

LA QUINTA RESOURCES CORPORATION

FORM 51-901F – FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2007

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

1.1 DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Board of Directors of LA QUINTA RESOURCES CORPORATION (the “Company” or “La Quinta” is pleased to present to its shareholders a summary of the Company’s activities for the quarter ended September 30, 2007, and any other pertinent events subsequent to that date up to and including November 25, 2007.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements and related notes, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

The Company is a “reporting” company in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta and Ontario. Its common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol “LAQ”. The Company is in the business of exploring for precious metals. The Company’s properties are in Sonora - Mexico and the Maniema – South Kivu Gold Belt in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (“DRC”).

1.2 OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company originally optioned a 60% interest in two gold properties in the South eastern part of British Columbia, namely the Howell and the Crowsnest properties. Both properties have had extensive previous exploration work by major mining companies. No work has been carried out on these properties since the end of the 2006 exploration season. These properties were abandoned on August 4, 2007.

In the second quarter of 2006 the Company acquired a group of properties covering some 5,000 hectares in the Sonora gold belt, Mexico which has had limited past exploration and holds significant promise of near surface open-pit, heap leachable gold deposits. The Company is actively exploring these properties at this time.

A program of bulldozer trenching and surface mapping and sampling over known areas of mineralisation was concluded in early 2007 on these properties. In the existing old pit at La Perla, near the centre of the Company’s claims, chip sampling returned an intersection of 30 metres averaging 3.19 g/t Au and 83.2 g/t Ag. At La Perla, the mineralization appears to occur in a propylitically altered series of dacitic to andesitic porphyritic volcanics affected by structurally controlled gold-bearing lenses.

Similarly, on the adjacent La Perlita target, one trench returned 4.30 g/t Au over 12 metres. Here the recent work has clearly identified an anomalous zone of mineralisation extending some 500 metres in length by up to 40 metres in width. In the La Virgen / Quelitoso area, the Company has exposed a zone carrying 6 metres grading 3.12 g/t Au, 157 g/t Ag, 2% Pb and 1% Zn.

As part of its initial exploration efforts on the Mexican property, the Company also carried out a program of soil sampling at 100-metre spacing over an anomalous surface alteration zone in the centre of the property, which has been recognised over at least two kilometers. This program has identified two separate areas of overlain gold and zinc anomalies. One anomaly extends a minimum of 700 metres by 200 metres and averages 1500 ppm Zn with good gold credits and the second measures 1200 metres by 300 metres, averaging 500 ppm Zn, again with gold credits. These structures are trending NW-SE and are open to the South.

A program of geophysics including Induced Polarisation (IP) and gravity has been completed over an extensive zone of anomalous geochemical values in the centre of the property. This program, in combination with the above work has identified and targeted a number of coincident anomalies which could lead to a drill program in the first quarter of 2008. Based on the merits of this work to date, the Company extended its land position in the area in June 2007 by staking an additional 600 hectares to the South East of the current claim block.

In the third quarter of 2006, the Company entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (“MOU”) to form a Joint Venture to explore and develop 7,010 square kilometres of the Maniema – South Kivu Gold belt in the eastern Congo. The Company may earn up to an 80% interest in the Joint Venture, with the remaining interest being held by Wa Balengela Kasai-Investments Congo sprl (“WBK”), a Congolese company with extensive experience in mining in the Congo. WBK will be of great assistance to the joint venture with government relations, local liaison and local management and expediting of the DRC projects.

The exploration permits optioned to the Joint Venture are a contiguous group of 32 exploration licenses totalling 7,010 square kilometres, abutting and occupying all the ground between Banro Corporation’s (TSX:BAA) Lugushwa and Namoya properties and extending some 150 kilometres to the west. The permits have a long history of both formal and informal mining, having been extensively mined, mostly for alluvial gold, by BelgiqueOR from the early 1940’s to the 1970’s when formal mining and exploration ceased. At least six sites of previous mining can be easily identified and artisanal mining continues on much of these target areas today.

