

NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.

FORM 10-Q (Quarterly Report)

Filed 06/15/15 for the Period Ending 04/30/15

Address	1301 AVENUE M CISCO, TX 76437
Telephone	254-442-2627
CIK	0001415744
Symbol	NMEX
SIC Code	1040 - Gold And Silver Ores
Industry	Integrated Mining
Sector	Basic Materials
Fiscal Year	07/31

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended **April 30, 2015**

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 **333-146934**

NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Nevada

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

98-0557171

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

1301 Avenue M, Cisco, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

76437

(Zip Code)

(254) 442-2627

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Punchline Resources Ltd.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 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 has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a small reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

YES NO

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS

Check whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act after the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

YES NO

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS

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

16,144,484 common shares issued and outstanding as of June 15, 2015.

NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.

FORM 10-Q

For the Nine Months ended April 30, 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION	3
Item 1. Financial Statements	3
Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	17
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	23
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	23
PART II – OTHER INFORMATION	23
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	23
Item 1A. Risk Factors	23
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	35
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	35
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	35
Item 5. Other Information	35
Item 6. Exhibits	36
SIGNATURES	37

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Our unaudited interim financial statements for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 form part of this quarterly report. All currency references in this report are to United States dollars unless otherwise noted.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
APRIL 30, 2015 (UNAUDITED)
FORMING A PART OF QUARTERLY REPORT
PURSUANT TO THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.

	<u>Page #</u>
Balance Sheets as of April 30, 2015 (Unaudited) and July 31, 2014 (Audited)	5
Unaudited Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss for the Nine Months ended April 30, 2015 and 2014	6
Unaudited Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months ended April 30, 2015 and 2014	7
Condensed Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements	8-16

**NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS**

	April 30, 2015	July 31, 2014
	(Unaudited)	(Audited)
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	\$ 50,738	\$ 35,400
Prepaid expenses	4,375	
Receivable on working interest	112,090	
Accounts receivable - other	138	-
Total Current Assets	167,341	35,400
Other Assets		
Mineral rights and properties	2,113,460	2,096,260
Advance royalties	20,000	20,000
Total Other Assets	2,133,460	2,116,260
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,300,801	\$ 2,151,660
LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	37,071	56,555
Current portion of property option payable	225,000	225,000
Oil & gas lease payable	16,500	40,000
Temporary loan	-	3,000
New loan – third party	50,990	50,990
Advances from officers	24,747	24,747
Advance - other	5,000	-
Advance - Coach Capital, LLC	30,000	30,000
Convertible debt	85,000	85,000
Total Current Liabilities	474,308	515,292
Property option payable	1,453,200	1,387,500
Stockholders' Equity		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 75,000,000 shares authorized; 16,144,484* shares issued and outstanding at April 30, 2015	16,145	13,345
13,344,484* shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2014		
Additional paid-in-capital	1,003,130	745,930
Deficit accumulated during the development stage	(645,982)	(510,407)
Total Stockholders' Deficiency	373,293	248,868
TOTAL LIABILITIES & STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	\$ 2,300,801	\$ 2,151,660

* Reflects the 10:1 reverse stock split effective August 13, 2013 on a retroactive basis.

The accompanying condensed notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements.

NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.
UNAUDITED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	For the Three Months Ended January 31,		For the Nine Months Ended January 31,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Revenue				
Revenue	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-
Mineral property expenditures	13,296	-	18,996	-
G&A expenses	35,773	18,914	116,579	65,942
Total Expenses	49,069	18,914	135,575	65,942
Loss from continuing operations	(49,069)	(18,914)	(135,575)	(65,942)
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations, net	-	-	-	-
Net Loss & Comprehensive Loss	\$ (49,069)	\$ (18,914)	\$ (135,575)	\$ (65,942)
Basic net loss per share from continuing operations	\$ (0.0030)	\$ (0.0037)	\$ (0.0088)	\$ (0.0131)
Basic net loss per share from discontinued operations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Basic net loss per share for the period	\$ (0.0030)	\$ (0.0037)	\$ (0.0088)	\$ (0.0131)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	16,144,484*	5,044,484*	15,380,748*	5,044,484*

* Reflects the 10:1 reverse stock split effective August 13, 2013 on a retroactive basis.

The accompanying condensed notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements.

**NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.
UNAUDITED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	Nine Months Ended April 30, 2014	Nine Months Ended April 30, 2014
Cash Flows from (used in) Operating Activities		
Net loss	\$ (135,575)	\$ (65,942)
Gain (loss) from discontinued operations	-	-
Loss from continuing operations	(135,575)	(65,942)
Adjustments made to reconcile net loss to net cash from Operating activities		
Funds held in trust	-	5,015
Prepaid expenses	(4,375)	-
Increase in receivable on working interest	(112,090)	-
Increase in accounts receivable - other	(138)	-
Accounts payables and accrued liabilities	(19,484)	18,323
Oil & gas lease payable	(23,500)	-
Net cash provided by (used) for operating activities	<u>(295,162)</u>	<u>(42,604)</u>
Cash Flows from (used in) Investing Activities		
Purchase of vending equipment	-	-
Purchase of mineral rights and properties	48,500	(26,000)
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	<u>48,500</u>	<u>(26,000)</u>
Cash Flows from (used in) Financing Activities		
Sale of common stock	260,000	-
Repayment of temporary loan	(3,000)	-
Other advances	5,000	(12,479)
Advance from Apollo	-	12,000
Advance from private placement	-	20,000
Proceeds from convertible debt	-	50,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>262,000</u>	<u>69,521</u>
Net increase in cash and equivalents	15,338	917
Cash and equivalents at beginning of the period	35,400	(275)
Cash and equivalents at end of the period	<u>\$ 50,738</u>	<u>\$ 642</u>
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Non-cash Activities		
Committed advances for mineral rights & properties options	-	\$ 14,000

The accompanying condensed notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements.

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd. (the “Company”) is an emerging natural resource company operating in oil and gas production in central Texas and exploration for gold and silver in northern Nevada.

The Company was incorporated in Nevada on December 11, 2006 under the name Punchline Entertainment, Inc. On August 22, 2012, the Company’s board of directors approved an agreement and plan of merger to effect a name change of the Company from Punchline Entertainment, Inc. to Punchline Resources Ltd. On July 12, 2013, the stockholders approved an amendment to change the name of the Company from Punchline Resources Ltd. to Northern Mineral & Exploration Ltd. FINRA approved the name change on August 13, 2013.

On April 24, 2014, the previous Chief Executive Officer and Director, Ramzan Savji, resigned and Howard Siegel was appointed as the new Company President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director. On March 16, 2015, Ivan Webb was appointed as Vice President and Director.

The Company is working on the following projects:

Coleman County, Texas – Three well rework/recompletion project

On October 14, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 75% working interest in the J.E. Richey lease. This lease area has six known productive formations. The existing three wells on the lease are fully equipped. There is spacing available for new drilling of two or more wells. The Company has been reworking the three wells and will start producing the oil and gas wells into the production tanks and gas gathering pipelines on the lease. On March 20, 2015, the Company sold a 37.5% working interest in the three wells.

Callahan County, Texas – Shallow Oil project

On July 7, 2014, the Company acquired a 75% working interest in the Isenhower lease. The Isenhower lease has three fully equipped wells completed in the Cook Sandstone at approximately 500 feet. The lease also has one approved water injection well and eight potential undrilled locations. The Company’s plan is to rework all three of the wells to place them back into production and drill new wells to fully develop the acreage.

Callahan County, Texas – Mississippi Reef project

On July 7, 2014, the Company acquired a 60% working interest in the J. Morgan lease. The J. Morgan lease is located in an area with multiple formations that are known to be oil and gas productive.

Winnemucca Mountain Gold Property, Nevada

The Winnemucca Mountain Property consists of a total 208 unpatented mineral claims in Humboldt County, in northwestern Nevada. Initial exploration completed by the Company has shown a series of steeply dipping quartz veins and further exploration is planned with the focus of defining the potential of one million plus ounces of gold equivalent on the property. Effective September 14, 2012, the Company holds an option to acquire an 80% interest in the claims of the property.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for interim consolidated financial information and with the instructions for Form 10-Q. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles for complete consolidated financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results of operations for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending July 31, 2015. The financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s July 31, 2014 financial statements and accompanying notes included in the Company’s 10-K Annual Report.

1. ORGANIZATION AND BUSINESS OPERATIONS – *Continued*

Going Concern and Liquidity Considerations

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements are prepared and presented on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the satisfaction of liabilities in the normal course of business. Accordingly, they do not include any adjustments relating to the realization of the carrying value of assets or the amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Since inception to date, the Company has an accumulated deficit of \$645,982. The Company intends to fund operations through equity financing arrangements, which may be insufficient to fund its capital expenditures, working capital and other cash requirements for the next three months ending July 31, 2015.

The ability of the Company to emerge from the development stage is dependent upon, among other things, revenues and obtaining additional financing to continue operations.

These factors, among others, raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of the Company conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP) applicable to development stage companies.

b) Fiscal Periods

The Company's fiscal year end is July 31.

c) Use of Estimates

The preparation of unaudited interim financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks, money market funds, and certificates of term deposits with maturities of less than three months from inception, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which, in the opinion of management, are subject to an insignificant risk of loss in value. As at April 30, 2015, cash and cash equivalents of \$50,738 (July 31, 2014 - \$35,400) was held as bank balance.

e) Financial Instruments and Risk Concentrations

The Company's financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, loan receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable and convertible loan. Unless otherwise indicated, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their recorded values due to their short terms to maturity. The Company determines the fair value of its long-term financial instruments based on quoted market values or discounted cash flow analyses.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – *Continued*

Financial instruments that may potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk comprise primarily cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with major commercial banks and/or checking account balances. With respect to accounts receivable, the Company performs periodic credit evaluations of the financial condition of its customers and typically does not require collateral from them. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses consistent with the credit risk of specific customers and other information. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or currency risks in respect of its financial instruments.

f) Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements are presented in US dollars. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards the Company maintains its accounting records in U.S. dollars, which is the functional, and reporting currency. The resulting foreign exchange gains and losses are included in operations. Foreign exchange gain amounted to \$892 for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 (April 30, 2014 – gain of \$125).

g) Income Taxes

The Company accounts for its income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes", which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax credit carry forwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

h) Basic and Diluted (Loss) per Share

The Company reports earnings (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, "Earnings per Share." Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares available. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive. The Company has no potential dilutive instruments and accordingly, basic loss and diluted share loss per share are equal.

3. MINERAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES

Winnemucca Mountain Property

On September 14, 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement (as amended and restated on November 15, 2012, February 1, 2013 and August 26, 2013) with AHL Holdings Ltd., a Nevada corporation, and Golden Sands Exploration Inc., a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, wherein the Company acquired an option to purchase a revised 80% interest in and to certain mining claims from AHL Holdings and Golden Sands, which claims form the Winnemucca Mountain Property in Humboldt County, Nevada. This Winnemucca Mountain property is currently comprised of 208 unpatented mining claims covering an area of approximately 3,800 acres.

The aggregate cash fee payable to exercise the option has been increased from \$1,715,000 to \$1,755,000 and the total number of common shares issuable to exercise the option has been increased from 100,000 to 2,100,000. Lastly, the amended and restated agreement provides that AHL Holdings may elect to receive shares of our common stock in lieu of any cash payments payable pursuant to the agreement at a 75% discount to the then current closing market price.

Effective July 30, 2014, the Company entered into an amended and restated option agreement with AHL Holdings and Golden Sands that materially modifies and replaces the terms of the original option agreement (as amended last on August 26, 2013). Pursuant to this amended and restated agreement, the remaining outstanding obligations are as follows:

1. To pay Golden Sands:
 - a. \$20,000 by January 31, 2015 (extended from January 31, 2014);
 - b. \$50,000 by December 31, 2015 (extended from December 31, 2014);
 - c. \$150,000 by December 31, 2016 (extended from December 31, 2015);
 - d. \$400,000 by December 31, 2017 (extended from December 31, 2016); and
 - e. \$1,000,000 by December 31, 2018 (extended from December 31, 2017);
2. Issue and deliver shares to Golden Sands as follows:
 - a. 1,250,000 common shares of our Company on August 26, 2014;
 - b. 500,000 shares by August 31, 2015 (extended from September 30, 2013);
 - c. 500,000 shares by December 31, 2015 (extended from December 31, 2014); and
 - d. 500,000 shares by December 31, 2016 (extended from December 31, 2015);
3. Incur exploration expenses as follows:
 - a. incur exploration expense of at least \$250,000 by December 31, 2015 (increased and extended from \$150,000 by July 1, 2014, respectively);
 - b. incur cumulative exploration expense of at least \$1,000,000 by December 31, 2016 (increased and extended from \$250,000 by December 31, 2014, respectively);
 - c. incur cumulative exploration expense of at least \$2,000,000 by December 31, 2017 (extended from December 31, 2016); and
 - d. incur cumulative exploration expense of at least \$4,000,000 by December 31, 2018 (extended from December 31, 2017);
4. Further, the Company will:
 - a. prepare a feasibility report pertaining to the property, authored by a qualified person, reasonably acceptable to AHL Holdings and Golden Sands by December 31, 2019 (extended from December 31, 2018);

3. MINERAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES – *Continued*

- b. deliver to AHL Holdings and Golden Sands a notice of exercise of option and compliance certificate by December 31, 2019 (extended from December 31, 2018);
- c. deliver to AHL Holdings and Golden Sands technical reports by April 30, 2016 for the period ended December 31, 2015 (extended from September 15, 2014 and for the period July 1, 2014); and
- d. make the following payments to the AHL Holdings:
 - i. \$20,000 by April 1, 2013 (paid);
 - ii. \$10,000 by April 1, 2015 (extended from April 1, 2014);
 - iii. \$20,000 by April 1, 2016 (extended from April 1, 2015);
 - iv. \$20,000 by April 1, 2017 (extended from April 1, 2016); and
 - v. \$50,000 by each successive April 1 until production commences from the property.

As of April 30, 2015 the Company has paid \$192,800 in option payments, issued 1,350,000 common shares, paid an advance royalty payment of \$20,000, and advanced \$201,728 for exploration expenditures as required by the amended and restated agreement.

Callahan County Shallow Oil Play

On July 7, 2014, the Company entered into a Terms of Farm-out Agreement with Grasshoppers Unlimited Inc. to acquire a working interest in an oil and gas lease known as the Callahan County Shallow Oil Play, which has 3 fully equipped wells, 1 injection well, production flow lines, injection flow line, Tank battery consisting of two 150 BBL tanks with separator, Injection system has a 150 BBL tank with Injection Pump, 8 un-drilled locations. The Company agreed to acquire a 75% working interest in the lease including the existing wells and equipment by committing to do the following:

- Bringing the existing three wells back into production (these three wells have been inactive since November 2012)
- Conducting a H-5 pressure test on the injection well
- Agreeing to drill two (2) new wells prior to August 1, 2015
- Agreeing to drill six (6) new wells prior to August 1, 2016
- Paying \$25,000 in cash on or before October 1, 2014
- Issuing to Grasshoppers or its designee(s) 5,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock
- Enter into an Operating Agreement (A.A.P.L. Model Operating Form 610) with J.V. Rhyne, a licensed oil and gas operator in the State of Texas to operate the wells

The total consideration that the Company must pay to acquire the 75% working interest is estimated at \$275,000, which amount does not include all work requirement and drilling commitments. The common stock is valued at \$0.05 per share based upon our current share price of \$0.10 as at June 30, 2014. The Net Revenue Interest is 52.5% and consists of approximately 60 acres, more or less, in Callahan County, Texas. This lease has a depth limit to no more than 1,000 feet.

Callahan/Eastland Mississippi Reef Play

On July 7, 2014, under the same Terms of Farm-out Agreement with Grasshoppers Unlimited Inc., the Company acquired a working interest in a second oil and gas lease known as the Callahan/Eastland Mississippi Reef Play, which is located near the Callahan and Eastland County line in Central Texas. The Company agreed to acquire 60% of the working interest in this lease by conducting the following:

- Preparing an independent geological report on the lease.
- Agreeing to drill one (1) new well prior to August 1, 2015

3. MINERAL RIGHTS AND PROPERTIES – *Continued*

- Paying \$15,000 in cash on or before October 1, 2014
- Issuing 1,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock to Grasshoppers or its designees.

The total consideration that the Company must pay to acquire the 60% working interest is approximately \$65,000, which amount does not include the cost of drilling and completing a well on the acreage. The common stock is valued at \$0.05 based upon our current share price of \$0.10 as at June 30, 2014. The Net Revenue Interest is 45% and consists of approximately 220 acres, more or less, in Callahan County, Texas. This lease has no depth limit requirement.

Coleman County Multiple Oil & Gas Play

On October 14, 2014, the Company entered into a Terms of Farm-Out Agreement with Cooper Basin Oil & Gas Inc. to acquire a working interest in two oil and gas leases both located in Coleman County, Texas.

The lease, known as the Coleman County Multiple Oil & Gas Play, has 3 fully equipped wells, production flow lines, gas meter connections. Tank battery consisting of two 210 BBL tanks with separator, The Company has agreed to acquire a 75% working interest in the lease including the existing wells and equipment by doing the following:

- Re-Work and place back into production two wells
- Re-Complete the third well and place into production
- Pay \$50,000 in cash
- Issue to Cooper or its designee(s) 2,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock

The total consideration that the Company must pay to acquire the 75% working interest is estimated at \$336,000, which amount includes all work requirements, and common stock valued at \$0.10 based upon our current share price of \$0.11 as at October 14, 2014. The Net Revenue Interest is 56.25% and consists of approximately 206.5 acres, more or less, in Coleman County, Texas. This lease has no depth limit.

On March 20, 2015, the Company entered into a multi-well purchase and sale agreement with EF VC2, LLC to sell a 37.5% working interest ("WI") in the 3 wells for total consideration of \$180,000. Under the terms of the agreement both parties will receive a 50.0% of the WI revenue from these three wells until EF VC2 recaptures their investment of \$180,000 (defined as "Payout"). After Payout EF VC2 will revert to a 37.5% of the WI revenue for the remaining life of the production from the three wells.

Empress Property

Prior to the Winnemucca Mountain Property, on September 7, 2012 the Company entered into a mineral lease agreement with MinQuest, Inc. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, the Company acquired 100% of the exploration and mining rights to 58 unpatented mining claims in Esmeralda County, Nevada approximately 26 miles south of Goldfield in the Tokop mining district for a period of 20 years known as the Empress Property.

As of April 30, 2015, the Company has paid \$20,000 the first year's annual payment. As well the Company has incurred \$150,000 in drilling work expenditures. In late 2012, our company drilled a total of five angled RC holes totaling 2,100 feet. Three holes were drilled at Wonder and two at the Empress Mine. No high-grade gold/silver was intersected and after further study and interpretation of the results, the Company subsequently decided to terminate its lease on the property.

4. CONVERTIBLE DEBT

On August 22, 2013 the Company entered into a \$50,000 Convertible Loan Agreement with an un-related party. The Loan is convertible into Units at \$0.10 per Unit with each Unit consisting of one common share of the Company and ½ warrant with each full warrant exercisable for 1 year to purchase 1 common share at \$0.30 per share. The Loan shall bear interest at the rate of Eight Percent (8%) per annum, payable on maturity, calculated on the principal amount of the Loan outstanding.

On July 10, 2014, a further \$35,000 was received by the same unrelated party under the same terms.

