EurOmaX
Resources Limited

Q1-2009

First Quarter Report, March 2009

Chairman's Statement Q1 2009

Welcome! While the global economic malaise continues to dominate markets, EurOmax has been particularly busy with the previously announced business combination with Silk Road Resources Limited and the acquisition of Thrace Resources EOOD.

The business combination with **Silk Road Resources Ltd**. ("Silk Road") a company with minerals exploration assets in China, will result in a combined entity with a broader asset base and capitalization and stronger balance sheet. Under the Business Combination, the shareholders of Silk Road will receive 2.2535 common shares of EurOmax for each common share of Silk Road. If completed, based upon the number of Silk Road Common Shares, securities convertible for Silk Road Common Shares and shares issuable pursuant to certain property option agreements of Silk Road as of May 26, 2009, approximately 69,061,320 EurOmax Common Shares will be issued or reserved for issue, to holders of Silk Road Common Shares and holders of options, warrants and other rights to acquire or receive Silk Road Common Shares, in connection with the Business Combination.

Upon completion of the Business Combination, the former shareholders of Silk Road will hold approximately 52% of the Common Shares of EurOmax and the existing EurOmax Shareholders will hold the remaining 48%. Furthermore, if all outstanding Silk Road options, warrants and other rights to acquire or receive Silk Road Common Shares are exercised or satisfied prior to the completion of the Business Combination, and assuming the exercise of all outstanding convertible securities of EurOmax, upon completion of the Business Combination, a total of 134,391,307 EurOmax Common Shares would be outstanding, and the former Silk Road shareholders would hold 51% of the total EurOmax Common Shares then outstanding. A meeting of EurOmax shareholders to be held on June 25, 2009 has been called to consider amongst other things the business combination.

Silk Road has executed an agreement for the sale of its Chinese gold assets for approximately $18 million, subject to deduction of withholding taxes, brokerage fees and various operating expenses and subject to Chinese and Canadian regulatory approval and Silk Road shareholder approval. Given success in both the business combination and the sale of the Silk Road Chinese assets the combined company will have strong management, an attractive portfolio of gold and base metal exploration properties in SE Europe and adequate funding to advance the projects in Southeast Europe significantly.

The acquisition of **Thrace Resources EOOD** ("Thrace"), with expand our gold exploration portfolio with two new projects, Breznik and Rakitovo, in southern and western Bulgaria respectively. The Breznik project has been the subject of systematic diamond and reverse circulation drilling, trenching and metallurgical test work resulting in a JORC (2004) code compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resource estimate. Jorc (2004) code is similar to NI-43-101. The total Indicated resource at a cut-off of 0.5 grams per tonne is 1.08 million tonnes at 2.01 grams per tonne gold and 6.05 grams per tonne silver, containing 70,000 ounces of gold, 210,000 ounces of silver. The inferred mineral resource at a 0.5 grams per tonne cut-off grade is 0.69 million tonnes at 1.79 grams per tonne gold and 5.66 grams per tonne silver, containing 40,000 ounces of gold and 125,000 ounces of silver. The consideration for the acquisition will be an amount of US$112,000 being 50% of the principal of a Convertible Note issued by International Resource Holdings Limited the owner to Thrace to EurOmax subsidiary Martern EOOD in December 2008.

On our existing property portfolio in Bulgaria, Macedonia and Serbia major activity planned for 2009 includes, 1,400 metres of drilling at Ilovitza, geophysics and 2,000 metres of drilling at Ceovishte and 5,000 metres of drilling plus 4,000 metres of trenching at Kazandol. At Karavansalija mapping, trenching and geochemistry is planned to better define drill targets in this 60 square kilometre gold and poly-metallic intrusive and skarn system.

EurOmax holds 9 million shares and 4.5 million options in Australian listed company, **International Resource Holdings Limited** ("IRH"). IRH recently announced that it had entered into a conditional agreement to acquire 100% of the issued capital of Clean Global Energy Pty Limited (CGE). CGE is a private energy company with coal exploration assets in Queensland, Australia. The management of CGE have experience in Underground Coal Gasification and plan to develop a gas production facility on the acreage.

Given completion of the business combination with Silk Road, sale of the Silk Road Chinese exploration assets and acquisition of Thrace we are planning a very active exploration program through the remainder of 2009.

On Behalf of the Board

John C. Menzies

John C. Menzies
Chairman & CEO

Management Discussion & Analysis

This discussion and analysis ("MD&A") is provided by management of EurOmax Resources Ltd. ("EurOmax" or the "Company") with respect to the first quarter ended March 31, 2009 financial results and should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 and the audited consolidated financial statements, related notes and MD&A for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007. This MD&A is dated May 29, 2009.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION:The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") in Canadian dollars.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS: This document contains statements that are forward-looking, such as those relating to results of operations and financial condition, capital spending, financing sources, commodity prices, costs of production and the magnitude of petroleum and natural gas reserves. Forward-looking statements are frequently characterized by words such as "plan", "expect", "project", "intend", "believe", "anticipate" and other similar words, or statements that certain events or conditions "may" or "will" occur. Forward-looking statements are based on the opinions and estimates of management at the dates the statements are made, and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are as of April 27, 2009 and are subject to change after this date. Readers are cautioned that the assumptions used in the preparation of such information, although considered reasonable at the time of preparation, may prove to be imprecise and, as such, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements. EurOmax disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

MANAGEMENTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING: Management of EurOmax is responsible for the preparation, integrity, and fair presentation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements and other information contained in this annual report. The consolidated financial statements and related notes were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada and reflect management's best judgments and estimates, based on currently available information. Management maintains a system of internal controls over financial reporting, which encompasses policies, procedures and controls to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss or unauthorized use, that transactions are executed and recorded in accordance with management's authorization, and that financial records are accurate and reliable. The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Board exercises its responsibilities through the Audit Committee of the Board, which meets with the external auditors to satisfy itself that management's responsibilities are properly discharged and to review the consolidated financial statements before they are presented to the Board of Directors for approval.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, Chartered Accountants. Their report outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

CORPORATE STRATEGY

During 2003, the Company initiated a focus on identifying, acquiring and developing natural resource opportunities in South-Eastern Europe. EurOmax believes that this region has underdeveloped natural resource potential and minimal political risk. Many of the countries in this area have not been subjected to the systematic exploration that has been conducted in western countries. However, the countries in this region have more developed economic, legal and political climates than most of the undeveloped regions of the world. In fact, Bulgaria and Romania entered the European Union in January 2007. Over the next few years, other countries which are not yet already members of this growing economic block have or intend to apply for membership. EurOmax has found that the potential to acquire natural resource properties in this region is subject to significantly less competition than would be found in North America or other developed countries. Notwithstanding the Company's belief in the potential of South-Eastern Europe EurOmax has found that political and cultural issues can delay projects longer than is normal in North America.

Prior to the sale of its oil and gas operations on December 1, 2008, the Company was able to partially offset its costs through the profits from these activities.

HIGHLIGHTS

In 2007, EurOmax executed a geopolitical diversification to its operations in South-Eastern Europe. Prior to that time all of the Company's activities were focused on Bulgaria. On July 13, 2007 the Company purchased an options to acquire four exploration properties in Macedonia and five exploration properties in Serbia from Freeport McMoRan Inc. subsidiary Freeport McMoRan Exploration Company (formerly Phelps Dodge Exploration Corporation) (FMEC) and its Macedonian and Serbian subsidiaries. Under the terms of the agreements EurOmax has an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Macedonian properties and its Macedonian subsidiary PD Vardar dooel (PDV) by the payment of US$ 600,000 and the issuance of 100,000 EurOmax shares and an option to acquire 100% of the shares of Mining and Geology South Danube Metals Beograd South (SDM), a FMEC Serbian subsidiary, subject to exclusion of one of the SDM licenses, by the issuance of 2.4 million shares of EurOmax. In order to exercise the options EurOmax must fulfill all concession requirements, fulfill a certain minimum drilling commitment, and complete a US$1.5 million exploration program in each of Macedonia and Serbia over 3 years. FMEC retains a one time only back in-right on each concession, whereby FMEC may elect to earn a 70% interest, after EurOmax has completed 10,000 metres of drilling on any such property. In order to earn its interest FMEC must repay EurOmax twice its exploration expenditure on that property and fund the property though completion of a final feasibility study. As of March 31, 2009, the Company is still required to complete 842 metres of drilling in Macedonia and 1,250 metres of drilling in Serbia under the minimum drilling commitment in the July 13, 2007 agreements. As of March 31, 2009, EurOmax has completed the required exploration program for Serbia and is required to spend approximately US$225,000 prior to July 13, 2010 for Macedonia. Once these conditions are met for either country EurOmax will exercise its option under the respective agreement. It is expected that EurOmax will complete the requirements to exercise both the Serbian and Macedonian options prior to the end of 2009. The back-in right for FMEC on each property will continue until the 10,000 metres of drilling have been completed.

