

CAPITAL GOLD CORP
Form 10QSB/A
June 15, 2007

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-QSB/A

QUARTERLY REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the quarterly period ended April 30, 2007

OR

TRANSITION REPORT UNDER SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 0-13078

CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION

(Exact name of small business issuer as specified in its charter)

DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3180530
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

76 Beaver Street, 26TH floor, New York, NY 10005
(Address of principal executive offices)

Issuer's telephone number: (212) 344-2785

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Check whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common equity as of the latest practicable date.

Class

Outstanding at June 13, 2007

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Common Stock, par value \$.0001 per share

167,942,964

Transitional Small Business Format (check one); Yes No

Explanatory Note

This amendment on Form 10-QSB/A amends our quarterly report for the quarter ended April 30, 2007 originally filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 14, 2007. The original Form 10-QSB was inadvertently filed without conformed signatures on the signature page and the certification exhibits. The sole reason for this amendment is to include those signatures. Aside from the signatures there are no changes to the original Form 10-QSB.

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

The accompanying financial statements are unaudited for the interim periods, but include all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring adjustments), which we consider necessary for the fair presentation of results for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2007.

Moreover, these financial statements do not purport to contain complete disclosure in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements at, and for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2006.

The results reflected for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2007 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the entire fiscal year.

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CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(UNAUDITED)

ASSETS	April 30, 2007
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 7,545,184
Loans Receivable - Affiliate (Note 12 and 16)	46,245
Prepaid Assets	328,548
Marketable Securities (Note 3)	80,000
Stockpiles and Ore on Leach Pads (Note 5)	473,584
Inventories (Note 4)	100,941
Deposits (Note 6)	860,047
Other Current Assets (Note 7)	1,284,117
Total Current Assets	10,718,666
Mining Concessions (Note 11)	70,104
Property & Equipment - net (Note 8)	15,749,270
Intangible Assets - net (Note 9)	580,267
Other Assets:	
Other Investments (Note 13)	28,052
Deferred Financing Costs (Note 18)	620,756
Mining Reclamation Bonds (Note 10)	35,550
Other	42,286
Security Deposits	9,599
Total Other Assets	736,243
Total Assets	\$ 27,854,550
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current Liabilities:	
Accounts Payable	\$ 239,081
Accrued Expenses	600,669
Derivative Contracts (Note 21)	520,416
Total Current Liabilities	1,360,166
Reclamation and Remediation Liabilities (Note 14)	1,227,776
Note Payable (Note 18)	12,000,000
Total Long-term Liabilities	13,227,776
Commitments and Contingencies	
Stockholders' Equity:	
Common Stock, Par Value \$.0001 Per Share;	
Authorized 250,000,000 shares; Issued and	
Outstanding 166,308,511 Shares	16,631
Additional Paid-In Capital	53,522,638
Deficit Accumulated in the Development Stage	(36,872,071)

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Deferred Financing Costs (Note 18)	(3,670,710)
Deferred Compensation	(52,500)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (Note 15)	322,620
Total Stockholders' Equity	13,266,608
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	\$ 27,854,550

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For The Three Months Ended April 30,		For the Period September 17, 1982 (Inception) To April 30, 2007
	2007	2006	
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Costs and Expenses:			
Mine Expenses	229,656	487,271	10,348,047
Write-Down of Mining, Milling and Other Property and Equipment	-	-	1,299,445
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	970,200	662,803	14,149,822
Stocks and Warrants issued for Services	51,884	6,586	9,652,331
Exploration	581,395	-	581,395
Depreciation and Amortization	285,745	7,663	1,045,923
Total Costs and Expenses	2,118,880	1,164,322	37,076,963
Loss from Operations	(2,118,880)	(1,164,322)	(37,076,963)
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest Income	64,125	44,616	1,077,532
Interest Expense	(275,499)	-	(473,334)
Miscellaneous	-	-	36,199
Loss on Sale of Property and Equipment	-	-	(155,713)
Gain on Sale of Subsidiary	-	-	1,907,903
Option Payment	-	-	70,688
Loss on change in fair value of derivative	(319,061)	(362,210)	(1,428,992)
Loss on Write-Off of Investment	-	-	(10,000)
Loss on Joint Venture	-	-	(901,700)
Loss on Option	-	-	(50,000)
Gain (Loss) on Other Investments	-	-	(3,697)
Loss on Write -Off of Minority Interest	-	-	(150,382)
Total Other Income (Expense)	(530,434)	(317,594)	(81,495)
Loss Before Minority Interest	(2,649,315)	(1,481,916)	(37,158,459)
Minority Interest	-		286,388
Net Loss	\$ (2,649,315)	\$ (1,481,916)	\$ (36,872,071)
Net Loss Per Common Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.01)	
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	164,581,950	124,884,443	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(UNAUDITED)

	For The Nine Months Ended April 30,		For the Period September 17, 1982 (Inception) To April 30, 2007
	2007	2006	
Revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Costs and Expenses:			
Mine Expenses	743,334	1,528,653	10,348,047
Write-Down of Mining, Milling and Other Property and Equipment	-	-	1,299,445
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	2,151,362	1,377,104	14,149,822
Stocks and Warrants issued for Services	153,093	6,585	9,652,331
Exploration	581,395	-	581,395
Depreciation and Amortization	631,797	27,000	1,045,923
Total Costs and Expenses	4,260,981	2,939,342	37,076,963
Loss from Operations	(4,260,981)	(2,939,342)	(37,076,963)
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest Income	97,815	85,396	1,077,532
Interest Expense	(473,334)	-	(473,334)
Miscellaneous	-	-	36,199
Loss on Sale of Property and Equipment	-	-	(155,713)
Gain on Sale of Subsidiary	-	-	1,907,903
Option Payment	-	-	70,688
Loss on change in fair value of derivative	(847,068)	(362,210)	(1,428,992)
Loss on Write-Off of Investment	-	-	(10,000)
Loss on Joint Venture	-	-	(901,700)
Loss on Option	-	-	(50,000)
Gain (Loss) on Other Investments	-	-	(3,697)
Loss on Write -Off of Minority Interest	-	-	(150,382)
Total Other Income (Expense)	(1,222,586)	(276,814)	(81,495)
Loss Before Minority Interest	(5,483,568)	(3,216,156)	(37,158,459)
Minority Interest	-	-	286,388
Net Loss	\$ (5,483,568)	\$ (3,216,156)	\$ (36,872,071)
Net Loss Per Common Share - Basic and Diluted	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.03)	
Weighted Average Common Shares Outstanding	143,842,574	105,698,556	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2007
(UNAUDITED)

	Common Stock		Additional paid-in- capital	Deficit		Deferred Financing Costs	Deferred Compensation Costs	Total Stockholder Equity
	Shares	Amount		Accumulated in the Development Stage	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
Balance at July 31, 2006	131,635,129	13,163	40,733,825	(31,388,503)	146,493	(522,541)	(52,500)	8,929,937
Deferred Financing Costs	1,150,000	115	350,635	-	-	(350,750)	-	-
Deferred Financing Costs	-	-	3,314,449	-	-	(3,314,449)	-	-
Amortization of Deferred Finance Costs	-	-	-	-	-	517,030	-	517,030
Options and warrants issued for services	-	-	170,447	-	-	-	-	170,447
Private Placement, Net	12,561,667	1,256	3,484,606					3,485,862
Common Stock issued for services provided	679,261	68	301,182	-	-	-	-	301,250
Common Stock issued upon the exercising of options and warrants	20,282,454	2,029	5,167,494					5,169,523
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	-	-	(10,000)
Change in fair value on interest rate swaps	-	-	-	-	(76,138)	-	-	(76,138)
	-	-	-	-	262,265	-	-	262,265

Equity adjustment from foreign currency translation									
Net loss for the nine months ended April 30, 2007	-	-	-	(5,483,568)	-	-	-	(5,483,568)	
Balance - April 30, 2007	166,308,511	\$ 16,631	\$ 53,522,638	\$ (36,872,071)	\$ 322,620	\$ (3,670,710)	\$ (52,500)	\$ 13,266,608	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

	For The Nine Months Ended		For The Period
	April 30,		September 17,
	2007	2006	1982
			(Inception) To
			April 30, 2007
Cash Flow From Operating Activities:			
Net Loss	\$ (5,483,568)	\$ (3,216,156)	\$ (36,872,071)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Loss to			
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating			
Activities:			
Depreciation and Amortization	631,797	27,000	1,054,493
Gain on Sale of Subsidiary	-	-	(1,907,903)
Minority Interest in Net Loss of Subsidiary	-	-	(286,388)
Write-Down of Impaired Mining, Milling and Other	-	-	-
Property and Equipment	-	-	1,299,445
Loss on Sale of Property and Equipment	-	-	155,713
Loss on change in fair value of derivative	662,354	362,210	1,244,278
Loss on Write-Off of Investment	-	-	10,000
Loss on Joint Venture	-	-	901,700
Loss on Write-Off of Minority Interest	-	-	150,382
Value of Common Stock and Warrants Issued for			
Services	471,697	6,585	13,057,312
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities:			
(Increase) Decrease in Prepaid Expenses	(288,474)	(12,734)	(309,556)
(Increase) Decrease in Inventory	(446,184)	-	(446,184)
(Increase) Decrease in Other Current Assets	3,365,966	(5,104,501)	(1,899,873)
(Increase) in Other Deposits	(610,047)	(286,000)	(878,047)
Increase (Decrease) in Other Assets	768	755	(41,900)
(Increase) in Security Deposits	-	-	(9,605)
Increase (Decrease) in Accounts Payable	(19,891)	133,859	322,293
Increase in Redemption Obligation	1,227,776	-	1,227,776
Increase (Decrease) in Accrued Expenses	243,998	(46,317)	380,927
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Operating Activities	(243,808)	(8,042,665)	(22,847,208)
Cash Flow From Investing Activities:			
(Increase) in Other Investments	(6,572)	(260)	(28,312)
Purchase of Mining, Milling and Other Property and			
Equipment	(15,031,813)	(238,541)	(18,223,095)
Purchase of Concessions	-	-	(25,324)
Investment in Intangibles	(570,000)	-	(588,620)
Proceeds on Sale of Mining, Milling and Other			
Property and Equipment	-	-	275,638
Proceeds From Sale of Subsidiary	-	-	2,131,616
Expenses of Sale of Subsidiary	-	-	(101,159)
Advance Payments - Joint Venture	-	-	98,922
Investment in Joint Venture	-	-	(101,700)

Investment in Privately Held Company	-	-	(10,000)
Net Assets of Business Acquired (Net of Cash)			
Investment in Marketable Securities	-	-	(50,000)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

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	For The Nine Months Ended April 30,		For The Period September 17, 1982 (Inception) To April 30, 2007
	2007	2006	
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(15,608,385)	(238,801)	(16,664,164)
Cash Flow From Financing Activities:			
Advances to Affiliate	(4,500)	(8,076)	(49,822)
Proceeds from Borrowing on Credit Facility	12,000,000		12,000,000
Proceeds of Borrowings - Officers	-	-	18,673
Repayment of Loans Payable - Officers	-	-	(18,673)
Proceeds of Note Payable	-	-	11,218
Payments of Note Payable	-	-	(11,218)
Proceeds From Issuance of Common Stock, net	8,655,385	8,088,920	35,506,229
Commissions on Sale of Common Stock	-	-	(5,250)
Deferred Finance Costs	(257,271)	(140,000)	(708,048)
Expenses of Initial Public Offering	-	-	(408,763)
Capital Contributions - Joint Venture Subsidiary	-	-	304,564
Purchase of Certificate of Deposit - Restricted	-	-	(5,000)
Purchase of Mining Reclamation Bonds	-	-	(30,550)
Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Financing Activities	20,393,614	(7,940,844)	46,603,360
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes	262,265	(40,776)	453,196
Increase (Decrease) In Cash and Cash Equivalents	4,803,686	(381,398)	7,545,184
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning	2,741,498	4,281,548	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Ending	\$ 7,545,184	\$ 3,900,150	\$ 7,545,184
Supplemental Cash Flow Information:			
Cash Paid For Interest	\$ 685,735	\$ -	\$ 685,735
Cash Paid For Income Taxes	\$ 20,575	\$ 7,731	\$ 66,549
Non-Cash Financing Activities:			
Issuances of Common Stock as Commissions on Sales of Common Stock	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 440,495
Issuance of common stock and warrants as payment of financing costs	\$ 3,665,199	\$ 270,000	\$ 4,187,740
Change in Fair Value of Derivative Instrument	\$ 76,138	\$ -	\$ 76,138
Issuance of Common Stock and Options/warrants as Payment for Expenses	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 192,647
Issuance of Common Stock as Payment for Mining, Milling and Other Property and Equipment	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500
Exercise of Options as Payment of Accounts Payable	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
(A DEVELOPMENT STAGE ENTERPRISE)
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2007

NOTE 1 - Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Capital Gold Corporation ("Capital Gold", "the Company", "we" or "us") and its subsidiaries, which are wholly and majority owned as well as the accounts within Caborca Industrial S.A. de C.V. ("Caborca Industriale"), a Mexican corporation 100% owned by two of the Company's officers and directors for mining support services. These services include, but are not limited to, the payment of mining salaries and related costs. Caborca Industrial bills the Company for these services at cost. This entity is considered a variable interest entity under accounting rules provided under FIN 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities".

Capital Gold was incorporated in February 1982 in the State of Nevada. During March 2003 the Company's stockholders approved an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to change its name from Leadville Mining and Milling Corp. to Capital Gold Corporation. In November 2005, the Company reincorporated in Delaware. The Company owns rights to property located in the State of Sonora, Mexico and the California Mining District, Lake County, Colorado and is in the process of completing construction and development of an open-pit gold mining operation to mine two of its Mexican concessions. All of the Company's mining activities are now being performed in Mexico. The Company is a development stage enterprise.

On June 29, 2001, the Company exercised an option and purchased from AngloGold North America Inc. and AngloGold (Jerritt Canyon) Corp. 100% of the issued and outstanding stock of Minera Chanate, S.A. de C.V., a subsidiary of those two companies ("Minera Chanate"). Minera Chanate's assets consisted of certain exploitation and exploration concessions in the States of Sonora, Chihuahua and Guerrero, Mexico. We sometimes refer to these concessions as the El Chanate Concessions.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, on December 15, 2001, the Company made a \$50,000 payment to AngloGold. AngloGold will be entitled to receive the remainder of the purchase price by way of an ongoing percentage of net smelter returns of between 2% and 4% plus 10% net profits interest (until the total net profits interest payment received by AngloGold equals \$1,000,000). AngloGold's right to a payment of a percentage of net smelter returns and the net profits interest will terminate at such point as they aggregate \$18,018,355. In accordance with the agreement, the foregoing payments are not to be construed as royalty payments. Should the Mexican government or other jurisdiction determine that such payments are royalties, we could be subject to and would be responsible for any withholding taxes assessed on such payments.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has granted AngloGold the right to designate one of its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiaries to receive a one time option to purchase 51% of Minera Chanate (or such entity that owns the Minera Chanate concessions at the time of option exercise). That Option is exercisable over a 180 day period commencing at such time as the Company notifies AngloGold that it has made a good faith determination that it has gold-bearing ore deposits on any one of the identified group of El Chanate Concessions, when aggregated with any ore that the Company has mined, produced and sold from such concessions, of in excess of 2,000,000 troy ounces of contained gold. The exercise price would equal twice the Company's project costs on the properties during the period commencing on December 15, 2000 and ending on the date of such notice.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and with instructions to Form 10-QSB. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete financial statements. In the opinion of the Company's management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments (which include only normal recurring adjustments) necessary to present fairly the condensed consolidated financial position and results of operations and cash flows for the periods presented.

Results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for a full year.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company is a development stage enterprise and has recurring losses from operations and operating cash constraints that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements included within its Form 10-KSB for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2006, as filed with the SEC on November 1, 2006.

NOTE 2 - Equity Based Compensation

In connection with offers of employment to the Company's executives as well as in consideration for agreements with certain consultants, the Company issues options and warrants to acquire its common stock. Employee and non-employee awards are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Such options and warrants may be exercisable at varying exercise prices currently ranging from \$0.22 to \$0.41 per share of common stock with certain of these grants becoming exercisable immediately upon grant subject to stockholder approval. Certain grants vest for a period of five months to two years (generally concurrent with service periods for grants to employees/consultants - See Note 20 - Employee and Consulting Agreements). Certain grants contain a provision whereby they become immediately exercisable upon a change of control.