The Company may require the Lender, at any time following the date that the closing price of the Shares as listed on a Principal Market, as quoted by Bloomberg L.P. (the "Closing Price") has been at or above \$0.40 for a period of twenty consecutive trading days, to exercise the Warrants and acquire the Shares at the Conversion Price. The Lender must exercise the Warrants in accordance with Section 2.6(e) within five (5) business days of the receipt of notice from the Company, after which time the Warrants shall be cancelled if unexercised. As used herein, "Principal Market" shall mean the OTC Bulletin Board, the Nasdaq SmallCap Market, or the American Stock Exchange. If the Common Shares are not traded on a Principal Market, the Closing Price shall mean the reported Closing Price for the Common Shares, as furnished by FINRA for the applicable periods.

5. CAPITAL STOCK

a) Authorized Stock

The Company has authorized 75,000,000 common shares with \$0.001 par value. Each common share entitles the holder to one vote, in person or proxy, on any matter on which action of the stockholder of the corporation is sought.

b) Share Issuances

From inception of the Company (Dec 11, 2006), to April 30, 2015, there are 16,144,484* common stock issued and outstanding:

3,000,000* shares of common stock to the director at \$.001/per share = \$3,000
1,500,000* shares were issued to private shareholders at \$.01/per share = \$15,000
500,000* shares to private shareholders at \$.02/ per share = \$10,000
For a total of \$28,000

On September 12, 2012 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 16,807* shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$11.90* per share for total proceeds of \$200,000 was issued.

On September 27, 2012 10,000* share of common stock were issued as part of the compensatory terms of the mineral rights option agreement entered into by the Company.

On October 2, 2012 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 9,677* shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$15.50* per share for total proceeds of \$150,000 was issued.

On April 2, 2013 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 8,000* shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$2.50* per share for total proceeds of \$20,015 was issued.

On December 6, 2013, a private placement of common stock with warrant was issued for \$20,000. The offering consists of units ("Units") at \$0.08 per Unit. Each Unit will consist of one common share in the capital of the Issuer (each, a "Share") and one half of one common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant a "Warrant") subject to adjustment. Each whole Warrant shall entitle the holder thereof to purchase one common share in the capital stock of the Issuer (each, a "Warrant Share"), as defined below. The whole Warrants will be exercisable for 12 months following the Closing at \$0.15 per share. The offering closed on December 31, 2013. On July 31, 2014, 250,000 common stock was issued. The whole warrants will now be exercisable for 12 months following the July 31, 2014 issuance date.

Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd.
Condensed Notes to Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
April 30, 2015

5. CAPITAL STOCK – Continued

On July 7, 2014, 5,000,000 shares of common stock were issued as part of the compensatory terms of the Terms of Farm-out Agreement to acquire a working interest in an oil and gas lease entered into by the Company.

On July 7, 2014, 1,000,000 shares of common stock were issued as part of the compensatory terms of the Terms of Farm-out Agreement to acquire a working interest in an oil and gas lease entered into by the Company.

On July 31, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 400,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share was issued for proceeds of \$20,000 that had been advanced.

On July 31, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 100,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 was issued.

On July 31, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 100,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 was issued.

On July 31, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 100,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 was issued.

On July 31, 2014 1,250,000 shares of common stock were issued as required as part of the compensatory terms of the mineral rights option agreement entered into by the Company.

On October 1, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 200,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$10,000 was issued.

On October 1, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 100,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 was issued.

On October 1, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 100,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 was issued.

On October 1, 2014 pursuant to the closing of a private placement, 100,000 shares of common stock at a purchase price of \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 was issued.

On October 20, 2,000,000 shares of common stock were issued as part of the compensatory terms of the Terms of Farm-out Agreement to acquire a working interest in an oil and gas lease entered into by the Company.

On November 1, 2014, 100,000 shares of common stock that were purchased at \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$5,000 were cancelled. The \$5,000 has been reclassified as an advance to the Company.

** The figures and amounts give retroactive effect of the 10:1 reverse stock split effective August 13, 2013.*

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A former officer of the Company has advanced the Company \$24,747 by making payments on behalf of the Company. The full balance of \$24,747 is still owed as of April 30, 2015 (July 31, 2014 - \$24,747). The advance is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no specific terms of repayment.

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS – *Continued*

On August 15, 2012, the Company entered into an Independent Contractor Agreement with the Company's newly appointed Chief Executive Officer, President and Director. The term of the agreement commenced on August 15, 2012 and goes through to August 15, 2013, unless formerly terminated. The agreement continued on a month-to-month basis until March 15, 2014. On April 24, 2014, a Settlement Agreement was entered into for a lump sum in full compensation of outstanding compensation owed to the officer to March 15, 2014. In the nine months ended April 30, 2015, an additional \$12,500 (April 30, 2014 - \$20,000) was accrued to the officer as the full amount of the outstanding compensation owed plus monthly compensation from April to September 2014. The officer has resigned. As of April 30, 2015, \$2,500 for the final month of consulting for September 2014 is still owed by the Company.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after April 30, 2015 up through the date these financial statements were available for issuance. During this period, the Company did not have any material recognizable subsequent events.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

This report on Form 10-Q contains certain forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical fact are “forward-looking statements” for purposes of these provisions, including any projections of earnings, revenues, or other financial items; any statements of the plans, strategies, and objectives of management for future operation; any statements concerning proposed new products, services, or developments; any statements regarding future economic conditions or performance; statements of belief; and any statement of assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Such forward-looking statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties, and actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by the forward-looking statements.

These forward-looking statements involve significant risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, the following: competition, promotional costs and the risk of declining revenues. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking statements as a result of a number of factors. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this filing, and we assume no obligation to update such forward-looking statements. The following discusses our financial condition and results of operations based upon our unaudited financial statements which have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. It should be read in conjunction with our financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere herein.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Except as required by applicable law, including the securities laws of the United States, we do not intend to update any of the forward-looking statements to conform these statements to actual results.

Our financial statements are stated in United States Dollars (US\$) and are prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

In this quarterly report, unless otherwise specified, all dollar amounts are expressed in United States Dollars (US\$) and all references to “common shares” refer to the common shares in our capital stock.

As used in this quarterly report, the terms “we”, “us”, “our” and “our company” mean Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd. formerly known as Punchline Resources Ltd., unless otherwise indicated.

General Overview

We were incorporated on December 11, 2006 under the laws of the State of Nevada.

We were originally a company involved in the placing of strength testing amusement gaming machines called Boxers in venues such as bars, pubs and nightclubs in the Seattle area, in the State of Washington. We acquired one Boxer that had been placed in Lynwood, Washington. However, the machine was de-commissioned as it needed material repairs. We were not able to secure sufficient capital for these repairs and our management decided to change our business focus to on oil and gas and mineral exploration.

Current Business

Winnemucca Mountain Property

On September 14, 2012, our company entered into an option agreement (as amended and restated on November 15, 2012, February 1, 2013 and August 26, 2013) with AHL Holdings Ltd., a Nevada corporation, and Golden Sands Exploration Inc., a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, wherein we acquired an option to purchase a revised 80% interest in and to certain mining claims from AHL Holdings and Golden Sands, which claims form the Winnemucca Mountain Property in Humboldt County, Nevada. This Winnemucca Mountain property is currently comprised of 208 unpatented mining claims covering an area of approximately 3,800 acres.

The aggregate cash fee payable to exercise the option has been increased from \$1,715,000 to \$1,755,000 and the total number of common shares issuable to exercise the option has been increased from 100,000 to 2,100,000. Lastly, the amended and restated agreement provides that AHL Holdings may elect to receive shares of our common stock in lieu of any cash payments payable pursuant to the agreement at a 75% discount to the then current closing market price.

Effective July 30, 2014, we entered into an amended and restated option agreement with AHL Holdings and Golden Sands that materially modifies and replaces the terms of the original option agreement (as amended last on August 26, 2013). Pursuant to this amended and restated agreement, our remaining outstanding obligations are as follows:

1. To pay Golden Sands:
 - a. \$20,000 by January 31, 2015 (extended from January 31, 2014);
 - b. \$50,000 by December 31, 2015 (extended from December 31, 2014);
 - c. \$150,000 by December 31, 2016 (extended from December 31, 2015);
 - d. \$400,000 by December 31, 2017 (extended from December 31, 2016); and
 - e. \$1,000,000 by December 31, 2018 (extended from December 31, 2017);
2. Issue and deliver shares to Golden Sands as follows:
 - a. 1,250,000 common shares of our company on August 26, 2014;
 - b. 500,000 shares by August 31, 2015 (extended from September 30, 2013);
 - c. 500,000 shares by December 31, 2015 (extended from December 31, 2014); and
 - d. 500,000 shares by December 31, 2016 (extended from December 31, 2015);
3. Incur exploration expenses as follows:
 - a. incur exploration expense of at least \$250,000 by December 31, 2015 (increased and extended from \$150,000 by July 1, 2014, respectively);
 - b. incur cumulative exploration expense of at least \$1,000,000 by December 31, 2016 (increased and extended from \$250,000 by December 31, 2014, respectively);
 - c. incur cumulative exploration expense of at least \$2,000,000 by December 31, 2017 (extended from December 31, 2016); and
 - d. incur cumulative exploration expense of at least \$4,000,000 by December 31, 2018 (extended from December 31, 2017);
4. Further, we are to:
 - a. prepare a feasibility report pertaining to the property, authored by a qualified person, reasonably acceptable to AHL Holdings and Golden Sands by December 31, 2019 (extended from December 31, 2018);
 - b. deliver to AHL Holdings and Golden Sands a notice of exercise of option and compliance certificate by December 31, 2019 (extended from December 31, 2018);
 - c. deliver to AHL Holdings and Golden Sands technical reports by April 30, 2016 for the period ended December 31, 2015 (extended from September 15, 2014 and for the period July 1, 2014); and
 - d. make the following payments to the AHL Holdings:
 - i. \$20,000 by April 1, 2013 (paid);
 - ii. \$10,000 by April 1, 2015 (extended from April 1, 2014);
 - iii. \$20,000 by April 1, 2016 (extended from April 1, 2015);
 - iv. \$20,000 by April 1, 2017 (extended from April 1, 2016); and
 - v. \$50,000 by each successive April 1 until production commences from the property.