On June 6, 2008, the Company entered an option agreement with Freeport-McMoRan Exploration Company (FMEC) to acquire a 100% interest in the Karavanslija property in Serbia by the payment to FMEC of US$50,000 and the issue of 2,500,000 common shares of the Company. In order to exercise the option the Company must complete an exploration program within 3 years from the date of execution of this agreement including 4,400 metres of drilling at the direction of FMEC. FMEC retains a one time only back in-right, wherein FMEC may elect to earn a 70% interest, after the Company has completed 20,000 metres of drilling on the Karavanslija property. In order to earn its interest FMEC must repay EurOmax 1.5 times its exploration expenditure, fund the property though completion of a final feasibility study and pay EurOmax a 1% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") on its 70% share. If FMEC does not exercise its back-in right EurOmax is required to pay FMEC a 1% NSR. As of the date hereof, the Company has completed the minimum drilling requirement at the direction of FMEC for the first year of the Karavansalija property agreement ending June 5, 2009.

On February 20, 2009, EurOmax entered into a Letter of Intent to merge with Silk Road Resources Ltd. (Silk Road). Under the terms of the proposed merger the Company will issue 2.2535 common shares for each share of Silk Road. This transaction, which will be by way of a Plan of Arrangement, will be subject to all necessary regulatory approvals including approval of two thirds of the votes cast at a Silk Road shareholder meeting, approval of a majority of the votes cast at an EurOmax shareholder meeting and court approval. EurOmax and Silk Road finalized the Business Combination Agreement on May 26, 2009. The parties have scheduled their respective shareholder meetings to approve the business combination on June 25, 2009. If approved by the shareholders of both companies, court approval will be sought immediately thereafter. It is anticipated that the business combination will become effective on June 26, 2009 if court approval is granted and all other regulatory approvals have been completed. Silk Road has entered into an agreement to sell its Bulagao property in China. It is expected that this transaction will close by early in the third quarter. The sale will result in gross proceeds of approximately $18 million. These funds will be used to fund the combined companies exploration in South-East Europe.

On March 16, 2009, EurOmax entered into an agreement to purchase all of the issued and outstanding shares of Thrace Resources EOOD (Thrace) a subsidiary of International Resource Holdings Limited (formerly Balkans Gold Limited) (IRH) subject to all necessary regulatory approvals. The purchase price for Thrace will be the cancellation of 50% of the convertible note issued by IRH to EurOmax for the outstanding debts of Thrace to the company or A$169,807. IRH has also announced that it is a party to a reverse take-over where a private entity will receive the majority of IRH by selling its coal gasification projects in Australia to Thrace. While this will substantially dilute EurOmax's current 13% ownership of IRH, the benefits for shareholder returns, including those of the Company will be greatly enhanced. As part of this reverse take-over two of the conditions precedent are the sale of Thrace and the conversion of the convertible note held by the Company. It is expected that this transaction will close during the third quarter of 2009. The main property of Thrace, Breznik, has an identified in situ mineral resource estimate calculated by independent consultants & resource modeling specialists Ravensgate. They used accepted industry standard best practice estimation methods and adhered to the JORC Code guidelines (similar to 43-101 guidelines) in estimating and categorizing the resource. Using a cut-off grade of 0.5 g/t gold the Indicated Resource is 1.079 million tonnes at 2.01 g/t gold and 6.05 g/t silver and the Inferred Resource is 0.689 million tonnes at 1.79 g/t gold and 5.66 g/t silver.

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Three Months Ended March 31 2009	Three Months Year Ended March 31 2008
Revenue	$ -	$ -
Net loss from continuing operations	$ (313,746)	$ (437,209)
Per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Net income from discontinued operations	$ -	$ 37,395
Per share - basic and diluted	$ -	$ 0.00
Net loss	$ (313,746)	$ (399,814)
Per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Total assets	$ 5,795,351	$ 7,555,430
Long term debt	$ -	$ -
Dividends	$ -	$ -

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS – OIL AND GAS PROPERTIES

EurOmax sold its oil and gas properties on December 1, 2008. The following table summarizes the results of the Company's oil and gas operations until the sale:

	Three months ended March 31 2009	2008
Revenue		
Petroleum and natural gas sales	$ -	$ 57,782
	-	57,782
Expenses		
Production	-	11,541
Transportation	-	2,294
Depletion and accretion	-	6,552
	-	20,387
Net income from discontinued operations	-	37,395

On April 3, 2008, Daylight Energy Ltd. ("Daylight") filed a Statement of Claim in the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta alleging that the Company had been overpaid $196,000 in royalties from one of its oil and gas wells. The Company denies this allegation. It has filed a Statement of Defense and Counterclaim alleging the breach of the original farm-out agreement contract by Daylight. Examinations for discovery have been delayed at the request of Daylight but no trial date has been set. It is too early to predict the outcome of this proceeding.

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses amounted to $273,004 in the first quarter of 2009 as compared to $185,606 during the same period in 2008. During the first quarter of 2009, general and administrative costs associated with the Company's mineral exploration activities in South-East Europe were $179,388 compared to $55,708 in the first quarter of 2008. The main increase in these costs is because during 2008 the Company was mainly conducting operations for other companies who covered much of the general and administrative expenses while this did not occur in 2009. This reduced the effective general and administrative costs by the allowance paid by these other companies during 2008. No cost recovery is expected during future years as the Company does not expect to be providing these services in the future. Other corporate general and administrative costs in the first quarter of 2009 amounted to $93,616 compared to $129,898 in 2007. In 2008, there were extra charges of $41,000 associated with preparing 43-101 regulatory reports compared to none in 2009. During 2008, EurOmax engaged a contract consultant to assist in investor relations at the rate of $24,000 per year. This charge was for the full period in 2009 but only for half of the period in 2008.

EurOmax does not capitalize any general and administrative expenses.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE GAIN / LOSS

As a result of the Company's international operations where expenses are sometimes denominated in United States dollars or Euros, EurOmax is subject to potential foreign exchange gains and losses. During 2009, the Company had a foreign exchange gain of $9,030 compared to a loss of $11,622 in 2008. The gain in 2009 was due to the increase in value of the Euro and United States dollar compared to the Canadian dollar during the first quarter of 2009. The loss in 2008 was because the Canadian dollar strengthened compared to the Euro and United States dollar during the first quarter of 2008. During the second quarter of 2009 the Canadian dollar has strengthened considerably against the United States dollar and to a lesser degree against the Euro.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation expenses for the first quarter of 2009 and 2008 was $11,762 and $12,218 respectively is related to office equipment and vehicles in South-East Europe. There were no additions to depreciable assets in 2009.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

Capital expenditures for the first quarter of 2009 of $61,181 decreased by 90% from the $601,628 spent in 2008. The current focus of capital expenditures is on mineral exploration and development in South-Eastern Europe. The majority of capital expenditures were for mineral exploration in South-Eastern Europe. However, during 2009 the Company lack of financial resources precluded any significant mineral exploration. If the business combination is completed and Silk Road's Bulagao property sale is completed a significant mineral exploration program will be completed during the balance of 2009. This program is expected to be approximately $2.5 million.

Ilovitza Project, Macedonia

At Ilovitza in South-Eastern Macedonia, EurOmax is exploring a newly discovered copper-gold-molybdenum system more than 1.2 kilometres in diameter. Ilovitza is one of several porphyry systems of eastern Macedonia and northern Greece associated with exposed magmatic complexes. Typical of these deposits is the Skouries deposit in Greece which hosts reserves of 146 million tonnes at 0.54% copper and 0.83 grams per tonne gold for 4 million ounces of gold and 800,000 tonnes of copper. The Company has drilled a total of 5 holes totalling 2,598 metres on this property. In addition FMEC drilled 7 holes totalling 2,801 metres prior to the purchase of the option by EurOmax. During 2008, the Company commissioned a preliminary resource study which concluded that the Ilovitza deposit contains an inferred resource of 303 million tonnes grading 0.23% copper, 0.31 grams per tonne gold and 0.005% molybdenum. This resource contains approximately 1.6 billion pounds of copper, 2.9 million ounces of gold and 3.5 million pounds of molybdenum. In copper equivalent terms this equals 3.5 billion pounds of copper. The study recommends a Phase 1 program of geophysics and drilling followed by a Phase 2 program of metallurgical testwork and drilling. EurOmax has completed the geophysics recommended in the Phase 1 program. The results from this geophysical program identified a chargeable resistivity low which is interpreted to be the core of the metallogenic system immediately east of the inferred resource with the potential for the addition of significant tonnage at higher grades. The Company has spent $1,116,879 on exploration of the Ilovitza project as at March 31, 2009. In addition, the Company paid $410,085 for the acquisition of the option on this property from FMEC in 2007. Assuming the business combination with Silk Road and the sale of the Bulagou property are completed, EurOmax anticipates testing the potential of this core area with a 1,400 metre drill program during 2009.

