Camino Minerals Corporation

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
April 30, 2010 and 2009
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These interim consolidated financial statements of the Company for the period ending April 30, 2010 and 2009 have been prepared by management and have not been subject to review by the Company's auditors.

Camino Minerals Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(*Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

	April 30, 2010 (unaudited) $	July 31, 2009 (audited) $
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	9,302,348	-
Receivables	9,537	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	79,049	-
	9,390,934	-
Value added tax recoverable	175,656	-
Property and equipment (note 6)	111,258	66,000
Mineral properties (note 5)	6,283,358	5,807,420
	15,961,206	5,873,420
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	80,579	-
	80,579	-
Future income tax liability	1,739,852	1,629,420
	1,820,431	1,629,420
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	15,893,420	-
Contributed surplus	11,034,508	15,776,906
Deficit	(12,787,153)	(11,532,906)
	14,140,775	4,244,000
	15,961,206	5,873,420

Plan of Arrangement (note 2)
Commitments (note 7)
Options (note 8)
Subsequent event (note 12)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"James Tutton" Director

"*R.E. Gordon Davis*" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Camino Minerals Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Loss, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $
EXPENSES				
Amortization	500	4,000	8,500	12,000
General and administrative expenses	415,199	45,492	1,228,492	256,829
General exploration	-	-	14,000	-
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS	415,699	49,492	1,250,992	268,829
OTHER ITEMS				
Interest income	(9)	-	(9)	-
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	4,634	43,871	3,264	(196,709)
LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	420,324	93,363	1,254,247	72,120
DEFICIT - BEGINNING OF PERIOD	12,366,829	11,160,960	11,532,906	11,182,203
DEFICIT - END OF PERIOD	12,787,153	11,254,323	12,787,153	11,254,323
BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE	-	-	-	-
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	64,265,432	-	64,265,432	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Camino Minerals Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $
CASH PROVIDED FROM (USED FOR)				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	(420,324)	(93,363)	(1,254,247)	(72,120)
Amortization of property and equipment	500	4,000	8,500	12,000
Change in future income tax liability	1,005	43,870	2,322	(196,709)
Change in non-cash working capital items (note 9)	(167,663)	-	(163,663)	-
	(586,482)	(45,493)	(1,407,088)	(256,829)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Expenditures on mineral properties	(111,511)	(101,071)	(367,828)	(63,491)
Expenditures on property and equipment	(45,758)	(4,000)	(53,758)	(25,000)
	(157,269)	(105,071)	(421,586)	(88,491)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Funding provided by Canplats Resources Corp.	46,099	150,564	1,131,022	345,320
Issuance of seed shares	-	-	1	-
Redemption of seed shares	(1)	-	(1)	-
Cash received from Goldcorp pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement (note 2)	10,000,000	-	10,000,000	-
	10,046,098	150,564	11,131,022	345,320
INCREASE IN CASH	9,302,347	-	9,302,348	-
CASH - BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1	-	-	-
CASH - END OF PERIOD	9,302,348	-	9,302,348	-

Supplemental cash flow information (note 9)

Camino Minerals Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital Issued $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Total Shareholders' Equity $
Balance, July 31, 2008	-	-	15,081,203	(11,182,203)	3,899,000
Funding by Canplats	-	-	695,703	-	695,703
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(350,703)	(350,703)
Balance, July 31, 2009	-	-	15,776,906	(11,532,906)	4,244,000
Issuance of seed shares	1	1	-	-	1
Funding by Canplats	-	-	1,131,022	-	1,131,022
Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement (note 2)					
Cancellation of seed shares	(1)	(1)	-	-	(1)
Issuance of common shares	64,265,432	-	-	-	-
Transfer of assets	-	15,893,420	(5,873,420)	-	10,020,000
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(1,254,247)	(1,254,247)
Balance, April 30, 2010	64,265,432	15,893,420	11,034,508	(12,787,153)	14,140,775

Camino Minerals Corporation

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Schedule of Mineral Property Costs