Under the terms of the MOU, after a period of successful due diligence review, currently underway, La Quinta may earn up to 80% in the Joint Venture by expending at least US\$10.0 million on exploration over the next five years, and over the next three years making cash payments of US\$1.5 million and share issuance of eight million shares. A finder’s fee of 550,000 shares is payable in stages. The properties are subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty.

In October 2006, a Congolese registered company commenced an action in the British Columbia courts over the Congo acquisition claiming to have an existing agreement, or protocol with WBK. La Quinta will be defending the lawsuit. No amount has been recognized on the Company’s books with respect to this lawsuit, as its outcome is undeterminable at this time.

As a consequence of this action, the Company suspended due diligence work and requested that WBK clear title in Congo. WBK subsequently applied to the Commercial Court of the DRC to have the earlier protocol between the Congolese registered company and WB Kasai dated 29th September 2005 declared invalid.

On the 13th of March, the Commercial Court in Congo found in favour of WBK and against the Congolese registered company and declared that the 2005 Protocol was null and void. WBK has been informed that the Congolese mining Company has appealed this decision. At the same time WBK appealed the size of the damages awarded to WBK against the Congolese Company and both these and Appeal cases are awaiting a hearing in the Appeal Court in Kinshasa.

During October of 2007, La Quinta applied for Exchange approval to complete the acquisition of the WBK ground, having completed the 43-101 and also fully disclosed the current legal position. By the end of October the Exchange granted conditional approval of the transaction and LAQ commenced work on preparing legal agreements to formalise the JV in Congo. This work is still ongoing.

In January 2007, the Company signed a separate Memorandum of Understanding to lease the mining and exploration rights on the Kampene Gold Project covering 34 square Kilometres of the Maniema – South Kivu Gold belt in the eastern Congo. On 13th of April 2007, LAQ signed a formal lease or Amodiation Agreement with AMIKI, replacing this MOU, allowing exploration to commence on Kampene immediately. The Kampene project is a former gold producer owned since 1982 by Association Minier de Kivu sprl (AMIKI.) which is being explored and developed by LAQ Congo sprl, a JV Company in which LAQ owns 80% and LAQ's Congolese partners, Wa Balengela Kasai Investments sprl (“WBK”) owns 20% of the initial shares. The project is subject to a 1.5% NSR and an annual rental of US\$100,000, with a buy out provision for US\$2 million after 5 years.

LAQ commenced work on the Kampene Project in April 2007, and has now completed a preliminary soil sampling program over most of the property with over 500 samples having been flown to South Africa for analysis, with results awaited. At the same time initial reconnaissance of the remainder of the claim has started with a program of surface trenching and sampling being driven by satellite interpretation of the visible structures across the claim. A number of areas of high interest have been identified including two major quartz vein systems and samples are again in the laboratory, again awaiting results.

In June 2007 the Company appointed a new President and Chief Operating Officer. Michel Cormier, a Geological Engineer with over 30 years experience in successful gold exploration, both in North America and in French speaking Africa, including finding and developing two operating gold mines, joined the Company and is now managing its exploration efforts in Mexico and in Congo. He has made a number of trips into the Congo and is fully involved in the planning and discovery process.

Beyond the exploration and development success at the Company's properties, there are several factors that could impact the Company going forward, either positively, or negatively. These include the state of the world economy and the demand for metals and also the political risk of the countries in which it is operating. Any economic declines would cause metal prices to decline that may negatively impact the value of the Company's exploration properties. Democratic Republic of Congo is a country with a recent history of political turmoil, although it has been stable for the past five years, with the aid of a significant contingent of United Nations peace keepers. The Areas of Congo in which the Company is currently working are stable at this time; however, these factors are all beyond the control of the Company.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

	QUARTER ENDED			
	DECEMBER 31 2006	MARCH 31 2006	JUNE 2007	SEPTEMBER 2007
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (198,581)	\$ (347,610)	\$ (414,506)	\$ (1,552,675)
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.07)

	QUARTER ENDED			
	DECEMBER 2005	MARCH 31 2006	JUNE 2006	SEPTEMBER 2006
Total revenues	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (73,778)	\$ 43,805	\$ (85,777)	\$ (175,740)
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)

1.3 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The company incurred a net loss of \$1,552,675 for the quarter ended Sept 30, 2007 and has a working capital surplus of \$1,609,691 at September 30, 2007, compared to a net loss of \$175,740 in quarter ended September 30, 2006 and a working capital surplus of \$916,127 at December 31, 2006

The Company continued with its exploration activities during the quarter, with geologists and geophysicists working in Mexico and also with a team of five geologists and forty local employees working on the Kampene project in Democratic Republic of Congo. This is reflected in the increased costs of operation incurred during the quarter, year on year, in all expense categories in addition to ongoing maintenance fees.

