INTIGOLD MINES LTD. (FORMERLY SEANESS CAPITAL CORPORATION)
(a former Capital Pool Company)
Form 51-102F1 Management's Discussion & Analysis
For the Year Ended July 31, 2011

1.1.1 Date November 23, 2011

Introduction

The following management's discussion and analysis, prepared as of July 31, 2011, is a review of operations, current financial position and outlook for Intigold Mines Ltd. (formerly Seaness Capital Corporation) (the "Company") and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2011 and the notes thereto. The reader should also refer to the annual audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2010 and the Management Discussion and Analysis for this year. Amounts are reported in Canadian dollars based upon financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian general accounting principles. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements contained in the following Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) constitute forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Risks and Uncertainties

A going concern assessment is outlined in 1.13.

1.2 Overall Performance

Description of Business

The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta and its common shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "IGD".

The Company's head office is located at Suite 304, 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 1G8, and its registered and records offices are located at Suite 304 – 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC., V6C 1G8.

The principal business of the Company is the acquisition, exploration and development of natural resource properties. The Company currently owns, or has acquired an option to earn an interest in, properties located in Peru and British Columbia.

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

On March 22, 2010, as amended on September 22, 2010 and completed on November 4, 2010, the Company entered into a Share Exchange Agreement (the "Agreement") with Intigold Mines

Ltd. ("Intigold"), a private mineral exploration company. The transaction, which was completed by way of a share exchange, resulted in the Company acquiring 100% of the outstanding shares of Intigold. Upon completion of the acquisition, Intigold became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Concurrent with the acquisition, the Company changed its name to Intigold Mines Ltd.

Performance Summary

The following is a summary of significant events and transactions that occurred during the year ended July 31, 2011:

Beaverdell Project, British Columbia, Canada

On August 15, 2007, as amended August 20, 2007, and January 15, 2010, the Company entered into a Property Purchase Agreement (collectively the "Property Agreement") with St. Elias Mines Ltd., ("St. Elias"). Under the terms of the Property Agreement, the Company has the right to acquire a 100% interest (subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty) in the Beaverdell Property. Pursuant to the terms of the Property Agreement, the Company can acquire a 100% interest in the Beaverdell Property by paying $250,000 to the St. Elias, issuing 400,000 common shares of the Company to the St. Elias and by incurring $1 million in exploration expenditures on the Beaverdell Property. Exploration work consisting of mechanized trenching, 3D-IP geophysical surveys and soil and rock geochemical sampling have been completed.

Scandie Property, British Columbia, Canada

On February 22, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mining claims located in the Greenwood Mining Division, British Columbia for total consideration of $31,500. Exploration work consisting of geochemical soil sampling and geological mapping was completed during August 2011. Total costs for this work together with, BC government mineral claim assessment filing fees were 7,429.35.

Evening Star Property, British Columbia, Canada

On February 22, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mining claims located in the Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia for total consideration of $25,000. Cash in Lieu of exploration work was filed in November to keep the claim in good standing until August 31, 2012. Total cost including BC government filing fees was $638.37.

Donnamore Property, British Columbia, Canada

On February 24, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mining claims located in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia for total consideration of $5,000. Exploration work consisting of geological mapping and rock sampling was completed in August 2011. Total costs for this work was $4,800.00.

Cueva Blanca Gold Property, Lambayeque Department, Northern Peru

On June 1, 2011, the Company entered into a letter agreement with St. Elias Mines Ltd. ("St. Elias") whereby the St. Elias has granted and option to the Company to earn a 60-percent carried interest, subject to a 1.5-per-cent net smelter return royalty (NSR), in the property, located in northern Peru by paying the sum of $200,000 in cash, by issuing 1,000,000 common shares in the capital of the Company to St. Elias, and by incurring for $1,500,000 in exploration expenditures. Community relations work at the Property is ongoing. The Company is also in discussions with airborne geophysical companies to complete survey over property.

Financings

During the year ended July 31, 2011, The Company acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Intigold in exchange for the issuance of 6,533,332 common shares of the Company at a fair value of $0.20 per common share.

Concurrent with the acquisition, the Company completed a private placement of 3,000,000 units at $0.20 per unit for proceeds of $600,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for period of 2 years at a price of $0.30 per common share in the first year and $0.45 per common share in the second year. The Company paid a finder's fee of $15,760 and issuance costs of $42,500 in respect to the private placement.

During March 2011, the Company issued 228,300 common shares for an exercise of warrants at $0.25 and 250,000 common shares for an exercise of warrants at $0.30.