Kazandol Project, Macedonia

The Kazandol oxide copper project in located approximately 50 kilometres west of the Ilovitza project in south-eastern Macedonia. Exploration on this project commenced in late 2007 and has identified a near surface shallow dipping copper oxide zone 25 to 100 metres thick over a length of approximately five kilometres with widths up to in excess of 200 metres. Preliminary drilling was conducted in 2008 encountering 47 metres grading 0.59% copper. Five holes totaling 659 metres have been drilled by the Company at the northern end of this project. In addition, surface trenching encountered 210 metres at 0.4% copper, 175 metres at 0.44% copper and 175 metres at 0.39% copper. This project offers the potential for an early oxide copper production. The Company has spent $426,846 on exploration of the Kazandol project as of March 31, 2009. In addition, the Company paid $273,390 for the acquisition of the option on this property from FMEC in 2007. Assuming the business combination with Silk Road and the sale of the Bulagou property are completed, EurOmax anticipates 5,000 metres of drilling and 4,000 metres of surface trenching during 2009 to allow for a preliminary resource calculation to be made in the northern 500 metres of this trend and wide spaced preliminary drilling of much of the remainder of this trend. Additionally preliminary metallurgical testing will be undertaken.

Ceovishte Project, Serbia

The Ceovishte project is located in southern Serbia. Exploration conducted during 2008 identified a series of ancient gold and lead - silver workings which extend over a strike of nearly 5 kilometres. At the southern end of this trend, a two square kilometer gold bearing silica breccia has been identified surrounding an altered diorite intrusion. Ancient overgrown open pits up to several hundred metres wide cover much of the silica breccia. At the northern end of this trend one drill hole encountered 12.4 metres at 1.5% copper, 1.4% lead, 0.8% zinc, 62 grams per tonne silver and 1.6 grams per tonne gold. Fourteen holes totaling 2,060 metres have been drilled by the Company on this project. The Company has spent $884,020 on exploration of the Ceovishte project as of March 31, 2009. In addition, the Company paid $520,200 for the acquisition of the option on this property from FMEC in 2007. Assuming the business combination with Silk Road and the sale of the Bulagou property are completed, EurOmax anticipates a geophysical program to define optimal drill targets followed by a 2,000 metre drill program in 2009.

Karavansalija Project, Serbia

The Karavansalija project located in southern Serbia was acquired from FMEC on June 6, 2008 This project covers a 60 square kilometre alteration zone and two mineralized centres. Drilling on the property has produced numerous significant intersections including 42 metres at 2.05 grams per tonne gold, 0.76% nickel and 0.06% cobalt included in 111 metres at 1.30 grams per tonne, 0.43% nickel, 0.03% cobalt in drill hole 0828; 120 metres grading 0.55 grams per tonne gold, 0.48% copper and 3.2 grams per tonne silver in drill hole 0829; 235 metres grading 1.08 grams per tonne gold in drill hole 0831 and 166 metres grading 0.63 grams per tonne gold, 0.58% copper, including 63 metres at 1.01 grams per tonne and 1.05% copper in drill hole 0611. The Company has drilled 5 holes totaling 2,599 metres on this project. In addition prior to entering into the option agreement FMEC drill 28 holes totaling 10,058 metres at Karavansalija. The Company has spent $773,100 on exploration of the Karavansalija project as of March 31, 2009. In addition, the Company paid $851,545 for the acquisition of the option on this property from FMEC. During 2009, EurOmax anticipates conducting a program of surface mapping trenching and geochemistry to better understand the results from previous drilling. This will allow future drilling to be more focused on this larger property.

LIQUIDITY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

At March 31, 2009, the Company had a working capital deficit of $320,522 compared to positive working capital of$16,740 at the end of 2008 including a cash and short-term deposits balance at March 31, 2009 of $41,345 compared to $331,012 at the end of 2008. Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses decreased to $173,021 as at March 31, 2009 compared to $405,131 as at December 31, 2008. The accounts receivable as at March 31, 2009 include one half of a convertible note issued by IRH in the amount of $131,977. The note has a face value of $298,720, including accrued interest of $8,806 of which $25,961 has been accounted for as the value of the conversion feature. This note was issued as repayment by IRH of their outstanding obligations for the services performed by the Company on behalf of its subsidiary Thrace. The decrease in accounts receivable is primarily due to receivables from mineral exploration companies where the Company was acting as a contract operator in Bulgaria being received during the first quarter of 2009. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities were $560,849 as at March 31, 2009 compared to $770,592 at December 31, 2008. The decrease consists primarily of liabilities associated with the activities conducted in Serbia and Macedonia and drilling conducted on behalf of other companies in Bulgaria.

The Company holds 9,000,000 shares and options to acquire another 4,500,000 shares at a price of A$0.25 of IRH. At March 31, 2009 these assets were valued at $80,431 (December 31, 2008 - $80,072) and represents approximately 13% of the total shares outstanding of IRH. The ability to recover these amounts upon sale will be dependent on stock market conditions at that date. IRH trades on the Australian Stock Exchange and there is little liquidity in the stock. However, IRH is currently the subject of a reverse take-over by a company which has coal gasification projects in Australia. If this transaction is completed the value and liquidity associated with these assets is expected to increase.

During the three months ended March 31, 2009 capital expenditures were funded by the draw down of cash reserves. The current market turmoil has made it a challenge to raise additional equity through the public markets for junior mining companies. The prices for the commodities being explored by EurOmax have declined significantly due to the world wide economic downturn. EurOmax is exploring for mainly for gold and copper. In 2008, gold prices averaged US$872 per ounce ranging from a high of US$1,011 per ounce to a low of US$713 per ounce. In 2009 to date, the gold price has ranged from a low of US$858 to a high of US$975 averaging US$906. As gold is a proxy for money it is expected that these prices will remain at these relatively high levels in historical terms but dramatic increases are not expected unless the economic downturn significantly worsens. The story for copper is much different. The price of copper peaked at slightly above US$4 per pound in mid 2008. As the economic downturn progressively worsened copper prices fell to a low of approximately US$1.25 per pound in December 2008 before recovering to approximately US$2.25 currently. This volatility in prices has effectively shut down the credit markets and to a lesser but still significant extent the public equity markets for mineral projects. Mining is a capital intensive industry which requires debt as well as equity to finance its projects. There is also a long lead time from discovery to production, often in excess of 5 years. The current commodity price volatility only worsens the financial climate for mineral projects. As a result, EurOmax has entered into an agreement to complete a merger with Silk Road, subject to shareholder approval, other necessary regulatory approvals and court approval. The assets of Silk Road are narrow vein gold projects in China. Silk Road has entered into an agreement to sell most of its properties to a Chinese mining company. The merger and sale of the mineral properties by Silk Road is expected to be completed by mid 2009. If the merger is approved it is expected that the Company will have immediate access to capital to fund its activities in South-Eastern Europe. If it is not completed or other sources of capital secured then the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern will be seriously jeopardized. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company paid or accrued management and consulting fees in the amount of $55,000 (2008 - $55,000) to current and former directors or companies controlled by current and former directors. Of these amounts $20,333 (2008 -$23,226) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at year end. Management and consulting fees have been recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties based on standard commercial terms.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS
The Company's mineral properties in Serbia and Macedonia were acquired under option agreements with FMEC. FMEC conducts the operations for EurOmax under these option agreements. As of December 31, 2008, the Company had an outstanding balance of $218,000. EurOmax is required to prepay the exploration amounts but at March 31, 2009 was unable to make the payment. The Company has a 30 day period to remedy any default under the option agreements after receiving notice. The notice has not been received at the date of this MD&A. In addition the Company has a drilling commitment on certain properties to maintain the option agreements. This has not been completed as of the date hereof. The Company is negotiating an amendment to the option agreements to rectify their potential defaults.

As part of the requirements to maintain the option in good standing, the Company must maintain the underlying properties in good standing.

In Macedonia, these properties are held pursuant to an Exploration Permit ("Permit") granted by the Ministry of Economy. These Permits have an initial term of four years with a right to extend the term under certain circumstances. The Company may withdraw from a Permit at any time. In the event of an economic discovery on a Permit, the Company has the right to apply for a mineral concession ("Concession"). The term for a Concession is for an initial term of 30 years to extract the mineralization renewable for an additional 30 years. The mining law in Macedonia was amended in July 2008 to modernize it to be more in line with current western legislation (the "Amended Law").

In Serbia Exploration Permits are issued under the 1996 Law on Geological Exploration by the Serbian Ministry of Energy and Mines. An Exploration Permit is valid until the end of the calendar year in which it was issued and can be extended until the end of the following calendar year by filing an annual report on the previous year's work program and a proposed work program for the current year. The Exploration Permit grants rights to explore for mineral deposits, but not to exploit a mineral deposit should a discovery be made. In case of a discovery under the terms of an Exploration Permit, the transfer of the ownership rights to an Exploitation License are regulated under paragraph 17 of the 2005 Act on the Amendments to the Mining Act of 1995.

New Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the following provisions of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook. There was no material impact on the Company's financial condition or operating results, as a result of the adoption of these new standards:

(a) Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures, which replaces Section 3861 and provides expanded disclosure requirements that provide additional information by financial asset and liability categories.

(b) Section 3863 – Financial Instruments – Presentation, to enhance financial statement users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows.

(c) Section 1535 – Capital Disclosures, which establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's capital and how it is managed. Under this standard, the Company is required to disclose the following, based on the information provided internally to the Company's key management personnel:

- qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital;

- summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital;

- whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirement to which it is subject; and

- when the Company has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.

(d) Section 1400 – General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation, to include requirements for management to assess and disclose an entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

(a) In February 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064 - Goodwill and Intangible Assets, which replaces Section 3062 - Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Section 3450 - Research and Development Costs. The new standard establishes the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. The section will be applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008, and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or operation results

(b) In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582 – Business Combinations, which replaces Section 1581 – Business Combinations, and Section 1601 – Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 1602 – Non-Controlling Interests, which replace Section 1600 – Consolidated Financial Statements. These new sections are effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with earlier adoption permitted. Section 1582 and 1602 will require net assets, non-controlling interests and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at fair value and non-controlling interests will be reported as a component of equity. In addition, the definition of a business is expanded and is described as an integrated set of activities and assets that are capable of being managed to provide a return to investors or economic benefits to owners. As well acquisition costs are not part of the consideration and are to be expensed when incurred. These new sections are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or operation results.

(c) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")
In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP and IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that January 1, 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canadian GAAP, affecting interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years after this time. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS on results of operations, financial position and disclosures. A project team has been set up to manage this transition and to ensure successful implementation within the required timeframe. A high level analysis has been completed to identify areas affected by the change. The Company will provide disclosures of the key elements of our plan and progress on this transition as the information becomes available during the transition period.

To transition to IFRS, the Company must apply "IFRS 1 - First Time Adoption of IFRS" which set out the rules for first time adoption. In general, IFRS 1 requires an entity to comply with each

IFRS effective at the reporting date for the entity's first IFRS financial statements. This requires that an entity apply IFRS to its opening IFRS balance sheet as at January 1, 2010 (i.e.: the balance sheet prepared at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented in the entity's first IFRS financial statements).

Within IFRS 1 there are exemptions, some of which are mandatory and some of which are elective. The exemptions provide relief for companies from certain requirements in specified areas when the cost of complying with the requirements is likely to exceed the resulting benefit to users of financial statements. IFRS 1 generally requires retrospective application of IFRS's on first-time adoptions, but prohibits such application in some areas, particularly when retrospective application would require judgments by management about past conditions after the outcome of a particular transaction is already known.

On transition, management must apply the mandatory exemptions and make the determination as to which elective exemptions will be made under IFRS 1. Management has completed the high level analysis of the financial statement areas and is currently reviewing the analysis to make determinations on what elections will be taken. After these decisions are made, the impact on the financial statements will be determinable.

Management continues to assess the impact that IFRS will have on the aspects of the business including accounting policy, financial reporting, information technology and communications perspective. Management is currently reviewing accounting systems and assessing the changes that will be required and the strategies that will be employed. Communication and training strategies are also being developed by management.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A comprehensive discussion of the Company's significant accounting policies is contained in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements. There have been no changes in accounting policies during the last year.

Certain of these policies are recognized as critical because in applying these policies management is required to make judgments, assumptions and estimates that have a significant impact on the financial results of the Company. The estimates used in applying these critical accounting policies have been discussed with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and are discussed below.

Measurement uncertainties

Generally accepted accounting principles require management to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts and other disclosures in these consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. The most significant estimates relate to the calculation of asset retirement obligations; the valuation of property and equipment, the calculation of depreciation and depletion; recoverability of accounts receivable, valuation of future income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of stock based compensation.

By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect of changes in such estimates on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be significant.

Mineral Properties

Direct costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized on an area of interest and mineral basis. These expenditures will be charged against income through unit-of production depletion when properties are developed to the stage of commercial production. Where the Company's exploration commitments are performed under option agreements with a third party, the proceeds of any option payments under such agreements are applied to the area of interest to the extent of costs incurred. The excess, if any, is credited to operations. If an area of interest is abandoned or management determines that the carrying value cannot be supported by future production or sale, the related costs are charged to operations.

QUARTERLY DATA

(in thousands of dollars	2009	2008				2007		
except per share amounts)	**Q1**	***Q4***	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	**Q4**	**Q3**	**Q2**
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net loss - continuing operations	(314)	(3,412)	(366)	(160)	(437)	(683)	(247)	(534)
Per share - basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income /(loss) - discontinued operations	-	124	9	62	37	(23)	77	75
Per share - basic and diluted	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.00)	0.00	0.00
Net loss	(314)	(3,288)	(357)	(98)	(400)	(706)	(170)	(459)
Per share - basic and diluted	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Total assets	5,795	6,264	8,425	7,673	7,555	7,749	8,139	6,388
Long term debt		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of May 29, 2009, the following securities were outstanding:

Share Capital : 56,772,487 common shares with a recorded value of $23,577,652

Share Purchase Warrants: as per note 7(c) of the financial statements.

Stock Options:

OUTSTANDING			EXERCISABLE		
Average Price	Number	Average Remaining life (months)	Average Price	Number	Average Remaining life (months)
$ 0.26	10,000	4.07	$ 0.26	10,000	4.07
$ 0.32	150,000	10.12	$ 0.32	112,500	10.12
$ 0.22	20,000	13.67	$ 0.22	20,000	13.67
$ 0.36	80,000	26.19	$ 0.36	80,000	26.19
$ 0.36	40,000	27.35	$ 0.36	40,000	27.35
$ 0.42	675,000	28.69	$ 0.42	675,000	28.69
$ 0.72	990,000	38.36	$ 0.72	990,000	38.36
$ 0.72	195,000	39.38	$ 0.72	195,000	39.38
$ 0.32	612,500	46.12	$ 0.32	408,333	46.12
$ 0.32	185,000	52.20	$ 0.32	123,332	52.20
$ 0.50	2,957,500	36.50	$ 0.51	2,654,165	35.34

OPERATIONAL AND OTHER BUSINESS RISKS

The following risk factors, as well as risks not currently known to the Company, could materially adversely affect the Company's future business, operations and financial condition and could cause them to differ materially from the estimates described in the forward-looking statements and information contained herein. The risks sets out below include those that are widespread and associated with any form of business and those that are specific risks associated with the Company's business and its involvement in the exploration and mining industry generally, and in southern Europe in particular. Shareholders and prospective investors should carefully consider, in light of their own financial circumstance, the factors set out herein.

Current Global Financial Conditions

Current global financial conditions have been characterized by volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. Access to financing has been negatively impacted by many factors as a result of the global financial crisis. This may impact the Company's ability to obtain financing in the future at all, or on reasonable terms. Additionally, global economic conditions may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses.

Fluctuation of Commodity Prices

The Company's exploration and other mining activities have previously been, and may in the future be, significantly adversely affected by declines in commodity prices. Commodity prices are volatile and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of metals by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major mining countries throughout the world. Any future serious drop in commodity prices or sustained low commodity prices could adversely impact the Company's future revenues, profits and cash flows. In particular, sustained low, or further reductions in, commodity prices could:

- reduce or eliminate the Company's ability to finance the exploration and development of existing and future mineral projects;
- force the Company to lose its interest in, or to sell, all or some of its properties;
- halt or delay the development of existing or new projects; and
- reduce the value of the Company's securities.

Furthermore, declining or sustained low commodity prices could impact the Company's operations by requiring a reassessment of the feasibility of any existing or new projects. Even if the project is ultimately determined to be economically viable, the need to conduct such a reassessment may cause substantial delays or may interrupt operations until the reassessment can be completed.

Dependence on Third Party Financing

The Company currently has no source of operational cash flow. As a result, the Company will continue to depend on third party financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, operating and exploration costs and other general corporate requirements. The success and the pricing of any such capital raising and/or debt financing will be dependent upon the prevailing market conditions at that time and upon the ability of a company without any significant projects already in production to attract significant amounts of debt and/or equity. There can be no assurance that such financing will be available to the Company or, if it is, that it will be offered on acceptable terms. Failure to obtain sufficient financing, as and when required, may result in a delay or indefinite postponement of exploration or development on any or all of the Company's properties.