As a result of the consolidating the results of La Quinta Congo SPRL and Can-Mex Barite, S.A. de C.V. the financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 are significantly different from those of the comparable prior period.

The most significant increases in costs during the three month period ended September 30, 2007 when compared with the similar period in 2006 were as follows:

Amortization increased to \$13,308 from \$nil predominantly as a result of La Quinta Congo SPRL acquiring capital assets which have been amortized during the period.

Consulting fees increased to \$124,728 from \$10,800 nil as a result of work on the 43-101 documentation, plus other consultancy work carried out on the Company's behalf on the projects in the DRC.

Foreign exchange loss increased to \$66,698 from \$nil as the Company recognized the foreign exchange losses incurred on consolidation of the non-self sustaining subsidiaries of the Company.

Management fees increased to \$99,551 from \$20,000 as additional management personnel and time and effort were required to cover the increased spread of the Company's exploration activities increasing the management fees.

Office and miscellaneous expenses increased to \$50,421 from \$4,847 as a result of increased corporate activity and specifically the establishment of an operational base in the DRC.

Professional fees increased to \$38,322 from \$23,451 as a result of increase legal fees associated with the Company's operations in Mexico and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Also the Company incurred significant professional fees as a result of the work required to allow the Company to apply to list the Maniema South Kivu Properties in the DRC during the period.

Property Investigation costs increased to \$33,788 from \$33,676 as the Company incurred costs to complete the Maniema South Kivu 43-101 report during the quarter and in respect of investigation programs on properties which were not eventually acquired by the Company.

Rent increased to \$25,227 from \$19,813 as a result of the Company entering into a five year lease during the later part of fiscal 2006 and taking on additional space allowing for the future expansion of the Company.

Salary costs increased to \$66,022 from \$nil as a result of employing administrative staff in the Company head office

Shareholder communications costs were comparable to the prior period.

Stock based compensation charges increased to \$178,000 from \$nil due to the Company recording the fair value of stock options granted which vested during the period, and also accruing the cost of options yet to vest to September 30, 2007

Telephone expenses increased to \$28,132 from \$7,183 as a result of increased overseas corporate activity.

Transfer and regulatory fees reduced to \$5,525 from \$10,931 as a result of there being less financing activity during the period.

Travel and entertainment increased to \$91,181 from \$14,369 as a result of significantly increased travel costs associated with due diligence on properties and increased international travel as a result of a greatly increased work program on the property holdings in Mexico and the Congo.

Interest received increased to \$9,326 from \$nil as a result of the Company investing the significant cash balances derived from the financings undertaken during the prior quarters.

Write off of mineral properties increased to \$726,126 as the Company abandoned its interests in the Howell and Crowsnest properties in British Columbia, Canada, during the period.

The Company recorded income from the non controlling interest of La Quinta Congo SPRL. of \$21,234 for the three month period ended September 30, 2007 (2006 - \$nil) as the losses of the 80% subsidiary company were recognized to the extent of WBK's 20% equity investment of La Quinta Congo SPRL.

During the three month period ended September 30, 2007 there was no renunciation of flow through financings.

1.4 DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS

The focus on the public listing meant little exploration was conducted in 2005 and the first half of 2006. Subsequently, the Company completed a significant exploration program on the Crowsnest and Howell Properties located in south-eastern British Columbia in 2006.

During the first and second quarters of 2007, little work was conducted on the BC properties beyond interpretation and review of the 2006 exploration program. The properties were subsequently allowed to lapse on August 4, 2007. The Company continues to concentrate its efforts in Mexico and Congo, where it is currently enjoying significant exploration success.