On April 28, 2011, the Company completed a private placement of 4,000,532 units at a price of $0.30 per unit resulting in gross proceeds of $1,200,160. Each unit consists of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.45 per common share for a period of 12 months expiring on April 28, 2012. The Company paid finder's fee of $15,116, issuance costs of $6,686, and issued 16,800 shares at $0.30 per share.

Incentive Stock Options

During the year ended July 31, 2011, the Company granted the following incentive stock options to certain of the Company's directors, officers, employees and consultants under the Company's Stock Option Plan:

Date of Grant	Number of Options	Price Per Option	Expiry Date
November 4, 2010	2,730,000	$0.20	November 4, 2012
December 1, 2010	400,000	$0.33	December 1, 2012

Other Corporate Matters

The results of voting at the annual and special general meeting of its shareholders held on Dec. 3, 2010, as follows:

- Lori McClenahan, Murry Braucht, James Rainbird, Duncan Bain and Isabel Alves were elected as directors;

- Ms. McClenahan was appointed as the company's president and chief executive officer. Kulwant Sandher was appointed as the chief financial officer of the company.

1.2 Selected Financial Information

	Year Ended July 31, 2011	Year Ended July 31, 2010	Year Ended July 31, 2009
Operations:	**$**	**$**	**$**
Bank Charges & Interest	(21)	-	-
Office & General Expenses	134,712	2,011	377
Professional Fees	74,274	26,700	15,000
Stock Based Compensation	669,244	-	58,102
Transfer Agent, Listing & Filing Fees	42,622	12,086	6,470
Consulting	176,054	-	-
General Exploration	50,024	-	-
W/O Deferred Cost PAPO	-	235,268	-
Subtotal	(1,146,909)	(276,065)	(79,949)
Income	-	-	-
Loss for the Period	(1,146,909)	(276,065)	(79,949)
Basic & Diluted Loss per Share	(0.08)	(0.06)	(0.02)
Balance Sheet			
Working Capital	1,369,750	111,680	152,477
Total Assets	3,270,034	136,807	473,709
Total Long Term Liabilities	433,705	Nil	Nil

1.4 Results of Operations

During the year ended July 31, 2011, the Company incurred a net loss of $1,146,909 compared to $276,065 for the corresponding year. The largest expense items that resulted in a significant increase in net loss for the year ended July 31, 2011 were;

Stock Based Compensation. During the year ended July 31, 2011, stock-based compensation increased by 100% to $669,245. During the fiscal year 2011, the Company's Board of Directors granted options to acquire 2,730,000 shares at $0.20 per share and 400,000 shares at $0.33 per share. The Company uses the Black-Scholes method of calculating the stock-based compensation expense.

Consulting Fees for the year ended July 31, 2011 increased 100% to $176,054. The increase was attributed to the addition of management personnel.

Office and general expenses for the year ended July 31, 2011 increased to $134,712 from $2,011 for the corresponding year. The increase was caused by an increase in the day to day activities of the Company as it moved from a Capital Pool Company to an exploration company.

Professional fees for the year ended July 31, 2011, increased to $74,274 from $26,700 for the corresponding year. The increase resulted from an increase in accounting and audit fees..

Exploration costs for the year ended July 31, 2011, increased 100% to $50,024. The increase was caused by exploration work carried out by the Company on its Beaverdell Project located in British Columbia, Canada.

The Company explores for minerals with an emphasis on gold, and has no operating property. The Company has no earnings and therefore finances these exploration activities by the sale of common shares. The key determinants of the Company's operating results are the following:

(a) the state of capital markets, which affects the ability of the Company to finance its exploration activities;

(b) the write down and abandonment of mineral properties as exploration results provide further information relating to the underlying value of such properties; and

(c) market prices for natural resources.

For the year ended July 31, 2011, the Company reported no discontinued operations, no changes in accounting policy and declared no cash dividends.

1.5 Summary of Quarterly Results

The following table sets forth selected financial information of the Company for each of the last eight quarters:

Quarter Ending	Expenses $	Net Loss $	Basic and diluted net loss per share $
July 31, 2011	115,619	(115,619)	(0.01)
April 30, 2011	174,098	(174,082)	(0.01)
January 31, 2011	806,961	(806,961)	(0.05)
October 31, 2010	50,247	(50,247)	(0.01)
July 31, 2010	16,009	(16,009)	(0.02)
April 30, 2010	16,063	(16,063)	(0.00)
January 31, 2011	240,167	(240,167)	(0.04)
October 31, 2009	3,826	(3,826)	(0.00)

1.6 Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's operations consist of the exploration and evaluation of nature resource properties. The Company's financial success is dependent upon its ability to find economically viable properties and develop them. The process can take many years and largely dependent on factors beyond the control of the Company. The Company's historical capital needs have been met by the sale of the Company's stock. The Company's funds on hand have for the past several years been sufficient to cover the Company's exploration and administrative expenses. There is no assurance that equity funding will be possible at the times required by the Company.