Effective February 1, 2006, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. Under FAS 123R, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. The Company adopted the provisions of FAS 123R using a modified prospective application. Under this method, compensation cost is recognized for all share-based payments granted, modified or settled after the date of adoption, as well as for any unvested awards that were granted prior to the date of adoption. Prior periods are not revised for comparative purposes. Because the Company previously adopted only the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS 123, it will recognize compensation cost relating to the unvested portion of awards granted prior to the date of adoption, using the same estimate of the grant-date fair value and the same attribution method used to determine the pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123, except that forfeitures rates will be estimated for all options, as required by FAS 123R.

The cumulative effect of applying the forfeiture rates is not material. FAS 123R requires that excess tax benefits related to stock options exercises be reflected as financing cash inflows instead of operating cash inflows.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option valuation model. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the price of the Company stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury issues with a term equal to the expected life of the option. The Company uses historical data to estimate expected dividend yield, expected life and forfeiture rates. The estimated per share weighted average grant-date fair values of stock options and warrants granted during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, were \$0.32 and \$0.36, respectively. The fair values of the options and warrants granted were estimated based on the following weighted average assumptions:

	Nine Months ended April 30,	
	2007	2006
Expected volatility	82%	121%
Risk-free interest rate	6.24%	5.75%
Expected dividend yield	-	-
Expected life	4.2 years	1.05 years

Stock option and warrant activity for employees during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contracted term (years)	Aggregate intrinsic value
Outstanding at July 31, 2005	4,711,363	\$.30	0.30	\$ 1,277,977
Options granted	4,611,363	.13	-	-
Options exercised	(590,909)	.05	-	-
Options expired	(3,161,363)	.05	-	-
Warrants and options outstanding at July 31, 2006	5,570,454	\$.16	1.17	\$ 702,250
Options granted	550,000	\$.34	-	-
Options exercised	(3,570,909)	\$.08	-	-
Options expired	(549,545)	\$.22	-	-
Warrants and options outstanding at April 30, 2007	2,000,000	\$.33	1.39	\$ 167,000
Warrants and options exercisable at April 30, 2007	2,000,000	\$.33	1.39	\$ 167,000

Unvested stock option and warrant balances for employees at April 30, 2007 are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contracted term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic value
Outstanding at August 1, 2006	-	-	-	\$ -
Options granted	150,000	\$.32	1.83	16,500
Unvested Options outstanding at April 30, 2007	150,000	\$.32	1.17	\$ 13,500

Stock option and warrant activity for non-employees during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise price	Weighted average remaining contracted term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic value
Outstanding at July 31, 2005	31,902,004	\$.30	1.13	\$ 3,430,120
Options granted	6,844,000	.28	-	-
Options exercised	(12,835,004)	.29	-	-
Options expired	(350,000)	.10	-	-
Warrants and options outstanding at July 31, 2006	25,561,000	\$.29	1.33	\$ 1,939,530
Options granted	16,982,542	\$.33	-	-
Options exercised	(17,846,000)	.29	-	-
Options expired	_(1,375,000)	.31	-	-
Warrants and options outstanding at April 30, 2007	23,322,542	\$.32	1.72	\$ 1,988,238
Warrants and options exercisable at April 30, 2007	23,322,542	\$.32	1.72	\$ 1,988,238

The impact on the Company's results of operations of recording equity based compensation for the nine months ended April 30, 2007, for employees and non-employees was approximately \$427,000 and reduced earnings per share by \$0.00 per basic and diluted share.

As of April 30, 2007, there was \$52,500 of unrecognized equity based compensation cost related to options granted to one executive.

NOTE 3 - Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are classified as current assets and are summarized as follows:

	April 30, 2007
Marketable equity securities, at cost	\$ 50,000
Marketable equity securities, at fair value	\$ 80,000

(See Notes 12 & 16)

NOTE 4 - Inventories

	April 30, 2007
In-process	\$ -
Concentrate	-
Precious metals	-
Materials, supplies and other	100,941
	\$ 100,941

NOTE 5 - Stockpiles and Leach Pads

	April 30, 2007
Current:	
Stockpiles & Ore on leach pads	\$ 473,584
	\$ 473,584

Costs that are incurred in or benefit the productive process are accumulated as stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories. Stockpiles, Ore on leach pads and inventories are carried at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price of the product based on current and long-term metals prices, less the estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. Write-downs of stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories, resulting from net realizable value impairments, will be reported as a component of *Costs applicable to sales*. The current portion of stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories is determined based on the expected amounts to be processed within the next 12 months. Stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories not expected to be processed within the next 12 months will be classified as long-term.

NOTE 6 - Deposits

Deposits are classified as current assets and represent payments made on mining equipment for the Company's El Chanate Project in Sonora, Mexico. Deposits are summarized as follows:

	April 30, 2007
Advance payment on Mining Contract to Sinergia (Note 14)	\$ 832,595
Other	27,452
Total Deposits	\$ 860,047

NOTE 7 - Other Current Assets

Other current assets consist of the following:

	April 30, 2007
Value added tax to be refunded	\$ 1,045,102
Asset held for resale	166,232
Other	72,784
Total Other Current Assets	\$ 1,284,117

NOTE 8 - Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment consist of the following at April 30, 2007:

Process equipment and facilities	\$ 12,593,830
Construction in progress	1,826,925
Asset retirement obligation	1,218,314
Mineral properties	141,242
Computer and office equipment	131,500
Improvements	15,797
Furniture	14,162
Total	15,941,770
Less: accumulated depreciation	(192,500)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 15,749,270

The Company had open purchase orders on material and equipment regarding its El Chanate Project amounting to approximately \$745,000 as of April 30, 2007.

Depreciation expense for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$130,645 and \$23,902, respectively.

NOTE 9 - Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist of the following as of April 30, 2007:

Repurchase of Net Profits Interest from FG	\$ 500,000
Mobilization Payment to Mineral Contractor	70,000
Investment in Right of Way	18,000
Less: accumulated amortization of Right of Way and Mobilization Payments	(7,733)
Intangible assets, net	\$ 580,267

On September 13, 2006, the Company repurchased the 5% net profits interest formerly held by Grupo Minera FG (“FG”), and subsequently acquired by Daniel Gutierrez Cibrian, with respect to the operations at the El Chanate mine. That net profits interest had originally been granted to FG in connection with the April 2004 termination of the joint venture agreement between FG and Minera Santa Rita S. de R.L. de C.V. (“MSR”), the Company’s wholly owned Mexican subsidiary. FG also received a right of first refusal to carry out the works and render construction services required to effectuate the El Chanate Project. This right of first refusal is not applicable where a funding source for the project determines that others should render such works or services. FG has assigned or otherwise transferred to MSR all permits, licenses, consents and authorizations (collectively, “authorizations”) for which FG had obtained in its name in connection with the development of the El Chanate Project to the extent that the authorizations are assignable. To the extent that the authorizations are not assignable or otherwise transferable, FG has given its consent for the authorizations to be cancelled so that they can be re-issued or re-granted in MSR’s name. The foregoing has been completed. The purchase price for the buyback of the net profits interest was \$500,000, and was structured as part of the project costs financed by the recently completed loan agreement with Standard Bank, Plc. (See Note 18). Mr. Gutierrez retained a 1% net profits interest in MSR, payable only after a total \$US 20 million in net profits has been generated from operations at El Chanate. The Company recorded this transaction on its balance sheet as an intangible asset under guidance provided by FAS 142 - *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* to be amortized over the period of which the asset is expected to contribute directly or indirectly to the Company’s cash flow. On March 23, 2007, The Company reacquired the remaining 1% net profits interest (see Note 19).

Amortization expense for the nine months ending April 30, 2007 and 2006 was \$3,533 and \$3,098, respectively.

NOTE 10 - Mining Reclamation Bonds

These represent certificates of deposit that have been deposited as security for Mining Reclamation Bonds in Colorado. They bear interest at rates varying from 4.35% to 5.01% annually and mature at various dates through 2010.

NOTE 11 - Mining Concessions

Mining concessions consists of the following:

El Charro	\$ 25,324
El Chanate	44,780
Total	\$ 70,104

The El Chanate concessions are carried at historical cost and were acquired in connection with the purchase of the stock of Minera Chanate (see Note 1).

MSR acquired an additional mining concession - El Charro. El Charro lies within the current El Chanate property boundaries. MSR is required to pay 1 1/2% net smelter royalty in connection with the El Charro concession.

NOTE 12 - Loans Receivable - Affiliate

Loans receivable - affiliate consist of expense reimbursements due from a publicly-owned corporation in which the Company has an investment. The Company's president and chairman of the board of directors is an officer and director of that corporation. These loans are non-interest bearing and due on demand (see Note 3 & 16).

NOTE 13 - Other Investments

Other investments are carried at cost and consist of tax liens purchased on properties located in Lake County, Colorado.

NOTE 14 - Reclamations and Remediation Liabilities (Asset Retirement Obligations)

Reclamation costs are allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to the estimates of either the timing or amount of the reclamation and abandonment costs. The asset retirement obligation is based on when the spending for an existing environmental disturbance and activity to date will occur. The Company reviews, on an annual basis, unless otherwise deemed necessary, the asset retirement obligation at each mine site. As of April 30, 2007, approximately \$1,228,000 was accrued for reclamation obligations relating to mineral properties in accordance with SFAS No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations."

The following is a reconciliation of the liability for long-term asset retirement obligations:

	2007	2006
Balance at beginning of period	\$ -	\$ -
Additions, changes in estimates and other	1,218,314	-
Liabilities settled	-	-
Accretion expense	9,642	-
Balance - April 30, 2007	\$ 1,227,956	\$ -

NOTE 15 - Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)-Supplemental Non-Cash Investing Activities

Other comprehensive income (loss) consists of accumulated foreign translation gains and losses and unrealized gains and losses on marketable securities and is summarized as follows:

Balance - July 31, 2005	\$ 157,714
Equity Adjustments from Foreign Currency Translation	48,779
Unrealized Gains (loss) on Marketable Securities	(60,000)
Balance - July 31, 2006	146,493
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	(76,138)
Equity Adjustments from Foreign Currency Translation	262,265
Unrealized Gains (loss) on Marketable Securities	(10,000)
Balance - April 30, 2007	\$ 322,620

NOTE 16 - Related Party Transactions

In August 2002, the Company purchased marketable equity securities of a related company. The Company recorded approximately \$6,750 and \$8,100 in expense reimbursements including office rent from this entity for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively (see Notes 3 and 12).

The Company utilizes a Mexican Corporation 100% owned by two officers/Directors and stockholders of the Company for mining support services. These services include but are not limited to the payment of mining salaries and related costs. The Mexican Corporation bills the Company for these services at cost. Mining expenses charged by the Mexican Corporation and eliminated upon consolidation amounted to approximately \$240,000 and \$85,000 for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

During the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company paid its V.P. Development and Director \$0 and \$38,500, respectively, for professional geologist and management services rendered to the Company. This individual also earned wages of \$90,000 and \$20,000 during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 respectively. During the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, the Company paid its V.P. Exploration and Director consulting fees of \$0 and \$58,500, respectively. In addition, this individual earned wages of \$90,000 during the nine months ended April 30, 2007. During the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, we paid a director legal and consulting fees of \$18,000 and \$0, respectively.

The Company's V.P. Development and Director has, since 1995, been a senior consultant in the Minerals Advisory Group LLC, Tucson, Arizona, an entity that provided \$3,000 of services to the Company for the nine months ended April 30, 2007.

In January 2006, the Company extended the following stock options through January 3, 2007, all of which are exercisable at \$0.05 per share: Chief Executive Officer and Director - 1,250,000 shares; Director - 500,000 shares; V.P. Investor Relations and Director - 327,727 shares; V.P. Development and Director - 500,000 shares; and V.P. Mine Development - 25,000 shares. There was not a material increase in the intrinsic value of these options at the date of modification as compared to the intrinsic value of the original issuance of these stock options on the applicable measurement date. All of these options were exercised prior to their extended expiration.

On February 5, 2007, Dave Loder, the General Manager of the Company's El Chanate Project, resigned for personal reasons unrelated to his employment with the Company. The Company has engaged, on a temporary basis, an experienced replacement and is actively looking for a permanent replacement. The Company does not believe, that Mr. Loder's departure will have a material adverse affect on its business.

On February 7, 2007, Robert Roningen resigned as the Company's Secretary and, on February 9, 2007, John Brownlie, the Company's Vice President of Operations, was appointed Chief Operating Officer and Jeffrey W. Pritchard, the Company's Vice President of Investor Relations, was appointed Secretary. Mr. Brownlie's appointment as the Company's Chief Operating Officer did not result in any changes to his compensation arrangement under his employment agreement with the Company.

NOTE 17 - Stockholders' Equity

Common Stock

At various stages in the Company's development, shares of the Company's common stock have been issued at fair market value in exchange for services or property received with a corresponding charge to operations, property and equipment or additional paid-in capital depending on the nature of the services provided or property received.

The Company issued 1,150,000 shares of common stock and 12,600,000 common stock purchase warrants to Standard Bank as part of a commitment fee to entering into the credit facility on August 15, 2006, with its wholly-owned subsidiaries MSR and Oro. The Company recorded the issuance of the 1,150,000 shares of common stock and 12,600,000 warrants as deferred financing costs of approximately \$351,000 and \$3,314,000, respectively, as a reduction of stockholders' equity on the Company's balance sheet. The issuance of 1,150,000 shares was recorded at the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the closing date or \$0.305 per share. The warrants were valued at approximately \$3,314,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and were reflected as deferred financing costs as a reduction of stockholders' equity on the Company's balance sheet (See Note 18). The balance of deferred financing costs, net of amortization, as of April 30, 2007, as a reduction of stockholders' equity, was approximately \$3,670,710. Amortization expense for the nine months ended April 30, 2007, was \$517,031.

The Company closed two private placements in January 2007 pursuant to which it issued an aggregate of 12,561,667 units, each unit consisting of one share of its common stock and a warrant to purchase $\frac{1}{4}$ of a share of its common stock for proceeds of approximately \$3,486,000, net of commissions of approximately \$283,000. The Company also received proceeds of approximately \$5,170,000 during the quarterly period ended April 30, 2007, from the exercising of an aggregate of 20,282,454 of warrants issued in past private placements. The Warrant issued to each purchaser in the January 2007 placements is exercisable for one share of common stock, at an exercise price equal to \$0.40 per share. Each Warrant has a term of eighteen months and is fully exercisable from the date of issuance. The Company issued to the placement agents eighteen month warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 942,125 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share. Such placement agent warrants are valued at approximately \$142,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing method.

On March 22, 2007, the Company issued 500,000 shares of common stock to John Brownlie, the Company's Chief Operating Officer under the Company's 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. The fair value of the services provided in March 2007 amounted to \$225,000 or \$0.45 per share.

In March 2007, the Company issued 65,625 shares of common stock to an independent contractor for services provided related to the Company's El Chanate project. The fair value of the services provided amounted to \$26,250 or \$0.40 per share. In April 2007, this independent contractor was engaged as the general manager of the Company's El Chanate project for a six month term with an option for an additional six month term, if mutually agreed upon by both parties. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company issued 113,636 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$50,000 or \$0.44 per share at the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of the agreement. The issuance of these shares vest over the six-month term.

Recapitalization

The Board of Directors recommended an amendment to the Company's Certificate of Incorporation to increase the Company's authorized shares of capital stock from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 shares. This amendment was approved by the stockholders on February 21, 2007 and the Company effected the authorized share increase on February 26, 2007.

Warrants and Options

On November 30, 2006, the Company's board of directors granted 100,000 common stock options to each of John Postle, Ian A. Shaw and Mark T. Nesbitt, the Company's independent directors. The options are to purchase shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.33 per share (the closing price of our common stock on that date) for a period of two years. The Company utilized the Black-Scholes method to fair value the 300,000 options received by the directors and recorded approximately \$40,000 as equity based compensation expense.

On December 13, 2006, the Company issued two year options to purchase the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.36 per share to its Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Company's Canadian counsel. These options are for the purchase of 250,000 shares, 100,000 shares and 100,000 shares, respectively. The Company utilized the Black-Scholes method to fair value the 450,000 options received by these individuals and recorded approximately \$61,000 as stock based compensation expense.

On March 22, 2006, the Company issued two year options to purchase the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.45 per share to the Company's SEC Counsel. These options are for the purchase of 100,000 shares and were issued under the 2006 Equity-Incentive Plan. The Company utilized the Black-Scholes Method to fair value these options and recorded approximately \$15,000 as equity based compensation expense.

Warrant Re-pricing

In December 2005, the Board of Directors ratified the temporary re-pricing of certain warrants that were issued in connection with the February 2005 private placement from \$0.30 per share to \$0.20 per share exercise price. In addition, warrants issued to the placement agent were also re-priced from \$0.25 per share to \$0.20 per share exercise price. These re-pricings were in effect for the period November 28, 2005 through January 31, 2006. All of these warrants were either exercised or expired within the term limit.