As of April 30, 2015 the Company has paid \$192,800 in option payments, issued 1,350,000 common shares, paid an advance royalty payment of \$20,000, and advanced \$201,728 for exploration expenditures as required by the amended and restated agreement.

Callahan County Shallow Oil Play

On July 7, 2014, we entered into a Terms of Farm-out Agreement with Grasshoppers Unlimited Inc. to acquire a working interest in an oil and gas lease known as the Callahan County Shallow Oil Play, which has 3 fully equipped wells, 1 injection well, production flow lines, injection flow line, Tank battery consisting of two 150 BBL tanks with separator, Injection system has a 150 BBL tank with Injection Pump, 8 un-drilled locations. We agreed to acquire a 75% working interest in the lease including the existing wells and equipment by committing to do the following:

- Bringing the existing three wells back into production (these three wells have been inactive since November 2012)
- Conducting a H-5 pressure test on the injection well
- Agreeing to drill two (2) new wells prior to August 1, 2015
- Agreeing to drill six (6) new wells prior to August 1, 2016
- Paying \$25,000 in cash on or before October 1, 2014
- Issuing to Grasshoppers or its designee(s) 5,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock
- Enter into an Operating Agreement (A.A.P.L. Model Operating Form 610) with J.V. Rhyne, a licensed oil and gas operator in the State of Texas to operate the wells

The total consideration that we must pay to acquire the 75% working interest is estimated at \$275,000, which amount does not include all work requirement and drilling commitments. The common stock is valued at \$0.05 per share based upon our current share price of \$0.10 as at June 30, 2014. The Net Revenue Interest is 52.5% and consists of approximately 60 acres, more or less, in Callahan County, Texas. This lease has a depth limit to no more than 1,000 feet.

Callahan/Eastland Mississippi Reef Play

On July 7, 2014, under the same Terms of Farm-out Agreement with Grasshoppers Unlimited Inc., we acquired a working interest in a second oil and gas lease known as the Callahan/Eastland Mississippi Reef Play, which is located near the Callahan and Eastland County line in Central Texas. We agreed to acquire 60% of the working interest in this lease by conducting the following:

- Preparing an independent geological report on the lease.
- Agreeing to drill one (1) new well prior to August 1, 2015
- Paying \$15,000 in cash on or before October 1, 2014
- Issuing 1,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock to Grasshoppers or its designees.

The total consideration that we must pay to acquire the 60% working interest is approximately \$65,000, which amount does not include the cost of drilling and completing a well on the acreage. The common stock is valued at \$0.05 based upon our current share price of \$0.10 as at June 30, 2014. The Net Revenue Interest is 45% and consists of approximately 220 acres, more or less, in Callahan County, Texas. This lease has no depth limit requirement.

Coleman County Multiple Oil & Gas Play

On October 14, 2014, we entered into a Terms of Farm-Out Agreement with Cooper Basin Oil & Gas Inc. to acquire a working interest in two oil and gas leases both located in Coleman County, Texas.

The lease, known as the Coleman County Multiple Oil & Gas Play, has 3 fully equipped wells, production flow lines, gas meter connections. Tank battery consisting of two 210 BBL tanks with separator, The Company has agreed to acquire a 75% working interest in the lease including the existing wells and equipment by doing the following:

- Re-Work and place back into production two wells
- Re-Complete the third well and place into production
- Pay \$50,000 in cash
- Issue to Cooper or its designee(s) 2,000,000 restricted shares of the Company's common stock

The total consideration that we must pay to acquire the 75% working interest is estimated at \$336,000, which amount includes all work

requirements, and common stock valued at \$0.10 based upon our current share price of \$0.11 as at October 14, 2014. The Net Revenue Interest is 56.25% and consists of approximately 206.5 acres, more or less, in Coleman County, Texas. This lease has no depth limit.

On March 20, 2015, we entered into a multi-well purchase and sale agreement with EF VC2, LLC to sell a 37.5% working interest (“WI”) in the 3 wells for total consideration of \$180,000. Under the terms of the agreement both parties will receive a 50.0% of the WI revenue from these three wells until EF VC2 recaptures their investment of \$180,000 (defined as “Payout”). After Payout EF VC2 will revert to a 37.5% of the WI revenue for the remaining life of the production from the three wells.

Empress Property

Prior to our interest in Winnemucca Mountain Property, on September 7, 2012, we entered into a mineral lease agreement with MinQuest. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, MinQuest has agreed to lease us 100% of the exploration and mining rights to the Empress Property. As consideration, we are required to provide annual payments and commit work expenditures.

MinQuest will also retain a 3% net smelter royalty in the event that we enter mineral production on the Empress Property. If we are unable to fulfill any of the commitments set out above, the mineral lease agreement will terminate and all property rights will revert back to MinQuest.

As of April 30, 2015, we have paid \$20,000 in annual payments. As well we have incurred \$150,000 in work expenditures. In late 2012, our company drilled a total of five angled RC holes totaling 2,100 feet. Three holes were drilled at Wonder and two at the Empress Mine. No high-grade gold/silver was intersected and after further study and interpretation of the results, we subsequently decided to terminate our lease on the Empress Property.

Results of Operations

The following summary of our results of operations should be read in conjunction with our financial statements for the quarter ended April 30, 2015, which are included herein.

Our operating results for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 and 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Nine Months Ended	
	April,	
	2015	2014
Revenue	\$ Nil	\$ Nil
Mineral property expenditures	\$ 18,996	\$ Nil
General and administrative	\$ 116,579	\$ 65,942
Net Income (Loss)	\$ (135,575)	\$ (65,942)

For the nine months ended April 30, 2015, we had a net loss of \$135,675 as compared to the net loss of \$65,942 for the nine months ended April 30, 2014. Our net loss was much higher in the current nine months ended April 30, 2015 primarily due to Consulting, Filing fees, and Travel as required by our increased operations as well as Mineral property expenditures in the current period. Our net loss from inception on December 11, 2006 to April 30, 2015 was \$645,982.

Revenue

We have not earned any revenues since our inception and we do not anticipate earning revenues in the upcoming quarter.

Liquidity and Financial Condition

Working Capital

	At	At
	April 30,	July 31,
	2015	2014
Current Assets	\$ 167,341	\$ 35,400
Current Liabilities	\$ 474,308	\$ 515,292
Working Capital (Deficit)	\$ (306,967)	\$ (479,892)

Our total current assets as of April 30, 2015 were \$167,341 as compared to total current assets of \$35,400 as of July 31, 2014. The increase was largely a result of \$112,090 of receivable on working interest due from the sale of 37.5% working interest on the Coleman multiple wells. Our total current liabilities as of April 30, 2015 were \$474,308 as compared to total current liabilities of \$515,292 as of July 31, 2014. The decrease in current liabilities was, again, primarily due to the pay down of Accounts Payable as well as pay down of Oil & Lease Payable.

Cash Flows

	Nine Months Ended April 30	
	2015	2014
Net Cash Used by Operating Activities	\$ (295,162)	\$ (42,604)
Net Cash Used by Investing Activities	\$ 48,500	\$ (26,000)
Net Cash Provided by Financing Activities	\$ 262,000	\$ 69,521
Increase (Decrease) in Cash During the Period	\$ 15,338	\$ 917

Operating Activities

Cash used in operating activities was \$42,604 for the nine months ended April 30, 2014. Cash used by operating activities was 295,162 for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 due to increased operations, receivable on working interest on the Coleman multiple wells, pay down of Accounts Payable in the current nine month period as well as pay down of the Oil and Gas Lease payable.

Investing Activities

Cash used by investing activities increased from \$26,000 for the nine months ended April 30, 2014 to cash provided of \$48,500 for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 related to the sale of 37.5% working interest of 3 wells in the Coleman multiple wells project.

Financing Activities

Cash provided by financing activities was \$262,000 for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 primarily due to the issuance of common stock of the Company. Cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended April 30, 2014 was \$69,521 due to issuance of convertible debt. This was offset partially by repayment of an advance.

We will require additional funds to fund our budgeted expenses over the next three months. These funds may be raised through equity financing, debt financing, or other sources, which may result in further dilution in the equity ownership of our shares. There is still no assurance that we will be able to maintain operations at a level sufficient for an investor to obtain a return on his investment in our common stock. Further, we may continue to be unprofitable. We need to raise additional funds in the immediate future in order to proceed with our budgeted expenses.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that is material to stockholders.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with the 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. We believe that understanding the basis and nature of the estimates and assumptions involved with the following aspects of our financial statements is critical to an understanding of our financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

The accounting and reporting policies of our company conform to U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (US GAAP) applicable to development stage companies.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in banks, money market funds, and certificates of term deposits with maturities of less than three months from inception, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which, in the opinion of management, are subject to an insignificant risk of loss in value. As at April 30, 2015, cash and cash equivalents of \$50,738 (July 31, 2014 - \$35,400) was held as bank balance.

Financial Instruments and Risk Concentrations

Our company's financial instruments comprise cash and cash equivalents, loan receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, notes payable and convertible loan. Unless otherwise indicated, the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their recorded values due to their short terms to maturity. Our company determines the fair value of our long-term financial instruments based on quoted market values or discounted cash flow analyses.

