Jasper Mining Corporation
(an exploration stage corporation)

Financial Statements

December 31, 2013

Management's Responsibility

To the Shareholders of Jasper Mining Corporation:

Management is responsible for the preparation and presentation of the accompanying financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and ensuring that all information in the annual report is consistent with the statements. This responsibility includes selecting appropriate accounting principles and methods, and making decisions affecting the measurement of transactions in which objective judgment is required.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Board of Directors exercises its responsibilities for financial controls through an Audit Committee. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing management in the performance of its financial reporting responsibilities, and for approving the financial information included in the annual report. The Committee has the responsibility of meeting with management and the external auditors to discuss the internal controls over the financial reporting process, auditing matters and financial reporting issues. The Committee is also responsible for recommending the appointment of the Company's external auditors.

Crowe McKay LLP, an independent firm of Chartered Accountants, is appointed by the shareholders to audit the financial statements and report directly to them; their report follows. The external auditors have full and free access to, and meet periodically and separately with, both the Audit Committee and management to discuss their audit findings.

April 29th, 2014

"signed"
John Dixon
Secretary

"signed"
Gordon Dixon
President

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Jasper Mining Corporation

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Jasper Mining Corporation, which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Jasper Mining Corporation as at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of matter
Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Jasper Mining Corporation to continue as a going concern.

Crowe MacKay LLP
Chartered Accountants

Calgary, Alberta
April 29, 2014

Jasper Mining Corporation
(an exploration stage corporation)
Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31

		2013		2012
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash	$	14,299	$	33,981
Due from related parties (Note18)		–		13,599
Other receivables		481		1,064
		14,780		48,644
Non-current assets				
Mineral property security deposits (Note 6)		56,342		64,662
Investment (Note 7)		100		100
Property and equipment (Note 8)		160,317		176,043
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 9)		300,909		179,541
		517,668		420,346
Total assets	$	532,448	$	468,990
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables (Note 10)	$	320,910	$	284,521
Due to related parties (Note 18)		37,859		–
Share premium liability		–		14,380
Current portion of long term debt (Note 11)		12,150		11,417
		370,919		310,318
Long term debt (Note 11)		18,561		30,712
		389,480		341,030
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 13)		9,431,898		9,384,887
Warrants (Note 14)		28,054		342,454
Contributed surplus		7,098,482		6,727,493
Deficit		(16,415,466)		(16,326,874)
		142,968		127,960
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	532,448	$	468,990

Going concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 20)
Subsequent events (Note 23)

On behalf of the Board

signed "Jean-Pierre Pelletier" Director

signed "Blake Willard" Director

Jasper Mining Corporation
(an exploration stage corporation)
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
Years ended December 31

	2013	2012
Expenses		
General and administrative (Note 18)	$ 192,899	$ 204,782
(Reversal) impairment on exploration and evaluation assets (Note 9)	(94,788)	7,318,649
Depreciation (Note 8)	12,736	20,722
	110,847	7,544,153
Finance income	369	481
Finance expense	(7,382)	(8,071)
Net finance expense (Note 17)	(7,013)	(7,590)
Loss before taxes and other	(117,860)	(7,551,743)
Gain on transfer of assets to settle of accounts payable (Note 8)	14,888	–
Loss before taxes	(102,972)	(7,551,743)
Deferred income tax reduction (note 12)	14,380	1,125,577
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (88,592)	$ (6,426,166)
Net loss per share		
Basic and diluted (Note 16)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.09)

Jasper Mining Corporation
(an exploration stage corporation)
Statements of Changes in Equity

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
December 31, 2012	73,437,499	$9,384,887	$342,454	$6,727,493	$(16,326,874)	$127,960
Unit private placement	728,572	40,127	8,993	–	–	49,120
Shares for settlement of debt	137,682	6,884	–	–	–	6,884
Expiration of warrants	–	–	(323,393)	323,393	–	–
Share-based compensation	–	–	–	47,596	–	47,596
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(88,592)	(88,592)
December 31, 2013	74,303,753	$9,431,898	$28,054	$7,098,482	$(16,415,466)	$142,968

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
December 31, 2011	72,687,499	$9,331,625	$344,507	$6,670,907	$(9,900,708)	$6,446,331
Unit private placement	750,000	53,262	19,061	–	–	72,323
Expiration of warrants	–	–	(21,114)	21,114	–	–
Share-based compensation	–	–	–	35,472	–	35,472
Net loss for the year	–	–	–	–	(6,426,166)	(6,426,166)
December 31, 2012	73,437,499	$9,384,887	$342,454	$6,727,493	$(16,326,874)	$127,960

Jasper Mining Corporation
(an exploration stage corporation)
Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended December 31

	2013	2012
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Net loss for the year	$ (88,592)	$ (6,426,166)
Add back (deduct) non-cash items:		
Depreciation	12,736	20,722
Share-based compensation (Note 15)	47,596	35,472
(Reversal) impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	(94,788)	7,318,649
Deferred income tax reduction	(14,380)	(1,125,577)
Change in non-cash working capital (Note 19)	83,192	113,122
	(54,236)	(63,778)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Units issuance proceeds	51,000	75,000
Share issuance costs	(1,880)	(2,677)
Repayments on loan	(11,418)	(10,728)
Related party advances (Note 18)	40,000	–
	77,702	61,595
Cash flows from investing activities		
Mineral property security deposits	8,320	(98)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(26,580)	(36,989)
Property and equipment expenditures	(1,271)	–
Non cash gain on settlement of accounts payable(Note 8)	(14,888)	–
Change in non-cash working capital (Note 19)	(8,729)	(62,778)
	(43,148)	(99,865)
Change in cash	(19,682)	(102,048)
Cash, beginning of year	33,981	136,029
Cash, end of year	$ 14,299	$ 33,981
Cash interest paid	$ 2,306	$ 2,995
Shares issued to settle debt	$ 6,884	$ –

1. REPORTING ENTITY AND GOING CONCERN:

Jasper Mining Corporation (the “Corporation”) is incorporated under the laws of the Province of Alberta and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange. The Corporation is engaged in the business of mineral exploration in Canada. The Corporation’s registered office is located at 501, 888 – 4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 0V2.