Currency Risk

The Company maintains most of its working capital in Canadian and United States dollars. Although, the Company currently operates in Macedonia and Serbia a significant portion of its operating costs are incurred in United States dollars or Euros. Accordingly, the Company is subject to fluctuations in the rates of currency exchange between the Canadian, United States dollar and the Euro. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Economic and Political Instability in Foreign Jurisdictions

The Company currently operates in Macedonia and Serbia. There are risks to conducting business in foreign countries. These risks may include, among others, invalidation of governmental orders and permits, corruption, uncertain political and economic environments, sovereign risk, war, civil disturbances, arbitrary changes in laws or policies, the failure of foreign parties to honour contractual relations, delays in obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary governmental permits, authorizations and consents, limitations on foreign ownership, limitations on the repatriation of earnings, limitations on exports, instability due to economic under-development, inadequate infrastructure and increased financing costs. In addition, the enforcement by the Company of its legal rights to exploit its properties may not be recognized by any foreign government or by the court system of a foreign country. These risks may limit or disrupt the Company's operations, restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of mining related rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation.

Mineral Exploration and Development

Mineral resource exploration is highly speculative, involves substantial expenditures, and is frequently unsuccessful. Few prospects that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. To the extent that the Company continues to be involved in exploration, the long-term success of its operations will be related to the cost and success of its exploration programs. There can be no assurance that the Company's exploration efforts will be successful. The success of exploration is determined in part on the following factors:

- the identification of potential mineralization based on superficial analysis;
- availability of prospective land;
- availability of government-granted exploration and exploitation permits;
- the quality of management and 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 could take several years to establish proven and probable mineral reserves and to develop and construct mining and processing facilities. As a result of these uncertainties, there can be no assurance that current and future exploration programs will result in the discovery of mineral reserves and the development of mines.

Resource Estimates

The mineral resource estimates presented herein are made by Company personnel and independent geologists. These estimates are imprecise and depend upon geological interpretation and statistical inferences drawn from drilling and sampling analysis, which may prove to be unreliable. There can be no assurance estimates will be accurate. The inclusion of mineral resource estimates should not be regarded as a representation that these amounts can be economically exploited and no assurances can be given that such resource estimates will be converted into reserves.

Operating Hazards and Other Uncertainties

The Company's business operations are subject to risks and hazards inherent in the mining industry. The exploration for and the development of mineral deposits involves significant risks, including:

- environmental hazards;
- discharge of pollutants or hazardous chemicals;
- industrial accidents;
- labor disputes and shortages;
- supply and shipping problems and delays;
- shortage of equipment and contractor availability;
- unusual or unexpected geological or operating conditions;
- fire;
- changes in the regulatory environment; and
- natural phenomena such as inclement weather conditions, floods and earthquakes.

These or other occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. The Company could also incur liabilities as a result of pollution and other casualties all of which could be very costly and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Limitations on the transfer of cash or other assets

The Company is a Canadian company that conducts operations through foreign (principally Macedonia and Serbia) subsidiaries and joint ventures, and substantially all of the Company's assets consist of equity in these entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the Company and these entities, or among these entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently.

Permitting Requirements
Mining operations require mining and other permits from the government. These permits may not be issued on a timely basis or at all, and such permits, when issued, may be subject to requirements or conditions with which it is burdensome or expensive to comply. Furthermore, there is no assurance that delays will not occur in connection with obtaining all necessary renewals of existing permits, additional permits for any possible future changes to operations, or additional permits associated with new legislation.

Government Regulation
Mineral businesses are subject to regulation and intervention by governments in such matters as the imposition of specific exploration, drilling and development obligations; environmental protection controls and control over the development and abandonment of resource (including restrictions on production). As well, governments may regulate or intervene with respect to prices, taxes, royalties and the exportation of commodities. Such regulation may be changed from time to time in response to economic or political conditions. The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the minerals industries could reduce demand for commodities produced, increase the Company's operating costs and have a material adverse impact on the Company.

Environmental Risks
All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. There is no assurance that the Company will have or be able to obtain all necessary environmental approvals, licenses, permits or consents or be in compliance therewith or that notwithstanding its precautions, breaches of environmental laws (whether inadvertent or not) will not occur. The lack of or inability to obtain any such approvals, licences, permits or consents or any breaches of environmental laws, may result in penalties including fines or other sanctions, breach of the conditions of a mining concession or other consent or permit with possible revocation of the concession, consent or permit. In this regard, environmental hazards may exist on the properties in which the Company has an interest which are unknown to the Company at present and which have been caused by previous or existing owners or operators of the properties.

Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations, or its ability to develop its properties economically.

Litigation risks
All industries, including the mining industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defence and settlement costs can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Competition
The Company faces strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing, or capable of producing, precious or base metals. The majority of these companies have greater financial resources, operational experience and technical capabilities. As a result, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to compete successfully against other companies in acquiring new prospecting, development or mining rights.

Title Matters
The Company periodically confirms the validity of its title to, or contract rights with respect to, each mineral property in which it has a material interest. However, the Company cannot guarantee that title to its properties will not be challenged. The Company's mineral properties could be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims, and title could be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. In addition, the Company might be unable to operate its properties as permitted or to enforce its rights with respect thereto.

Insurance coverage could be insufficient
While the Company maintains insurance to protect against certain risks, the nature of these risks is such that liability could exceed policy limits or could be excluded from coverage. There are also risks against which the Company cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Losses from these events may cause substantial delays and require significant capital outlays, adversely affecting future financial performance and results of operations.

Dependence on Key Personnel
The success of the Company and its ability to continue to carry on operations is dependent upon its ability to retain the services of certain key personnel. The loss of their services to the Company may have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company does not presently have "key person" life insurance for any of its officers.

Conflicts of Interest
Certain of the directors of the Company are directors of other mineral resource companies and, to the extent that such other companies may participate in ventures in which the Company may participate, the directors of the Company may have a conflict of interest in negotiating and concluding terms respecting the extent of such participation. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of the directors of the Company, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such matter. Furthermore, in appropriate cases the Company will establish a special committee of independent directors to review a matter in which several directors, or management, may have a conflict.

NOTICE FROM MANAGEMENT

To the Shareholders of
EurOmax Resources Ltd.

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), we report that the accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

"John C. Menzies"	**"Christopher A. Serin"**
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	Chief Financial Officer

Vancouver, British Columbia
May 29, 2009

EurOmax Resources Ltd.

Consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss
three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008
(unaudited)

	2009	2008
	$	$
		(Restated - Note 4)
Expenses		
General and administrative (Note 11)	**273,004**	185,606
Stock-based compensation	**38,883**	94,700
Other expense (income)	**641**	-
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	**11,762**	12,218
General exploration	**13,154**	
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	**(9,030)**	11,622
	328,414	304,146
Other expenses (income)		
Loss (gain) on note receivable	**(6,220)**	
Loss (gain) on investment	**(456)**	
Loss (gain) on stock options held (Note 7 (b))	**815**	142,376
Interest income	**(8,807)**	(9,313)
	(14,668)	133,063
Net loss from continuing operations	**(313,746)**	(437,209)
Net income from discontinued operations (Note 4)	**-**	37,395
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**(313,746)**	(399,814)
Basic and diluted (loss) earnings per share from		
Continuing operations	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
Discontinued operations	**0.00**	0.00
	(0.00)	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**56,772,487**	47,447,487

EurOmax Resources Ltd.

Consolidated balance sheets
(unaudited)

	March 31 2008	December 31 2007
	$	$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**41,345**	331,012
Accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits	**173,021**	405,131
Derivative on convertible note (Note 7 (c))	**25,961**	35,380
Current assets of discontinued operations (Note 4)	**-**	15,809
	240,327	787,332
Note receivable (Note 7 (c))	**131,977**	125,757
Stock options held (Note 7 (b))	**3,602**	4,058
Investment (Note 7 (a))	**76,829**	76,014
Restricted cash (Note 5)	**18,743**	18,342
Property and equipment (Note 6)	**5,323,873**	5,268,454
	5,795,351	6,279,957
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**560,849**	770,592
	560,849	770,592
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	**23,577,652**	23,577,652
Warrants	**548,544**	548,544
Contributed surplus	**1,199,795**	1,160,912
Accumulated other comprehensive income	**-**	-
Deficit	**(20,091,489)**	(19,777,743)
	5,234,502	5,509,365
	5,795,351	6,279,957

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Note 10)

Approved by the Board

(Signed) John C. Menzies
John C. Menzies, Director

(Signed) Robert D. Waymouth
Robert D. Waymouth, Director

EurOmax Resources Ltd.