Financial instruments that may potentially subject our company to concentrations of credit risk comprise primarily cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. Cash and cash equivalents comprise deposits with major commercial banks and/or checking account balances. With respect to accounts receivable, our company performs periodic credit evaluations of the financial condition of our customers and typically does not require collateral from them. Allowances are maintained for potential credit losses consistent with the credit risk of specific customers and other information. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that our company is not exposed to significant interest or currency risks in respect of our financial instruments.

Foreign Currency Translation

Our financial statements are presented in US dollars. In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards Our company maintains our accounting records in US dollars, which is the functional, and reporting currency. Foreign exchange gain amounted to \$892 for the nine months ended April 30, 2015 (April 30, 2014 – gain of \$125).

Income Taxes

Our company accounts for our income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, "Income Taxes", which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when, in the opinion of management, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

Our company reports earnings (loss) per share in accordance with ASC 260, "Earnings per Share." Basic earnings (loss) per share is computed by dividing income (loss) available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares available. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is computed similar to basic earnings (loss) per share except that the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares that would have been outstanding if the potential common shares had been issued and if the additional common shares were dilutive.

Our company has no potential dilutive instruments and accordingly, basic loss and diluted share loss per share are equal.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Smaller reporting companies are not required to provide the information required by this Item.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer (our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer), as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer (our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of quarter covered by this report. Based on the evaluation of these disclosure controls and procedures the chief executive officer and chief financial officer (our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer) concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective.

Changes in Internal Controls

During the quarter covered by this report there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We know of no material, existing or pending legal proceedings against us, nor are we involved as a plaintiff in any material proceeding or pending litigation. There are no proceedings in which any of our directors, officers or affiliates, or any registered or beneficial shareholder, is an adverse party or has a material interest adverse to our company.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related To Our Overall Business Operations

We have a limited operating history with significant losses and expect losses to continue for the foreseeable future.

We have yet to establish any history of profitable operations. As at April 30, 2015, we have an accumulated deficit of \$645,982 and a total stockholders' deficiency of \$373,293. We have not generated any revenues since our inception and do not anticipate that we will generate revenues which will be sufficient to sustain our operations. We expect that our revenues will not be sufficient to sustain our operations for the foreseeable future. Our profitability will require the successful commercialization of our mining properties. We may not be able to successfully commercialize our mines or ever become profitable.

There is doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern due to recurring losses from operations, accumulated deficit and insufficient cash resources to meet our business objectives, all of which means that we may not be able to continue operations.

Our independent auditors have added an explanatory paragraph to their audit opinion issued in connection with the financial statements for the years ended July 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively, with respect to their doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to our financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2014, we have generated operating losses since inception, and our cash resources are insufficient to meet our planned business objectives, which together raises doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

We may not be able to secure additional financing to meet our future capital needs due to changes in general economic conditions.

We anticipate needing significant capital to conduct further exploration and development needed to bring our existing oil and gas and mining properties into production and/or to continue to seek out appropriate joint venture partners or buyers for certain mining properties. We may use capital more rapidly than currently anticipated and incur higher operating expenses than currently expected, and we may be required to depend on external financing to satisfy our operating and capital needs. We may need new or additional financing in the future to conduct our operations or expand our business. Any sustained weakness in the general economic conditions and/or financial markets in the United States or globally could adversely affect our ability to raise capital on favorable terms or at all. From time to time we have relied, and may also rely in the future, on access to financial markets as a source of liquidity to satisfy working capital requirements and for general corporate purposes. We may be unable to secure debt or equity financing on terms acceptable to us, or at all, at the time when we need such funding. If we do raise funds by issuing additional equity or convertible debt securities, the ownership percentages of existing stockholders would be reduced, and the securities that we issue may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of the holders of our common stock or may be issued at a discount to the market price of our common stock which would result in dilution to our existing stockholders. If we raise additional funds by issuing debt, we may be subject to debt covenants, which could place limitations on our operations including our ability to declare and pay dividends. Our inability to raise additional funds on a timely basis would make it difficult for us to achieve our business objectives and would have a negative impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our properties are in the exploration stage. There is no assurance that we can establish the existence of any mineral resource on any of our properties in commercially exploitable quantities. Until we can do so, we cannot earn any revenues from operations and if we do not do so we will lose all of the funds that we expend on exploration. If we do not discover any mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity, our business could fail.

Despite exploration work on our mineral properties, we have not established that our properties have sufficient mineral reserve to justify a mining operation, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so. If we do not, our business could fail.

A mineral reserve is defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission in its Industry Guide 7 (which can be viewed over the Internet at <http://www.sec.gov/divisions/corpfin/forms/industry.htm#secguide7>) as that part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. The probability of an individual prospect ever having a "reserve" that meets the requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Industry Guide 7 is extremely remote; in all probability our mineral resource properties do not contain any 'reserve' and any funds that we spend on exploration will probably be lost.

Even if we do eventually discover a mineral reserve on any of our properties, there can be no assurance that we will be able to develop any of our properties into a producing mine and extract those resources. Both mineral exploration and development involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The commercial viability of an established mineral deposit will depend on a number of factors including, by way of example, the size, grade and other attributes of the mineral deposit, the proximity of the resource to infrastructure such as a smelter, roads and a point for shipping, government regulation and market prices. Most of these factors will be beyond our control, and any of them could increase costs and make extraction of any identified mineral resource unprofitable.

Mineral operations are subject to applicable law and government regulation. Even if we discover a mineral resource in a commercially exploitable quantity, these laws and regulations could restrict or prohibit the exploitation of that mineral resource. If we cannot exploit any mineral resource that we might discover on any of our properties, our business may fail.

Both mineral exploration and extraction require permits from various foreign, federal, state, provincial and local governmental authorities and are governed by laws and regulations, including those with respect to prospecting, mine development, mineral production, transport, export, taxation, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, mine safety and other matters. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain any of the permits required for the continued exploration of our mineral properties or for the construction and operation of a mine on our properties at economically viable costs. If we cannot accomplish these objectives, our business could fail.

We believe that we are in compliance with all material laws and regulations that currently apply to our activities but there can be no assurance that we can continue to remain in compliance. Current laws and regulations could be amended and we might not be able to comply with them, as amended. Further, there can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain or maintain all permits necessary for our future operations, or that we will be able to obtain them on reasonable terms. To the extent such approvals are required and are not obtained, we may be delayed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of our mineral properties.

If we establish the existence of a mineral resource on any of our properties in a commercially exploitable quantity, we will require additional capital in order to develop the property into a producing mine. If we cannot raise this additional capital, we will not be able to exploit the resource, and our business could fail.

If we do discover mineral resources in commercially exploitable quantities on any of our properties, we will be required to expend substantial sums of money to establish the extent of the resource, develop processes to extract it and develop extraction and processing facilities and infrastructure. Although we may derive substantial benefits from the discovery of a major deposit, there can be no assurance that any discovered resource will be large enough to justify commercial operations, nor can there be any assurance that we will be able to raise the funds required for development on a timely basis. If we cannot raise the necessary capital or complete the necessary facilities and infrastructure, our business may fail.

Mineral exploration and development is subject to extraordinary operating risks. We do not currently insure against these risks. In the event of a cave-in or similar occurrence, our liability may exceed our resources, which would have an adverse impact on our company.

Mineral exploration, development and production involve many risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Our operations will be subject to all the hazards and risks inherent in the exploration for mineral resources and, if we discover a mineral resource in commercially exploitable quantity, our operations could be subject to all of the hazards and risks inherent in the development and production of resources, including liability for pollution, cave-ins or similar hazards against which we cannot insure or against which we may elect not to insure. Any such event could result in work stoppages and damage to property, including damage to the environment. We do not currently maintain any insurance coverage against these operating hazards. The payment of any liabilities that arise from any such occurrence would have a material adverse impact on our company.

Mineral prices are subject to dramatic and unpredictable fluctuations.

We expect to derive revenues, if any, either from the sale of our mineral resource properties or from the extraction and sale of ore. The price of those commodities has fluctuated widely in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including international, economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, speculative activities and increased production due to new extraction developments and improved extraction and production methods. The effect of these factors on the price of base and precious metals, and therefore the economic viability of any of our exploration properties and projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

The mining industry is highly competitive and there is no assurance that we will continue to be successful in acquiring mineral claims. If we cannot continue to acquire properties to explore for mineral resources, we may be required to reduce or cease operations.

The mineral exploration, development, and production industry is largely un-integrated. We compete with other exploration companies looking for mineral resource properties. While we compete with other exploration companies in the effort to locate and acquire mineral resource properties, we will not compete with them for the removal or sales of mineral products from our properties if we should eventually discover the presence of them in quantities sufficient to make production economically feasible. Readily available markets exist worldwide for the sale of mineral products. Therefore, we will likely be able to sell any mineral products that we identify and produce.

In identifying and acquiring mineral resource properties, we compete with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities. This competition could adversely affect our ability to acquire suitable prospects for exploration in the future. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that we will acquire any interest in additional mineral resource properties that might yield reserves or result in commercial mining operations.

Risks Associated With Our Mining Industry

The development and operation of our mining projects involve numerous uncertainties.

Mine development projects, including our planned projects, typically require a number of years and significant expenditures during the development phase before production is possible.

Development projects are subject to the completion of successful feasibility studies, issuance of necessary governmental permits and receipt of adequate financing. The economic feasibility of development projects is based on many factors such as:

- estimation of reserves;
- anticipated metallurgical recoveries;
- future gold and silver prices; and
- anticipated capital and operating costs of such projects.

Our mine development projects may have limited relevant operating history upon which to base estimates of future operating costs and capital requirements. Estimates of proven and probable reserves and operating costs determined in feasibility studies are based on geologic and engineering analyses.

