



SOLTORO LTD.

**MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006**

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") reviews the financial condition and results of operations of Soltoro Ltd. ("Soltoro" or the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2006. The MD&A was prepared as of April 27, 2007 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006, including the notes thereto. These financial statements are filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, where additional disclosure relating to the Company can also be located.

All statements, other than of historical fact, included therein, including without limitation, statements regarding potential mineralization, reserves and exploration results and future plans and objectives of the Company are forward looking statements and involve various risks and uncertainties, which are detailed in the Section "Risk Factors", of this MD&A. There can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements.

1. BUSINESS COMBINATION

The consolidated financial statements of Soltoro Ltd. (formerly Blue Fyre One Inc., a capital pool company) reflect the reverse takeover by Soltoro Ltd. ("Private Soltoro") of Blue Fyre One Inc. ("Blue Fyre"), a capital pool company under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, by way of a three-way amalgamation. This transaction was approved by the shareholders of each company and was completed on August 31, 2006, at which time:

- a) Private Soltoro was amalgamated with Blue Fyre by means of a three-cornered amalgamation;
- b) Shareholders of Private Soltoro exchanged their common shares for shares of Blue Fyre on a one-for-one basis;
- c) Holders of options and broker warrants exercisable into common shares of Private Soltoro exchanged these securities for identical instruments exercisable into common shares of Blue Fyre on identical terms; and
- d) Upon completion of the business combination the name of Blue Fyre was changed with the name Soltoro Ltd. retained ("Public Soltoro").

Immediately after completion of this transaction, the former shareholders of Private Soltoro controlled 77% of the issued and outstanding share capital of Public Soltoro. The acquisition of Private Soltoro by Blue Fyre was accounted for as a reverse takeover in accordance with CICA Emerging Issues Committee Abstract No. 10, as an issuance of shares and assumption of Blue Fyre's outstanding broker warrants by Private Soltoro in return for the identifiable net monetary assets of Blue Fyre.

The financial statements for the period from January 1, 2006 to August 31, 2006 reflect the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Private Soltoro, the legal subsidiary. After August

31, 2006, the financial statements include the assets, liabilities and results of operations of Public Soltoro, post-amalgamation. The comparative results of operations and cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2005 are those of Private Soltoro.

2. OVERVIEW

Soltoro Ltd. (“the Company”) is a mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange as a Tier 2 company and trading under the stock symbol “SOL”. The Company is a development stage company and is primarily engaged in the business of exploration and development of mineral resources in Mexico through its 100% owned subsidiary, Soltoro S.A. de C.V. (“Soltoro Mexico”). Soltoro Mexico holds interests in properties hosting primarily gold, silver and copper mineralization. All of Soltoro’s properties are located in Mexico. None of Soltoro Mexico’s properties are currently in production.

3. MINERAL PROPERTIES

The main focus of the Company’s exploration efforts to date has been in south-western Mexico in the state of Jalisco. Management has secured in excess of 45,000 hectares of titled concessions and concessions under application in Jalisco comprised of the El Rayo, La Tortuga, Quila and Victoria properties. During the period, Soltoro Mexico acquired the Bacanora project in Sonora state and staked property in the states of Jalisco, Hidalgo, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua and Queretaro. The Company controls over 100,000 hectares of titled property and concessions under application in Mexico.

El Rayo Silver/Lead/Gold Project

The El Rayo exploration project is located adjacent to the town of Guachinango in the state of Jalisco, Mexico. Two concessions covering a total 10,036 hectares, make up the project consisting of the 3,848 hectare “El Rayo” and 6,188 hectare “Guachinango 1” concessions. The El Rayo concession came open for staking in January of 2005 and an application to obtain title was submitted in April of the same year. The property was transferred to Soltoro Mexico by an officer of the Company on February 27, 2006 shortly after title was received. Soltoro Mexico owns 100% title interest to the El Rayo concession with no outstanding interests or payments due. On November 24, 2006, Soltoro Mexico acquired a 100% interest to the ‘Guachinango 1’ property from Fury Explorations Ltd. A total of US\$30,000 and 50,000 common shares of Soltoro Ltd. were paid to Fury and its subsidiary to conclude the purchase of the property and to acquire a data library including an Aerodat airborne geophysical survey completed in 1997. Soltoro granted Fury’s Mexican subsidiary a 2% Net Smelter Return royalty. Soltoro retained the right to repurchase 1.5% of the Net Smelter Return royalty for US \$1,500,000. Advance royalty payments of US \$25,000 and US \$50,000 are due on the first and second anniversaries, respectively, of the signing date of the agreement. Failure to make either payment will result in the property reverting to Fury.