For the nine months ended April 30, 2010

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Rodeo	Yerbabuena	El Rincon	Mecatona	Maijoma	El Alamo	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance, July 31, 2009	1,950,170	1,790,320	353,060	713,070	397,540	603,260	5,807,420
Acquisition	5,000	16,000	1,000	5,000	5,000	11,000	43,000
Assaying	6,298	-	-	-	299	-	6,597
Claim taxes	19,090	16,000	17,000	3,000	8,000	44,000	107,090
Engineering and drafting	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Finders fees	-	-	-	-	5,094	-	5,094
Future income tax	31,467	31,339	17,610	5,284	11,686	51,725	149,111
Geology salaries and consulting	15,591	-	1,000	-	2,200	-	18,791
Geophysics ground	-	-	-	-	607	-	607
Licenses and government fees	179	-	-	90	-	-	269
Living cost and travel	1,211	-	1,211	1,211	1,211	-	4,844
Miscellaneous	558	-	558	558	558	-	2,232
Rent - vehicle	-	-	-	-	364	1,769	2,133
Remote sensing	2,506	-	2,506	2,506	2,506	-	10,024
Salaries	-	-	1,161	-	710	103	1,974
Subsidiary overhead allocation	16,552	16,963	14,111	4,425	10,896	59,225	122,172
Exploration costs for the period	95,452	64,302	55,157	17,074	44,131	156,822	432,938
Balance April 30, 2010	2,050,622	1,870,622	409,217	735,144	446,671	771,082	6,283,358

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Camino Minerals Corporation (Camino Minerals or the Company) is an exploration stage company that is engaged directly in the exploration and development of mineral properties in Mexico. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral property assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties and the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to continue the exploration and future development of its mining properties, or realizing the carrying amount through a sale.

On February 3, 2010, Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp") acquired Canplats Resources Corporation ("Canplats"), the predecessor corporation to the Company (note 2). Camino Business became Camino Minerals Corporation, a reporting company wholly owned by the former shareholders of Canplats (note 3). On April 22, 2010, Camino Minerals Corporation began effectively trading on the TSX Venture Exchange.

2. PLAN OF ARRANGEMENT

On January 28, 2010, the shareholders of Canplats agreed, whereby Goldcorp acquired, through a Plan of Arrangement, all of the outstanding common shares of Canplats.

Under the Arrangement, each share, including shares issued under the Arrangement on Goldcorp's acquisition of the outstanding Canplats' options and warrants for their in-the-money value, were exchanged for $4.60 cash. Furthermore, the shareholders of Canplats received a 100% interest in a new exploration company, Camino Minerals Corporation.

As part of the Arrangement, Camino Minerals acquired cash in the amount of C$10 million, office equipment relating to Canplats' corporate office, and Canplats' existing interests in precious and base metal properties located in Mexico, other than the Camino Rojo Project, through a newly-incorporated, wholly-owned Mexican subsidiary. All of the shares of Camino were distributed to Canplats' shareholders pursuant to the Arrangement. Goldcorp assumed ownership of Canplats' Camino Rojo Project.

Carrying value of assets transferred and acquired pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement on February 3, 2010 consisted of the following:

	$
Cash	10,000,000
Property and equipment	66,000
Office deposits and prepaids	20,000
Mineral properties	5,807,420
	15,893,420

The Company has used a tax base of nil upon the transfer of its properties. This gives rise to a future income tax liability which is reflected in the carrying value of the mineral properties transferred.

3. FINANCIAL PRESENTATION

Camino Minerals Corporation began operations on February 4, 2010. Financial statement information prior to this date reflects the financial position, statements of loss, comprehensive loss and deficit and cash flows of the related Camino Minerals Business of Canplats Resources. This information has previously been reported as Camino Minerals Business. The statements of loss, comprehensive loss and deficit for the three and nine months ended April 30, 2010 include an allocation of Canplats' general and administrative expenses incurred in each of those periods up to February 3, 2010 and expenses incurred directly by Camino Minerals for the periods then ended. The consolidated schedule of mineral property costs for the nine months ended April 30, 2010 include the direct exploration expenses deferred to the Camino Business properties.