Any of the following events, among others, could affect the profitability or economic feasibility of a project:

- unanticipated changes in grade and tonnage of material to be mined and processed;
- unanticipated adverse geotechnical conditions;
- incorrect data on which engineering assumptions are made;
- costs of constructing and operating a mine in a specific environment;
- availability and cost of processing and refining facilities;
- availability of economic sources of power;
- adequacy of water supply;
- adequate access to the site;
- unanticipated transportation costs;
- government regulations (including regulations relating to prices, royalties, duties, taxes, restrictions on production, quotas on exportation of minerals, as well as the costs of protection of the environment and agricultural lands);
- fluctuations in metal prices; and
- accidents, labor actions and force majeure events.

Any of the above referenced events may necessitate significant capital outlays or delays, may materially and adversely affect the economics of a given property, or may cause material changes or delays in our intended exploration, development and production activities. Any of these results could force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

Mineral exploration is highly speculative, involves substantial expenditures, and is frequently non-productive.

Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and exploration projects are frequently unsuccessful. Few prospects that are explored end up being ultimately developed into producing mines. To the extent that we continue to be involved in mineral exploration, the long-term success of our operations will be related to the cost and success of our exploration programs. We cannot assure you that our mineral exploration efforts will be successful. The risks associated with mineral exploration include:

- the identification of potential economic mineralization based on superficial analysis;
- the quality of our management and our geological and technical expertise; and
- the capital available for exploration and development.

Substantial expenditures are required to determine if a project has economically mineable mineralization. It may take several years to establish proven and probable reserves and to develop and construct mining and processing facilities. Because of these uncertainties, our current and future exploration programs may not result in the discovery of reserves, the expansion of our existing reserves or the further development of our mines.

The price of gold and silver are highly volatile and a decrease in the price of gold or silver would have a material adverse effect on our business.

The profitability of mining operations is directly related to the market prices of metals. The market prices of metals fluctuate significantly and are affected by a number of factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the rate of inflation, the exchange rate of the dollar to other currencies, interest rates, and global economic and political conditions. Price fluctuations of metals from the time development of a mine is undertaken to the time production can commence can significantly affect the profitability of a mine. Accordingly, we may begin to develop one or more of our mining properties at a time when the price of metals makes such exploration economically feasible and, subsequently, incur losses because the price of metals decreases. Adverse fluctuations of the market prices of metals may force us to curtail or cease our business operations.

Mining risks and insurance could have an adverse effect on our profitability.

Our operations are subject to all of the operating hazards and risks normally incident to exploring for and developing mineral properties, such as unusual or unexpected geological formations, environmental pollution, personal injuries, flooding, cave-ins, changes in technology or mining techniques, periodic interruptions because of inclement weather and industrial accidents. Although maintenance of insurance to ameliorate some of these risks is part of our proposed exploration program associated with those mining properties we have an interest in, such insurance may not be available at economically feasible rates or in the future be adequate to cover the risks and potential liabilities associated with exploring, owning and operating our properties. Either of these events could cause us to curtail or cease our business operations.

We face significant competition in the mineral exploration industry.

We compete with other mining and exploration companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than we do in connection with the acquisition of exploration properties and leases on prospects and properties and in connection with the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel. Such competition may result in our being unable to acquire interests in economically viable gold and silver exploration properties or qualified personnel.

Our applications for exploration permits may be delayed or may be denied in the future.

Exploration activities usually require the granting of permits from various governmental agencies. For exploration drilling on unpatented mineral claims, a drilling plan must be filed with the Bureau of Land Management or the United States Forest Service, which may then take several months or more to grant the requested permit. Depending on the size, location and scope of the exploration program, additional permits may also be required before exploration activities can be undertaken. Prehistoric or Indian grave yards, threatened or endangered species, archeological sites or the possibility thereof, difficult access, excessive dust and important nearby water resources may all result in the need for additional permits before exploration activities can commence. With all permitting processes, there is the risk that unexpected delays and excessive costs may be experienced in obtaining required permits or the refusal to grant required permits may not be granted at all, all of which may cause delays and unanticipated costs in conducting planned exploration activities. Any such delays or unexpected costs in the permitting process could result in serious adverse consequences to the price of our stock and to the value of your investment.

Risks Associated With Our Oil & Gas Industry

A substantial or extended decline in oil and natural gas prices or demand for oil and gas products may adversely affect our business, financial condition, cash flow, liquidity or results of operations and our ability to meet our capital expenditure obligations and financial commitments and to implement our business strategy.

The price we receive for our oil and natural gas production will heavily influence our revenue, profitability, access to capital, and future rate of growth. Recent extremely high prices have affected the demand for oil and gas products, and that demand has declined on a worldwide basis. If the decline in demand continues, the ability to command higher prices for oil and gas products will be endangered. Oil and natural gas are commodities, and, therefore, their prices are subject to wide fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in supply and demand. Historically, the markets for oil and natural gas have been volatile. These markets will likely continue to be volatile in the future. The prices we receive for our production, and the levels of our production, and the revenue we will receive, depend on numerous factors beyond our control. These factors include the following:

- changes in global supply and demand for oil and natural gas;
- the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries ("OPEC") and other organizations and government entities;
- the price and quantity of imports of foreign oil and natural gas;
- political conditions and events worldwide, including rules concerning production and environmental protection, and political instability in countries with significant oil production such as the Congo and Venezuela, all affecting oil-producing activity;
- the level of global oil and natural gas exploration and production activity;
- the short and long term levels of global oil and natural gas inventories;
- weather conditions;
- technological advances affecting the exploitation for oil and gas, and related advances for energy consumption; and
- the price and availability of alternative fuels.

Lower oil and natural gas prices may not only decrease our revenues but may also reduce the amount of oil and natural gas that we can produce economically. A substantial or extended decline in oil or natural gas prices is likely to materially and adversely affect our future business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or ability to finance planned capital expenditures.

We plan to conduct exploration, exploitation and production operations, which present additional unique operating risks.

There are additional risks associated with oil and gas investment which involve production and well operations and drilling. These risks include, among others, substantial cost overruns and/or unanticipated outcomes that may result in uneconomic projects or wells. Cost overruns could materially reduce the funds available to the Company, and cost overruns are common in the oil and gas industry. Moreover, drilling expense and the risk of mechanical failure can be significantly increased in wells drilled to greater depths and where one is more likely to encounter adverse conditions such as high temperature and pressure.

We may not be able to control operations of the wells we acquire.

We may not be able to acquire the operations for properties that we invest in. As a result, we may have limited ability to exercise influence over the operations for these properties or their associated costs. Our dependence on another operator and other working interest owners for these projects and our limited ability to influence operations and associated costs could prevent the realization of our targeted returns on capital in drilling or acquisition activities. The success and timing of development and exploitation activities on properties operated by others depend upon a number of factors that will be largely outside of our control, including:

- the timing and amount of capital expenditures;
- the availability of suitable drilling rigs, drilling equipment, production and transportation infrastructure and qualified operating personnel;
- the operator's expertise and financial resources;
- approval of other participants in drilling wells; and
- selection of technology.

We may not be successful in identifying or developing recoverable reserves.

Our future success depends upon our ability to acquire and develop oil and gas reserves that are economically recoverable. Proved reserves will generally decline as reserves are depleted, except to the extent that we can replace those reserves by exploration and development activities or acquisition of properties containing proved reserves, or both. In order to increase reserves and production, we must undertake development, exploration, drilling and recompletion programs or other replacement activities. Our current strategy includes increasing our reserve base through development, exploitation, exploration and acquisition. There can be no assurance that our planned development and exploration

projects or acquisition activities will result in significant additional reserves or that we will have continuing success drilling productive wells at economical values in terms of their finding and development costs. Furthermore, while our revenues may increase if oil and gas prices increase significantly, finding costs for additional reserves have increased during the last few years. It is possible that product prices will decline while the Company is in the middle of executing its plans, while costs of drilling remain high. There can be no assurance that we will replace reserves or replace our reserves economically.

Our future oil & gas activities may not be successful.

Oil and gas activities are subject to many risks, including the risk that no commercially productive reservoirs will be encountered. There can be no assurance that new wells drilled by us will be productive or that we will recover all or any portion of our investment. Drilling for oil and gas may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. The cost of drilling, completing and operating wells is often uncertain, and the cost associated with these activities has risen significantly during the past year. Our drilling operations may be curtailed, delayed or canceled as a result of numerous factors, many of which are beyond our control, including economic conditions, mechanical problems, title problems, weather conditions, governmental requirements and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment and services. Our future oil and gas activities may not be successful and, if unsuccessful, such failure may have a material adverse effect on our future results of operations and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to risks associated with drilling or producing and transporting oil and gas.

Our operations are subject to hazards and risks inherent in drilling or producing and transporting oil and gas, such as fires, natural disasters, explosions, encountering formations with abnormal pressures, blowouts, cratering, pipeline ruptures and spills, any of which can result in the loss of hydrocarbons, environmental pollution, personal injury claims and other damage to our properties.

The lack of availability or high cost of drilling rigs, fracture stimulation crews, equipment, supplies, insurance, personnel and oil field services could adversely affect our ability to execute our exploration and development plans on a timely basis and within our budget.

Our industry is cyclical and, from time to time, there is a shortage of drilling rigs, fracture stimulation crews, equipment, supplies, key infrastructure, insurance or qualified personnel. During these periods, the costs and delivery times of rigs, equipment and supplies are substantially greater. In addition, the demand for, and wage rates of, qualified crews rise as the number of active rigs and completion fleets in service increases. If increasing levels of exploration and production result in response to strong prices of oil and natural gas, the demand for oilfield services will likely rise, and the costs of these services will likely increase, while the quality of these services may suffer. If the lack of availability or high cost of drilling rigs, equipment, supplies, insurance or qualified personnel were particularly severe in Texas, we could be materially and adversely affected because our operations and properties are concentrated in Texas at the present time.

Compliance with government regulations may require significant expenditures.