The El Rayo project is a geological window to the Sierra Madre formation through the neo-volcanic plateau in central south-western Mexico. There is good access to the property as it situated near a main highway, and a paved road to the town of Guachinango intercepts the main mined zone on the property. The entire El Rayo property was deemed a National Mineral Reserve (NMR) in the 1970’s. Within the property 11 historic underground mines have been located to date along three separate structures. The Catarina mine began operating in 1545 with the majority of the mining activity to date taking place at the beginning of the 19th century. The historic mine areas and other prospects on the property surround three large magnetic highs. The Company is investigating the property for the potential to host a bulk mineable silver-lead deposit with gold and copper credits and a potential precious metals system previously unidentified.

Beginning in the late 1970's, the government geologic agency (CRM) carried out extensive work programs on the property at the previously producing Catarina, El Rayo, Matachines and Las Bolas mines pursuant to which they reported a 7 million ounce silver resource consisting of 1,346,072 tonnes grading 169 gpt silver. The CRM resource is considered historical and non NI 43-101 compliant.

In June 2006, Soltoro initiated a reconnaissance program to map and sample near mine areas and investigate numerous regional prospects. Mapping and sampling served to confirm the potential for the property to host a bulk tonnage silver lead deposit in the historic mine resource area and the potential for a previously unrecognized precious metals system. In the fourth quarter, environmental permitting was submitted to the appropriate federal agency, surface rights were secured with land owners and drill pads and roads were constructed with a view to carrying out a drill program.

Three mineralized structures have been identified to date -- the El Rayo, Las Bolas and Ocote structures. In January 2007, the Company began a 3 phase 4,000 metre diamond drill program to test: 1) regional targets along the Ocote structure which had previously never been drilled; 2) targets along the Las Bolas and El Rayo structures within the CRM resource area; and 3) airborne geophysical targets identified from the purchase of the Aerodat data.

1) Regional Ocote targets: In January and February of 2007, six diamond drill holes were completed along the Ocote structure totaling 969 metres. The Ocote structure had never previously been drill tested and extends over 5 kilometres with five 19th century underground mines located along its extent to date. Drilling below two of the historic mines was completed; four holes drilled below the Nueva Suerte mine and two holes below the Ocote mine. One hole drilled below the historic Nueva Suerte mine encountered, at 73 metres depth, 3.55 metres grading 3.55 gpt gold, 28 gpt silver, 2.96% lead and 1% zinc and, at a depth of 105 metres, an intercept of 3.45 metres grading 0.31 gpt gold, 54 gpt silver, 5.22% lead and 2.96% zinc.

2) CRM resource area targets: Historical underground mining of high grade material was on average mined over a 2 metre width. Soltoro underground sampling at the Las Bolas mine returned 5.5 metres of 409 gpt silver with 8.1% lead. While surface sampling included 17.8 metres of 82 gpt silver with 1.5% lead in a surface stockwork zone and 17.6 metres of 2.8 gpt gold in a road cut. Approximately 1,200 metres of additional drilling was completed on the Las Bolas and Ocote structures with assay results pending at the time of writing of this MD&A.

3) Airborne Geophysical targets: The Company engaged Fugro Airborne Surveys Corp. to reprocess the 1997 airborne geophysical survey purchased from Fury and hired a third party consultant to re-interpret the data. A total of 14 high priority geophysical targets were identified and the Company elected to add 1,000 metres to its drill program in order to test the most interesting of these targets. The most significant of these covers a 1.5 km by 0.5 km area and is located adjacent to the main El Rayo mineralized structure. Drilling of these targets has not commenced.