On June 23, 2006, the Company acquired an option to earn a 100% interest in the La Virgen/Sanson property (formerly Orofino) near Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. The La Virgen/Sanson property totals some 5,000 HA and has at least six major surface gold occurrences. These areas have been worked for high grade gold in the past and the vendors of the property have heap leached about 60,000 tonnes of broken mineralized material that was reported to have contained up to 7.0 g/t gold, giving a clear indication of the potential of the project area.

An extensive exploration program is currently underway having started in January 2007. Work has included surface mapping, sampling, bulldozer trenching, geochemical and geophysical surveying, all of which is aimed at a program of target generation around existing and new gold occurrences. This program will lead to a program of Reverse Circulation (R/C) drilling most probably commencing towards the end of 2007, subject to the results of the current program and appropriate funding.

During the last quarter of 2006, the Company conducted a further review and site visit of the Congo exploration permits and other potential Congo acquisitions. The Company has now completed a draft 43-101 report on the larger 32 claim area and has also compiled an independent geological report on the Kampene Project. La Quinta has received a formal notice of extension of the due diligence period on the 32 claim block belonging to WBK because of the lawsuit detailed in Section 1.2.

The Company closed the acquisition of the Kampene property during the prior quarter and now has five geologists and approximately 40 other employees working on this project. A soil sampling and also a surface sampling and trenching program is now underway on the property to be followed by R/C or diamond drilling of appropriate targets. The Company continues to work on the acquisition of the larger 32 claim area which was held up due to litigation in the DRC between the underlying mineral rights holder and another Congolese mineral Company.

1.5 LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties inherent in the resource exploration and extraction industry. This activity is capital intensive at all stages and subject to the fluctuations in commodity prices, market sentiment, currencies, inflation and other risks. The Company currently has no sources of revenue, and relies primarily on equity financings to fund its exploration, development and administrative activities. Material increases or decreases in liquidity will be substantially determined by the success or failure of its exploration and development activities, as well as its continued ability to raise capital. The Company is not aware of any trends, demands, commitments, events or uncertainties that may result in its liquidity either materially increasing or decreasing at present or in the foreseeable future, other than normal expected operating and administrative costs.

On August 25, 2006, the Company completed a private placement of 2,415,000 units at a price of 0.20 per unit, raising \$483,000. Proceeds of the placement are for general working capital and closing the option of the Company's Mexican gold property. On November 10, 2006 the Company closed a placement of 3,120,000 units at \$0.40 per unit raising an additional \$1,248,000. Proceeds of this placement are targeted for the Congo exploration licences of other Congo assets that may be acquired by the La Quinta-WBK Joint Venture. On April 18th, 2007, the Company announced that it had agreed a non brokered private placement for \$2,250,000 for sale to accredited investors. The terms of the private placement were for the sale of 4.5 million units consisting of one share and one half share purchase warrant for a unit price of 50 cents (\$0.50) per unit. Two half share purchase warrants entitle the holder to purchase one share in the Company at an exercise price of 70 cents (\$0.70) per full share purchase warrant. Warrants will be exercisable up to twelve months after the date of closure of the placement. The amount of the non brokered private placement was subsequently increased to \$2,560,000 on 27th of April 2007 to cater for over subscription. No other terms were changed. This Placement closed on May 8th 2007 having been fully subscribed.

Eight percent (8%) finders fees were paid to accredited brokers or financial institutions. Eight percent (8%) finders fee warrants were also granted to accredited brokers or financial institutions at an exercise price of 70 cents per share; exercisable up to twelve months from the date of closure of the placement (May 7th 2008.) Assuming sale of all the units and exercise of the associated warrants, then the Company could expect to receive up to \$4 million in net proceeds of this funding plus other unexercised warrants within 1 year of this issue. The Company will use the funds for exploration expenditures in DRC, Mexico and general working capital.