The allocation of general and administrative expense was calculated on the basis of the ratio of costs deferred on the Camino Business properties in each year presented as compared to the costs incurred on all mineral properties in each of these years. The consolidated financial statements have been presented under the continuity of interests basis of accounting with balance sheet amounts based on the amounts recorded by Canplats. Management cautions readers of these financial statements, that the allocation of expenses does not necessarily reflect future general and administrative expenses.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, Rojo Resources S.A. de C.V. (100%) and Recursos Mineros Rojo S.A. de C.V. (100%). All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount 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 period. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations are recognized when a legal or constructive obligation arises. This liability is recognized at the fair value of the asset retirement obligation. When the liability is initially recorded the Company capitalizes the cost by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived assets. Over time the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is amortized over the useful life of the related asset. Upon settlement of the liability, the Company may incur a gain or loss. As at April 30, 2010 the Company does not have any asset retirement obligations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment when changes in circumstances suggest their carrying value has become impaired. Management considers assets to be impaired if the carrying value exceeds the estimated undiscounted future projected cash flows to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If impairment is deemed to exist, the assets will be written down to fair value. Fair value is generally determined using a discounted cash flow analysis. Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses whether the carrying value can be recovered. If impairment is identified, the carrying value of the property interest is written down to its estimated fair value.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Mineral property costs

The Company records its interests in mineral properties at cost. The costs of acquiring mineral properties and related exploration and development expenditures and, holding costs to maintain a property are deferred and would be amortized against future earning following the commencement of production or written-off if the properties are sold, allowed to lapse or abandoned. General exploration, overhead and administration costs unrelated to the properties are expensed in the period incurred.

Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related mineral property and deferred costs until the receipts are in excess of costs incurred, at which time they are credited to income. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

Management of the Corporation regularly reviews the net carrying value of each mineral property. Where events or changes in circumstances suggest impairment, estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future prices, proven and probable reserves, value beyond proven and probable reserves, probability weighted outcomes and operating, capital and reclamation costs on an undiscounted basis. If it is determined that the future cash flows are less than the carrying value, a write-down to the estimated fair value is recorded for the period. The Company presently has no proven or probable reserves.

Where estimates of future net cash flows are not available and where other conditions suggest impairment, management assesses if carrying values can be recovered. If the carrying values exceed estimated recoverable values, then the project is written down to estimated fair values with the write-down expensed in the period.

Management's estimates of future mineral prices, recoverable resources, initial and operating capital and reclamation costs are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that may affect the recoverability of mineral property costs. Although management has made its best estimate of these factors, it is possible that changes could occur that could adversely affect management's estimate of the net cash flows to be generated from its properties.

Translation of foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars using year-end exchange rates. Non-monetary items are translated at rates prevailing at acquisition or transaction dates. Expense items are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange in effect at the date of the related transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses arising from the properties are capitalized. Foreign exchange translation gains and losses are recorded against net income.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated over the useful life of the asset at rates ranging from 15% to 30% per annum once the asset is available for use. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives and the lease term plus lease renewals, if any, only when such renewals are reasonably assured. Amortization charges on assets that are directly related to mineral properties are allocated to that mineral property.

Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between tax and accounting basis of assets and liabilities. Future income tax assets or liabilities are calculated using the tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. Future income tax assets are recognized to the extent that they are considered more likely than not to be realized. Currently, the Company has used a tax base of nil upon the transfer of its properties which gives rise to the future income tax liability.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY COSTS

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

Rodeo, Mexico

In fiscal 2003, the Company entered into a lease with an option to purchase agreement for a 100% interest in the Rodeo property located 150 kilometers north of Durango, Mexico. Under the terms of the agreement with La Cuesta International Inc. (“LCI”), owner of the Rodeo property, the Company may make staged payments of US$5,000 (paid on acquisition); the greater of US$5,000 or 2% of all direct exploration expenditures payable every six months (paid to date) thereafter and a 0.25% net smelter royalty. The maximum amount payable in respect of this agreement is US$500,000. The property is also subject to a right of first offer.