2006 Equity Incentive Plan

The 2006 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan"), approved by stockholders on February 21, 2007, is intended to attract and retain individuals of experience and ability, to provide incentive to the Company's employees, consultants, and non-employee directors, to encourage employee and director proprietary interests in the Company, and to encourage employees to remain in the Company's employ.

The Plan authorizes the grant of non-qualified and incentive stock options, stock appreciation rights and restricted stock awards (each, an "Award"). A maximum of 10,000,000 shares of common stock are reserved for potential issuance pursuant to Awards under the Plan. Unless sooner terminated, the Plan will continue in effect for a period of 10 years from its effective date.

The Plan is administered by the Company's Board of Directors or a committee thereof. The Plan provides for Awards to be made to such of the Company's employees, directors and consultants and its affiliates as the Board may select. As of April 30, 2007, 1,050,000 options and shares have been granted under the Plan.

Stock options awarded under the Plan may vest and be exercisable at such times (not later than 10 years after the date of grant) and at such exercise prices (not less than Fair Market Value at the date of grant) as the Board may determine. Unless otherwise determined by the Board, stock options shall not be transferable except by will or by the laws of descent and distribution. The Board may provide for options to become immediately exercisable upon a "change in control," as defined in the Plan.

The exercise price of an option must be paid in cash. No options may be granted under the Plan after the tenth anniversary of its effective date. Unless the Board determines otherwise, there are certain continuous service requirements and the options are not transferable.

The Plan provides the Board with the general power to amend the Plan, or any portion thereof at any time in any respect without the approval of the Company's stockholders, provided however, that the stockholders must approve any amendment which increases the fixed maximum percentage of shares of common stock issuable pursuant to the Plan, reduces the exercise price of an Award held by a director, officer or ten percent stockholder or extends the term of an Award held by a director, officer or ten percent stockholder. Notwithstanding the foregoing, stockholder approval may still be necessary to satisfy the requirements of Section 422 of the Code, Rule 16b-3 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended or any applicable stock exchange listing requirements. The Board may amend the Plan in any respect it deems necessary or advisable to provide eligible Employees with the maximum benefits provided or to be provided under the provisions of the Code and the regulations promulgated thereunder relating to Incentive Stock Options and/or to bring the Plan and/or Incentive Stock Options granted under it into compliance therewith. Rights under any Award granted before amendment of the Plan cannot be impaired by any amendment of the Plan unless the Participant consents in writing. The Board is empowered to amend the terms of any one or more Awards; provided, however, that the rights under any Award shall not be impaired by any such amendment unless the applicable Participant consents in writing and further provided that the Board cannot amend the exercise price of an option, the Fair Market Value of an Award or extend the term of an option or Award without obtaining the approval of the stockholders if required by the rules of the TSX or any stock exchange upon which the common stock is listed.

NOTE 18 - Project Finance Facility

On August 15, 2006, the Company entered into a credit facility (the "Credit Facility") involving its wholly-owned subsidiaries MSR and Oro, as borrowers, us, as guarantor, and Standard Bank plc ("Standard Bank"), as the lender and the offshore account holder. Under the Credit Facility, MSR and Oro have agreed to borrow money in an aggregate principal amount of up to US\$12.5 million (the "Loan") for the purpose of constructing, developing and operating our El Chanate Project (the "Mine"). The Company is guaranteeing the repayment of the loan and the performance of the obligations under the Credit Facility. The Loan is scheduled to be repaid in fourteen quarterly payments with the first principal payment due after certain Mine start-up production and performance criteria are satisfied, which the Company believes it will occur in the first calendar quarter of 2008. The Loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 4.00%, with LIBOR interest periods of 1, 2, 3 or 6 months and with interest payable at the end of the applicable interest period.

The Credit Facility contains covenants customary for a project financing loan, including but not limited to restrictions (subject to certain exceptions) on incurring additional debt, creating liens on its property, disposing of any assets, merging with other companies and making any investments. The Company will be required to meet and maintain certain financial covenants, including (i) a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1.0, (ii) a projected debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1.0, (iii) a loan life coverage ratio of at least 1.6 to 1.0, (iv) a project life coverage ratio of at least 2.0 to 1.0 and (v) a minimum reserve tail. The Company will also be required to maintain a certain minimum level of unrestricted cash, and upon meeting certain Mine start-up production and performance criteria, MSR and Oro will be required to maintain a specified amount of cash as a reserve for debt repayment.

The Loan is secured by all of the tangible and intangible assets and property owned by MSR and Oro pursuant to the terms of a Mortgage Agreement, a Non-Possessory Pledge Agreement, an Account Pledge Agreement and certain other agreements entered into in Mexico (the "Mexican Collateral Documents"). As additional collateral for the Loan, the Company, together with its subsidiary, Leadville Mining & Milling Holding Corporation, have pledged all of its ownership interest in MSR and Oro. In addition to these collateral arrangements, MSR and Oro are required to deposit all proceeds of the Loan and all cash proceeds received from operations and other sources in an offshore, controlled account with Standard Bank. Absent a default under the loan documents, MSR and Oro may use the funds from this account for specific purposes such as approved project costs and operating costs.

As part of the fee for entering into and closing the Credit Facility, the Company issued to Standard Bank 1,150,000 shares of its restricted common stock and a warrant for the purchase of 12,600,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.317 per share, expiring on the earlier of (a) December 31, 2010 or (b) the date one year after the repayment of the Credit Facility. Previously, pursuant to the mandate and commitment letter for the facility, the Company issued to Standard Bank 1,000,000 shares of its restricted common stock and a warrant for the purchase of 1,000,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.32 per share, expiring on the earlier of (a) December 31, 2010 or (b) the date one year after the repayment of the Credit Facility. The Company recorded the issuance of the 1,000,000 shares of common stock as deferred financing costs of approximately \$270,000 as a reduction of stockholders' equity on its balance sheet. The issuance of these shares was recorded at the fair market value of the Company's common stock at the commitment letter date or \$0.27 per share. In addition, the warrants were valued at approximately \$253,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and were reflected as deferred financing costs as a reduction of stockholders' equity on the Company's balance sheet in 2006. The Company registered for public resale the 2,150,000 shares issued to Standard Bank and the 13,600,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to Standard Bank.

In March 2006, The Company entered into a gold price protection arrangement with Standard Bank to protect it against future fluctuations in the price of gold. The Company agreed to a series of gold forward sales and call option purchases in anticipation of entering into the Credit Facility. Under the price protection agreement, the Company has agreed to sell a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold forward to Standard Bank at a price of \$500 per ounce on a quarterly basis during the period from March 2007 to September 2010. The Company will also purchase call options from Standard Bank on a quarterly basis during this same period covering a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold at a price of \$535 per ounce. While the period of the derivative contracts has commenced, the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect from the fact that it has not commenced to sell gold because the price of gold is substantially above \$535 per ounce. The Company paid a fee to Standard Bank in connection with the price protection agreement. In addition, the Company provided aggregate cash collateral of approximately \$4.3 million to secure its obligations under this agreement. The cash collateral was returned to the Company after the Credit Facility was executed in August 2006.

In March 2007, the Company made a net cash settlement pursuant to the Gold Price Protection Agreement of \$184,975 to Standard Bank as the Company was unable to physically meet the delivery of gold as of March 31, 2007. The offset to this payment was a reduction in the Company's derivative liability.

As of April 30, 2007, the Company has drawn down a total of \$12,000,000 on the Credit Facility.

On October 11, 2006, prior to the Company's initial draw on the Credit Facility, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility, which requires that the Company hedge at least 50 percent of our outstanding debt under this facility. The agreements entered into cover \$9,375,000 or 75% of the outstanding debt. Both swaps covered this same notional amount of \$9,375,000, but over different time horizons. The first covered the six months commencing October 11, 2006 and a termination date of March 31, 2007 and the second covering the period from March 30, 2007 with a termination date of December 31, 2010. We intend to use discretion in managing this risk as market conditions vary over time, allowing for the possibility of adjusting the degree of hedge coverage as we deem appropriate. However, any use of interest rate derivatives will be restricted to use for risk management purposes (See Note 21).

NOTE 19 - Mining, Engineering and Supply Contracts

In early December 2005, the Company's wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary, MSR, which holds the rights to develop and mine El Chanate Project, entered into a Mining Contract with a Mexican mining contractor, Sinergia Obras Civiles y Mineras, S.A. de C.V. ("Sinergia"). The Mining Contract becomes effective if and when MSR sends the Contractor a formal "Notice of Award".

On August 2, 2006, the Company amended the November 24, 2005 Mining Contract between its subsidiary, MSR, and Sinergia. Pursuant to the amendment, MSR's right to deliver the Notice to Proceed to Sinergia was extended to November 1, 2006. Provided that this Notice was delivered to Sinergia on or before that date, with a specified date of commencement of the Work (as defined in the contract) not later than February 1, 2007, the mining rates set forth in the Mining Contract would still apply; subject to adjustment for the rate of inflation between September 23, 2005 and the date of commencement of the work. As consideration for these changes, the Company paid Sinergia \$200,000 of the requisite advance payment discussed below. On November 1, 2006, MSR delivered the Notice of Award specifying January 25, 2007, as the date of commencement of Work. Based on a revised crushing and stacking plan and since MSR is manufacturing the leach pad overliner material both Sinergia and MSR mutually agreed to delay mining until the end of March 2007. Mining of the El Chanate Project initiated on March 25, 2007.

Pursuant to the Mining Contract, Sinergia, using its own equipment, generally is performing all of the mining work (other than crushing) at the El Chanate Project for the life of the mine. MSR delivered to the Contractor a mobilization payment of \$70,000 and the advance payment of \$520,000. The advance payments are recoverable by MSR out of 100% of subsequent payments due to Sinergia under the Mining Contract. Pursuant to the Mining Contract, upon termination, Sinergia would be obligated to repay any portion of the advance payment that had not yet been recouped. Sinergia's mining rates are subject to escalation on an annual basis. This escalation is tied to the percentage escalation in Sinergia's costs for various parts for its equipment, interest rates and labor. One of the principals of Sinergia is one of the former principals of FG. FG was our former joint venture partner.

On March 23, 2007, The Company reacquired the remaining 1% net profits interest in its Mexican affiliate, MSR from one of the successors to FG ("FG's Successor"). FG was the Company's former joint venture partner. When the joint venture was terminated in March 2004, FG received, among other things, a participation certificate entitling it to receive 5% of the annual dividends of MSR, when declared. The participation certificate also gave FG the right to participate, but not to vote, in the meetings of MSR's Board of Managers, Technical Committee and Partners. In August 2006, the Company repurchased the participation certificate from FG's Successor for \$500,000 with FG's Successor retaining a 1% net profits interest in MSR, payable only after a total \$20 million in net profits has been

generated from operations at El Chanate. The Company reacquired the remaining 1% net profits interest in consideration of our advancing \$319,000 to Sinergia Obras Civiles y Mineras, S.A. de C.V. ("Sinergia") under the mining contract between MSR and Sinergia. FG's Successor is a principal of Sinergia.

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In June 2006, the Company's Mexican operating subsidiary retained the contracting services of Mexican subsidiary of M3 Engineering & Technology Corporation ("M3M") to provide EPCM (engineering procurement construction management) services. M3M supervises the construction and integration of the various components necessary to commence production at the El Chanate Project. The contracted services are not to exceed \$1,200,000 and the contract is based on the EPCM services to be provided by M3M. As of April 30, 2007, the Company has incurred approximately \$660,000 pursuant to this contract.

On March 2, 2007, MSR entered into a sales contract with Degussa Mexico S.A. de C.V. to supply sodium cyanide solid bricks for use in the heap leach process with the El Chanate Project. The contract period initiates April 1, 2007 and extends through March 31, 2010 and estimates total yearly requirements at 1,000 metric tons plus or minus 20%. The total minimum annual commitment associated with this contract is anticipated to be between \$1,500,000 in year one and two and \$1,600,000 in year three.

NOTE 20 - Employee and Consulting Agreements

The Company entered into employment agreements, effective July 31, 2006, with the following executive officers: Gifford A. Dieterle, President and Treasurer, Roger A. Newell, Vice President of Development, Jack V. Everett, Vice President of Exploration, and Jeffrey W. Pritchard, Vice President of Investor Relations. On December 5, 2006, effective January 1, 2007, The Company entered into an employment agreement with J. Scott Hazlitt, Vice President of Mine Development.

The agreements run for a period of three years and automatically renew for successive one-year periods unless the Company or the executive provides the other party with written notice of their intent not to renew at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the then current employment period.

Mr. Dieterle is entitled to a base annual salary of at least \$180,000, Mr. Hazlitt is entitled to a base annual salary of at least \$125,000 and each of the other executives is entitled to a base annual salary of at least \$120,000. Each executive is entitled to a bonus or salary increase in the sole discretion of the board of directors. In addition, Messrs. Dieterle, Newell, Everett and Pritchard each received two year options to purchase an aggregate of 250,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$0.32 per share (the closing price on July 31, 2006).

The Company has the right to terminate any executive's employment for cause or on 30 days' prior written notice without cause or in the event of the executive's disability (as defined in the agreements). The agreements automatically terminate upon an executive's death. "Cause" is defined in the agreements as (1) a failure or refusal to perform the services required under the agreement; (2) a material breach by executive of any of the terms of the agreement; or (3) executive's conviction of a crime that either results in imprisonment or involves embezzlement, dishonesty, or activities injurious to the Company's reputation. In the event that the Company terminates an executive's employment without cause or due to the disability of the executive, the executive will be entitled to a lump sum severance payment equal to one month's salary, in the case of termination for disability, and up to 12 month's salary (depending upon years of service), in the case of termination without cause.

Each executive has the right to terminate his employment agreement on 60 days' prior written notice or, in the event of a material breach by the Company of any of the terms of the agreement, upon 30 days' prior written notice. In the event of a claim of material breach by the Company of the agreement, the executive must specify the breach and our failure to either (i) cure or diligently commence to cure the breach within the 30 day notice period, or (ii) dispute in good faith the existence of the material breach. In the event that an agreement terminates due to the Company's breach, the executive is entitled to severance payments in equal monthly installments beginning in the month following the executive's termination equal to three month's salary plus one additional month's salary for each year of service to the Company. Severance payments cannot exceed 12 month's salary.

In conjunction with the employment agreements, the Company's board of directors deeming it essential to the best interests of its stockholders to foster the continuous engagement of key management personnel and recognizing that, as is the case with many publicly held corporations, a change of control might occur and that such possibility, and the uncertainty and questions which it might raise among management, might result in the departure or distraction of management personnel to the detriment of the company and its stockholders, determined to reinforce and encourage the continued attention and dedication of members of the Company's management to their engagement without distraction in the face of potentially disturbing circumstances arising from the possibility of a change in control of the company, it entered into identical agreements regarding change in control with the executives. Each of the agreements regarding change in control continues through December 31, 2009 (December 31, 2010 for Mr. Hazlitt) and extends automatically to the third anniversary thereof unless the Company gives notice to the executive prior to the date of such extension that the agreement term will not be extended. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a change in control occurs during the term of the agreements, the term of the agreements will continue through the second anniversary of the date on which the change in control occurred. Each of the agreements entitles the executive to change of control benefits, as defined in the agreements and summarized below, upon his termination of employment with the Company during a potential change in control, as defined in the agreements, or after a change in control, as defined in the agreements, when his termination is caused (1) by the Company for any reason other than permanent disability or cause, as defined in the agreement (2) by the executive for good reason as defined in the agreements or, (3) by the executive for any reason during the 30 day period commencing on the first date which is six months after the date of the change in control. Each executive would receive a lump sum cash payment of three times his base salary and outplacement benefits. Each agreement also provides that the executive is entitled to a payment to make him whole for any federal excise tax imposed on change of control or severance payments received by him.

Pursuant to a September 1, 2006 amended consulting agreement, Christopher Chipman is engaged as the Company's Chief Financial Officer. Pursuant to the agreement, Mr. Chipman devotes approximately 50% of his time to our business and receives a monthly fee of \$10,000. The agreement runs for an initial one year period, and is renewable thereafter for an additional year. Mr. Chipman can terminate the Agreement on 60 days notice. In conjunction with the amended consulting agreement, the Company entered into a change of control agreement similar to the agreements entered into with other executive officers; except that Mr. Chipman's agreement renews annually and his benefits are based upon one times his base annual fee. In connection with the original engagement agreement with Mr. Chipman in March 2006, Mr. Chipman received a two year option to purchase an aggregate of 50,000 shares of Company common stock at an exercise price of \$.34 per share. The option vested at the rate of 10,000 shares per month and are now fully vested.