Consolidated statements of shareholders' equity
three months ended March 31, 2008 and year ended December 31, 2008
(unaudited)

	Common shares				Accumulated other comprehensive		
	Shares	Amount	Warrants	Contributed surplus	income (loss)	Deficit	Total
		$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance at December 31, 2007	47,222,487	21,815,352	208,276	719,424	314,982	(15,623,683)	7,434,351
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(4,154,060)	(4,154,060)
Other comprehensive loss on mark-to-market of investment, net of tax	-	-	-	-	(1,008,846)	-	(1,008,846)
Reclassification of losses recorded in earnings	-	-	-	-	693,864	-	693,864
Comprehensive loss							(4,469,042)
Shares issued for:							
Issue for cash (Note 8 (b))	6,350,000	878,300	340,268	-	-	-	1,218,568
Exercise of stock options (Note 8 (c))	700,000	84,000	-	(14,000)	-	-	70,000
Mineral property (Note 8 (b))	2,500,000	800,000	-	-	-	-	800,000
Stock-based compensation (Note 8 (e))	-	-	-	455,488	-	-	455,488
Balance at December 31, 2008	56,772,487	23,577,652	548,544	1,160,912	-	(19,777,743)	5,509,365
Net loss and comprehensive loss						(313,746)	(313,746)
Stock based compensation				38,883			38,883
Balance at March 31, 2009	56,772,487	23,577,652	548,544	1,199,795	-	(20,091,489)	5,234,502

EurOmax Resources Ltd.

Consolidated statements of cash flows
three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

(unaudited)

	2009	2008
	$	$ (Restated - Note 4)
Operating activities		
Net loss from continuing operations	**(313,746)**	(437,209)
Items not involving cash		
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	**-**	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on note receivable	**(6,220)**	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on investment	**456**	-
Unrealized loss (gain) on stock options held	**(815)**	243,498
Accretion on note receivable	**-**	-
Stock-based compensation	**38,883**	94,700
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	**11,762**	6,552
Net change in non-cash working capital balances (Note 13)	**47,595**	338,611
Cash used by continuing operations	**(222,085)**	246,152
Cash provided by discontinued operations	**-**	49,613
	(222,085)	295,765
Investing activities		
Acquisition of property and equipment	**(67,181)**	(601,628)
Increase in investments	**-**	-
Restricted cash deposits (Note 5)	**-**	-
Proceeds from sale of discontinued operations (Note 4)	**-**	-
Cash used by continuing operations	**(67,181)**	(601,628)
Cash used by discontinued operations	**-**	-
	(67,181)	(601,628)
Financing activity		
Issue of shares and warrants, net of issuance costs	**-**	45,000
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(401)**	1,236
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(289,667)**	(259,627)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**331,012**	1,714,485
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**41,345**	1,454,858
Cash and cash equivalents is comprised of		
Cash	**41,345**	555,384
Short-term deposits	**-**	899,474
	41,345	1,454,858
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest received	**8,806**	96,334
Non-cash investing and financing transactions		
Shares issued for property	**-**	1,425,560

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements of Euromax Resources Ltd. ("the Company") have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting policies generally accepted in Canada. The interim unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. The disclosures included below are incremental to those included with the annual consolidated financial statements. The interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto in the Company's annual report for the year ended December 31, 2008

These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Corporation's management. The Corporation's independent auditors have not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants.

1. Nature of operations and continuation of business

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of EurOmax Resources Ltd. (the "Company") and the accounts of its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Omax International Ltd., Omax Energy Ltd., Martern EOOD ("Martern") and Scala Mines EOOD ("Scala").

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties in Bulgaria, Serbia and Macedonia which have the potential for the discovery of economically recoverable minerals. The measurement of certain assets and liabilities is dependent on future events therefore the preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires the use of estimates, which may vary from actual results. The success of the Company's exploration and development of its mineral interests in Bulgaria, Serbia and Macedonia is influenced by significant financial risks, legal and political risks, commodity prices, and the ability of the Company to discover economically recoverable reserves and to bring such reserves into future profitable production. The amounts shown for mineral interests represent net costs incurred to date and do not necessarily represent present or future values. Such estimates have been made using careful judgments and conform to the significant accounting policies summarized below.

The Company's exploration, development and production of natural resources activities in western Canada were disposed of in December 2008 (Note 4).

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to continue on a going concern basis depends on its ability to successfully raise additional financing. The current market turmoil has made it difficult to raise additional equity through the public markets for junior mining companies. The current commodity price volatility only worsens the financial climate for mineral projects. Mining is a capital intensive industry which often requires debt as well as equity to finance its projects. There is also a long lead time from discovery to production, often in excess of five years. There can be no assurance that financing, whether debt or equity, will always be available to the Company in the amount required at any particular time or for any particular period or, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company. If the Company cannot obtain additional financing, the Company may be forced to realize its assets at amounts significantly lower than the current carrying value.

Uncertainty also exists with respect to the recoverability of the carrying value of certain resource properties. The ability of the Company to realize on its investment in resource properties is contingent upon resolution of the uncertainties and confirmation of the Company's title to the resource properties.

2. Change in accounting policies

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the following provisions of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook. There was no material impact on the Company's financial condition or operating results as a result of the adoption of these new standards:

(a) Section 3862, *Financial Instruments - Disclosures*, which replaces Section 3861 and provides expanded disclosure requirements that provide additional information by financial asset and liability categories.

(b) Section 3863, *Financial Instruments - Presentation*, to enhance financial statement users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows.

(c) Section 1535, *Capital Disclosures*, which establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's capital and how it is managed. Under this standard, the Company is required to disclose the following, based on the information provided internally to the Company's key management personnel:

- qualitative information about its objectives, policies and processes for managing capital;
- summary quantitative data about what it manages as capital;
- whether during the period it complied with any externally imposed capital requirement to which it is subject; and
- when the Company has not complied with such externally imposed capital requirements, the consequences of such non-compliance.

(d) Section 1400, *General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation*, to include requirements for management to assess and disclose an entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Variable interest entities ("VIEs"), which include, but are not limited to, special purpose entities, trusts, partnerships, and other legal structures, as defined by the Accounting Standards Board in Accounting Guideline ("AcG") 15, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* ("AcG 15"), are entities in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a "controlling financial interest" or there is not sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support. VIEs are subject to consolidation by the primary beneficiary who will absorb the majority of the entities' expected losses and/or expected residual returns. The Company has not identified any VIEs at March 31, 2009.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(b) Measurement uncertainties

Generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") require management to make assumptions and estimates that affect the reported amounts and other disclosures in these consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. The most significant estimates relate to the calculation of asset retirement obligations; the impairment of property and equipment, and the calculation of depreciation and depletion; recoverability of accounts receivable, valuation of future income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of stock based compensation.

By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect of changes in such estimates on the consolidated financial statements of future periods could be significant.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with banks and investments in highly liquid short-term deposits with a maturities from the date of acquisition of three months or less.

(d) Property and equipment

(i) Canadian petroleum and natural gas properties

The Company follows the full cost method of accounting for exploration and development expenditures, whereby all costs relating to the exploration for and the development of petroleum and natural gas reserves are initially capitalized into cost centres by country. Costs capitalized include land acquisition costs, geological and geophysical expenditures, rentals on undeveloped properties, costs of drilling productive and non-productive wells together with lease and well equipment. Gains or losses are not recognized upon disposition of petroleum and natural gas properties unless such a disposition would significantly alter the rate of depletion by 20% or more.

Capitalized costs are depleted using the unit-of-production method based on estimated proved petroleum and natural gas reserves as determined by independent engineers. For purposes of the calculation, petroleum and natural gas reserves and production are converted to a common unit of measure on the basis of their relative energy content whereby one barrel of oil equals six thousand cubic feet of natural gas.

Future capital costs to develop proved reserves are included and costs of acquiring unproved properties are excluded from the depletion and depreciation base until it is determined whether proved reserves are attributable to the properties, or until impairment has occurred. Unproved properties are evaluated separately for impairment based on management's assessment of future drilling.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(d) Property and equipment (continued)

(i) Canadian petroleum and natural gas properties (continued)

Under the full cost method of accounting, a limit is placed on the carrying amount of petroleum and natural gas properties. A “ceiling test” is performed to recognize and measure impairment, if any. Impairment is recognized if the carrying amount of petroleum and natural gas properties, less the cost of undeveloped properties not subject to depletion (the “adjusted carrying amount”) exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows from the Company’s proved reserves. The future cash flows are based on a forecast of prices and costs, as provided by independent engineers. If recognized, the magnitude of the impairment is then measured by comparing the adjusted carrying amount to the estimated discounted future cash flows of the Company’s proved and probable reserves. The future cash flows are discounted at the Company’s risk-free interest rate, using forecasted prices and costs.

(ii) Office and other equipment

Office and other equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives on a straight-line basis over three to 10 years.

(iii) Mineral properties

Direct costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized on an area of interest and mineral basis. These expenditures will be charged against income through unit-of production depletion when properties are developed to the stage of commercial production. Where the Company’s exploration commitments are performed under option agreements with a third party, the proceeds of any option payments under such agreements are applied to the area of interest to the extent of costs incurred. The excess, if any, is credited to operations. If an area of interest is abandoned or management determines that the carrying value cannot be supported by future production or sale, the related costs are charged to operations.