La Tortuga Copper/Gold Porphyry Project

The La Tortuga project is located in the State of Jalisco approximately a 3 hour drive south-west of Guadalajara by paved highway and dirt road. A large portion of the property formed part of the National Mine Reserve in Jalisco before denationalization in 1993. The property appears to be hosted in a geological window of the Sierra Madre Occidental volcanic arc that has been overlain by the Trans-Mexican Volcanic Belt in the surrounding areas of Jalisco. In May 2006, the Company completed a National Instrument 43-101 compliant report on the property which was

subsequently accepted and filed with the TSX Venture Exchange in August of 2006. Soltoro Mexico receipted title to 4 concessions and staked an additional concession. Titled concessions and concessions under application comprising the La Tortuga Project cover a total of 14,331 hectares. Soltoro Mexico holds a 100% interest in the titled concessions and was the sole applicant for those under application.

Mining was last carried out on the La Tortuga property at the turn of the 19th century by Americans at the historic Las Garochas gold-silver mine and the Macuchi silver-copper mine. From 1993 to 1998, surface trenching, geochemical surveys, geophysics, a fluid inclusion study and a reverse circulation drill program were completed. The property hosts both epithermal polymetallic gold-copper-silver vein systems and large zones of argillic alteration associated with outcropping, mineralized, porphyritic intrusives. The Company's current exploration programs at La Tortuga are designed to determine whether a large mineralized porphyry system is present along the Papagayo ridge and, if such a system is present, whether it is the feeder system for the surrounding mineralized systems outlined to date.

The presence of multiple phases of mafic to felsic intrusives, some of which are magnetic, porphyritic, potassically altered and hosting chalcopyrite is very encouraging for the presence of a mineralized copper-gold porphyry system. The additional presence of mineralized intrusive matrix breccias as well as tourmaline matrix breccias, pebble dikes and all the related copper-gold values in the various veins on the property indicate the potential for a sizeable copper-gold porphyry system.

In June 2006, the Company completed an initial 21 line km Induced Polarization survey, which defined a 2.3 by 0.5 km high chargeability anomaly primarily over the Papagayo ridge, where porphyry rock outcrops at surface. A prior fluid inclusion study concluded that the Papagayo ridge should be investigated as an area with the potential to host a porphyry copper deposit. A follow-up Induced Polarization survey was carried out starting in September 2006 covering an additional 81 km and was completed in January 2007. Results from this survey outlined a 4 km by 0.5 km I.P. anomaly. A 3-dimensional image of the I.P. was generated from the survey and drill targets have been selected. A geological consultant specializing in porphyry systems has been retained by the Company, and further mapping of potassic alteration has been recommended to define the best target areas prior to commencing a drill program.

Bacanora Gold Project

On September 1, 2006, Soltoro Mexico acquired through transfer 100% title interest to two concessions totalling 4,718 hectares. These concessions were acquired from a subcontractor of Soltoro Mexico for consideration of \$US 19,000. To maintain the property, Soltoro must make an additional payment of US \$30,000 and issue 100,000 common shares of Soltoro Ltd. within 6 months of the transfer date. On February 28, 2007 the Company signed a letter agreement with the former owner to extend the term of the agreement by 3 months.

The Bacanora Project is located on the western edge of the Sierra Madre Occidental where the primary mineralization on the property is gold in quartz veins hosted within a magnetic, granitic intrusive. Known mineralization outcrops over an 1800 meter long by 600 meter wide area. A second style of mineralization is also found on the property. It is a yellow jasperoid material associated with calcareous sediments of the cover rock, suggesting that there may be potential for Carlin-style mineralization in the cover sediments. A chip sample program of 104 samples from gold-bearing quartz veinlets provided 37 assays returning greater than 0.4 gpt gold with the highest value samples returning 7.7, 7.8, 9.6, and 14.9 gpt gold. In January of 2007 the Company completed a rehabilitation of the roads at Bacanora along with a 75m trenching program. Results

from the trenching program were pending at the time of writing of this MD&A. The Company expects to carry out a drilling program on this property in 2007.

Quila Bulk Tonnage Copper Project

In June 2006, Soltoro Mexico staked the Quila concession, located east of the La Tortuga project, to cover numerous bornite veins, south-east trending geophysical highs and numerous historical silver/lead exploitation areas south-east of the Magistral mine. Title to the 22,760 hectare Quila concession was granted in December 2006.