To date, the Company's operations have been funded almost entirely through the sale of the Company's stock. There is no assurance that the Company will continue to be successful by funding its operations through equity financings. The Company will continue to seek capital through the issuance of common shares.

The Company is a junior exploration company with no revenue-producing operations. Activities include acquiring mineral properties and conducting exploration programs. The mineral exploration business is risky and most exploration projects will not become mines. For the funding of property acquisitions and exploration that the Company conducts itself, the Company does not use long-term debt. Rather, it depends on the issuance of shares from the treasury to investors. Such stock issues in turn, depend on numerous factors, important among are which are a positive mineral exploration climate, positive stock market conditions, a company's track record and experience of management.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

As of July 31, 2011, the Company had 20,594,964 issued and outstanding shares and 30,475,496 shares on a fully diluted basis. If the Company were to issue the additional 9,880,532 shares to reach the fully diluted amount, it would raise an additional $2,703,160. These prospective funds comprise of $2,025,160 from warrants to issue 6,750,532 shares and $678,000 from 3,130,000 stock options issued to employees, directors and consultants.

The Company had $1,369,750 of working capital as at July 31, 2011 compared to $111,680 as at July 31, 2010. The increase in working capital resulted from the private placements that were closed by the Company during the year ended July 31, 2011.

Management believes the Company has sufficient working capital to meet its ongoing financial obligations for the coming year.

1.7 Capital Resources

As at July 31, 2011, the Company had cash of $1,377,627.

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As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has no outstanding commitments. The Company has not pledged any of its assets as security for loans, or otherwise and is not subject to any debt covenants.

The Company has sufficient working capital at this time to meet its ongoing financial obligations.

1.8 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

1.9 Transactions with Related Parties

The expenditures charged by related parties to the Company and not disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements consist of the following:

(a) paid or accrued $60,000 (2010 - $nil) as the consulting fee to the President and CEO of the Company.

(b) paid or accrued $43,000 (2010 - $nil) as the consulting fee to the Directors of the Company.

(c) paid or accrued $39,354 (2010 - $nil) as the consulting and accounting fee to the CFO of the Company.

(d) paid or accrued $18,000 (2010 - $nil) as the consulting fee to the officer of the Company.

Related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

There are common directors for the Company and St. Elias Mines Ltd. Refer to Note 4 – Mineral Properties for the description of the transactions.

1.10 Critical Accounting Estimates.

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to use estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities as well as revenue and expenses.

The most critical accounting estimates upon which company financial statements depend on those estimates of proven and probable reserves and resources, recoverable ounces there from, and assumptions of operating costs and future mineral prices. Such estimates and assumptions affect the potential impairment of long-lived assets and the rate at which depreciation, depletion and amortization. Our charge to earnings. In addition, management must estimate costs associated with mine reclamation's enclosure costs.

The Company presently has no properties with proven or inferred reserves. When such a situation arises. The Company will utilize existing industry standards, with respect to the reporting and accounting for these issues.

The Company accounts for all stock-based payments and awards using the fair value based method. Under the fair value based method, stock-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the consideration received, or the fair value of the equity estimates issued, or liabilities incurred, whichever is more reliably measurable. The fair value of stock-based payments to non-employees is periodically re-measured until counterparty performance is complete, and any change there in is recognized over the vesting period of the award and in the same manner as if the Company had paid cash instead of paying with or using equity instruments. The cost of stock-based payments to non-employees that are fully vested in non-forfeitable at the grant date is measured at that date compensation costs attributable to awards to employees is measured at fair value at the grant date and recognized over the vesting period. The Company will have an obligation to reclaim its properties after the minerals have been depleted. These estimated costs, known as the Asset Retirement Obligation, will be recorded as a liability at their fair values in the periods in which they occur, and at each reporting period, are increased to reflect the interest (accretion expense) considered in the initial fair value management of the liabilities. Reclamation expenses vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. The Company has no material ARO at this time.

From time to time, the company must make accounting estimates. These are based on the best information available at the time, utilizing generally accepted industry standards.
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1.11 Changes in Accounting Policies including Initial Adoption

See Note 2 Company's audited financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2011.

Going concern issue

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to meet its ongoing commitments and further its asset and business identification and evaluation programs.