On May 12, 2006, the Company entered into an employment agreement with John Brownlie, pursuant to which Mr. Brownlie serves as Vice President Operations. Mr. Brownlie receives a base annual salary of \$150,000 and is entitled to annual bonuses. Upon his employment, he received options to purchase an aggregate of 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.32 per share. 50,000 options vested immediately and the balance vest upon the Company achieving "Economic Completion" as that term is defined in the Standard Bank Credit Facility (when the Company has commenced mining operations and has been operating at anticipated capacity for 60 to 90 days). The term of the options is two years from the date of vesting. The agreement runs for an initial two year period, and automatically renews thereafter for additional one year periods unless terminated by either party within 30 days of a renewal date. The Company can terminate the agreement for cause or upon 30 days notice without cause. Mr. Brownlie can terminate the agreement upon 60 days notice without cause or, if there is a breach of the agreement by the Company that is not timely cured, upon 30 days notice. In the event that the Company terminates him without cause or he terminates due to the Company's breach, he will be entitled to certain severance payments. The Company utilized the Black-Scholes method to fair value the 200,000 options received by Mr. Brownlie. The Company recorded approximately \$70,000 as deferred compensation expense as of the date of the agreement and recorded the vested portion or \$17,500 as stock based compensation expense for the year ended July 31, 2006.

NOTE 21 - Sales Contracts, Commodity and Financial Instruments

In March 2006, the Company entered into two identically structured derivative contracts with Standard Bank (See Note 13). Each derivative consisted of a series of forward sales of gold and a purchase gold cap. The Company agreed to sell a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold forward to Standard Bank at a price of \$500 per ounce on a quarterly basis during the period from March 2007 to September 2010. The Company also agreed to a purchase gold cap on a quarterly basis during this same period and at identical volumes covering a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold at a price of \$535 per ounce. While the period of the derivative contracts has commenced, the Company does not anticipate any material adverse effect from the fact that it has not commenced to sell gold because the price of gold is substantially above \$535 per ounce. Under FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133"), these contracts must be carried on the balance sheet at their fair value, with changes to the fair value of these contracts reflected as Other Income or Expense. These contracts were not designated as hedging derivatives; and therefore, special hedge accounting does not apply.

The first derivative was entered into on March 1, 2006 for a premium of \$550,000; and the second was entered into on March 30, 2006 for a premium of \$250,000. The gold price rose sharply during the period March 1, 2006 through July 31, 2006 and was the primary reason for the decrease in premium on the derivative contracts. As of April 30, 2007, the carrying value of this derivative liability was approximately \$444,000. The change in fair value on these derivative contracts was approximately \$847,000 for the nine months ended April 30, 2007. This reduction in fair value was recorded as an other expense on the Company's income statement.

On October 11, 2006, prior to the Company's initial draw on the Credit Facility, the Company entered into interest rate swap agreements in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility, which requires that the Company hedge at least 50 percent of the Company's outstanding debt under this facility. The agreements entered into cover \$9,375,000 or 75% of the outstanding debt. Both swaps covered this same notional amount of \$9,375,000, but over different time horizons. The first covered the six months commencing October 11, 2006 and a termination date of March 31, 2007 and the second covering the period from March 30, 2007 and a termination date of December 31, 2010. The Company intends to use discretion in managing this risk as market conditions vary over time, allowing for the possibility of adjusting the degree of hedge coverage as the Company deems appropriate. However, any use of interest rate derivatives will be restricted to use for risk management purposes.

The Company uses variable-rate debt to finance a portion of the El Chanate Project. Variable-rate debt obligations expose the Company to variability in interest payments due to changes in interest rates. As a result of these arrangements, the Company will continuously monitor changes in interest rate exposures and evaluate hedging

opportunities. The Company's risk management policy permits it to use any combination of interest rate swaps, futures, options, caps and similar instruments, for the purpose of fixing interest rates on all or a portion of variable rate debt, establishing caps or maximum effective interest rates, or otherwise constraining interest expenses to minimize the variability of these effects.

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The interest rate swap agreements are accounted for as cash flow hedges, whereby "effective" hedge gains or losses are initially recorded in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to the interest expense component of earnings coincidentally with the earnings impact of the interest expenses being hedged. "Ineffective" hedge results are immediately recorded in earnings also under interest expense. No component of hedge results will be excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness. The amount expected to be reclassified from OCI to earnings during the 12 months ending July 31, 2007 from these two swaps was determined to be immaterial. As of April 30, 2007, the Company's derivative liability associated with these swap agreements amounted to approximately \$76,000.

The Company is exposed to credit losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to these interest rate swap agreements, but the Company does not expect any of the counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. To manage credit risks, the Company selects counterparties based on credit ratings, limits its exposure to a single counterparty under defined guidelines, and monitor the market position with each counterparty as required by SFAS 133.

NOTE 22 - Subsequent Events

On May 1, 2007, the Company completed its final draw down on its credit facility from Standard Bank receiving proceeds of \$500,000 increasing the total outstanding balance on the Credit Facility to \$12,500,000. The Company is using and anticipates using these proceeds for its El Chanate Project.

In May 2007, the Company received proceeds of \$233,500 from the exercising of an aggregate of 934,000 warrants issued in past private placements.

In May 2007, the Company received proceeds of \$154,100 from the exercising of an aggregate of 700,455 warrants issued to officers, directors and an employee.

In May 2007, the Company purchased an additional loader at an approximate cost of \$400,000 to reinforce Sinergia's mining fleet and to assist in removing waste material in other areas of the open pit mine at the Company's El Chanate project.

On June 6, 2007, Jack V. Everett resigned as Vice President of Exploration and a Director of the Company and entered into a consulting agreement with the Company to provide mining and mineral exploration consultation services.

NOTE 23 - New Accounting Pronouncements

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48") effective January 1, 2007. The purpose of FIN 48 is to clarify and set forth consistent rules for accounting for uncertain tax positions in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this interpretation are required to be reported separately as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the year of adoption. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the financial condition or the results of the Company's operations.

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This option is available to all entities, including not-for-profit organizations. Most of the provisions in Statement 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. The FASB's stated objective in issuing this standard is as follows: "to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions".

The fair value option established by Statement 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. A not-for-profit organization will report unrealized gains and losses in its statement of activities or similar statement. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments.

Statement 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements.

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this report constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934. Certain, but not necessarily all, of such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” or “anticipates” or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions of strategy that involve risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact, included in this report regarding our financial position, business and plans or objectives for future operations are forward-looking statements. Without limiting the broader description of forward-looking statements above, we specifically note that statements regarding exploration, costs, grade, production and recovery rates, permitting, financing needs and the availability of financing on acceptable terms or other sources of funding are all forward-looking in nature.

Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including but not limited to, the factors discussed below in “Risk Factors,” which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements and other factors referenced in this report. We do not undertake and specifically decline any obligation to publicly release the results of any revisions which may be made to any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events.

Results of Operations

General

Sonora, Mexico

Through a wholly-owned subsidiary and an affiliate, Capital Gold Corporation owns 100% of 16 mining concessions located in the Municipality of Altar, State of Sonora, Republic of Mexico totaling approximately 3,544 hectares (8,756 acres or 13.7 square miles). We are in the final stages of completing the construction and development of an open-pit gold mining operation to mine two of these concessions. We sometimes refer to the planned operations on these two concessions as the El Chanate Project. Mining operations began in late March 2007 and we hope to start receiving revenues from mining operations prior to July 31, 2007, the end of our current fiscal year.

Engineering Procurement and Construction Management activities at the El Chanate Project commenced June 1, 2006. In August 2006, we completed debt financing for the construction of the El Chanate Project and commenced construction activities. Please see “*Current Status of El Chanate*” below for a discussion of the current status of our El Chanate project.

We believe that surface gold mine and facility at El Chanate will be capable of producing about 2.6 million metric tons per year of ore from which we anticipate recovering about 44,000 to 48,000 ounces of gold per year, over a seven year mine life. We are following the updated feasibility study (the “2005 Study”) for the El Chanate Project prepared by M3 Engineering of Tucson, Arizona which was completed in October 2005, as further updated by an August 2006 technical report from SRK Consulting, Denver, Colorado. The original feasibility study (the “2003 Study”) was completed by M3 Engineering in August 2003. Since completion of the 2003 Study, both the price of gold and production costs have increased and equipment choices have broadened from those identified in the 2003 Study.

The 2005 Study includes the following changes from the 2003 Study:

- an increase in the mine life from five to six years,
- an increase in the base gold price from \$325/oz to \$375/oz,
 - use of a mining contractor,
 - revised mining, processing and support costs,
- stockpiling of low grade material for possible processing in year six, if justified by gold prices at that time,
 - a reduced size for the waste rock dump and revised design of reclamation waste dump slopes,
 - a revised process of equipment selection and
- evaluation of the newly acquired water well for processing the ore.

In view of a significant rise in the gold price, in June 2006, we commissioned SRK Consulting, Denver, Colorado, to prepare an updated Canadian Securities Administration National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report on our El Chanate Project. SRK completed this technical report in August 2006 (the "2006 Update"). The 2006 Update provided the following updated information from the 2005 Study:

- an 18% increase in the proven mineral reserve tonnage,
- a 59% increase in the probable mineral reserve tonnage
 - an increase in mine life from six to seven years,
- an increase in the base gold price from \$375/oz to \$450/oz and
- Stockpiling of low grade material for possible processing in year seven, if justified by gold prices at that time.

Pursuant to the 2005 Study, as updated by the 2006 Update using a \$450 per ounce gold price, our estimated mine life is seven years and the ore reserve is 490,000 ounces of gold present in the ground. Of this, we anticipate recovering approximately 332,000 ounces of gold over a seven year life of the mine. The targeted cash cost (which includes mining, processing and on-property general and administrative expenses) per the 2005 Study is \$259 per ounce. We believe that cash costs may decrease as the production rate increases. Total costs (which include cash costs as well as off-property costs such as property taxes, royalties, refining, transportation and insurance costs and exclude financing costs) will vary depending upon the price of gold (due to the nature of underlying payment obligations to the original owner of the property). Total costs are estimated in the 2005 Study to be \$339 per ounce at a gold price of \$417 per ounce (the three year average gold price as of the date of that study). We will be working on measures to attempt to reduce costs going forward. Ore reserves and production rates are based on a gold price of \$450 per ounce, which is the Base Case in the 2006 Update. During the first calendar quarter of 2007, the spot price for gold on the London Exchange has fluctuated between \$608.30 and \$685.75 per ounce. During 2006, the spot price for gold on the London Exchange has fluctuated between \$524.75 and \$725.00 per ounce. The 2005 Study contains the same mining rate as the 2003 Study of 7,500 metric tonnes per day of ore. It should be noted that, during the preliminary engineering phase of the project it was decided to design the crushing screening and ore stacking system with the capability of processing 10,000 tonnes per day of ore. This will make allowances for any possible increase in production and for

operational flexibility. It was found that the major components in the feasibility study would be capable of handling the increase in tonnage. Design changes were made where necessary to accommodate the increased tonnage. The 2005 Study takes into consideration a more modern crushing system than the one contemplated in the 2003 Study. The crushing system referred to in the 2005 Study is a new system, that, we believe will provide more efficient processing capabilities than the used equipment referred to in the 2003 Study. In addition, the 2005 Study assumes a contractor will mine the ore and haul it to the crushers. In the 2003 Study, we planned to perform these functions. We have engaged a mining contractor to perform these services.

The 2005 Study assumes a mining production rate of 2.6 million tonnes of ore per year or 7,500 tonnes per day. The processing plant will operate 365 days per year. The processing plan for this open pit heap leach gold project calls for crushing the ore to 100% minus 3/8 inch. Carbon columns will be used to recover the gold.

The following Summary is extracted from the 2005 Study, as updated by the 2006 Update. Please note that the reserves as stated are an estimate of what can be economically and legally recovered from the mine and, as such, incorporate losses for dilution and mining recovery. The 489,952 ounces of contained gold represents ounces of gold contained in ore in the ground, and therefore does not reflect losses in the recovery process. Total gold produced is estimated to be 331,560 ounces, or approximately 68% of the contained gold. The gold recovery rate is expected to average approximately 68% for the entire ore body. Individual portions of the ore body may experience varying recovery rates ranging from about 73% to 48%. Oxidized and sandstone ore types may have recoveries of about 73%; fault zone ore type recoveries may be about 64%; and siltstone ore types recoveries may be about 48%.

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El Chanate Project
Production Summary

	Metric	U.S.
Materials		
Reserves		
Proven	11.7 Million Tonnes @ 0.811 g/t*	12.9 Million Tons @ 0.024 opt*
Probable	<u>8.2 Million Tonnes @ 0.705g/t*</u>	<u>9.0 Million Tons @ 0.021 opt*</u>
Total Reserves	19.9 Million Tonnes @ 0.767 g/t*	21.9 Million Tons @ 0.022 opt*
Other Mineralized Materials	0 Million Tonnes	0 Million Tons
Waste	<u>19.9 Million Tonnes</u>	<u>21.9 Million Tons</u>
Total	39.7 Million Tonnes	43.8 Million tons
Contained Gold	15.24 Million grams	489,952 Oz
Production		
Ore Crushed	2.6 Million Tonnes /Year 7,500 Mt/d*	2.87 Million Tons/Year 8,267 t/d*
Operating Days/Year	365 Days per year	365 Days per year
Gold Plant Average Recovery	67.7 %	67.7 %
Average Annual Production	1.35 Million grams	43,414 Oz
Total Gold Produced	10.31 Million grams	331,560 Oz

*“g/t” means grams per metric tonne, “opt” means ounces per ton, “Mt/d” means metric tonnes per day and “t/d” means tons per day and.

The reserve estimates are based on a recovered gold cutoff grade of 0.20 grams per metric tonne as described on below.

In the mineral resource block model developed, with blocks 10m (meters) x 10m x 5m high, Measured and Indicated resources (corresponding to Proven and Probable reserves respectively when within the pit design) were classified in accordance with the following scheme:

- Blocks with 4 or more drill holes within a search radius of 40m x 40m x 25m and inside suitable geological zones were classified as Measured (corresponding to Proven);
- Blocks with 3 or more holes within a search radius of 75m x 75m x 50m and inside suitable geological zones were classified as Indicated (corresponding to Probable);
- Blocks with 1 or 2 holes within a search radius of 75m x 75m x 50m and inside suitable geological zones were classified as Inferred (and which was classed as waste material in the mining reserves estimate);

- Blocks outside the above search radii or outside suitable geological zones were not assigned a classification.

The proven and probable reserve estimates are based on a recovered gold internal cutoff grade of 0.20 grams/tonne. (A constant recovered gold cutoff grade was used for reserves calculation as the head gold grade cutoff varies with the different ore types due to their variable gold recoveries.) The internal (in-pit) cutoff grade was used for reserves reporting.

Cutoff Grade Calculation	Internal Cutoff Grade	Break Even Cutoff Grade
Basic Parameters		
Gold Price	US\$450/oz	US\$450/oz
Gold Recovery	67.7%	67.7%
Operating Costs per Tonne of Ore		
	\$ per Tonne of Ore	\$ per Tonne of Ore
Royalty (4%)	0.115	0.164
Smelting & Refining	0.015	0.021
Mining *	0.070	1.250
Processing	1.680	1.680
Heap Leach Pad Development	0.185	0.185
<u>G&A</u>	<u>0.810</u>	<u>0.810</u>
Total	2.875	4.110
Internal Cutoff Grade		
	Grams per Tonne	Grams per Tonne
Head Grade Cutoff (67.7% recov.)	0.29	0.41
Recovered Gold Grade Cutoff	0.20	0.28

*The calculation of an internal cutoff grade does not include the basic mining costs (which are considered to be sunk costs for material within the designed pit). The \$0.07 per tonne cost included is the incremental (added) cost of hauling ore over hauling waste, and which is included in the calculation.

Current Status of El Chanate

We have made significant progress in the construction and commissioning of our mine at El Chanate. As of June 13, 2007, engineering and procurement is complete, we have obtained all permits required to commence mining operations, all equipment has been delivered and installed and the infrastructure support buildings have been constructed. Mining operations began in late March 2007 and we hope to start receiving revenues from mining operations prior to July 31, 2007, the end of our current fiscal year.

The current status of the relevant areas is as follows:

Electrical power is supplied from the National grid by CFE (Commission Federal de Electricidad) in Caborca at 34.5 kilo volt-amps and is converted to 480 volts at seven transformer stations throughout the site. The transmission lines and transformers have been installed and commissioned and approved for use by CFE. An emergency generator has been installed adjacent to the solution ponds to circulate the leach pad solution in the event of power interruptions. An additional substation is being built by the local power company 20 kilometers from the mine in the town of Altar. It will have the capability to increase power to the mine later this year should additional power be required in the event of additional consumption requirements for increased production or seasonal fluctuations.