On January 19, 2007, the Company entered into an earn-in agreement on the property with Southern Silver Exploration Corporation. Southern Silver may acquire a 70% interest in Soltoro's Quila property by issuing a total of 500,000 shares to Soltoro and spending US\$3 million on exploration over five years with \$150,000 as a firm commitment in the first year of the agreement. Once Southern Silver has earned its option in the property, Soltoro shall retain a carried 30% interest until delivery by Southern Silver of a definitive feasibility study and thereafter shall participate as a 30% working interest partner.

Southern Silver controls a 337 sq. km claim land package in a 25 kilometre long mineralized trend in Jalisco State of which Quila represents approximately two thirds of the surface area. Southern Silver is well funded and has named the area the Minas de Ameca project. Drilling is planned in 2007 to further investigate high-grade copper/gold/silver prospects.

Other mineral prospects

On August 29, 2006 Soltoro Mexico received 100% title interest to the 780 hectare Gavilan property located in the San Joaquin district in the state of Queretaro. The Gavilan prospect was staked from historical reports to investigate the potential for the area to host a zinc/silver/gold skarn. A limited geological reconnaissance program was completed in 2006 to identify mineralized areas and evaluate the style and extent of alteration.

On November 10, 2006 Soltoro Mexico received 100% title interest to the 2,000 hectare El Santuario property in the state of Hidalgo to cover the historic San Clemente gold district. A very limited geological program was completed at Santuario to locate old workings and collect orientation samples to confirm data from historic government reports.

The Company has staked three additional concessions that are prospective for gold and silver -- the 1,600 hectare Chinipas application in the state of Chihuahua; the 31,678 hectare Peña Grande application in the state of San Luis Potosi; and the 12,800 hectare Victoria application in the state of Jalisco. In March 2007, an orientation program was conducted at Chinipas to assess the style of mineralization and to determine the lateral extents.

4. RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The Company's results of operations for the three and ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the year ended December 31, 2006 and the period from September 12, 2005, the date of the Company's incorporation, to December 31, 2005 are summarized below.

	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	Period ended December 31
	2006	2005	2006	2005
	\$		\$	\$
Expenses				
Management fees	36,000	11,235	120,735	11,235
Legal and audit	39,810	5,221	56,455	5,221
Investor relations	30,404	-	38,316	-
Regulatory fees	600	-	1,132	-
Transfer agent	(1,819)	-	2,999	-
Office expenses	3,841	9,050	10,482	9,050
Rent	3,942	-	8,151	-
Communications	1,055	-	4,937	-
Travel	5,769	2,452	18,531	2,452
Foreign exchange	11,824	-	3,272	-
Amortization	548	-	993	-
Stock-based compensation	36,658	-	112,707	-
Total administrative expenses	168,632	27,958	378,710	27,958
Interest income	21,483	-	58,207	-
Net Loss for the period	147,149	27,958	320,503	27,958

Three and twelve months ended December 31, 2006

The expenses incurred and charged to operations in the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2006 reflect management fees paid to officers of the Company for their services as President and Chief Financial Officer, professional fees incurred with respect to the audit of the Company's 2005 financial statements and ongoing accounting services for Soltoro Mexico, travel incurred with respect to property evaluations and negotiations over the completion of the Company's reverse takeover of Blue Fyre and a number of costs associated with the Company's status as a public issuer, offset by interest earned on funds invested in interest bearing term deposits. These expenses are not directly comparable to the results of operations of Private Soltoro in the period from its incorporation to December 31, 2005, as Private Soltoro was not a public company and had just commenced operations.

Stock based compensation was driven by the vesting of 352,500 options issued in 2006 as well as a charge in respect of options vesting in 2007. The assumptions underlying the derivation of this non-cash expense are detailed in note 10 to the unaudited consolidated financial statements. By comparison, the options issued and vested in 2005 were determined to have a fair value of \$Nil.