Yerbabuena, Mexico

In fiscal 2003, the Company entered into a lease with an option to purchase agreement for a 100% interest in the Yerbabuena epithermal gold prospect located approximately 150 kilometres north-northwest of Durango, Mexico. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

Under the terms of the agreement with La Cuesta International Inc. (“LCI”), owner of the Yerbabuena property, the Company may make staged payments totaling US$62,500 over three years and US$30,000 annually thereafter, plus applicable taxes, to lease the property (paid to date). On commencement of commercial production on the property, the Company is to pay the greater of US$25,000 per quarter and a 2% net smelter royalty. The Company may purchase the property for a total consideration of US$2,000,000 less all lease payments paid under the agreement. The property is also subject to a right of first offer. See subsequent event note 12.

El Rincon, Mexico

In fiscal 2004, the Company acquired, by staking, the El Rincon gold project in Durango, Mexico, subject to a finder’s fee to LCI.

Under the terms of the agreement with LCI, dated August 24, 2004, but effective May 3, 2004, the Company is required to pay LCI: US$5,000 on signing the agreement (paid); every six months commencing May 3, 2004, the greater of US$5,000 and 2% of direct exploration expenditures made for the benefit of the property (paid to date); and, on commencement of commercial production on the property, a 0.25% net smelter return royalty; provided that the maximum amount payable to LCI for the El Rincon property is US$2,000,000.

On and prior to the Company expending US$1.5 million on the property, Silver Standard Resources Inc. (“Silver Standard”) can earn a 51% interest in El Rincon by incurring expenditures equal to two times the Company’ accrued acquisition and exploration expenditures.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY COSTS (continued)

Mecatona, Mexico

In fiscal 2006, the Company acquired, by a combination of option agreements and staking, four claim blocks for a 100% interest in the Mecatona property located in the Mecatona gold/silver district in the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, south of Parral.

For two claims, the Company agreed to pay, under separate option agreements, two private owners an aggregate of US$15,000 on signing (paid). Subsequent option payments for one of these claim blocks are US$10,000 on November 25, 2006 (paid), US$20,000 on November 25, 2007 (paid), US$215,000 on November 25, 2008 and 1% net smelter return capped at US$250,000. For the other claim block, subsequent option payments are US$20,000 on November 26, 2006 (paid), US$30,000 on November 26, 2007(paid), US$50,000 on November 26, 2008 (paid), $90,000 on November 26, 2009 and US$800,000 on November 26, 2010. In October 2008, the Company has determined to allow these two option agreements to lapse. As a result, a write-down of $103,000 (US$95,000) was recorded in fiscal 2008. The Company acquired the remaining two claim blocks that comprise the Mecatona property by staking and will continue with the exploration of these two claim blocks.

Under the terms of the agreement with LCI, the Company is required to pay LCI: US$5,000 on acquisition of the property (paid); every six months, the greater of US$5,000 and 2% of direct exploration expenditures made for the benefit of the property (paid to date); and, on commencement of commercial production on the property, a 0.25% net smelter return royalty; provided that the maximum amount payable to LCI for the Mecatona property is US$2,000,000.

On and prior to the Company expending US$1.5 million on the property, Silver Standard can earn a 51% interest in Mecatona by incurring expenditures equal to two times the Company accrued acquisition and exploration expenditures.

Maijoma, Mexico

In fiscal 2006, the Company acquired by staking a 100% interest in the Maijoma Prospect located in Chihuahua State, Mexico, subject to the payment of a finder’s fee to LCI.