(e) Asset retirement obligations

The estimated fair value of each asset retirement obligation is recorded in the period a well or related asset is drilled, constructed or acquired. Fair value is estimated using the present value of the estimated future cash outflows to rehabilitate the asset at the Company’s credit-adjusted risk-free interest rate. The obligation is reviewed regularly by Company management based upon current regulations, costs, technologies and industry standards. The discounted obligation is initially capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the related petroleum and natural gas properties and a corresponding liability is recognized. The increase in petroleum and natural gas properties is depleted on the same basis as the remainder of the petroleum and natural gas properties. The liability is subsequently adjusted for the passage of time and is recognized as an accretion expense in the statement of loss. Actual restoration expenditures are charged to the accumulated obligation as incurred. As at December 31, 2008, the Company has no asset retirement obligations related to its mineral properties in Bulgaria, Serbia and Macedonia.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue from the sale of petroleum and natural gas is recognized based on volumes delivered to customers at contractual delivery points and rates. The costs associated with the delivery, including production, transportation, and production-based royalty expenses will be recognized in the same period in which the related revenue is earned and recorded.

(g) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the liability method of income tax allocation. Under the liability method, income tax assets and liabilities are recorded to recognize future income tax inflows and outflows arising from the settlement or recovery of assets and liabilities at their carrying values. Income tax assets are also recognized for the benefits from tax losses and deductions that cannot be identified with particular assets or liabilities, provided those benefits are more likely than not to be realized. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the substantively enacted tax rates in the period of anticipated realization.

(h) Stock-based compensation

All stock-based awards are measured and recognized using a fair value method based on Black-Scholes model. The fair value of the stock-based compensation awards at the date of the grant is accrued and charged to operations, with the offsetting credit to contributed surplus, on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. When options are exercised, the proceeds, together with the amount recorded in contributed surplus, are recorded to share capital.

The Company has not incorporated an estimated forfeiture rate for stock options that will not vest; rather, the Company accounts for cancellations as they occur.

(i) Loss per share

Net loss per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted weighted average number of shares takes into account the dilutive effect of options and warrants. Under the treasury stock method, only “in the money” options and warrants are included in the weighted average diluted number of shares. It is also assumed that any proceeds obtained upon the exercise of options and warrants plus the unamortized portion of stock-based compensation would be used to purchase common shares at the average price during the period. The weighted average number of shares is then reduced by the number of shares acquired.

(j) Foreign currency translation

The Company follows the temporal method when translating foreign currency transactions and the financial statements of its integrated subsidiaries.

Under this method, foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date for monetary items and at the transaction date for non-monetary items. Revenues and expenses, except depletion and depreciation, are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Depletion and depreciation are translated at the same rate as the related assets. Exchange gains or losses on translation of current and non-current monetary items are included in the determination of net income (loss).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

All financial instruments are initially recorded at fair value. Financial assets are designated upon inception into one of the following 4 categories: held-to-maturity, held-for-trading, available-for-sale or loans-and-receivables. Financial liabilities are designated upon inception as either held-for-trading or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial instruments classified as held-for-trading are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in net income for the period. The Company's stock options held and cash and short-term money market investments are classified as held-for-trading.

Financial instruments classified as loans-and-receivables, held-to-maturity and other-financial-liabilities are measured at amortized cost. The Company's accounts receivable are classified as loans-and-receivables while accounts payable are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial instruments classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. The Company's investment is classified as available-for-sale.

Transactions costs associated with held-for-trading financial instruments are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial carrying amount of the instrument.

(l) Future accounting pronouncements

(i) In February 2008, the CICA issued Section 3064, *Goodwill and Intangible Assets*, which replaces Section 3062, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, and Section 3450, *Research and Development Costs*. The new standard establishes the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. The section will be applicable to financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008, and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or operation results.

(ii) In January 2009, the CICA issued Section 1582, *Business Combinations*, which replaces Section 1581, *Business Combinations*, and Section 1601, *Consolidated Financial Statements*, and Section 1602, *Non-Controlling Interests*, which replace Section 1600, *Consolidated Financial Statements*. These new sections are effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2011 with earlier adoption permitted. Section 1582 and 1602 will require net assets, non-controlling interests and goodwill acquired in a business combination to be recorded at fair value and non-controlling interests will be reported as a component of equity. In addition, the definition of a business is expanded and is described as an integrated set of activities and assets that are capable of being managed to provide a return to investors or economic benefits to owners. As well acquisition costs are not part of the consideration and are to be expensed when incurred. These new sections are not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition or operation results.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(l) Future accounting pronouncements (continued)

(iii) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")

In January 2006, the CICA's Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") formally adopted the strategy of replacing Canadian GAAP with IFRS for Canadian enterprises with public accountability. The current conversion timetable calls for financial reporting under IFRS for accounting periods commencing on or after January 1, 2011. On February 13, 2008, the AcSB confirmed that the use of IFRS will be required in 2011 for publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises. For these entities, IFRS will be required for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of convergence of Canadian GAAP and IFRS.

4. Discontinued operations

On December 1, 2008, the Company completed an agreement with a third party for the sale of all of its producing oil and gas interests. The sale price was $303,000, subject to closing adjustments. The Company's oil and gas operations have been accounted for as discontinued operations. Results of the Company's oil and gas assets have been included in the financial statements up to the closing date of the sale (the date that control was transferred to the purchaser).

	Three months ended March 31,	
	2009	2008
	$	$
Revenue		
Petroleum and natural gas sales	-	57,782
Expenses		
Production	-	11,541
Transportation	-	2,294
Depletion and accretion	-	6,552
	-	20,387
Net income from discontinued operations	-	37,395

5. Restricted cash

During the year ended December 31, 2004, under the terms of the mineral licenses granted to the Company in Bulgaria, a bond for potential environmental reclamation was required to be deposited with the Ministry of Environment and Water. The Company's banker provided the government with a guarantee to cover these bonds in the amount of US$15,000 (December 31, 2008 – US$15,000). As a condition of providing these guarantees the Company's banker required that the Company place a deposit in the amount of US$15,000 (December 31, 2008 - US$15,000) in a segregated account.

6. Property and equipment

			March 31, 2009
	Cost	**Accumulated depletion and depreciation**	**Net book value**
	$	**$**	**$**
Office and other equipment	**242,403**	**174,596**	**67,807**
Mineral properties	**5,256,066**	**-**	**5,256,066**
	5,498,469	**174,596**	**5,323,873**

			December 31, 2008
	Cost	Accumulated depletion and depreciation	Net book value
	$	$	$
Office and other equipment	242,403	162,834	79,569
Mineral properties			
Bulgaria, Macedonia and Serbia	5,188,885	-	5,188,885
	5,431,288	162,834	5,268,454

No general and administrative costs have been capitalized.

6. Property and equipment (continued)

Mineral interest additions by area of interest

	Macedonia		Serbia		
	Kazandol	Ilovitza	Ceovishte	Karavansalija	Total
	$	$	$		$
Balance December 31, 2008	683,757	1,509,878	1,387,827	1,607,422	5,188,885
Additions					
Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-
Assaying & analysis	213	-	-	-	213
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-
Geological consulting	12,690	12,607	11,089	11,886	48,272
Geophysical contractors					-
Other	3,576	4,479	5,304	5,337	18,696
Balance March 31, 2009	700,236	1,526,964	1,404,220	1,624,645	5,256,066

Mineral interest by category

	Macedonia		Serbia		
	Kazandol	Ilovitza	Ceovishte	Karavansalija	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Acquisition	273,390	410,085	520,200	851,545	2,882,731
Assaying & analysis	4,364	48,165	28,439	38,243	244,283
Drilling	156,668	604,587	523,773	548,605	2,354,858
Geological consulting	131,039	246,558	172,266	80,792	1,091,772
Geophysical contractors		40,102			40,102
Other	134,775	177,466	159,542	105,461	761,677
Balance March 31, 2009	700,236	1,526,964	1,404,220	1,624,645	5,256,066

7. Share capital

(a) *Authorized*

Unlimited common voting shares

(b) The Company has a stock option plan under which directors, officers, consultants and employees of the Company are eligible to receive stock options. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance upon exercise of all options granted under the plan is equal to 10% of the then issued and outstanding common shares. The Board of Directors shall determine the terms and provisions of the options at the time of grant. Options under the plan generally have a term of five years and are vested as to one third at the date of grant, one third after six months and one third after 18 months from the date of grant. The exercise price of each option equals the market value of the Company's common shares on the date of grant.

7. Share capital (continued)

(b) (continued)

A summary of the status of the Company's stock option plan as at March 31, 2009 and 2007 and changes during the years then ended are as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price per share
		$
Balance, December 31, 2008	3,007,500	0.50
Options expired	(50,000)	0.23
Balance, December 31, 2007	2,957,500	0.50

The weighted average remaining term of the stock options as at March 31, 2009 is 3.04 years.