Process water is supplied from a well owned by MSR, one of our Mexican subsidiaries. The well's casing has been inspected and equipped with a new pump and electrical hardware. The well is located nine kilometers from the mine and can supply water in sufficient quantity to support the mine through a new eight inch diameter steel pipeline. While there are issues about the adequacy of water supply over the entire life of the project, based on the anticipated water consumption for at least the first few years of operation, we believe that we have an allocation to meet our requirements. The capability of acquiring additional water through third party allocation purchase is available, as is the conservation of water through good operational practice. If we need to obtain additional rights, but are unable to procure them our planned operations may be adversely affected. See *"Our currently permitted water rights may not be adequate for all of our total project needs over the entire course of our anticipated mining operations. If we need to obtain additional rights, but are unable to procure them our planned operations may be adversely affected"* in "Risk Factors" below.

The mine access road is nine kilometers long and is capable of supporting all anticipated traffic. The road connects with a main asphalt road (Route 2) that is maintained by the state highways department. There are two arroyos that cross the mine access road, both of which have concrete crossings to prevent erosion of the road at these locations, giving year round access to the site. The internal access roads have been constructed for the life of the mine.

The mine is supported by a number of infrastructure buildings all of which have been completed. The completed buildings in or ready for use are the laboratory, an explosive and detonator store, a 5,000 sq. ft warehouse, the mine office, the security guardhouse and first aid center, a lime storage building and a cyanide and carbon storage building. The refinery building was completed in early June 2007.

The crushing and screening plant consists of three stage crushing and closed circuit screening. All of the equipment is new and has a design capacity of 1,000 tons per hour (tph) for the primary crushing circuit and 400 tph for the balance of the crushing circuit. A 20,000 ton buffer stockpile separates the primary crusher from the rest of the circuit allowing the crushing circuits to operate independently of each other. The crushed ore is stacked on the leach pad by a series of conveyors and a radial stacker. The equipment is new and has been commissioned and is currently stacking ore on a daily basis. Crushed ore has been stacked to a height of eight meters in preparation for cyanide leaching on portions of our leach pad.

The mining process is as follows: Ore is placed on a leach pad that is (HDPE) plastic lined to contain the gold bearing solution and transport it via lined launders (plastic lined earth trenches) to ponds which are double plastic lined. The initial leach pad will consist of four panels, three of which are lined and ready for ore placement at this time with the fourth to be completed by mid to late June 2007 (the ultimate leach pad will consist of ten panels). These four panels will allow for the stacking of approximately one year of crushed ore. The launder and ponds have been constructed for the mine life. We will commence the application of cyanide solution to the ore on the leach pad by the end of June 2007. We anticipate that gold doré (bars of semi-purified gold) production will begin between 30 to 45 days thereafter.

The initial supply of ore to the crushing plant and leach pad was loaded and delivered by a group of local truckers. Sinergia, the mining contractor, commenced mining operations on March 25, 2007, and remains in the pre-production phase of the mining contract. Sinergia continues to mobilize portions of its mining fleet to the site. As of May 31, 2007, we have stacked approximately 238,000 tons of ore on the leach pad. The Sinergia mining fleet is not new, however it has been refurbished at Sinergia's repair facility and at the Caterpillar dealer in Hermosillo. This process has been monitored by us and third party specialists and we believe the equipment will be suitable for mining. Sinergia has constructed staff accommodation within an existing Ejido (small village) adjacent to the mine site. On site power, water, and fuel supply has been made available for Sinergia's use as prescribed in the mining contract.

The gold in the cyanide/gold solution (pregnant solution) will be recovered using activated carbon held in tanks. The activated carbon will be transferred on a daily basis to a processing plant (the "ADR Plant") that, with the use of chemicals, will extract the gold from the pregnant solution. The gold from the solution will be deposited by an electrowinning (electrolysis) process and then dried, mixed with fluxes (substances that reduce the melting point of the material and remove impurities in the metal) and smelted in a furnace to produce gold doré. The solution that has been stripped of gold will gravitate to the barren solution pond. Cyanide will be added to this and the solution will be pumped to freshly stacked ore. The ADR Plant is not new. It has been refurbished; all of the pumps, valves, piping, instruments and electrical components have been replaced. The pumps and piping associated with the solution ponds are also new. We had anticipated that the ADR Plant would be operational and ready for use by mid April 2007. However, during a programmed visit by our metallurgical consultant, it was determined that additional refurbishment is required. While the equipment is no longer manufactured, we contracted the engineer and designer of the equipment who recommended replacement of additional pieces of equipment to ensure ongoing reliability of the plant after start up. All of the recommended parts were delivered to site. As a result, we now believe, but cannot assure, that the ADR Plant will become operational by the end of June 2007.

We have filled all key positions in finance, human resources, operations and mine support, and the majority of the remainder of the staff is also in place. We forecast a total staffing complement of between 70 and 80 people. The mine has three towns in close proximity where the staff live. With this local infrastructure, the staff will be bussed to site, eliminating the need for an on site camp. Certain duties such as security and staff transport will be contracted. In the town of Caborca we own a house and rent an office. While we have constructed and are using an on-site office, we will retain an "in town" office for the project life.

We have entered into a supply agreement for cyanide and have ordered consumable supplies such as explosives and carbon. We currently have adequate supplies and plan to consistently maintain a three month supply of these materials on site. Wear parts and critical spare parts have also been delivered to the mine. A fully equipped laboratory has been constructed at the mine with the capability of monitoring the mine operation and conducting metallurgical test work.

During the construction and commissioning process, we have been assisted by a number of suppliers and consultants to ensure that the transition into full production becomes a seamless event. Given the location of the mine, there are many local services available to support the operation. Where we feel it is prudent to retain critical items such as pond and water well pumps, we have done so and we have constructed storage facilities to store in excess of three months supply of reagents should we foresee supply shortages looming.

To support the mine we have purchased a number of vehicles and support equipment that were used during construction. The equipment consists of a 35 ton crane, a water truck, an ambulance, a D4 dozer, a front end loader and a forklift/tool handler. We also have purchased a number of additional equipment such as lighting plants, welders and small tools. In May 2007, we purchased an additional loader at an approximate cost of \$400,000 to reinforce Sinergia's mining fleet and to assist in removing waste material in other areas of the open pit mine.

In May 2007, we completed an expanded 72-hole drilling campaign to determine additional proven and probable gold reserves at the El Chanate Project. The 72 holes totaled approximately 8,200 meters, and are positioned to fill in gaps in the ore body and test the outer limits of the currently known ore zones. We received approximately 95% of the assays back of completed drilling and anticipate that all of the results will be in by the end of June 2007. The quality control of the drilling procedures and chain of custody of the samples were audited by SRK Consulting of Denver, CO. Once we have received all of the assays, we plan on turning that data over to a third party, and have them prepare a new resource and reserve estimate for the El Chanate mine as well as an updated mine plan.

Leadville, Colorado

We own or lease a number of claims and properties, all of which are located in California Mining District, Lake County, Colorado, Township 9 South, Range 79. During the quarter ended April 30, 2007, activity at our Leadville, Colorado properties consisted primarily of administrative expenses. Primarily as a result of our focus on El Chanate, we ceased activities in Leadville, Colorado. During the year ended July 31, 2002, we performed a review of our Leadville mine and mill improvements and determined that an impairment loss should be realized. Therefore, we significantly reduced the carrying value of certain assets relating to our Leadville, Colorado assets by \$999,445. During the year ending July 31, 2004, we again performed a review of our Colorado mine and mill improvements and determined that an additional impairment loss should be recognized. Accordingly, we further reduced the net carrying value to \$0, recognizing an additional loss of \$300,000.

Three Months Ended April 30, 2007 compared to Three Months Ended April 30, 2006

Net Loss

Our net loss for the three months ended April 30, 2007 was approximately \$2,649,000, an increase of approximately \$1,167,000 or 79% from the three months ended April 30, 2006. As discussed below, the primary reasons for the increase in net loss during the three months ended April 30, 2007 were: 1) an increase in exploration expenditures of approximately \$581,000; 2) an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of approximately \$307,000; and 3) an increase in depreciation and amortization of approximately \$278,000. Net loss per share was \$.02 and \$.01 for the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Revenues

We generated no revenues from mining operations during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006. There were de minimis non-operating revenues during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 of approximately \$64,000 and \$45,000, respectively. These non-operating revenues primarily represent interest income.

Mine Expenses

Mine expenses during the three months ended April 30, 2007 were \$230,000, a decrease of \$258,000 or 53% from the three months ended April 30, 2006. Mine expenses were lower in the 2007 versus the same period a year earlier primarily due to higher engineering and planning costs related to our El Chanate Project being expensed in the prior period.

Selling, General and Administration Expense

Selling, general and administrative expenses during the three months ended April 30, 2007 were \$970,000, an increase of approximately \$307,000 or 46% from the three months ended April 30, 2006. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses resulted primarily from higher salaries and wages and higher professional fees versus the same period a year earlier.

Stocks and Warrants Issued for Services

Stocks and warrants issued for services during the three months ended April 30, 2007 were \$52,000 as compared to approximately \$7,000 in costs for the same period a year earlier. The primary reasons for the increase can be attributed to the issuance of shares of common stock to an independent contractor for services provided related to our El Chanate project and the issuance of stock options to SEC counsel. In April 2007, the independent contractor was engaged as the general manager of our El Chanate project for a six month term with an option for an additional six month term, if mutually agreed upon by both parties. Pursuant to the agreement, we issued an additional 113,636 shares of common stock which vest over the six-month term.

Exploration Expense

Exploration expense during the three months ended April 30, 2007 was approximately \$581,000. There were no exploration expenses during the three months ended April 30, 2006. The primary reason for the increase can be attributed to our 72-hole drilling campaign to determine additional proven and probable gold reserves at the El Chanate Project. The 72 holes totaled approximately 8,200 meters, and are positioned to fill in gaps in the ore body and test the outer limits of the currently known ore zones. We anticipate receiving all of the assayed samples by the end of June 2007.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$286,000 and \$8,000, respectively. The primary reason for the increase was due to the initiation of amortization charges on deferred financing costs resulting from the Credit Facility entered into in August 2006 with Standard Bank Plc. This accounted for approximately \$273,000 of the increase in the 2007 quarter versus the same period a year ago.

Other Income and Expense

Our loss on the change in fair value of derivative instruments during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, was approximately \$319,000 and \$362,000, respectively. This was primarily due to us entering into two identically structured derivative contracts with Standard Bank in March 2006. Each derivative consisted of a series of forward sales of gold and a purchase gold cap. We agreed to sell a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold forward to Standard Bank at a price of \$500 per ounce on a quarterly basis during the period from March 2007 to September 2010. We also agreed to a purchase gold cap on a quarterly basis during this same period and at identical volumes covering a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold at a price of \$535 per ounce. While the period of the derivative contracts has commenced, we do not anticipate any material adverse effect from the fact that we have not commenced to sell gold because the price of gold is substantially above \$535 per ounce. Under FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133"), these contracts must be carried on the balance sheet at their fair value, with changes to the fair value of these contracts reflected as *Other Income or Expense*. These contracts were not designated as hedging derivatives; and therefore, special hedge accounting does not apply.

The first derivative was entered into on March 1, 2006 for a premium of \$550,000; and the second was entered into on March 30, 2006 for a premium of \$250,000. The gold price rose sharply in second quarter 2006, and was the primary reason for the decrease in premium on the derivative contracts. The change in fair value during the three months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 reduced the carrying value on these derivative contracts by approximately \$319,000 and \$362,000, respectively, and was reflected as an other expense during the 2007 period.

Interest expense was approximately \$275,000 for the three months ended April 30, 2007 versus no such expense for the same period in 2006. This increase was mainly due to interest expense associated with outstanding balances on our draw downs from the Credit Facility entered into in August 2006 with Standard Bank Plc. related to project costs for our El Chanate Project. As of May 1, 2007, our outstanding balance on the Credit Facility was \$12,500,000.

Nine Months Ended April 30, 2007 compared to Nine Months Ended April 30, 2006

Net Loss

Our net loss for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 was approximately \$5,484,000, an increase of approximately \$2,267,000 or 71% from the nine months ended April 30, 2006. As discussed below, the primary reasons for the increase in loss during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 were: 1) an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of approximately \$774,000; 2) an increase in depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$605,000; 3) an increase in exploration expenditures of approximately \$581,000; 4) losses of approximately \$485,000 in the 2007 period due to the change in fair value of our derivative instruments; and 5) an increase in interest expense of approximately \$485,000. These increases in loss were offset by a decrease in mine expenses of approximately \$785,000 due to higher planning and engineering costs being expensed in the prior period. Net loss per share was \$.04 and \$.03 for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, respectively.

Revenues

We generated no revenues from mining operations during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006. There were de minimis non-operating revenues during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 of approximately \$98,000 and \$85,000, respectively. These non-operating revenues primarily represent interest income.

Mine Expenses

Mine expenses during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 were \$743,000, a decrease of \$785,000 or 51% from the nine months ended April 30, 2006. Mine expenses were lower in the 2007 versus the same period a year earlier primarily due to higher engineering and planning costs related to our El Chanate Project being expensed in the prior period.

Selling, General and Administration Expense

Selling, general and administrative expenses during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 were \$2,151,000, an increase of approximately \$774,000 or 56% from the nine months ended April 30, 2006. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses resulted primarily from higher salaries and wages, higher professional and consulting fees as well as an increase in insurance costs versus the same period a year earlier.

Stocks and Warrants Issued for Services

Stocks and warrants issued for services during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 were \$153,000 as compared to \$7,000 in costs for the same period a year earlier. This increase primarily resulted from the issuance of stock options to our independent directors, SEC counsel, and outside Canadian Counsel as well as an issuance of shares of common stock to an independent contractor for services provided related to our El Chanate project.

Exploration Expense

Exploration expense during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 was approximately \$581,000. There were no exploration expenses during the nine months ended April 30, 2006. The primary reason for the increase can be attributed to our 72-hole drilling campaign to determine additional proven and probable gold reserves at the El Chanate Project. The 72 holes totaled approximately 8,200 meters, and are positioned to fill in gaps in the ore body and test the outer limits of the currently known ore zones. We anticipate receiving all of the assayed samples by the end of June 2007.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006 was approximately \$632,000 and \$27,000, respectively. The primary reason for the increase was due to amortization charges on deferred financing costs resulting from the Credit Facility entered into in August 2006 with Standard Bank Plc. This accounted for approximately \$604,000 of the increase in the 2007 period versus the same period a year ago.

Other Income and Expense

Our loss on the change in fair value of derivative instruments during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 and 2006, was approximately \$847,000 and \$362,000, respectively. This was primarily due to us entering into two identically structured derivative contracts with Standard Bank in March 2006. Each derivative consisted of a series of forward sales of gold and a purchase gold cap. We agreed to sell a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold forward to Standard Bank at a price of \$500 per ounce on a quarterly basis during the period from March 2007 to September 2010. We also agreed to a purchase gold cap on a quarterly basis during this same period and at identical volumes covering a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold at a price of \$535 per ounce. While the period of the derivative contracts has commenced, we do not anticipate any material adverse effect from the fact that we have not commenced to sell gold because the price of gold is substantially above \$535 per ounce. Under FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133"), these contracts must be carried on the balance sheet at their fair value, with changes to the fair value of these contracts reflected as *Other Income or Expense*. These contracts were not designated as hedging derivatives; and therefore, special hedge accounting does not apply.

The first derivative was entered into on March 1, 2006 for a premium of \$550,000; and the second was entered into on March 30, 2006 for a premium of \$250,000. The gold price rose sharply in second quarter 2006, and was the primary reason for the decrease in premium on the derivative contracts. The change in fair value during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 reduced the carrying value on these derivative contracts by approximately \$847,000, and was reflected as an other expense during the 2007 period.

Interest expense was approximately \$473,000 for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 versus no such expense for the same period in 2006. This increase was mainly due to interest expense associated with our outstanding balances on our draw downs associated with the Credit Facility entered into in August 2006 with Standard Bank Plc related to project costs for our El Chanate Project.

Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

During the nine months ended April 30, 2007, we recorded equity adjustments from foreign currency translations of approximately \$262,000. These translation adjustments are related to changes in the rates of exchange between the Mexican Peso and the US dollar.