Our business is subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the exploration for, and the development, production and transportation of oil and gas, as well as safety matters. Although we will attempt to conduct due diligence concerning standard compliance issues, there is a heightened risk that our target properties are not in compliance because of lack of funding. We may be required to make significant expenditures to comply with governmental laws and regulations that may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Even if the properties are in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, the requirements imposed by such laws and regulations are frequently changed and are subject to interpretation, and we are unable to predict the ultimate cost of compliance with these requirements or their effect on our operations.

Environmental regulations and costs of remediation could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Our operations are subject to complex and constantly changing environmental laws and regulations adopted by federal, state and local government authorities. The implementation of new, or the modification of existing, laws or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our operations. The discharge of oil, gas or other pollutants into the air, soil, or water may give rise to significant liabilities on our part to the government and third parties, and may require us to incur substantial costs of remediation. We will be required to consider and negotiate the responsibility of the Company for prior and ongoing environmental liabilities. We may be required to post or assume bonds or other financial guarantees with the parties from whom we purchase properties or with governments to provide financial assurance that we can meet potential remediation costs. There can be no assurance that existing environmental laws or regulations, as currently interpreted or reinterpreted in the future, or future laws or regulations will not materially adversely affect our results of operation and financial condition or that material indemnity claims will not arise against us with respect to properties acquired by us.

Certain United States federal income tax deductions currently available with respect to oil and natural gas exploration and production may be eliminated as a result of future legislation.

Recently, there has been significant discussion among members of Congress regarding potential legislation that, if enacted into law, would eliminate certain key United States federal income tax incentives currently available to oil and natural gas exploration and production companies. These changes include, among other proposals:

- the repeal of the limited percentage depletion allowance for oil and natural gas production in the United States;
- the replacement of expensing intangible drilling and development costs in the year incurred with an amortization of those costs over several years;
- the elimination of the deduction for certain domestic production activities; and
- an extension of the amortization period for certain geological and geophysical expenditures.

It is unclear whether these or similar changes will be enacted. The passage of this legislation or any similar changes in federal income tax laws could eliminate or postpone certain tax deductions that are currently available with respect to U.S. oil and natural gas exploration and development. Any such changes could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

We operate in a highly competitive environment.

We operate in the highly competitive areas of oil and gas exploration, development, acquisition and production with other companies. In seeking to acquire desirable producing properties or new leases for future exploration, and in marketing our oil and gas production, we face intense competition from both major and independent oil and gas companies. If any of these competitors have financial and other resources substantially in excess of those available to us. Our inability to effectively compete in this environment could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The producing life of oil and gas wells is uncertain, and production will decline.

It is not possible to predict the life and production of any oil and gas wells with accuracy. The actual life could differ significantly from that anticipated. Sufficient oil or natural gas may not be produced for investors to receive a profit or even to recover their initial investments. In addition, production from the Company's oil and natural gas wells, if any, will decline over time, and current production does not necessarily indicate any consistent level of future production. A production decline may be rapid and irregular when compared to a well's initial production.

Our lack of diversification will increase the risk of an investment in us, as our financial condition may deteriorate if we fail to diversify.

Larger companies have the ability to manage their risk by diversification. However, we lack diversification, in terms of both the nature and geographic scope of our business. As a result, we will likely be impacted more acutely by factors affecting our industry or the regions in which we operate than we would if our business were more diversified, enhancing our risk profile. If we cannot diversify our operations, our financial condition and results of operations could deteriorate. The Company has a limited number of potential revenue generating properties. These properties historically had revenue derived from the sale of natural gas and oil. Therefore, the price we receive for our oil and natural gas production heavily influences our revenue, profitability, access to capital and future rate of growth.

Our business may suffer if we do not attract and retain talented personnel.

Our success will depend in large measure on the abilities, expertise, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of our management and other personnel in conducting our intended business. We presently have a small management team which we intend to expand in conjunction with our planned operations and growth. The loss of a key individual, or our inability to attract suitably qualified staff could materially adversely impact our business.

We may not be able to establish substantial oil operations or manage our growth effectively, which may harm our profitability.

Our strategy envisions establishing and expanding our oil business. If we fail to effectively establish sufficient oil operations and thereafter manage our growth, our financial results could be adversely affected. Growth may place a strain on our management systems and resources. We must continue to refine and expand our business development capabilities, our systems and processes, and our access to financing sources. As we grow, we must continue to hire, train, supervise and manage new employees. We cannot assure you that we will be able to:

- meet our capital needs;
- expand our systems effectively or efficiently or in a timely manner;
- allocate our human resources optimally
- identify and hire qualified employees or retain valued employees; or
- incorporate effectively the components of any business that we may acquire in our effort to achieve growth.

If we are unable to manage our growth, our operations and our financial results could be adversely affected by inefficiency, which could diminish our profitability.

Relationships upon which we may rely are subject to change, which may diminish our ability to conduct our operations.

To develop our business, it will be necessary for us to establish business relationships, which may take the form of joint ventures with private parties and contractual arrangements with other unconventional oil companies, including those that supply equipment and other resources that we expect to use in our business. We may not be able to establish these relationships, or if established, we may not be able to maintain them. In addition, the dynamics of our relationships with strategic partners may require us to incur expenses or undertake activities we would not otherwise be inclined to in order to fulfill our obligations to these partners or maintain our relationships. If our strategic relationships are not established or maintained, our business prospects may be limited, which could diminish our ability to conduct our operations.

An increase in royalties payable may make our operations unprofitable.

Any development project of our resource assets will be directly affected by the royalty regime applicable. The economic benefit of future capital expenditures for the project is, in many cases, dependent on a satisfactory royalty regime. There can be no assurance that governments will not adopt a new royalty regime that will make capital expenditures uneconomic or that the royalty regime currently in place will remain unchanged.

Hydraulic fracturing, the process used for releasing oil and natural gas from shale rock, has recently come under increased scrutiny and could be the subject of further regulation that could impact the timing and cost of development.

Recently there has been increasing public and regulatory attention focused on the potential environmental impact of hydraulic fracturing (or "fracking") operations. This process, which involves the injection of water, sand and certain additives deep underground to release natural gas, natural gas liquids and oil deposits, is part of our proposed future operations and future regulation of these activities could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Various government agencies, political representatives and public interest groups have raised concerns about the potential for fracking to lead to groundwater contamination, and various regulatory and legislative measures have been proposed or adopted at the federal, state and local level to study or monitor related concerns, to regulate well operations and related production and waste streams, or to ban fracking entirely. For example, various states and federal regulatory authorities require or are considering requiring public disclosure of the chemicals contained in fracking fluids, and testing and monitoring obligations relating to well integrity and operation. North Dakota, a state in which we conduct operations, recently amended its current regulations to require additional pollution control equipment at well sites and enhanced emergency response procedures in addition to other measures designed to reduce potential environmental impacts. In 2011, the EPA announced its intention to consider pre-treatment standards for produced waters that are sent to third party wastewater treatment plants.

In addition, bills have been proposed in the US. Congress to allow the EPA to regulate the injection of fracking fluids under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, which could require hydraulic fracturing operations to meet federal permitting and financial assurance requirements, adhere to certain construction specifications, fulfill monitoring, reporting, and recordkeeping obligations, and meet plugging and abandonment requirements. The proposed legislation also would require the reporting and public disclosure of chemicals used in the fracturing process, which could make it easier for third parties opposing the hydraulic fracturing process to initiate legal proceedings based on allegations that specific chemicals used in the fracturing process could adversely affect groundwater. In addition, in light of concerns about seismic activity being triggered by the injection of produced waters into underground wells, certain regulators are considering additional requirements related to seismic safety. Other concerns have been raised regarding water usage, air emissions (including greenhouse gas emissions) and waste disposal, and certain jurisdictions have imposed moratoria on fracking operations while the potential impacts are studied. The EPA, Congress and other government representatives continue to investigate the impacts of fracking, and additional studies and regulatory or legislative initiatives are possible.

Depending on the legislation that may ultimately be enacted or the regulations that may be adopted at the federal, and/or state levels, exploration and production activities that entail hydraulic fracturing could be subject to additional regulation and permitting requirements. Individually or collectively, such new legislation or regulation could lead to operational delays or increased operating costs and could result in additional burdens that could increase the costs and delay or curtail the development of conventional and unconventional oil and natural gas resources including development of shale formations which are not commercial without the use of hydraulic fracturing. This could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Oil & Gas Industry

Exploration for petroleum and gas products is inherently speculative. There can be no assurance that we will ever establish commercial discoveries.

Exploration for economic reserves of oil and gas is subject to a number of risk factors. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing oil or gas wells. Some of our properties are in the exploration stage only and are without proven reserves of oil and gas. We may not establish commercial discoveries on any of our properties.

There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities of conventional and unconventional oil and gas resources, including many factors beyond our control and no assurance can be given that expected levels of resources or recovery of oil and gas will be realized. In general, estimates of recoverable oil and gas resources are based upon a number of factors and assumptions made as of the date on which resource estimates are determined, such as geological and engineering estimates which have inherent uncertainties and the assumed effects of regulation by governmental agencies and estimates of future commodity prices and operating costs, all of which may vary considerably from actual results. All such estimates are, to some degree, uncertain, and classifications of resources are only attempts to define the degree of uncertainty involved. For these reasons, estimates of the recoverable unconventional oil, the classification of such resources based on risk of recovery, prepared by different engineers or by the same engineers at different times, may vary substantially.

Prices and markets for oil and gas are unpredictable and tend to fluctuate significantly, which could reduce profitability, growth and the value of our proposed business.

Our revenues and earnings, if any, will be highly sensitive to the price of oil and gas. Prices for oil and gas are subject to large fluctuations in response to relatively minor changes in the supply of and demand for oil and gas, market uncertainty, and a variety of additional factors beyond our control. These factors include, without limitation, weather conditions, the condition of the Canadian, US. and global economies, the actions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, governmental regulations, political stability in the Middle East and elsewhere, war, or the threat of war, in oil producing regions, the foreign supply of oil, the price of foreign imports, and the availability of alternate fuel sources. Significant changes in long-term price outlooks for crude oil and natural gas could have a material adverse effect on us. For example, market fluctuations of oil prices may render uneconomic the extraction of oil and gas.