The Company may encounter difficulty sourcing future financing in light of the recent economic downturn. The current financial equity market conditions and the inhospitable funding environment make it difficult to raise capital through the private placements of shares. The venture capital industry has been severely affected by the world economic situation as it is considered speculative and high-risk in nature, making it even more difficult to fund. While the Company is using its best efforts to achieve its business plans by examining various financing alternatives, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful with any financing ventures.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Changeover Plan

In January 2006, the CICA's Accounting Standards Board ["AcSB"] formally adopted the strategy of replacing Canadian GAAP with IFRS for Canadian enterprises with public accountability. On February 13, 2008 the AcSB confirmed that the use of IFRS will be required in 2011 for publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises. For these entities, IFRS will be required for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will be required to have prepared, in time for its first quarter of fiscal 2011 filing, financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the three months ended October 31, 2011 with 2010 comparatives as well as the opening balance sheet at August 1, 2010 in accordance with IFRS.

The Company has evaluated the impact of IFRS to its financial statements. This will be an ongoing process as the International Accounting Standards Board and the AcSB issue new standards and recommendations. It is anticipated that the Company's financial results and financial position as disclosed in the Company's current GAAP financial statements will not be significantly different when presented in accordance with IFRS.

IFRS Transition Plan

The Company has established a comprehensive IFRS transition plan. The following summarizes the Company's progress and expectations with respect to its IFRS transition plan:

1) Initial scoping and analysis of key areas for which accounting policies may be impacted by the transition to IFRS. Complete.
2) Detailed evaluation of potential changes required to accounting policies, information systems and business processes, including the application of IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards. Complete.
3) Final determination of changes to accounting policies and choices to be made with respect to first-time adoption alternatives. Complete.
4) Resolution of the accounting policy change implications on information technology, business processes and contractual arrangements. Complete.
5) Quantification of the Financial Statement impact of changes in accounting policies. Complete .
6) Management and employee education and training. Throughout the transition Process.

Impact of Adopting IFRS on the Company's Business

As part of its analysis of potential changes to significant accounting policies, the Company has assessed what changes are required to its accounting systems and business processes. The Company believes that the changes identified to date are minimal and the systems and processes can accommodate the necessary changes.

The Company's staff involved in the preparation of financial statements are being trained on the relevant aspects of IFRS and the anticipated changes to accounting policies. Employees of the Company that will be affected by a change to business processes as a result of the conversion to IFRS will also be trained as necessary.

First-time Adoption of IFRS

The adoption of IFRS requires the application of IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS 1"), which provides guidance for an entity's initial adoption of IFRS. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of IFRS as effective at the end of its first annual IFRS reporting period. However, IFRS 1 also provides certain optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions to this retrospective treatment. The Company has identified the following optional exemptions that it will apply in its preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position as at August 1, 2010, the Company's "Transition Date":

- To apply IFRS 2 *Share-based Payments* only to equity instruments that were issued after November 7, 2002 and had not vested by the Transition Date.

- To apply IFRS 3 *Business Combinations* prospectively from the Transition Date, therefore not restating business combinations that took place prior to the Transition Date.

- To apply the transition provisions of IFRIC 14 *Determining whether an Arrangement Contains a Lease*, therefore determining if arrangements existing at the Transition Date contain a lease based on the circumstances existing at that date.

• To apply IAS 23 *Borrowing Costs* prospectively from the transition date. IAS 23 requires the capitalization of borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, production or construction of certain assets. Prior to reporting interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the quarter ended October 31, 2011, the Company decided to apply other optional exemptions contained in IFRS 1. IFRS 1 does not permit changes to estimates that have been made previously. Accordingly, estimates used in the preparation of the Company's opening IFRS statement of financial position as at the Transition Date will be consistent with those made under current Canadian GAAP. If necessary, estimates will be adjusted to reflect any difference in accounting policy.

Impact of Adopting IFRS on the Company's Financial Statements

The adoption of IFRS will result in some changes to the Company's accounting policies that are applied in the recognition, measurement and disclosure of balances and transactions in its financial statements. The following provides a summary of the Company's evaluation to date of potential changes to accounting policies in key areas based on the current standards and guidance within IFRS. This is not intended to be a complete list of areas where the adoption of IFRS will require a change in accounting policies, but to highlight the areas the Company has identified as having the most potential for a significant change. The International Accounting Standards Board has a number of ongoing projects, the outcome of which may have an effect on the changes required to the Company's accounting policies on adoption of IFRS. At the present time however, the Company is not aware of any significant expected changes prior to its adoption of IFRS that would affect the summary provided below.