5. DEFERRED DEVELOPMENT COSTS

During the period, the Company incurred of the following costs with respect to its mineral properties:

	Balance December 31 2005	Additions	Balance December 31 2006
	\$	\$	\$
La Tortuga Concessions			
Acquisition costs	48,496	31,966	80,462
Deferred exploration costs	29,368	260,602	289,970
El Rayo Concessions			
Acquisition costs	1,000	14,341	15,341
Deferred exploration costs	-	162,908	162,908
Bacanora Concessions			
Acquisition costs	-	27,454	27,454
Deferred exploration costs	-	3,560	3,560
Gavilan Concession			
Acquisition costs	-	3,485	3,485
Deferred exploration costs	-	7,213	7,213
Quila Concession			
Acquisition costs	-	7,467	7,467
Deferred exploration costs	-	3,246	3,246
El Santuario Concession			
Acquisition costs	-	3,734	3,734
Deferred exploration costs	-	5,772	5,772
Chinipas Application			
Acquisition costs	-	3,647	3,647
Deferred exploration costs	-	13,114	13,114
Peña Grande Application			
Acquisition costs	-	11,690	11,690
Deferred exploration costs	-	2,032	2,032
Other	-	11,348	11,348
Total	78,864	573,579	652,443

6. FINANCING AND CAPITALIZATION

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company completed 4 private placements totalling 8,850,000 common shares, as described in note 8 to the consolidated financial statements, yielding net proceeds of \$2,899,824. In addition, the Company received cash proceeds of \$576,777 upon completion of the reverse takeover of Blue Fyre. In 2005, the Company generated cash proceeds of \$45,000 from the issue of 1,500,000 common shares.

At December 31, 2006, the Company had 18,023,600 shares issued and outstanding, and after giving effect to outstanding stock options and broker warrants, 20,050,000 shares on a fully diluted basis.

Subsequent to December 31, 2006, the Company issued 1,000,000 units in a private placement at a price of \$0.65 per unit, with each unit consisting of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant, with each whole warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.75 per share for two years; issued 480,000 options exercisable at a price of \$0.65 per share over terms of two to five years; and issued 240,000 common shares upon the exercise of

240,000 broker warrants. At the date of this MD&A, after giving effect to these transactions, the Company has 19,263,600 shares issued and outstanding, and 22,030,000 on a fully diluted basis.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

As described in note 7 to the financial statements, the Company engages the services of Andrew Thomson, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, Jim Kirke, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, and Chris Lloyd, an officer of Soltoro Mexico, through management services agreements. During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company incurred consulting fees amounting to \$236,754 (2005 - \$11,235), of which \$120,735 was charged to operations with the remainder capitalized as a component of deferred exploration costs.

These charges were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to between the Company and each officer.

At December 31, 2006, Accounts payable and accrued liabilities included an amount of \$25,579 owed to related parties.

8. LIQUIDITY AND CASH FLOW

At December 31, 2006, the Company had liquid resources, including cash and funds held in the form of redeemable interest bearing term deposits, of \$2,749,924 and working capital of \$2,740,338. The significant sources and outflows of cash during the year ended December 31, 2006 are detailed in the cash flow statement and include:

- a. Net proceeds of \$3,010,892 from the issue of common shares pursuant to four private placements;
- b. Cash of \$576,777 obtained upon completion of the reverse takeover of Blue Fyre;
- c. Total cash outlays of \$639,325 on equipment and acquisition and exploration costs associated with the Company's mineral properties; and
- d. Total cash outlays of \$218,678 on operations.

The Company considers that its existing cash resources are sufficient to carry out its planned exploration activities, but it will be necessary to raise additional funds going forward.

9. QUARTERLY INFORMATION

Selected quarterly information for the six quarterly reporting periods completed since inception is set out below.

	2006				2005	
	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Loss for the period	147,149	63,501	90,301	19,552	27,958	-
Loss per share – basic and fully diluted	0.01	0.004	0.008	0.003	0.007	-
Weighted average number of shares in the period (number of shares)	17,124,083	14,417,283	11,661,758	5,595,000	4,021,712	2,236,842
Cash additions to mining properties	428,741	70,524	67,328	5,833	61,773	49,974

The results of the fourth quarter of 2006 reflect increased costs related to legal and audit fees, investor relations, and stock based compensation, as well as increased exploration activity.

10. OUTLOOK

Management's strategy for building Soltoro into a profitable resource company and maximizing shareholder value is to acquire and explore drill ready or near drill ready properties with the potential to host significant economic deposits within prolific mining districts in Mexico. The Company explores primarily for gold, silver and copper, with the objective of enhancing the value of its properties either by direct exploration, joint venture, or by outright sale. This strategy diversifies the business risks inherent in developing a single property and may increase shareholder value substantially going forward.