All of these factors are beyond our control and can result in a high degree of price volatility not only in crude oil and natural gas prices, but also fluctuating price differentials between heavy and light grades of crude oil, which can impact prices for our crude oil. Oil and natural gas prices have fluctuated widely in recent years, and we expect continued volatility and uncertainty in crude oil and natural gas prices. A prolonged period of low crude oil and natural gas prices could affect the value of our crude oil and gas properties and the level of spending on growth projects, and could result in curtailment of production on some properties. Accordingly, low crude oil prices in particular could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and liquidity and results of operations.

Existing environmental regulations impose substantial operating costs which could adversely affect our business.

Environmental regulation affects nearly all aspects of our operations. These regulatory regimes are laws of general application that apply to us in the same manner as they apply to other companies and enterprises in the energy industry. Conventional and unconventional oil extraction operations present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of federal, state and county laws and regulations.

Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with oil operations. The legislation also requires that facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material.

We expect future changes to environmental legislation, including anticipated legislation for air pollution and greenhouse gases that will impose further requirements on companies operating in the energy industry. Changes in environmental regulation could have an adverse effect on us from the standpoint of product demand, product reformulation and quality, methods of production and distribution and costs, and financial results. For example, requirements for cleaner-burning fuels could cause additional costs to be incurred, which may or may not be recoverable in the marketplace. The complexity and breadth of these issues make it extremely difficult to predict their future impact on us. Management anticipates capital expenditures and operating expenses could increase in the future as a result of the implementation of new and increasingly stringent environmental regulations.

Abandonment and reclamation costs are unknown and may be substantial.

Certain environmental regulations govern the abandonment of project properties and reclamation of lands at the end of their economic life, the costs of which may be substantial. A breach of such regulations may result in the issuance of remedial orders, the suspension of approvals, or the imposition of fines and penalties, including an order for cessation of operations at the site until satisfactory remedies are made. It is not possible to estimate with certainty abandonment and reclamation costs since they will be a function of regulatory requirements at the time.

Changes in the granting of governmental approvals could raise our costs and adversely affect our business.

Permits, leases, licenses, and approvals are required from a variety of regulatory authorities at various stages of exploration and development. There can be no assurance that the various government permits, leases, licenses and approvals sought will be granted in respect of our activities or, if granted, will not be cancelled or will be renewed upon expiration. There is no assurance that such permits, leases, licenses, and approvals will not contain terms and provisions which may adversely affect our exploration and development activities.

Amendments to current laws and regulations governing our proposed operations could have a material adverse impact on our proposed business.

Our business will be subject to substantial regulation under state and federal laws relating to the exploration for, and the development, upgrading, marketing, pricing, taxation, and transportation of unconventional oil and related products and other matters. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of conventional and unconventional oil extraction operations could have a material adverse impact on our proposed business. In addition, there can be no assurance that income tax laws, royalty regulations and government incentive programs related to the unconventional oil industry generally will not be changed in a manner which may adversely affect us and cause delays, inability to complete or abandonment of properties.

Risks Related To The Market For Our Stock

Trading of our stock may be restricted by the SEC's "Penny Stock" regulations, which may limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission has adopted regulations which generally define "penny stock" to be any equity security that has a market price (as defined) less than \$5.00 per share or an exercise price of less than \$5.00 per share, subject to certain exceptions. Our securities are covered by the penny stock rules, which impose additional sales practice requirements on broker-dealers who sell to persons other than established customers and "accredited investors." The term "accredited investor" refers generally to institutions with assets in excess of \$5,000,000 or individuals with a net worth in excess of \$1,000,000 or annual income exceeding \$200,000 or \$300,000 jointly with their spouse. The penny stock rules require a broker-dealer, prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from the rules, to deliver a standardized risk disclosure document in a form prepared by the SEC, which provides information about penny stocks and the nature and level of risks in the penny stock market. The broker-dealer also must provide the customer with current bid and offer quotations for the penny stock, the compensation of the broker-dealer and its salesperson in the transaction and monthly account statements showing the market value of each penny stock held in the customer's account. The bid and offer quotations, and the broker-dealer and salesperson compensation information, must be given to the customer orally or in writing prior to effecting the transaction and must be given to the customer in writing before or with the customer's confirmation. In addition, the penny stock rules require that prior to a transaction in a penny stock not otherwise exempt from these rules, the broker-dealer must make a special written determination that the penny stock is a suitable investment for the purchaser and receive the purchaser's written agreement to the transaction. These disclosure requirements may have the effect of reducing the level of trading activity in the secondary market for the stock that is subject to these penny stock rules. Consequently, these penny stock rules may affect the ability of broker-dealers to trade our securities. We believe that the penny stock rules discourage investor interest in and limit the marketability of, our common stock.

The Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA, has adopted sales practice requirements which may also limit a stockholder's ability to buy and sell our stock.

In addition to the "penny stock" rules described above, FINRA has adopted rules that require that in recommending an investment to a customer, a broker-dealer must have reasonable grounds for believing that the investment is suitable for that customer. Prior to recommending speculative low priced securities to their non-institutional customers, broker-dealers must make reasonable efforts to obtain information about the customer's financial status, tax status, investment objectives and other information. Under interpretations of these rules, FINRA believes that there is a high probability that speculative low priced securities will not be suitable for at least some customers. FINRA requirements make it more difficult for broker-dealers to recommend that their customers buy our common stock, which may limit our ability to buy and sell our stock and have an adverse effect on the market for our shares.

Trading in our common shares on the OTC is limited and sporadic making it difficult for our shareholders to sell their shares or liquidate their investments.

Our common shares are currently listed for public trading on the OTC under the stock symbol "NMEX". The trading price of our common shares has been subject to wide fluctuations. Trading prices of our common shares may fluctuate in response to a number of factors, many of which will be beyond our control. The stock market has generally experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies with no current business operation. There can be no assurance that trading prices and price earnings ratios previously experienced by our common shares will be matched or maintained. These broad market and industry factors may adversely affect the market price of our common shares, regardless of our operating performance.

In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class-action litigation has often been instituted. Such litigation, if instituted, could result in substantial costs for us and a diversion of management's attention and resources.

We are not likely to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

We intend to retain any future earnings for use in the operation and expansion of our business. We do not expect to pay any cash dividends in the foreseeable future but will review this policy as circumstances dictate. Should we decide in the future to do so, as a holding company, our ability to pay dividends and meet other obligations depends upon the receipt of dividends or other payments from our operating subsidiaries. In addition, our operating subsidiaries, from time to time, may be subject to restrictions on their ability to make distributions to us, including restrictions on the conversion of local currency into U.S. dollars or other hard currency and other regulatory restrictions.

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

Effective October 20, 2014, we issued 2,000,000 shares of our common stock to Cooper Basin Oil & Gas Inc. in reliance on the exemption provided in Rule 506 of Regulation D of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, on the basis that Cooper Basin represented to our company that it is an “accredited investor” as such term is defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D.

Private Placement of Units

Effective October 1, 2014, we issued 900,000 units of our common stock at a price of \$0.05 per unit (\$45,000 in the aggregate) to 4 investors. Each unit consists of 1 share of our common stock and one half share purchase warrant with each full warrant exercisable for a period of 12 months to purchase one common share at the price of \$0.15. We issued 400,000 of these units to 3 non-US persons in an offshore transaction relying on Regulation S and/or Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and 500,000 units to 1 U.S. person in reliance on the exemption from registration provided for under Rule 506 of Regulation D, promulgated under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Other than as disclosed above, we did not sell any equity securities which were not registered under the Securities Act during the nine months ended April 30, 2015 that were not otherwise disclosed on our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or our current reports on Form 8-K filed during the year ended July 31, 2014.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
(3)	Articles and Bylaws
3.1	Amendment to Articles of Incorporation (Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 12, 2013)
(10)	Material Contracts
10.1	Amended and Restated Option Agreement between Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd. and AHL Holdings Ltd. and Golden Sands Exploration Inc. dated July 30, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 3, 2014)
10.2	Terms of Farm-Out Agreement between Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd. and Cooper Basin Oil & Gas Inc. dated October 14, 2014 (Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2014)
10.3	Terms of the Multi-Well Purchase and Sale Agreement between Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd. and EF VC2, LLC, dated March 20, 2015 (Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 9, 2015)
(31)	302 Certification
31.1*	Section 302 Certification under Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(32)	906 Certification
32.1*	Section 906 Certification under Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(101)**	Interactive Data File (Form 10-K for the Year Ended July 31, 2014)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* (a) Filed herewith.

** (b) Furnished herewith. Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of any registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

NORTHERN MINERALS & EXPLORATION LTD.

(Registrant)

Dated: June 15, 2015

/s/ Howard Siegel

Howard Siegel

President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial
Officer, Treasurer and Director

(Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer)

/s/ Roger Autrey

Roger Autrey

Secretary

/s/ Ivan Webb

Ivan Webb

Vice President and Director

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. ss 1350, AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Howard Siegel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: June 15, 2015

/s/ Howard Siegel

Howard Siegel
President, Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer, Principal Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer)

**CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)**

In connection with the Quarterly Report of Northern Minerals & Exploration Ltd. (the "Company") on Form 10-Q for the period ending April 30, 2015 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers does hereby certify, to such officer's knowledge, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 that:

- i. The Report fully complies with the requirements of 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- ii. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and Result of operations of the company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned has executed this certification as of the 15th day of June, 2015.

/s/ Howard Siegel

By: Howard Siegel
President, Chief Executive Officer,
Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer,
Principal Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer)

/s/ Roger Autrey

By: Roger Autrey
Secretary

/s/ Ivan Webb

By: Ivan Webb
Vice President and Director