The Company's current working capital commitments include \$40,000 per month for management and consulting fees. Additional general and administrative costs are budgeted at approximately \$35,000 per month. Other general and administrative costs for the balance of 2007 are budgeted to be \$420,000. This amount is higher than that incurred during the year ended December 31, 2006 in which total administrative and office expenditures were \$293,495, as with the increased number of properties in the Companies portfolio and work commencing in DRC, the Company had to increase staffing and other costs in order to properly manage its affairs.

The Company's current property payments and budgeted work commitments for the remainder of fiscal 2007 are summarized as follows:

	Mexico	Kampene DRC	32 Claim area DRC	
			Assumes completion	
Property Payment	\$65,000US (Paid)	\$100,000 US (Paid)	\$75,000 US	
Budgeted exploration costs	\$150,000 US	\$100,000 US	\$50,000 US	
Total net cash requirements	\$150,000	\$100,000	\$125,000 US	\$375,000 US

Given the current working capital of \$1,609,691 additional funding will be required, assuming that legal agreements can be put in place and Exchange control can be obtained for the 32 claim area in Congo, assuming the Company wishes to maintain and expand its property interests and continue with a sensible and measured program of exploration on the current properties and new properties considered by management to be worthy.

1.6 OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements at the time of this management discussion and analysis.

1.7 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has an ongoing management contract with the President, COO and Director of the Company for management services and is required to pay up to \$13,500 per month under the terms of the contract. The contract expires June 30th, 2009 and can be terminated at any time after June 30th 2008, by payment of three monthly payments prior to the contract expiry date.

The Company has an ongoing management contract with the Senior Vice-President of the Company for management services and is required to pay up to \$10,000 per month under the terms of the contract. The contract expires January 31, 2009.

The Company has an ongoing management contract with CEO and Director of the Company for management services and is required to pay up to \$15,000 per month under the terms of the contract. The

contract expires January 31, 2009.

Pursuant to the management contracts the Company was charged \$286,624 during the nine month period ended September 30, 2007. The Company recorded \$182,122 of this amount as management fees and \$101,502 as property investigation costs.

The Company has also charged or accrued deferred exploration expenditures of \$18,910 due to a Company with a common director, and professional fees of \$2,000 by a director.

There are no other related party contracts.

1.8 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at September 30, 2007 the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivable, exploration advances, amounts due from and to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximate carrying value since they are short term in nature and are receivable or payable on demand.

1.9 THIRD QUARTER

	THREE MONTHS ENDED		NINE MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30		SEPTEMBER 30	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Expenses				
Amortization	\$ 13,308	\$ -	\$ 17,756	\$ -
Bank charges and interest	6,147	293	7,768	388
Consulting	124,748	10,800	143,155	10,800
Foreign exchange loss	66,698	-	66,698	-
Management fees	99,551	20,000	182,122	50,000
Office and miscellaneous	50,421	4,847	73,586	8,873
Professional fees	38,322	23,451	124,582	48,176
Property investigation	33,788	33,676	101,502	68,713
Rent	25,227	19,813	69,181	25,755
Salaries	66,022	-	94,943	-
Shareholder communications	30,039	30,440	149,152	54,864
Stock based compensation	178,000	-	345,900	-
Telephone	28,132	7,183	46,207	7,183
Transfer and regulatory fees	5,525	10,931	33,993	25,030
Travel and entertainment	91,181	14,369	178,678	20,003
	857,109	175,803	1,635,223	319,785
Loss Before The Following Item	(857,109)	(175,803)	(1,635,223)	(319,785)
Interest income	9,326	-	25,324	-
Write off of mineral properties	(726,126)	-	(726,126)	-
Non Controlling Interest portion of La Quinta Congo SPRL.'s net loss	21,234	-	21,234	-
Loss Before Income Taxes	(1,552,675)	(175,803)	(2,314,791)	(319,785)
Future Income Tax Recovery	-	63	-	102,073
Loss For The Period	\$ (1,552,675)	\$ (175,740)	\$ (2,314,791)	\$ (217,712)
Basic And Diluted Loss Per Share	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.02)
Weighted Average Number Of Shares Outstanding	21,884,388	10,251,165	19,151,758	9,564,547

As a result of the consolidating the results of La Quinta Congo SPRL and Can-Mex Barite, S.A. de C.V. the financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 are significantly different from those of the comparable prior period.