Stock options outstanding			Options exercisable	
Number of stock options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life (months)	Number of stock options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
	$			$
10,000	0.26	4.07	10,000	0.26
150,000	0.32	10.12	112,500	0.32
20,000	0.22	13.67	20,000	0.22
80,000	0.36	26.19	80,000	0.36
40,000	0.36	27.35	40,000	0.36
675,000	0.42	28.69	675,000	0.42
990,000	0.72	38.36	990,000	0.72
195,000	0.72	39.38	195,000	0.72
612,500	0.32	46.12	408,333	0.32
185,000	0.32	52.20	123,332	0.32
2,957,500	0.50	36.50	2,654,165	0.52

7. Share capital (continued)

(c) Share purchase warrants

Number of warrants outstanding as at January 1, 2009	Issued during the year	Number of warrants expired/ exercised during the year	Balance of warrants outstanding as at March 31 2009	Exercise price per warrant	Expiry date
				$	
750,000	-		750,000	0.60	August 20, 2010
4,850,000	-	-	4,850,000	0.15	December 31, 2010
5,600,000	-	-	5,600,000		

8. Commitments and contingencies

(a) The Company has no future commitments. At March 31, 2009, the Company had no forward commodity contracts in place.

(b) On April 3, 2008, Daylight Energy Ltd. (“Daylight’) filed a Statement of Claims in the Court of Queen’s Bench of Alberta alleging that the Company had been overpaid $196,000 in royalties from one of its oil and gas wells. The Company denies this allegation. It has filed a Statement of Defense and Counterclaim alleging the breach of the original farm-out agreement contract by Daylight. Examinations for discovery are scheduled for the second quarter of 2009, but no trial date has been set. It is too early to predict the outcome of this proceeding.

9. Related party transactions

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company paid or accrued management and consulting fees in the amount of $55,000 (2008 - $55,000) to directors or companies controlled by directors. Of these amounts $20,333 (2008 -$23,226) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at year end. Management and consulting fees have been recorded at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties based on standard commercial terms.

10. Segment information

The Company's reportable operating segments consist of a unit that operates in petroleum and natural gas activities in Canada and a unit that operates in mining activities in Bulgaria, Serbia and Macedonia.

(a) *Business segments*

			2008
	Corporate	**Mining**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**
Other	**(8,166)**	**-**	**(8,166)**
General and administrative expenses	**93,616**	**179,388**	**273,004**
General exploration		**13,154**	**13,154**
Foreign exchange loss	**-**	**(9,030)**	**(9,030)**
Stock-based compensation	**38,883**	**-**	**38,883**
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	**-**	**11,762**	**11,762**
Gain on note receivable	**(6,220)**		**(6,220)**
Gain on investment	**(456)**		**(456)**
Loss on stock options held	**815**	**-**	**815**
Net loss	**118,472**	**195,274**	**313,746**
Capital expenditures	**-**	**67,181**	**67,181**
Total assets	**388,116**	**5,407,235**	**5,795,351**

			2007
	Corporate	Mining	Total
	$	$	$
Other	(9,313)	-	(9,313)
General and administrative expenses	129,898	55,708	185,606
Foreign exchange loss	(18)	11,640	11,622
Stock-based compensation	94,700	-	94,700
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	-	12,218	12,218
Gain on stock options held	142,376	-	142,376
Disposal of assets	-	-	-
Net loss from continuing operations	357,643	79,566	437,209
Net income from discontinued operations	-	-	(37,395)
Net loss	357,643	79,566	399,814
Capital expenditures from continuing operatic	-	591,262	591,262
Total assets of continuing operations	2,005,742	5,407,180	7,412,922

(b) *Geographic segments*

The details of property and equipment by country has been disclosed in Note 6.

11. Net change in non-cash operating working capital

	2009	2008
	$	$
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable, prepaids and deposits, derivative on convertible note, and note receivable	**257,338**	215,607
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and depositsaccrued liabilities	**(209,743)**	123,004
	47,595	338,611

12. Financial risk management

The fair values of the Company's accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including market risk with respect to currency risk, interest risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, stock market risk and commodity price risk.

(a) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Bulgaria, Canada, Macedonia, and Serbia. Its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Bulgarian leva is fixed to the Euro as part of its entry into the European Union. Most of the Company's costs in Macedonia and Serbia are denominated in either United States dollars or Euros. During the last year the Macedonia denar has fluctuated by three percent from its current Euro exchange rate and the Serbian dinar has fluctuated approximately five percent from its current Euro exchange rate. Consequently the Macedonian dinar and the Serbian dinar, although not fixed to the Euro, are closely associated to it. The Company's investments and stock options held trade on the Australian Stock Exchange and are traded in Australian dollars. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and the Euro could have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. As of December 31, 2008, the Company is exposed to currency risk through assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars, Bulgarian leva, Serbian dinar, Macedonian denar, United States and Australian dollars.

12. Financial risk management (continued)

(a) Currency risk (continued)

	United States dollars	Bulgarian leva	Australian dollars
	$	$	$
Cash and cash equivalents	32,653	41,000	-
Accounts receivable	-	351	295,748
Prepaid expenses	-	504	-
Stock option held	-	-	3,602
Investments	-	-	76,829
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(241,457)	(227,919)	-
As stated in Canadian dollars	(208,803)	(186,065)	376,179

Based on the above net exposures as of March 31, 2009 and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% depreciation or appreciation of the United States dollar, Bulgarian leva and Australian dollar against the Canadian dollar would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $2,000 (for a $21,000 decrease for the United States dollar, a $19,000 decrease for the Bulgarian leva and a $38,000 increase for the Australian dollar) in the Company's net loss.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash and short-term bank deposits are held in large Canadian financial institutions and large European international financial institutions. Short-term bank deposits are composed of financial instruments issued by Canadian banks are not subject to external restrictions. These investments mature at various dates.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage in Note 13.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are generally payable within ninety days or less.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments included in cash and cash equivalents is limited because these investments, although held for trading, are generally held to maturity.

12. Financial risk management (continued)

(e) *Commodity price risk*

The ability of the company to develop its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of copper and gold. These commodities are priced in United States dollars but the cost of operation will be denominated in Bulgarian leva, Macedonian denar or Serbian dinar depending on the location of any economic resources discovered.

13. Capital risk management

The Company includes as capital its common shares, and contributed surplus. The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. As the Company has minimal cash flow from operations, to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including capital deployment, results from the exploration of its properties and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company expects it may need additional capital resources in order to carry out an optimal exploration plan and operations through its current fiscal year. Any new capital resources may be provided by the attempted sale of investments or the issue of new shares.

14. Subsequent events

(a) On February 20, 2009, the Company executed a letter of intent to enter into a business combination with Silk Road Resources Ltd. ("Silk Road") by way of a court approved plan of arrangement. Pursuant to the letter of intent the Company will issue 2.25 common shares of the Company for each common share of Silk Road. The acquisition is subject to court approval, shareholder approval of both companies and all necessary regulatory approvals. The Business Combination Agreement associated with this transaction was executed on May 26, 2009 and shareholders of both companies will vote at their respective shareholder meetings on June 25, 2009. If approved by shareholders and all necessary regulatory approvals including court approval the business combination is expected to close on June 26, 2009.

(b) On March 16, 2009, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase all of the outstanding shares of Thrace Resources EOOD ("Thrace") from IRH Thrace. This agreement is subject to all necessary regulatory approval, including approval of the IRH shareholders. Thrace holds the Bulgarian properties sold to IRH in 2006. The consideration to be paid by the Company is the cancellation of one-half of the convertible note issued by IRH to the Company on December 10, 2008.

Corporate Information

Directors

John Menzies – Chairman & CEO
Christopher Serin – Chief Financial Officer
Michael Mason[1,2]
Darren Steffes[1,2]
Robert Waymouth[1,2]

(1) Member of the Audit Committee
(2) Member of the Compensation Committee

Officers and Management

John Menzies – Chairman & CEO
Christopher A. Serin – Chief Financial Officer

Banker

Bank of Montreal, Vancouver
ING Bank, Sofia, Bulgaria

Auditor

Deloitte & Touche LLP
Vancouver, British Columbia

Legal Counsel

Lawson Lundell
Vancouver & Calgary

Registrar & Transfer Agent

Computershare Trust Company of Canada

Stock Exchange

TSX Venture Exchange

Stock Symbol

EOX

Shares Outstanding

56,772,487

Investor Contacts

David Stothart,
+1 347 248 0062

Head Office

Suite 511 – 475 Howe Street.,
VANCOUVER BC
V6C 2B3 CANADA
Main: + 1 604 669 5999
Fax: + 1 604 608 3344
euromax @euromaxresources.com
http://www.euromaxresources.com