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations on its properties.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of the Company's mineral exploration operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which the Company holds interests which are unknown to the Company at present, which have been caused, by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. The Company may become liable for such environmental hazards caused by previous owners and operators of the properties even where it has attempted to contractually limit its liability. Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with the Company's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained; the Company may be curtailed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of mineral properties.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions there under, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs or reduction in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.
Production of mineral properties may involve the use of dangerous and hazardous substances such as sodium cyanide. While all steps will be taken to prevent discharges of pollutants into the ground water the environment, the Company may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against.

Commodity Prices

The profitability of mining operations is significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold and other minerals. The level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, world supply of these minerals and stability of exchange rates can all cause significant fluctuations in base metal prices. Such external economic factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The price of metal has fluctuated widely in recent years, and future serious price declines could cause continued commercial production to be impracticable.

Depending on the price of metal, cash flow from mining operations may not be sufficient. Any figures for reserves presented by the Company will be estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Market fluctuations and the price of gold and other minerals may render reserves uneconomical. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades of ore, may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Uninsured Risks

The Company may carry insurance to protect against certain risks in such amounts as it considers adequate. Risks not insured against include environmental pollution or other hazards against which such corporations cannot insure or against which they may elect not to insure.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors of the Company also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by such directors involving the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies. In addition, such directors will declare, and refrain from voting on, any matter in which such directors may have a conflict of interest.

Land Title

Although the Company has obtained title opinions with respect to certain of its properties, there may still be undetected title defects affecting such properties. Accordingly, such properties may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's operations.

Financial and Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Venture issuers are not required to include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) and internal control over financial reporting (ICFR), as defined in National Instrument 52-109 Certification of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings ("NI 52-109"). In particular, the Company's certifying officers are not making any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of:

i) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and

ii) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the Company's generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company's certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they make. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of the Company's certifying officers to design and implement on a cost effective basis DC&P and ICFR as defined in NI 52-109 may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Directors and Officers

Lucky Janda	President & Chief Executive Officer
Rana Vig	Director
Navchand Jagpal	Director
Jamie Lewin	Chief Financial Officer

Additional Information

Additional information regarding the Company may be found on SEDAR, www.sedar.com