The loss for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007 was \$2,314,791 compared to a loss of \$217,712 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2006. The reasons for the increase in the loss are as consistent with those described in section 1.3 as follows:

Amortization increased to \$17,756 from \$nil as a result of La Quinta Congo SPRL acquiring capital assets which have been amortized during the period.

Consulting fees increased to \$143,155 from \$10,800 as a result of increased exploration work using outside consultants, particularly in Congo.

Foreign exchange loss increased to \$66,698 from \$nil as the Company recognized the foreign exchange losses incurred on consolidation of the non-self sustaining subsidiaries of the Company.

Management fees increased to \$182,122 from \$50,000 as additional management time and effort were required to cover the increased spread of the Company's exploration activities increasing the management fees.

Office and miscellaneous expenses increased to \$73,586 from \$8,873 as a result of increased corporate activity and specifically the establishment of an operational base in the DRC.

Professional fees increased to \$124,582 from \$48,176 as a result of increase legal fees associated with the Company's operations in Mexico and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Also the Company incurred significant professional fees as a result of the 43-101 report on the DRC properties completed during the period.

Property Investigation costs increased to \$101,502 from \$68,713 as the Company incurred due diligence costs during the quarter on properties some of which were not eventually acquired by the Company.

Rent increased to \$69,181 from \$25,755 as a result of the Company entering into a five year lease during the later part of fiscal 2006 and taking on additional space allowing for the future expansion of the Company.

Salary costs increased to \$94,943 from \$nil as a result of employing administrative staff in the Company head office

Shareholder communications costs increased to \$149,152 from \$54,864 as a result of increased investor relations activity, the contracting of staff to perform investor relations activities at head office and during April 2007 entering into a contract for Corporate Communications and Investor Relations Services at a cost of \$5,000 per month.

Stock based compensation charges increased to \$345,900 from \$nil due to the Company recording the fair value of stock options granted which vested during the period, and also accruing the cost of options yet to vest to September 30, 2007

Telephone expenses increased to \$46,207 from \$7,183 as a result of increased international corporate activity.

Transfer and regulatory fees increased to \$33,993 from \$25,030 substantially as a result of the financing which took place during the period.

Travel and entertainment increased to \$178,678 from \$20,003 as a result of significantly increased travel costs associated with due diligence on properties and increased international travel as a result of the property holdings in Mexico and the Congo.

Interest received increased to \$25,324 from \$nil as a result of the Company investing the significant cash balances derived from the financings undertaken late in the prior year and during the current quarter.

Write off of mineral properties increased to \$726,126 from \$nil as the Company abandoned its interests in the Howell and Crowsnest properties in British Columbia, Canada, during the period.

The Company recorded income from the non controlling interest of La Quinta Congo SPRL. of \$21,234 for the nine month period ended September 30, 2007, (2006 - \$nil) as the losses of the 80% subsidiary company were recognized to the extent of WBK's 20% equity investment of La Quinta Congo SPRL.

During the three month period ended September 30th 2007 there was no renunciation of flow through financings.

1.10 CRITICAL ESTIMATES

We have estimated the following weighted average amounts when using the Black-Scholes stock option pricing model in calculating the fair value of options granted during the period; risk free interest rate of 4.2%, a dividend yield of 0%, an expected option life of 3.95 years with a stock price volatility of 79.7%.

The Company annually reviews the carrying value of its properties, which are currently unproven, by reference to the timing of exploration and development work, the work programs and the results achieved on the project. Where impairment occurs a charge to earnings would be made.

It should be noted that the recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral properties are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to bring the reserves into production, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of properties. The amount shown represents net costs to date, less amounts depleted or written off and amounts realized from option payments received, and does not necessarily represent present or future values.

1.11 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Company adopted three new accounting policies on January 1, 2007 on a prospective basis with no restatement of prior period financial statements as follows:

(i) Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement

In accordance with this new standard the Company now classifies all financial instruments as either held to maturity, available for sale, held for trading or loans and receivables. Financial assets classified as held to maturity, loans and other receivables and financial liabilities other than those held for trading are measured at amortized cost. Available for sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income. Instruments classified as held for trading are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the income statement for the period.