Expenses have grown materially to the date of this MD&A, reflecting the activity level of the Company and its management. The Company has a current drilling program and continues to explore its Mexican properties actively. Future quarterly results, in terms of both corporate expenditures charged to operations and exploration expenditures charged to deferred exploration costs, will reflect this increasing level of expenditure.

The Company's cash resources are considered sufficient to enable the Company to maintain the pace of evaluative work on all of its properties and to consider new acquisitions, but additional funds will be required going forward.

11. DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

During the year, the Company appointed an audit committee to ensure proper review of financial reporting for the Company. Douglas Reeson was appointed as chairman of the committee with William McGuinty and Andrew Thomson being the two other members.

Management has evaluated the design and effectiveness of disclosure controls and procedures in place as of December 31, 2006 and concluded that such procedures are adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to the Company for the year ended December 31, 2006 would have been made known to management.

In addition, as of December 31, 2006, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer have evaluated the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting. The internal controls were designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. They have concluded that the design of the internal controls over financial reporting were adequate and effective to provide reasonable assurance that financial information is recorded, processed, summarized and reported in a timely manner.

12. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Company's accounting policies are described in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported in the consolidated financial statement and accompanying notes. The following is a list of the accounting policies that management believes are critical due to the degree of uncertainty regarding the estimates or assumptions involved and the magnitude of the asset, liability or expense being reported:

- Carrying value of mineral properties; and
- Estimation of fair value of stock-based compensation and warrants

Carrying value of mineral properties

The Company capitalizes the acquisition costs of mineral properties and all direct costs relating to exploration on its mineral properties. These costs will be amortized over the estimated productive lives of the properties upon commencement of production using the unit-of-production method. Options or sales of mineral properties are accounted for by applying the proceeds from such sales to the carrying costs of the property and reducing costs to zero prior to recognizing any gains. Costs related to abandoned projects are written off and costs related to impaired projects are written down.

Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of employee stock options and derivative securities issued in conjunction with financing transactions. This model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including expected future stock price volatility and expected time until exercise. Changes in the assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing model does not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the stock options vested or warrants issued by the Company.

13. RISK FACTORS

The Company's business requires and will continue to require significant financings and is subject to risks associated with mineral prices, mineral resources and exploration activities. Readers should review and consider the financial, operational, permitting and environmental risk factors faced by the Company, which are common to junior exploration companies.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits is a speculative venture involving a high degree of risk. Even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not

eliminate such risk. While the discovery of a commercially viable ore body may result in substantial rewards, few mineral properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, cave-ins, landslides, and the inability of Soltoro to obtain suitable machinery, equipment or labour are all risks involved with the conduct of exploration programs and the operation of mines. Substantial expenditures may be required to locate and establish mineral reserves, to develop metallurgical processes and to construct mining and processing facilities at a particular site, and substantial additional financing may be required. It is impossible to ensure that the exploration or development programs planned by Soltoro will result in a profitable commercial mining operation. The decision as to whether a particular property contains a commercial mineral deposit and should be brought into production will depend on the results of exploration programs and/or feasibility studies, and the recommendations of duly qualified engineers and geologists. Several significant factors will be considered, including, but not limited to:

- i) the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure;
- ii) metal prices, which are highly cyclical;
- iii) government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, permitting, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection;
- iv) ongoing costs of production; and
- v) availability and cost of additional funding.

The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but one or any combination of these factors may result in Soltoro not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Additional Capital

The ability of Soltoro to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions as well as the business performance of Soltoro. The development and exploration of Soltoro's properties may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain such financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration, development or production on any or all of Soltoro's properties or a loss of a property interest. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financing will be favourable to Soltoro. If additional financing is raised by Soltoro through the issuance of securities from treasury, control of Soltoro may change and security holders may suffer additional dilution.

Early Stage Projects

Each of the Company's projects is in the early exploration stage and is without a known body of commercial ore. There is no certainty that the expenditures made by Soltoro towards the search for and development of mineral deposits on its properties will result in discoveries of commercial quantities of ore.