Liquidity and Capital Resources; Plan of Operations

As of April 30, 2007, we had working capital of approximately \$9,359,000, compared to \$7,031,500 as of July 31, 2006, an increase of \$2,327,500. Cash used in operating activities for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 was approximately \$244,000, which primarily represents cash costs of our mining operation at El Chanate for the month of April 2007. Cash used in investing activities for the nine months ending April 30, 2007, amounted to \$15,608,000, primarily from the purchase and erection of property, plant and equipment related to our El Chanate Project. Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended April 30, 2007 amounted to \$20,394,000, primarily from proceeds from our Credit Facility of \$12,000,000 and approximately \$8,655,000 in proceeds from the sale of common stock and exercising of warrants. Our plans over the next 12 months primarily include: 1) completing construction of the ADR plant and refinery; 2) completing the logging of assays received related to our drilling campaign, initiated in February 2007, designed to determine if an increase in our proven and probable gold reserves is warranted; 3) commencing gold production; and 4) possible exploration and/or acquisitions in northern Mexico. Mining operations at El Chanate began March 25, 2007, with revenues anticipated to begin by the end of our fiscal year ending July 31, 2007. We believe, but cannot assure, that we have sufficient available funds to cover our mining activities at El Chanate and general and administrative expenses until revenues from gold mining operations at El Chanate reach positive cash flow. We also anticipate that we have sufficient funds to conduct exploration/acquisition activities.

Historically, we have not generated any material revenues from operations and have been in a precarious financial condition. Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. We have recurring losses from operations. Our primary source of funds during the nine months ended April 30, 2007 was from the sale and issuance of equity securities as well as proceeds from our Credit Facility with Standard Bank for the El Chanate Project. We anticipate that our operations and project costs through fiscal 2007 will be funded from the proceeds from our recent private placements and warrant exercises as well as our Credit Facility. The private placements of our securities and the Standard Bank Credit Facility are discussed below.

January 2007 Private Placements & Warrant Exercises and post quarter Warrant Exercises

We closed two private placements in January 2007 pursuant to which we issued an aggregate of 12,561,667 units, each unit consisting of one share of our common stock and a warrant to purchase $\frac{1}{4}$ of a share of our common stock for proceeds of approximately \$3,486,000, net of commissions of approximately \$283,000. During the nine months ended April 30, 2007, we also received proceeds of approximately \$5,169,523, from the exercising of an aggregate of 20,282,454 warrants issued in past private placements discussed below. The Warrant issued to each purchaser in the January 2007 Private Placement is exercisable for one share of our common stock, at an exercise price equal to \$0.40 per share. Each Warrant has a term of eighteen months and is fully exercisable from the date of issuance. We issued to the placement agents eighteen month warrants to purchase up to an aggregate of 942,125 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share. Such placement agent warrants are valued at approximately \$142,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing method.

In May 2007, we received proceeds of \$233,500 from the exercising of an aggregate of 934,000 warrants issued in past private placements and \$154,100 from the exercising of an aggregate of 700,455 warrants issued to officers, directors and an employee.

February 2006 Private Placements & Warrant Exercises

We closed two private placements in 2006 pursuant to which we issued an aggregate of 21,240,000 units, each unit consisting of one share of our common stock and a warrant to purchase $\frac{1}{4}$ of a share of our common stock for net proceeds of \$4,999,500, net of commissions of \$310,500. We also received net proceeds of \$2,373,570, net of commissions of \$206,430, from the exercising of 8,600,000 warrants in February 2006. The Warrant issued to each purchaser is exercisable for one share of our common stock, at an exercise price equal to \$0.30 per share. Each Warrant has a term of eighteen months and is fully exercisable from the date of issuance. We issued to the placement agent in one of the placements eighteen month warrants to purchase up to 934,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share. Such placement agent warrants are valued at approximately \$189,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing method.

February 2005 Private Placement

In the private placement that closed in February 2005, we issued 27,200,004 units, each unit consisting of one shares of our common stock and one common stock Purchase Warrant for an aggregate gross purchase price of approximately \$6,800,000 and we received approximately \$6,200,000 in net proceeds. The Warrant issued to each purchaser was originally exercisable for one share of our common stock, at an exercise price equal to \$0.30 per share. We temporarily lowered the exercise price of the Warrants to \$0.20 per shares for the period commencing on November 28, 2005 and ending on April 30, 2006, after which time the exercise price increased back to \$0.30 per share Each Warrant had a term of two years and was fully exercisable from the date of issuance. These warrants, to the extent that they were not exercised, expired in February 2007. We issued to the placement agent two year warrants to purchase up to 2,702,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share. Such placement agent warrants are valued at approximately \$414,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing method. All of the warrants issued in conjunction with this private placement were either exercised or expired within the term limit.

Registration of Shares

Pursuant to our agreements with the purchasers in all of the above private placements we have registered the foregoing shares and shares issuable upon the exercise of the foregoing warrants (other than those issued in the January 2007 Private Placement) for public resale. We plan on filing a registration statement to register the shares issued in the January 2007 Private Placement and the shares issuable upon exercise of the warrants issued in that placement. We also agreed to prepare and file all amendments and supplements necessary to keep the registration statements effective until the earlier of the date on which the selling stockholders may resell all the registrable shares covered by the registration statements without volume restrictions pursuant to Rule 144(k) under the Securities Act or any successor rule of similar effect and the date on which the selling stockholders have sold all the shares covered by the registration statements. If, subject to certain exceptions, sales of all shares registered from the 2005 Private Placement cannot be made pursuant to the registration statement, we will be required to pay to these selling stockholders in cash or, at our option, in shares, their pro rata share of 0.0833% of the aggregate market value of the registrable shares held by these selling stockholders for each month thereafter until sales of the registrable shares can again be made pursuant to the registration statement. In this regard, we paid \$7,100 to the purchasers representing liquidated damages incurred during a period when the registration statement was not current. The registration statement was subsequently declared effective on January 30, 2006.

In addition, we agreed to have our common stock listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange. If our common stock was not listed for trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange within 180 days after February 8, 2005, we were required to issue to the selling stockholders from the 2005 Private Placement an additional number of shares of our common stock that is equal to 20% of the number of shares acquired by them in the private placement. We did not timely list our shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange and, in August 2005, we issued 5,440,000 shares to these selling stockholders. We subsequently registered these 5,440,000 shares for public resale.

Project Finance Credit Facility

On August 15, 2006, we entered into a credit facility (the "Credit Facility") involving our wholly-owned subsidiaries MSR and Oro, as borrowers, us, as guarantor, and Standard Bank plc ("Standard Bank"), as the lender and the offshore account holder. Under the Credit Facility, MSR and Oro agreed to borrow money in an aggregate principal amount of up to US\$12.5 million (the "Loan") for the purpose of constructing, developing and operating our El Chanate Project (the "Mine"). We have guaranteed the repayment of the Loan and the performance of the obligations under the Credit Facility. The Loan is scheduled to be repaid in fourteen quarterly payments with the first principal payment due after certain Mine start-up production and performance criteria are satisfied, which we believe will occur in the first calendar quarter of 2008. The Loan bears interest at LIBOR plus 4.00%, with LIBOR interest periods of 1, 2, 3 or 6 months and with interest payable at the end of the applicable interest period.

The Credit Facility contains covenants customary for a project financing loan, including but not limited to restrictions (subject to certain exceptions) on incurring additional debt, creating liens on our property, disposing of any assets, merging with other companies and making any investments. We are required to meet and maintain certain financial covenants, including (i) a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1.0, (ii) a projected debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1.0, (iii) a loan life coverage ratio of at least 1.6 to 1.0, (iv) a project life coverage ratio of at least 2.0 to 1.0 and (v) a minimum reserve tail. We are also required to maintain a certain minimum level of unrestricted cash, and upon meeting certain Mine start-up production and performance criteria, MSR and Oro will be required to maintain a specified amount of cash as a reserve for debt repayment.

The Loan is secured by all of the tangible and intangible assets and property owned by MSR and Oro pursuant to the terms of a Mortgage Agreement, a Non-Possessory Pledge Agreement, an Account Pledge Agreement and certain other agreements entered into in Mexico (the "Mexican Collateral Documents"). As additional collateral for the Loan, we, together with our subsidiary, Leadville Mining & Milling Holding Corporation, have pledged all of our ownership interest in MSR and Oro. In addition to these collateral arrangements, MSR and Oro are required to deposit all proceeds of the Loan and all cash proceeds received from operations and other sources in an offshore, controlled account with Standard Bank. Absent a default under the loan documents, MSR and Oro may use the funds from this account for specific purposes such as approved project costs and operating costs.

As part of the fee for entering into and closing the Credit Facility, we issued to Standard Bank 1,150,000 shares of our restricted common stock and a warrant for the purchase of 12,600,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.317 per share, expiring on the earlier of (a) December 31, 2010 or (b) the date one year after the repayment of the Credit Facility. We recorded the issuance of the 1,150,000 shares of common stock and 12,600,000 warrants as deferred financing costs of approximately \$351,000 and \$3,314,000, respectively, as a reduction of stockholders' equity on our balance sheet. The issuance of 1,150,000 shares was recorded at the fair market value of our common stock at the closing date or \$0.305 per share. The warrants were valued at approximately \$3,314,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and were reflected as deferred financing costs as a reduction of stockholders' equity on our balance sheet.

Previously, pursuant to the mandate and commitment letter for the facility, we issued to Standard Bank 1,000,000 shares of our restricted common stock and a warrant for the purchase of 1,000,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.32 per share, expiring on the earlier of (a) December 31, 2010 or (b) the date one year after the repayment of the Credit Facility. We recorded the issuance of the 1,000,000 shares of common stock as deferred financing costs of approximately \$270,000 as a reduction of stockholders' equity on our balance sheet as of July 31, 2006. The issuance of these shares was recorded at the fair market value of our common stock at the commitment letter date or \$0.27 per share. In addition, the warrants were valued at approximately \$253,000 using again the Black-Scholes option pricing model and were reflected as deferred financing costs as a reduction of stockholders' equity on our balance sheet as of July 31, 2006. We have registered for public resale the 2,150,000 shares issued to Standard Bank and the 13,600,000 shares issuable upon exercise of warrants issued to Standard Bank.

In March 2006, we entered into a gold price protection arrangement with Standard Bank to protect us against future fluctuations in the price of gold. We agreed to a series of gold forward sales and call option purchases in anticipation of entering into the Credit Facility. Under the price protection agreement, we have agreed to sell a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold forward to Standard Bank at a price of \$500 per ounce on a quarterly basis during the period from March 2007 to September 2010. We will also purchase call options from Standard Bank on a quarterly basis during this same period covering a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold at a price of \$535 per ounce. We paid a fee to Standard Bank in connection with the price protection agreement. In addition, we provided aggregate cash collateral of approximately \$4.3 million to secure our obligations under this agreement. The cash collateral was returned to us after the Credit Facility was executed in August 2006.

Between October 11, 2006 and May 1, 2007, we drew down the full amount of \$12,500,000 from the Credit Facility with Standard Bank. We used substantially all of these proceeds for the development of our El Chanate Project. We also used some of these funds to repurchase of the 5% net profits interest formerly held by FG.

On October 11, 2006, prior to our initial draw on the Credit Facility, we entered into interest rate swap agreements in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility, which requires that we hedge at least 50 percent of our outstanding debt under this facility. The agreements entered into cover \$9,375,000 or 75% of the outstanding debt. Both swaps covered this same notional amount of \$9,375,000, but over different time horizons. The first covered the six months commencing October 11, 2006 and a termination date of March 31, 2007 and the second covering the period from March 30, 2007 and a termination date of December 31, 2010. We intend to use discretion in managing this risk as market conditions vary over time, allowing for the possibility of adjusting the degree of hedge coverage as we deem appropriate. However, any use of interest rate derivatives will be restricted to use for risk management purposes.

While we believe that we have adequate funds to cover our financial requirements until such time as mining operations at the El Chanate Project generate positive cash flow, if we encounter unexpected problems and we are unable to generate positive cash flow in a timely manner, we may need to raise additional capital. We also may need to raise additional capital for property acquisition and exploration. To the extent that we need to obtain additional capital, management intends to raise such funds through the sale of our securities and/or joint venturing with one or more strategic partners. We cannot assure that adequate additional funding, if needed, will be available. If we need additional capital and we are unable to obtain it from outside sources, we may be forced to reduce or curtail our operations or our anticipated exploration activities. Please see *"We lack operating cash flow and, historically, have relied on external funding sources. While we anticipate revenues from mining operations at El Chanate and we believe that we have adequate funds to permit us to reach positive cash flow from such operations, if we encounter unexpected problems and we are unable to generate positive cash flow in a timely manner, we may need to raise additional capital. If additional capital is required and we are unable to obtain it from outside sources, we may be forced to reduce or curtail our operations or our anticipated exploration activities."* in "Risk Factors" below.

Environmental and Permitting Issues

Management does not expect that environmental issues will have an adverse material effect on our liquidity or earnings. In Mexico, although we must continue to comply with laws, rules and regulations concerning mining, environmental, health, zoning and historical preservation issues, we are not aware of any significant environmental concerns or existing reclamation requirements at the El Chanate concessions. We received the required Mexican government permits for construction, mining and processing the El Chanate ores in January 2004. The permits were extended in June 2005. Pursuant to the extensions, once we file a notice that work has commenced, we have one year to prepare the site and construct the mine and seven years to mine and process ores from the site. We filed the notice on June 1, 2006. We received the explosive permit from the government in August 2006. This permit, as extended, expires on December 31, 2007.

We own properties in Leadville, Colorado for which we have recorded an impairment loss. Part of the Leadville Mining District has been declared a federal Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. Several mining companies and one individual were declared defendants in a possible lawsuit. We were not named a defendant or Principal Responsible Party. We did respond in full detail to a lengthy questionnaire prepared by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") regarding our proposed procedures and past activities in November 1990. To our knowledge, the EPA has initiated no further comments or questions.

We do include in all our internal revenue and cost projections a certain amount for environmental and reclamation costs on an ongoing basis. This amount is determined at a fixed amount of \$0.13 per metric tonne of material to be mined on a continual, ongoing basis to provide primarily for reclaiming tailing disposal sites and other reclamation requirements. No assurance can be given that environmental regulations will not be changed in a manner that would adversely affect our planned operations. We have estimated the reclamation costs for the El Chanate site to be approximately \$2,300,000. Reclamation costs are allocated to expense over the life of the related assets (7 year mine life) and are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to the estimates of either the timing or amount of the reclamation and abandonment costs. The asset retirement obligation is based on when the spending for an existing environmental disturbance and activity to date will occur. We review, on an annual basis, unless otherwise deemed necessary, the asset retirement obligation at each mine site.

New Accounting Pronouncements

We adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes" ("FIN 48") effective January 1, 2007. The purpose of FIN 48 is to clarify and set forth consistent rules for accounting for uncertain tax positions in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes". The cumulative effect of applying the provisions of this interpretation are required to be reported separately as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the year of adoption. The adoption of this standard did not have an impact on the financial condition or the results of our operations.

On February 15, 2007, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - Including an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 115. This standard permits an entity to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. This option is available to all entities, including not-for-profit organizations. Most of the provisions in Statement 159 are elective; however, the amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, applies to all entities with available-for-sale and trading securities. Some requirements apply differently to entities that do not report net income. The FASB's stated objective in issuing this standard is as follows: "to improve financial reporting by providing entities with the opportunity to mitigate volatility in reported earnings caused by measuring related assets and liabilities differently without having to apply complex hedge accounting provisions".

The fair value option established by Statement 159 permits all entities to choose to measure eligible items at fair value at specified election dates. A business entity will report unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected in earnings (or another performance indicator if the business entity does not report earnings) at each subsequent reporting date. A not-for-profit organization will report unrealized gains and losses in its statement of activities or similar statement. The fair value option: (a) may be applied instrument by instrument, with a few exceptions, such as investments otherwise accounted for by the equity method; (b) is irrevocable (unless a new election date occurs); and (c) is applied only to entire instruments and not to portions of instruments.

Statement 159 is effective as of the beginning of an entity's first fiscal year that begins after November 15, 2007. Early adoption is permitted as of the beginning of the previous fiscal year provided that the entity makes that choice in the first 120 days of that fiscal year and also elects to apply the provisions of FASB Statement No. 157, Fair Value Measurements.

Disclosure About Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

On October 11, 2006, prior to the initial draw on our Credit Facility, we entered into interest rate swap agreements with total notional amounts of \$18,750,000 in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility. There was one six month swap contract totaling \$9,375,000 (75% of the outstanding debt) with an effective date of October 11, 2006 and a termination date of March 31, 2007 and one three-year nine month swap contract totaling \$9,375,000 (75% of the outstanding debt) with an effective date of March 30, 2007 and a termination date of December 31, 2010. These swaps were entered into for the purpose of hedging a portion of our variable interest expenses. Although we are required by our lenders to hedge at least 50% of the outstanding debt, we retain the authority to hedge a larger share of this exposure, and we will use discretion in managing this risk as market conditions vary over time. We only issue and/or hold derivative contracts for risk management purposes.

We do not have any other transactions, agreements or other contractual arrangements that constitute off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements and accompanying notes are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparing financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. These estimates and assumptions are affected by management's application of accounting policies. Critical accounting policies for us include inventory, revenue recognition, property, plant and mine development, impairment of long-lived assets, accounting for equity-based compensation, environmental remediation costs and accounting for derivative and hedging activities.