Under the terms of the agreement with LCI, the Company is required to pay LCI: US$5,000 on acquisition of the property (paid); every six months, the greater of US$5,000 and 2% of direct exploration expenditures made for the benefit of the property (paid to date); and, on commencement of commercial production on the property, a 0.25% net smelter return royalty; provided that the maximum amount payable to LCI for the Maijoma property is US$2,000,000.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY COSTS (continued)

El Alamo, Mexico

In fiscal 2006, the Company acquired by staking a 100% interest in the El Alamo Prospect located in Chihuahua State, Mexico, subject to the payment of finder's fees to LCI.

Under the terms of the agreement with LCI, the Company is required to pay LCI for the El Alamo claim block: US$5,000 on acquisition of the property (paid); every six months, the greater of US$5,000 and 2% of direct exploration expenditures made for the benefit of the property (paid to date); and, on commencement of commercial production on the property, a 0.25% net smelter return royalty; provided that the maximum amount payable to LCI for the El Alamo claim block is US$2,000,000. For the Agua Loca claim block, the Company is also required to pay LCI US$5,000 on acquisition of the property (paid); every six months, the greater of US$5,000 and 2% of direct exploration expenditures made for the benefit of the property (paid to date); and, on commencement of commercial production on the property, a 0.25% net smelter return royalty; provided that the maximum amount payable to LCI for the Agua Loca claim block is US$2,000,000.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's property, plant and equipment are as follows:

	April 30, 2010			July 31, 2009
	Cost $	Accumulated Amortization $	Net Book Value $	Net Book Value $
Computer equipment	23,000	(14,000)	9,000	12,000
Furniture and fixtures	45,000	(13,500)	31,500	25,000
Leasehold improvements	38,000	(13,000)	25,000	29,000
Field equipment	45,758	-	45,758	-
	151,758	(40,500)	111,258	66,000

7. COMMITMENTS

As at April 30, 2010, the Company has committed to payments under contractual obligations as follows:

	Less than 1 year $	1-3 years $	4-5 years $	Total $
Office lease obligations	118,000	381,000	32,000	531,000

8. OPTIONS

On February 2, 2010, 2,050,000 options were granted to officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. These options expire on February 2, 2015 and are set at a deemed strike price of $0.20.

On March 8, 2010, 175,000 options were granted to directors, employees, and consultants of the Company. These options expire on March 8, 2015 and are set at a deemed strike price of $0.20.

On April 29, 2010, 75,000 options were granted to consultants of the Company. These options expire on April 29, 2015 and are set at a deemed strike price of $0.27.

The granted options are not exercisable until shareholder approval in the following annual general meeting. Accordingly, no stock based compensation expense has been recorded for the period.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following information pertains to the changes in non-cash working capital items:

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $
Change in non-cash working capital items				
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	(68,586)	-	(68,586)	-
Value added tax recoverable	(175,656)	-	(175,656)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	76,579	-	80,579	-
	(167,663)	-	(163,663)	-

10. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

- to safeguard the ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of mineral properties
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders
- to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital

In order to facilitate the management of our capital requirements, management prepares annual expenditure budgets and continuously monitors and reviews actual and forecasted cash flow. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

To maintain the capital structure, the Company may, from time to time, attempt to issue new shares or dispose of non-core assets. Management expects the Company's current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration and development plans through the current operating period. At April 30, 2010, the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one industry segment which is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Losses for the period and segment assets by geographic location are as follows:

	Loss for the period		Total assets at	
	Nine months ended April 30, 2010 $	Nine months ended April 30, 2009 $	April 30, 2010 $	April 30, 2009 $
Canada	(1,254,247)	(72,120)	9,456,935	74,000
Mexico	-	-	6,504,271	5,696,498
Total	(1,254,247)	(72,120)	15,961,206	5,770,498

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the period ended April 30, 2010, Silver Standard Resources Inc. (“Silver Standard”) purchased the Yerbabuena property from the Company for total consideration of $500,000. The amount payable is $250,000 upon execution of the agreement and an additional $250,000 on the first anniversary of the agreement.