Environmental Risks and Hazards

All phases of Soltoro's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in

environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Soltoro's operations. Environmental hazards may exist on the properties on which Soltoro holds interests which are unknown to Soltoro at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties or by current or previous surface rights owners. Government approvals and permits have been submitted as required and future approvals will be required in connection with Soltoro's operations. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, Soltoro may be curtailed or prohibited from continuing its mining operations or from proceeding with the planned exploration or development of the mineral properties in which it has an interest. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in the exploration or development of exploration properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of such parties' activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on Soltoro and cause increases in exploration expenses or capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in development of new exploration properties.

Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, several risks and, in particular, unexpected or unusual geological or operating conditions, may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks, and Soltoro may decide not to insure such risks as a result of high premiums or other reasons. Should such liabilities arise they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in an increase in costs and a decline in value of the securities of Soltoro. Soltoro is not insured against environmental risks. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) has not been generally available to companies within the industry. Soltoro periodically evaluates the cost and coverage of the insurance against certain environmental risks that is available to determine if it would be appropriate to obtain such insurance. Without such insurance, and if Soltoro becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities would reduce or eliminate its available funds or could exceed the funds available to Soltoro to pay such liabilities and result in bankruptcy. Should Soltoro be unable to fund fully the remedial cost of an environmental problem it might be required to enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy.

Permitting

Soltoro's current and future operations will require approvals and permits from various federal and local governmental authorities, and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, taxes, labour standards, health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There is no assurance that delays will not occur in connection with obtaining all necessary renewals of such approvals and permits for the existing operations or additional approvals or permits for any possible future changes to operations. Prior to any development on any of its properties, Soltoro must receive permits from appropriate governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that Soltoro will obtain or continue to hold all permits necessary to develop or continue operating at any particular property.

Infrastructure

Development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, and government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect Soltoro's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Title to Mining Concessions

The validity of mining concessions generally can be contested, and although Soltoro has taken steps to acquire the necessary title to its mining concessions, some risk exists that title to such concessions may be defective. In order to maintain the mining concessions, Soltoro must incur certain minimum exploration expenditures annually or risk forfeiture of the mining concessions and any such expenditures made to such time.

Competition

The resource and mining exploration industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large, established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than Soltoro, Soltoro may be unable to acquire additional mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable, or continue to explore and develop its existing properties.

Market Factors and Volatility of Commodity Prices

The marketability of mineralized material which may be acquired or discovered by Soltoro will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Soltoro. These factors include market fluctuations in the prices of minerals sought, which are highly volatile, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, permitting, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but these factors may result in Soltoro not receiving an adequate return on invested capital. Prices of certain minerals have fluctuated widely, particularly in recent years, and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Soltoro. Future mineral prices cannot be accurately predicted. A severe decline in the price of a mineral being produced or expected to be produced by Soltoro would have a material adverse effect on Soltoro, and could result in the suspension of exploration or development of mining operations by Soltoro.

Foreign Operations

All of the Corporation's property interests are located in Mexico, and are subject to that jurisdiction's laws and regulations. The Corporation believes the present attitude of Mexico to foreign investment and mining to be favourable but investors should assess the political risks of investing in a foreign country. Variations from the current regulatory, economic and political climate could have an adverse effect on the affairs of the Corporation.

Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Exchange rate fluctuations may adversely affect Soltoro's financial position and results. Soltoro does not currently hedge or otherwise mitigate its foreign currency risks.

Key Executives

Soltoro is dependent on the services of key executives and a small number of highly skilled and experienced consultants and personnel. Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. Due to the relatively small size of Soltoro, the loss of these persons or Soltoro's inability to attract and retain additional highly skilled employees may adversely affect its business and future operations. Soltoro does not currently carry any key man life insurance on any of its executives.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of Soltoro also serve as directors and/or officers of other companies involved in natural resource exploration and development and consequently there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers involving Soltoro will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with a view to the best interests of Soltoro and its shareholders.

(Signed) "Andrew Thomson"
Andrew Thomson
President and Chief Executive Officer
April 27, 2007

(Signed) "Jim Kirke"
Jim Kirke
Chief Financial Officer
April 27, 2007