Stockpiles, Ore on Leach Pads and Inventories

Costs that are incurred in or benefit the productive process are accumulated as stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories. Stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories are carried at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value represents the estimated future sales price of the product based on current and long-term metals prices, less the estimated costs to complete production and bring the product to sale. Write-downs of stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories, resulting from net realizable value impairments, are reported as a component of *Costs applicable to sales*. The current portion of stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories is determined based on the expected amounts to be processed within the next 12 months. Stockpiles, ore on leach pads and inventories not expected to be processed within the next 12 months are classified as long-term. The major classifications are as follows:

Stockpiles

Stockpiles represent ore that has been mined and is available for further processing. Stockpiles are measured by estimating the number of tons added and removed from the stockpile, the number of contained ounces or pounds (based on assay data) and the estimated metallurgical recovery rates (based on the expected processing method). Stockpile ore tonnages are verified by periodic surveys. Costs are allocated to stockpiles based on relative values of material stockpiled and processed using current mining costs incurred up to the point of stockpiling the ore, including applicable overhead, depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations, and removed at each stockpile's average cost per recoverable unit.

Ore on Leach Pads

The recovery of gold from certain gold oxide ores is achieved through the heap leaching process. Under this method, oxide ore is placed on leach pads where it is treated with a chemical solution, which dissolves the gold contained in the ore. The resulting "pregnant" solution is further processed in a plant where the gold is recovered. Costs are added to ore on leach pads based on current mining costs, including applicable depreciation, depletion and amortization relating to mining operations. Costs are removed from ore on leach pads as ounces are recovered based on the average cost per estimated recoverable ounce of gold on the leach pad.

The estimates of recoverable gold on the leach pads are calculated from the quantities of ore placed on the leach pads (measured tons added to the leach pads), the grade of ore placed on the leach pads (based on assay data) and a recovery percentage (based on ore type). In general, leach pads recover approximately 50% to 95% of the recoverable ounces in the first year of leaching, declining each year thereafter until the leaching process is complete.

Although the quantities of recoverable gold placed on the leach pads are reconciled by comparing the grades of ore placed on pads to the quantities of gold actually recovered (metallurgical balancing), the nature of the leaching process inherently limits the ability to precisely monitor inventory levels. As a result, the metallurgical balancing process needs to be constantly monitored and estimates need to be refined based on actual results over time. Our operating results may be impacted by variations between the estimated and actual recoverable quantities of gold on its leach pads. Variations between actual and estimated quantities resulting from changes in assumptions and estimates that do not result in write-downs to net realizable value will be accounted for on a prospective basis.

In-process Inventory

In-process inventories represent materials that are currently in the process of being converted to a saleable product. Conversion processes vary depending on the nature of the ore and the specific processing facility, but include mill in-circuit, leach in-circuit, flotation and column cells, and carbon in-pulp inventories. In-process material will be measured based on assays of the material fed into the process and the projected recoveries of the respective plants. In-process inventories will be valued at the average cost of the material fed into the process attributable to the source material coming from the mines, stockpiles and/or leach pads plus the in-process conversion costs, including applicable depreciation relating to the process facilities incurred to that point in the process.

Precious Metals Inventory

Precious metals inventories will include gold doré and/or gold bullion. Precious metals that are received as in-kind payments of royalties are valued at fair value on the date title will be transferred to us. Precious metals that result from the Company's mining and processing activities will be valued at the average cost of the respective in-process inventories incurred prior to the refining process, plus applicable refining costs.

Concentrate Inventory

Concentrate inventories represent gold concentrate available for shipment. We will value concentrate inventory at the average cost, including an allocable portion of refinery support costs and refining depreciation. Costs will be added and removed to the concentrate inventory based on tons of concentrate and will be valued at the lower of average cost or net realizable value.

Materials and Supplies

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of average cost or net realizable value. Cost includes applicable taxes and freight.

Property, Plant and Mine Development

Expenditures for new facilities or equipment and expenditures that extend the useful lives of existing facilities or equipment are capitalized and depreciated using the straight-line method at rates sufficient to depreciate such costs over the estimated productive lives, which do not exceed the related estimated mine lives, of such facilities based on proven and probable reserves.

Mineral exploration costs are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a mineral property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, costs incurred prospectively to develop the property will be capitalized as incurred and are amortized using the units-of-production ("UOP") method over the estimated life of the ore body based on estimated recoverable ounces or pounds in proven and probable reserves. At our surface mine, these costs would include costs to further delineate the ore body and remove overburden to initially expose the ore body.

Major development costs incurred after the commencement of production will be amortized using the UOP method based on estimated recoverable ounces or pounds in proven and probable reserves. To the extent that these costs benefit the entire ore body, they will be amortized over the estimated life of the ore body. Costs incurred to access specific ore blocks or areas that only provide benefit over the life of that area will be amortized over the estimated life of that specific ore block or area.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review and evaluate our long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. An impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets, including goodwill, if any. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on discounted estimated future cash flows. Future cash flows are estimated based on quantities of recoverable minerals, expected gold and other commodity prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), production levels and operating costs of production and capital, all based on life-of-mine plans. Existing proven and probable reserves and value beyond proven and probable reserves, including mineralization other than proven and probable reserves and other material that is not part of the measured, indicated or inferred resource base, are included when determining the fair value of mine site reporting units at acquisition and, subsequently, in determining whether the assets are impaired. The term “recoverable minerals” refers to the estimated amount of gold or other commodities that will be obtained after taking into account losses during ore processing and treatment. Estimates of recoverable minerals from such exploration stage mineral interests are risk adjusted based on management’s relative confidence in such materials. In estimating future cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of future cash flows from other asset groups. Our estimates of future cash flows are based on numerous assumptions and it is possible that actual future cash flows will be significantly different than the estimates, as actual future quantities of recoverable minerals, gold and other commodity prices, production levels and operating costs of production and capital are each subject to significant risks and uncertainties.

Reclamation and Remediation Costs (Asset Retirement Obligations)

Reclamation costs are allocated to expense over the life of the related assets and are periodically adjusted to reflect changes in the estimated present value resulting from the passage of time and revisions to the estimates of either the timing or amount of the reclamation and abandonment costs. The asset retirement obligation is based on when the spending for an existing environmental disturbance and activity to date will occur. We review, on an annual basis, unless otherwise deemed necessary, the asset retirement obligation at our mine site in accordance with FASB FAS No. 143, “Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations.”

Equity Based Compensation

In connection with offers of employment to our executives as well as in consideration for agreements with certain consultants, we issue options and warrants to acquire our common stock. Employee and non-employee awards are made in the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Effective February 1, 2006, we adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123R. Under FAS 123R, share-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date, based on the estimated fair value of the award, and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period. We adopted the provisions of FAS 123R using a modified prospective application. Under this method, compensation cost is recognized for all share-based payments granted, modified or settled after the date of adoption, as well as for any unvested awards that were granted prior to the date of adoption. Prior periods are not revised for comparative purposes. Because we previously adopted only the pro forma disclosure provisions of SFAS 123, we will recognize compensation cost relating to the unvested portion of awards granted prior to the date of adoption, using the same estimate of the grant-date fair value and the same attribution method used to determine the pro forma disclosures under SFAS 123, except that forfeitures rates will be estimated for all options, as required by FAS 123R.

Accounting for Derivatives and Hedging Activities

We entered into two identically structured derivative contracts with Standard Bank in March 2006. Each derivative consisted of a series of forward sales of gold and a purchase gold cap. We agreed to sell a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold forward to Standard Bank at a price of \$500 per ounce on a quarterly basis during the period from March 2007 to September 2010. We also agreed to a purchase gold cap on a quarterly basis during this same period and at identical volumes covering a total volume of 121,927 ounces of gold at a price of \$535 per ounce. Although these contracts are not designated as hedging derivatives, they serve an economic purpose of protecting us from the effects of a decline in gold prices. Because they are not designated as hedges, however, special hedge accounting does not apply. Derivative results are simply marked to market through earnings, with these effects recorded in *other income* or *other expense*, as appropriate under FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("FAS 133").

On October 11, 2006, prior to our initial draw on the Credit Facility, we entered into interest rate swap agreements in accordance with the terms of the Credit Facility, which requires that we hedge at least 50 percent of our outstanding debt under this facility. The agreements entered into cover \$9,375,000 or 75% of the outstanding debt. Both swaps covered this same notional amount of \$9,375,000, but over different time horizons. The first covered the six months commencing October 11, 2006 and a termination date of March 31, 2007 and the second covering the period from March 30, 2007 and a termination date of December 31, 2010. We intend to use discretion in managing this risk as market conditions vary over time, allowing for the possibility of adjusting the degree of hedge coverage as we deem appropriate. However, any use of interest rate derivatives will be restricted to use for risk management purposes.

We use variable-rate debt to finance a portion of the El Chanate Project. Variable-rate debt obligations expose us to variability in interest payments due to changes in interest rates. As a result of these arrangements, we will continuously monitor changes in interest rate exposures and evaluate hedging opportunities. Our risk management policy permits us to use any combination of interest rate swaps, futures, options, caps and similar instruments, for the purpose of fixing interest rates on all or a portion of variable rate debt, establishing caps or maximum effective interest rates, or otherwise constraining interest expenses to minimize the variability of these effects.

The interest rate swap agreements will be accounted for as cash flow hedges, whereby "effective" hedge gains or losses are initially recorded in other comprehensive income and later reclassified to the interest expense component of earnings coincidentally with the earnings impact of the interest expenses being hedged. "Ineffective" hedge results are immediately recorded in earnings also under interest expense. No component of hedge results will be excluded from the assessment of hedge effectiveness.

We are exposed to credit losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to these interest rate swap agreements, but we do not expect any of the counterparties to fail to meet their obligations. To manage credit risks, we select counterparties based on credit ratings, limit our exposure to a single counterparty under defined guidelines, and monitor the market position with each counterparty as required by SFAS 133.

Risk Factors

We are subject to various risks that may materially harm our business, financial condition and results of operations. If any of these risks or uncertainties actually occur, our business, financial condition or operating results could be materially harmed. In that case, the trading price of our common stock could decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Risks related to our business and operations

We have not generated any operating revenues. If we are unable to commercially develop our mineral properties, we will not be able to generate profits and our business may fail.

To date, we have no producing properties. As a result, we have historically operated and continue to operate at a loss. Our ultimate success will depend on our ability to generate profits from our properties. Our viability is largely dependent on the successful commercial development of our El Chanate gold mining project in Sonora, Mexico. While we are in the process of commencing mining operations and we anticipate that revenues will begin prior to July 31, 2007, the end of our current fiscal year, we cannot assure if or when revenues will cover cash flow or generate profits.

We lack operating cash flow and, historically, have relied on external funding sources. While we anticipate revenues from mining operations at El Chanate and we believe that we have adequate funds to permit us to reach positive cash flow from such operations, if we encounter unexpected problems and we are unable to generate positive cash flow in a timely manner, we may need to raise additional capital. If additional capital is required and we are unable to obtain it from outside sources, we may be forced to reduce or curtail our operations or our anticipated exploration activities.

Historically, we have not generated cash flow from operations. We believe that we have adequate funds to cover our financial requirements until such time as mining operations at the El Chanate Project generate positive cash flow. In this regard as of April 31, 2007, we have approximately \$7,545,000, in cash and cash equivalents. However, if we encounter unexpected problems and we are unable to generate positive cash flow in a timely manner, we may need to raise additional capital. We also may need to raise additional capital for property acquisition and new exploration. To the extent that we need to obtain additional capital, management intends to raise such funds through the sale of our securities and/or joint venturing with one or more strategic partners. We cannot assure that adequate additional funding, if needed, will be available. If we need additional capital and we are unable to obtain it from outside sources, we may be forced to reduce or curtail our operations or our anticipated exploration activities.

Our year end audited financial statements contain a “going concern” explanatory paragraph. Our inability to continue as a going concern would require a restatement of assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis, which would differ materially and adversely from the going concern basis on which our financial statements included in this report have been prepared.

Our consolidated financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2006 included in our annual report on form 10-KSB for the fiscal year then ended were prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. Our auditors' report on the consolidated financial statements contained therein includes an additional explanatory paragraph following the opinion paragraph on our ability to continue as a going concern. A note to these consolidated financial statements describes the reasons why there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and our plans to address this issue. Our July 31, 2006 and April 30, 2007 consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty. Our inability to continue as a going concern would require a restatement of assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis, which would differ materially and adversely from the going concern basis on which our consolidated financial statements have been prepared. See, “*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations; Liquidity and Capital Resources; Plan of Operations.*”

Our Credit Facility with Standard Bank plc imposes restrictive covenants on us.

Our Credit Facility with Standard Bank requires us, among other obligations, to meet certain financial covenants including (i) a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1.0, (ii) a projected debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.2 to 1.0, (iii) a loan life coverage ratio of at least 1.6 to 1.0, (iv) a project life coverage ratio of at least 2.0 to 1.0 and (v) a minimum reserve tail. We are also required to maintain a certain minimum level of unrestricted cash. In addition, the Credit Facility restricts, among other things, our ability to incur additional debt, create liens on our property, dispose of any assets, merge with other companies or make any investments. A failure to comply with the restrictions contained in the Credit Facility could lead to an event of default thereunder which could result in an acceleration of such indebtedness.

We will be using reconditioned and used equipment which could adversely affect our cost assumptions and our ability to economically and successfully mine the project.

We will be using reconditioned and used carbon column collection equipment to recover gold. Such equipment is subject to the risk of more frequent breakdowns and need for repair than new equipment. If the equipment that we use breaks down and needs to be repaired or replaced, we will incur additional costs and operations may be delayed resulting in lower amounts of gold recovered. In such event, our capital and operating cost assumptions may be inaccurate and our ability to economically and successfully mine the project may be hampered, resulting in decreased revenues and, possibly, a loss from operations.

As a result of the projected short mine life of seven years, if major problems develop, we will have limited time to correct these problems and we may have to cease operations earlier than planned.

Pursuant to the 2005 Study as updated by the 2006 Update, the mine life will be only approximately seven years. If major problems develop in the project, or we fail to achieve the operating efficiencies or costs projected in the feasibility study, we will have limited time to find ways to correct these problems and we may have to cease operations earlier than planned.

The gold deposit we have identified at El Chanate is relatively small and low-grade. If our estimates and assumptions are inaccurate, our results of operation and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

The gold deposit we have identified at our El Chanate Project is relatively small and low-grade. If the estimates of ore grade or recovery rates contained in the feasibility study turn out to be higher than the actual ore grade and recovery rates, if costs are higher than expected, or if we experience problems related to the mining, processing, or recovery of gold from ore at the El Chanate Project, our results of operation and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. Moreover, it is possible that actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from our best estimates. It is not unusual in the mining industry for new mining operations to experience unexpected problems during the start-up phase and to require more capital than anticipated. There can be no assurance that our operations at El Chanate will be profitable.

Our currently permitted water rights may not be adequate for all of our total project needs over the entire course of our anticipated mining operations. If we need to obtain additional rights, but are unable to procure them our planned operations may be adversely affected.

The 2005 feasibility study indicates our average life of mine water requirements, for ore processing only, will be about 94.6 million gallons per year (11.4 liters per second). The amount of water we are currently permitted to pump for our operations is approximately 71.3 million gallons per year (8.6 liters per second). Our currently permitted water rights may not be adequate for all of our total project needs over the entire course of our anticipated mining operations. We are looking into ways to rectify this issue and anticipate, but cannot assure, that additional water may be acquired by purchasing a third party's allocation and/or water conservation through good operational practice. If we need to obtain additional rights, but are unable to procure them our planned operations may be adversely affected.

We have a limited number of prospects. As a result, our chances of conducting viable mining operations are dependent upon the success of one project.

Our only current properties are the El Chanate concessions and our Leadville properties. At present, we are not doing any substantive work at our Leadville properties and, in fact, have written these properties off. Accordingly, we are dependent upon the success of the El Chanate concessions.

Gold prices can fluctuate on a material and frequent basis due to numerous factors beyond our control. If and when we commence production, our ability to generate profits from operations could be materially and adversely affected by such fluctuating prices.

The profitability of any gold mining operations in which we have an interest will be significantly affected by changes in the market price of gold. Gold prices fluctuate on a daily basis. During the first calendar quarter of 2007, the spot price for gold on the London Exchange has fluctuated between \$608.30 and \$685.75 per ounce and, during 2006, the spot price for gold on the London Exchange fluctuated between \$524.75 and \$725.00 per ounce. Gold prices are affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including:

- the level of interest rates,
- the rate of inflation,
- central bank sales,
- world supply of gold and
- stability of exchange rates.