(ii) Comprehensive Income

The standard introduces the concept of comprehensive income, which consists of net income and other comprehensive income. The Company financial statements now include a Statement of Comprehensive Income, which includes the components of comprehensive income. For the Company, other comprehensive income (“OCI”) is comprised of changes in the foreign currency translation adjustments arising on the consolidation of foreign operations.

Cumulative changes in OCI are included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (“AOCI”), which is presented as a new category within shareholders equity in the Balance Sheet.

(iii) Hedges

The new standard specifies the criteria under which hedge accounting can be applied and how hedge accounting can be executed. As at September 30, 2007 the Company has not designated any hedging relationships.

The adoption of these new accounting standards did not have a material impact on the interim financial statements of the Company.

Additional information is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. And at the Company’s web site at www.laquintaresources.com

1.11 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR VENTURE ISSUER'S WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE

EXPENDITURES MADE IN THE QUARTER ON MINERAL PROPERTIES

Howell Property, British Columbia

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2007	2006
Acquisition Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 31,520	\$ 14,598
Option payments	-	16,500
Write off	(31,520)	-
Closing balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 31,098</u>
Exploration Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 482,115	\$ 108,088
Assay costs	-	825
Drilling costs	-	50,000
Exploration advances	-	100,000
Field and camp costs	-	1,657
Write off	(482,115)	-
Closing balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 260,070</u>

Crowsnest Property, British Columbia

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2007	2006
Acquisition Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 54,399	\$ 29,540
Option payments	-	21,500
Write offs	(54,399)	-
Closing balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 51,040</u>
Exploration Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 158,092	\$ 17,589
Exploration advances	-	42,267
Field and camp costs	-	50,100
Reports, maps, fees and licenses	-	3,117
Write offs	(158,092)	-
Closing balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 116,073</u>

1.12 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR VENTURE ISSUER'S WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE (con't)

La Virgen/Sanson Property, Sonora, Mexico (formerly Orofino)

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30	
	2007	2006
Acquisition Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 89,138	\$ 46,201
Option payments	143,041	42,937
Closing balance	<u>\$ 232,179</u>	<u>\$ 89,138</u>
Exploration Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 186,814	\$ 5,200
Assays	3,601	
Engineering	154,285	22,840
Field and camp costs	4,158	
Reports and maps	2,226	
Transport	6,567	
Travel	798	
Closing balance	<u>\$ 358,449</u>	<u>\$ 28,040</u>

Maniema – South Kivu Gold Belt, Congo

	THREE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2007	2006
Acquisition Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 84,120	-
Option payments	-	83,840
Closing balance	<u>\$ 84,120</u>	<u>\$ 83,840</u>
Exploration Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 294,307	-
Administration	-	-
Assays	-	-
Engineering costs	-	173,811
Closing Balance	<u>\$ 294,307</u>	<u>\$ 173,811</u>

1.12 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR VENTURE ISSUER'S WITHOUT SIGNIFICANT REVENUE (con't)

Kampene – South Kivu Province, Congo

	THREE MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2007	2006
Acquisition Costs		
Opening balance	\$ -	\$ -
Option payments	-	-
Finders fees	22,710	-
Closing balance	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>
Exploration Costs		
Opening balance	\$ 173,770	\$ -
Assays	-	-
Engineering costs	75,893	-
Lease payments	-	-
Closing Balance	<u>\$ 249,663</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

1.12 SCHEDULE OF SHARE CAPITAL

	As of the date of this Management Discussion and Analysis
Common Shares outstanding	21,961,046**
Options outstanding	2,045,000**
Warrants outstanding	4,400,600**
Fully diluted share capital	28,406,646**

1.13 DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As at September 30, 2007, the Company carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures as required by Canadian securities laws. Based on this evaluation, management has concluded that the Company's disclosure control and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's annual filings and interim filings and other reports filed or submitted under Canadian securities laws is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by those laws, and that material information is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

The Company has designed internal controls over financial reporting 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 in Canada.

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