1) *Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures*

IFRS 6 currently allows an entity to retain its existing accounting policies related to the exploration for and evaluation of mineral properties, subject to some restrictions. The Company expects to retain its current policy of expensing exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Therefore the Company does not expect that the adoption of IFRS will result in any significant change to the related line items within the consolidated financial statements. With regards to the mineral property interest acquisition costs, the Company will continue to capitalize these costs as they are incurred.

2) *Impairment of (Non-financial) Assets*

IFRS requires a write-down of assets if the higher of the fair market value and the value in use of a group of assets is less than its carrying value. Value in use is determined using discounted estimated future cash flows. Current Canadian GAAP requires a write-down to estimated fair value only if the undiscounted estimated future cash flows of a group of assets are less than its carrying value. The Company's accounting policies related to impairment of assets will be changed to reflect these differences. The Company, however, does not expect this change will have an immediate impact to the carrying value of its assets. The Company will perform impairment assessments as at the Transition Date in accordance with IFRS.

3) *Foreign Currency*

IFRS requires that the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries be determined separately, and the factors considered to determine functional currency are somewhat different than current Canadian GAAP. The Company does not expect any changes to its accounting policies related to foreign currency that would result in a significant change to line items within the consolidated financial statements at the Transition Date.

4) *Share-based Payments*

In certain circumstances, IFRS requires a different measurement of stock-based compensation related to stock options than current Canadian GAAP. The Company may expect changes to its accounting policies related to share-based payments that could result in a significant change to line items within the consolidated financial statements.

5) *Asset Retirement Obligations (Decommissioning Liabilities)*

IFRS requires the recognition of a decommissioning liability for legal or constructive obligations, while current Canadian GAAP only requires the recognition of such liabilities for legal obligations. A constructive obligation exists when an entity has created reasonable expectations that it will take certain actions. The Company's accounting policies related to decommissioning liabilities will be changed to reflect these differences. The Company May expect changes to its accounting policies related to asset retirement obligations that could result in a significant change to line items within the consolidated financial statements.

6) *Property and Equipment*

IFRS contains different guidance related to the recognition and measurement of property and equipment than current Canadian GAAP. The Company does not expect any changes to its accounting policies related to property and equipment that would result in a significant change to line items within the consolidated financial statements.

7) *Income Taxes*

In certain circumstances, IFRS contains different requirements related to recognition and measurement of future (deferred) income taxes. The Company does not expect any changes to its accounting policies related to income taxes that would result in a significant change to line items within its financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures Management is responsible for the design and maintenance of both internal control systems over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant information is gathered and reported to senior management on a timely basis so that appropriate decisions can be made regarding public disclosure.

Current disclosure controls include meetings with the CEO, chief financial officer and members of the Board of Directors and audit committee through e-mails, on telephone conferences and informal meetings to review public disclosure. All public disclosures are reviewed by certain members of senior management and the board of directors and audit committee the Board of Directors has delegated the duties to the chief executive officer who is primarily responsible for financial and disclosure controls.

The Company has assessed the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures in the design of internal controls over financial reporting and during the process identifies certain weaknesses in internal controls.

The weaknesses are as follows:

a) due to the limited number of staff it is not feasible to achieve complete segregation of incompatible duties; and

b) due to the size of the Company and the limited number of staff the Company does not have the optimum complement of personnel with all the technical knowledge to address all complex non routine transactions that may arise.
Management and the board of directors continue to work to mitigate the risk of material misstatement and are of the opinion, that given the foregoing limitations it is not possible to totally eliminate these limitations.

Risk and uncertainties

While the Company has no operating properties for following is a brief discussion of those distinctive or special characteristics of the company's potential operations and industry, which may have a material impact on, or constitute risk factors in respect of the Company's financial performance.

Mining risks and insurance

The business of mining is subject to certain types of risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, unusual or unexpected changes to rock formations, changes to the regulatory environment, and general price volatility of the mineral market.

The Company is aware of potential risk and uncertainty, and intends to follow up. Generally, accepted industry practices with respect to insurance, mineral price volatility, and such other areas that can occur. It is the decision of company management to mitigate these risks to the best of its abilities. At present, the company has no properties with proven reserves, either inferred or otherwise.

1.14 Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

See Note 2 to the Company's audited financial statements for the period ended July 31, 2011.

1.15 Additional Information

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Murry Braucht

Director

Jamie Rainbird

Director

LISTINGS

TSX Venture Exchange: **SLI**

CAPITALIZATION

(as at November 23, 2011)

Shares Authorized: Unlimited

Shares Issued: 21,754,964

REGISTRAR TRANSFER AGENT

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