Each of these factors can cause significant fluctuations in gold prices. Such external factors are in turn influenced by changes in international investment patterns and monetary systems and political developments. The price of gold has historically fluctuated widely and, depending on the price of gold, revenues from mining operations may not be sufficient to offset the costs of such operations.

We may not be successful in hedging against gold price and interest rate fluctuations and may incur mark to market losses and lose money through our hedging programs.

We have entered into metals trading transactions to hedge against fluctuations in gold prices, using call option purchases and forward sales, and have entered into various interest rate swap agreements. The terms of our Credit Facility with Standard Bank require that we utilize various price hedging techniques to hedge a portion of the gold we plan to produce at the El Chanate Project and hedge at least 50% of our outstanding loan balance. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully hedge against gold price and interest rate fluctuations.

Further, there can be no assurance that the use of hedging techniques will always be to our benefit. Hedging instruments that protect against metals market price volatility may prevent us from realizing the full benefit from subsequent increases in market prices with respect to covered production, which would cause us to record a mark-to-market loss, decreasing our revenues and profits. Hedging contracts also are subject to the risk that the other party may be unable or unwilling to perform its obligations under these contracts. Any significant nonperformance could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We were not in production on March 30, 2007, the first date upon which we were required to settle a forward sale of 5,285 oz of gold with Standard Bank. Rather than modifying the original Gold Price Protection agreement with Standard Bank to satisfy this forward sale obligation, we opted for a net cash settlement between the call option purchase price of \$535 and the forward sale price of \$500, or \$35.00 per oz. We paid Standard Bank approximately \$185,000 due to this settlement with a corresponding reduction in our derivative liability. Going forward, we expect to settle our forward sales at a time when the El Chanate Project is in production. If we are unable for any reason to deliver the quantity of gold required by our forward sales, we may need to net cash settle these forward sales as we did on March 30, 2007, by paying Standard Bank the difference between the call option purchase price and the forward sale price. We will not be able to deliver the quantity of gold required by our forward sale as of June 30, 2007, and therefore, will be required to net cash settle this forward sale or amend the gold price protection agreement. The approximate cost of a net cash settlement would be \$275,000; however, we believe we will be able to deliver the quantity of gold required by our forward sales on a going forward basis. Continued financial settlement in cash of the forward sales could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and cash flows.

Our material property interests are in Mexico. Risks of doing business in a foreign country could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We face risks normally associated with any conduct of business in a foreign country with respect to our El Chanate Project in Sonora, Mexico, including various levels of political and economic risk. The occurrence of one or more of these events could have a material adverse impact on our efforts or operations which, in turn, could have a material adverse impact on our cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. These risks include the following:

- labor disputes,
- invalidity of governmental orders,
- uncertain or unpredictable political, legal and economic environments,
 - war and civil disturbances,
 - changes in laws or policies,
 - taxation,
- delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits,
 - governmental seizure of land or mining claims,
 - limitations on ownership,
 - limitations on the repatriation of earnings,
 - increased financial costs,
- import and export regulations, including restrictions on the export of gold, and
 - foreign exchange controls.

These risks may limit or disrupt the project, restrict the movement of funds or impair contract rights or result in the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

We anticipate selling gold in U.S. dollars; however, we incur a significant amount of our expenses in Mexican pesos. If and when we sell gold, if applicable currency exchange rates fluctuate our revenues and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

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If and when we commence sales of gold, such sales will be made in U.S. dollars. We incur a significant amount of our expenses in Mexican pesos. As a result, our financial performance would be affected by fluctuations in the value of the Mexican peso to the U.S. dollar.

Changes in regulatory policy could adversely affect our exploration and future production activities.

Any changes in government policy may result in changes to laws affecting:

- ownership of assets,
 - land tenure,
- mining policies,
- monetary policies,
 - taxation,
- rates of exchange,
- environmental regulations,
 - labor relations,
- repatriation of income and/or
 - return of capital.

Any such changes may affect our ability to undertake exploration and development activities in respect of future properties in the manner currently contemplated, as well as our ability to continue to explore, develop and operate those properties in which we have an interest or in respect of which we have obtained exploration and development rights to date. The possibility, particularly in Mexico, that future governments may adopt substantially different policies, which might extend to expropriation of assets, cannot be ruled out.

Compliance with environmental regulations could adversely affect our exploration and future production activities.

With respect to environmental regulation, future environmental legislation could 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 can be no assurance that future changes to environmental legislation and related regulations, if any, will not adversely affect our operations. We could be held liable for environmental hazards that exist on the properties in which we hold interests, whether caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties. Any such liability could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We have insurance against losses or liabilities that could arise from our operations with the exception of our processing plant which is not yet operational. We will obtain this insurance when required. If we incur material losses or liabilities in excess of our insurance coverage, our financial position could be materially and adversely affected.

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We are in the process of commencing mining operations. Mining operations involve a number of risks and hazards, including:

- environmental hazards,
- industrial accidents,
- metallurgical and other processing,
- acts of God, and/or
- mechanical equipment and facility performance problems.

Such risks could result in:

- damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities,
- personal injury or death,
- environmental damage,
 - delays in mining,
- monetary losses and /or
- possible legal liability.

Industrial accidents could have a material adverse effect on our future business and operations. We currently maintain general liability, auto and property insurance coverage. While we do not have insurance coverage on our processing plant, we anticipate obtaining such coverage when this plant is fully commissioned. We cannot be certain that the insurance we have (and will have) in place will cover all of the risks associated with mining or that we will be able to maintain insurance to cover these risks at economically feasible premiums. We also might become subject to liability for pollution or other hazards which we cannot insure against or which we may elect not to insure against because of premium costs or other reasons. Losses from such events may have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Calculation of reserves and metal recovery dedicated to future production is not exact, might not be accurate and might not accurately reflect the economic viability of our properties.

Reserve estimates may not be accurate. There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of reserves, resources and corresponding grades being dedicated to future production. Until reserves or resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of reserves or resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity of reserves or resources may vary depending on metal prices. Any material change in the quantity of reserves, resource grade or stripping ratio may affect the economic viability of our properties. In addition, there can be no assurance that mineral recoveries in small scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in large tests under on-site conditions or during production.

We are dependent on the efforts of certain key personnel and contractors to develop our El Chanate Project. If we lose the services of these personnel and contractors and we are unable to replace them, our planned operations at our El Chanate Project may be disrupted and/or materially adversely affected.

We are dependent on a relatively small number of key personnel, including but not limited to John Brownlie, Chief Operating Officer, who oversees the El Chanate Project, the loss of any one of whom could have an adverse effect on us. We are also dependent upon Sinergia to provide mining services. Sinergia commenced mining operations on March 25, 2007, and remains in the pre-production phase of the mining contract. Sinergia continues to mobilize portions of its mining fleet to the site; however, its mining fleet is not new. If we lose the services of our key personnel, or if Sinergia is unable to effectively mobilize and maintain its fleet, our planned operations at our El Chanate Project may be disrupted and/or materially adversely affected.

There are uncertainties as to title matters in the mining industry. We believe that we have good title to our properties; however, any defects in such title that cause us to lose our rights in mineral properties could jeopardize our planned business operations.

We have investigated our rights to explore, exploit and develop our concessions in manners consistent with industry practice and, to the best of our knowledge, those rights are in good standing. However, we cannot assure that the title to or our rights of ownership in the El Chanate concessions will not be challenged or impugned by third parties or governmental agencies. In addition, there can be no assurance that the concessions in which we have an interest are not subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. Any such defects could have a material adverse effect on us.

Should we successfully commence mining operations in Mexico, our ability to remain profitable long term, should we become profitable, eventually will depend on our ability to find, explore and develop additional properties. Our ability to acquire such additional properties will be hindered by competition. If we are unable to acquire, develop and economically mine additional properties, we most likely will not be able to be profitable on a long-term basis.

Gold properties are wasting assets. They eventually become depleted or uneconomical to continue mining. The acquisition of gold properties and their exploration and development are subject to intense competition. Companies with greater financial resources, larger staffs, more experience and more equipment for exploration and development may be in a better position than us to compete for such mineral properties. If we are unable to find, develop and economically mine new properties, we most likely will not be able to be profitable on a long-term basis.

Our ability on a going forward basis to discover additional viable and economic mineral reserves is subject to numerous factors, most of which are beyond our control and are not predictable. If we are unable to discover such reserves, we most likely will not be able to be profitable on a long-term basis.

Exploration for gold is speculative in nature, involves many risks and is frequently unsuccessful. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into commercially producing mines. As noted above, our long-term profitability will be, in part, directly related to the cost and success of exploration programs. Any gold exploration program entails risks relating to

- the location of economic ore bodies,
- development of appropriate metallurgical processes,
- receipt of necessary governmental approvals and
- construction of mining and processing facilities at any site chosen for mining.

The commercial viability of a mineral deposit is dependent on a number of factors including:

- the price of gold,
- the particular attributes of the deposit, such as its
 - size,

- grade and
- proximity to infrastructure,
- financing costs,
 - taxation,
 - royalties,
 - land tenure,
 - land use,
 - water use,
 - power use,
- importing and exporting gold and
- environmental protection.

The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted.

Risks related to ownership of our stock

There is a limited market for our common stock. If a substantial and sustained market for our common stock does not develop, our stockholders may have difficulty selling, or be unable to sell, their shares.

Our common stock is tradable in the United States in the over-the-counter market and is quoted on the Over-The-Counter Bulletin Board and our shares of common stock trade on the Toronto Stock Exchange. There is only a limited market for our common stock and there can be no assurance that this market will be maintained or broadened. If a substantial and sustained market for our common stock does not develop, our stockholders may have difficulty selling, or be unable to sell, their shares.

Our stock price may be adversely affected if a significant amount of shares are sold in the public market.

As of June 11, 2007, approximately 82,712,341 shares of our common stock, constituted "restricted securities" as defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933. We have registered more than half of these shares for public resale. In addition, we have registered 23,906,542 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding warrants and options. We also have agreed to register the shares issued in the January 2007 Private Placements and the shares issuable upon exercise of warrants issued pursuant to these placements. All of the foregoing shares, assuming exercise of all of the above options and warrants, would represent in excess of 50% of the then outstanding shares of our common stock. Registration of the shares permits the sale of the shares in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions without compliance with the requirements of Rule 144. To the extent the exercise price of the warrants or options is less than the market price of the common stock, the holders of the warrants are likely to exercise them and sell the underlying shares of common stock and to the extent that the exercise prices of these securities are adjusted pursuant to anti-dilution protection, the securities could be exercisable or convertible for even more shares of common stock. We also may issue shares to be used to meet our capital requirements or use shares to compensate employees, consultants and/or directors. We are unable to estimate the amount, timing or nature of future sales of

outstanding common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market could cause the market price for our common stock to decrease. Furthermore, a decline in the price of our common stock would likely impede our ability to raise capital through the issuance of additional shares of common stock or other equity securities.

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We do not intend to pay cash dividends in the near future.

Our board of directors determines whether to pay cash dividends on our issued and outstanding shares. The declaration of dividends will depend upon our future earnings, our capital requirements, our financial condition and other relevant factors. Our board does not intend to declare any dividends on our shares for the foreseeable future. We anticipate that we will retain any earnings to finance the growth of our business and for general corporate purposes.

Provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation, By-laws and Delaware law could defer a change of our management which could discourage or delay offers to acquire us.

Provisions of our Certificate of Incorporation, By-laws and Delaware law may make it more difficult for someone to acquire control of us or for our stockholders to remove existing management, and might discourage a third party from offering to acquire us, even if a change in control or in management would be beneficial to our stockholders. For example, our Certificate of Incorporation allows us to issue different series of shares of common stock without any vote or further action by our stockholders and our Board of Directors has the authority to fix and determine the relative rights and preferences of such series of common stock. As a result, our Board of Directors could authorize the issuance of a series of common stock that would grant to holders the preferred right to our assets upon liquidation, the right to receive dividend payments before dividends are distributed to the holders of other common stock and the right to the redemption of the shares, together with a premium, prior to the redemption of other series of our common stock.

If our common stock is deemed to be a "penny stock," trading of our shares would be subject to special requirements that could impede our stockholders' ability to resell their shares.

Generally, "penny stocks" as that term is defined in Rule 3a51-1 of the Securities and Exchange Commission are stocks:

- i. with a price of less than five dollars per share;
- that are not traded on a recognized national exchange; or
- ii. of issuers with net tangible assets equal to or less than
 - -\$2,000,000 if the issuer has been in continuous operation for at least three years; or
 - -\$5,000,000 if in continuous operation for less than three years, or
 - of issuers with average revenues of less than \$6,000,000 for the last three years.

Our common stock is not currently a penny stock because we have net tangible assets of more than \$2,000,000. Should our net tangible assets drop below \$2,000,000 and we do not meet any of the other criteria for exclusion of our common stock from the definition of penny stock, our common stock will be a penny stock.

Section 15(g) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 15g-2 of the Securities and Exchange Commission, require broker-dealers dealing in penny stocks to provide potential investors with a document disclosing the risks of penny stocks and to obtain a manually signed and dated written receipt of the document before effecting any transaction in a penny stock for the investor's account. Moreover, Rule 15g-9 of the Securities and Exchange Commission requires broker-dealers in penny stocks to approve the account of any investor for transactions in such stocks before selling any penny stock to that investor. This procedure requires the broker-dealer:

- i.

to obtain from the investor information concerning his or her financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives;

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- ii. to determine reasonably, based on that information, that transactions in penny stocks are suitable for the investor and that the investor has sufficient knowledge and experience as to be reasonably capable of evaluating the risks of penny stock transactions;
- iii. to provide the investor with a written statement setting forth the basis on which the broker-dealer made the determination in (ii) above; and
- iv. to receive a signed and dated copy of such statement from the investor, confirming that it accurately reflects the investor's financial situation, investment experience and investment objectives.

Should our common stock be deemed to be a penny stock, compliance with the above requirements may make it more difficult for holders of our common stock to resell their shares to third parties or to otherwise dispose of them.

Item 3. Controls and Procedures.

The term "disclosure controls and procedures" is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). This term refers to the controls and procedures of a company that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by a company in the reports that it files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. They have concluded that, as of that date, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at ensuring that required information will be disclosed on a timely basis in our reports filed under the Exchange Act.

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

None.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

We received proceeds of approximately \$4,242,000 during the quarterly period ended April 30, 2007, from the exercising of an aggregate of 14,140,000 of warrants issued in past private placements.

On March 22, 2007, we issued 500,000 shares of common stock to John Brownlie, our Chief Operating Officer under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. The fair value of the services provided in March 2007 amounted to \$225,000 or \$0.45 per share. On June 13, 2007, we issued 500,000 options to Christopher Chipman, our Chief Financial Officer, under our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a period of two years at an exercise price of \$0.384 per share.

In March 2007, we issued 65,625 shares of common stock to an independent contractor for services provided related to the Company's El Chanate project. The fair value of the services provided amounted to \$26,250 or \$0.40 per share. In April 2007, this independent contractor was engaged as the general manager of the Company's El Chanate project for a six month term with an option for an additional six month term, if mutually agreed upon by both parties. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company issued 113,636 shares of common stock with a fair value of \$50,000 or \$0.44 per share at the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of the agreement. The issuance of these shares vest over the six-month term.

In May 2007, subsequent to the end of our third fiscal quarter, we received proceeds of \$233,500 from the exercising of an aggregate of 934,000 warrants issued in past private placements and \$154,100 from the exercising of an aggregate of 700,455 warrants issued to officers, directors and an employee.

All of the foregoing securities were issued pursuant to exemptions from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4 Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

We held our Annual Meeting of Stockholders on February 21, 2007. For information on the results of that meeting, please see our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on February 26, 2007.

Item 5. Other Information.

In May 2007, our Board of Directors established a Compensation Committee to administer our 2006 Equity Incentive Plan, establish a compensation philosophy and determine the compensation for our executive officers and senior management. The Committee consists of Messrs. Shaw, Postle and Nesbitt, our three independent directors.

On June 6, 2007, Jack V. Everett resigned as our Vice President of Exploration and a member of our Board of Directors. Mr. Everett continues with us in a consulting capacity. In this regard, we entered into a consulting agreement with him, pursuant to which he is providing mining and mineral exploration consultation services.

Item 6. Exhibits.

31.1 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 from the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

31.2 Certification pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 from the Company's Chief Financial Officer.

32.1 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 from the Company's Chief Executive Officer.

32.2 Certification pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 from the Company's Chief Financial Officer.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereto duly authorized.

CAPITAL GOLD CORPORATION
Registrant

By: /s/ Gifford A. Dieterle

Gifford A. Dieterle
President/Treasurer

Date: June 15, 2007

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