To date, the Corporation has not yet determined whether its mineral claims are economically recoverable nor has it found defined reserves and it is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Corporation believes that it has established and retains satisfactory title to all of its claims.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) on a going concern basis, which contemplates the realization of assets and the discharging of liabilities and commitments in the normal course of operations. The ability of the Corporation to continue to operate as a going concern is largely dependent on its ability in the near term to access sufficient new capital to satisfy its current obligations and fund future exploration and development activities. Management plans to meet its capital requirements from available funds, equity financings, sale or farm-out of assets, and cash to be provided from the exercise of options in the future. Management’s assessment of the Corporation is based on its current cash flow forecast and financial model. There are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to whether the Corporation is a going concern because of the following factors:

a) As at December 31, 2013, the Corporation has a working capital deficiency of $356,139 and no sources of revenue from its resource assets;

b) There are significant future capital expenditures required to further explore and develop the Corporation’s resource assets; and

c) The current equity market environment may hamper the Corporation’s ability to raise funds for its exploration programs.

Management’s plans for addressing the above factors are as follows:

a) The Corporation will continue to seek appropriate financing initiatives that benefit the Corporation and its shareholders; and

b) Subsequent to year end, the Corporation sold the Irony property for cash proceeds of $100,000, see (note 23).

c) The Corporation will continue to review opportunities to enter into joint venture or farm-out arrangements or the potential sale of existing resource interests.

These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classifications of assets and liabilities should the Corporation be unable to continue as a going concern and these adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION:

a) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

These financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2014.

Expenses in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss are presented as a combination of function and nature in conformity with industry practice. Depreciation is presented on a separate line by its nature, while general and administrative expenses are presented on a functional basis. Significant expenses such as salaries, wages and fees, and share-based compensation are presented by their nature in the notes to the financial statements.

b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets which are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, as explained in the significant accounting policies set out in Note 3.

The methods used to measure fair values are discussed in Note 5.

c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation's functional currency.

d) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

In the process of applying the Corporation's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, apart from those involving estimates, which may have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION: (CONTINUED)

d) Use of estimates and judgments: (continued)

i) Impairment indicators and calculation of impairment:

At each reporting date, the Corporation assesses whether or not there are circumstances that indicate a possibility that the carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment are not recoverable, or are impaired. Such circumstances include incidents of physical damage, deterioration of commodity prices, changes in the regulatory environment, or a reduction in estimates of proved and probable reserves. When management judges that circumstances clearly indicate impairment, exploration and evaluation assets & property and equipment are tested for impairment by comparing the carrying values to their recoverable amounts. The recoverable amounts of cash generating units ("CGUs") are determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair values less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions, including the discount rate applied. At the end of each financial reporting period, the Corporation assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. An impairment loss recognized in prior periods would be reversed if there has been a change in the estimate used to determine the recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. The increased carrying amount of an asset other than goodwill attributable to a reversal of an impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

ii) Cash generating units

A cash generating unit ("CGU") is defined as the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups thereof. The Corporation allocates costs to a CGU based on geographic location, shared infrastructure, and common geological and geophysical characteristics.

iii) Income taxes:

The Corporation recognizes deferred income tax assets to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of that deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets requires the Corporation to make significant estimates related to expectations of future taxable income. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differ significantly from estimates, the ability of the Corporation to realize the deferred income tax assets recorded at the reporting date could be impacted. Additionally, future changes in tax laws in the jurisdictions in which the Corporation operates could limit the ability of the Corporation to obtain tax deductions in future periods.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION: (CONTINUED)

d) Use of estimates and judgments: (continued)

iv) Going concern:

As described in Note 1, management uses its judgment in determining whether the Corporation is able to continue as a going concern.

v) Exploration and evaluation expenditures:

The application of the Corporation's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Corporation, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available.

vi) Property & equipment, depreciation and exploration & evaluation assets

Estimated useful lives and residual values of tangible equipment are reviewed annually. Estimated resources are reviewed each reporting period. Resource estimates are dependent on numerous variables. Changes in these variables could have a significant impact on the test for impairment. The carrying values of property & equipment and exploration & evaluation assets are reviewed for impairment where there has been a trigger event (that is, an event which may have resulted in impairment) by assessing the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use which is determined by the present value of future cash flows. The calculation of estimated future cash flows is discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

vii) Share based compensation

In accounting for the fair value of stock options and warrants, the Corporation makes assumptions regarding share price volatility, risk free rate, forfeiture rate, and expected life in order to determine the amount of associated expense to recognize.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

a) Cash

Cash consists of cash in the bank and short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

b) Property and equipment

On initial recognition, property and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Corporation, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions. Subsequent to initial measurement, property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is determined using the declining balance method over the estimated service lives of the assets at the following annual rates:

Fencing	10%
Vehicles	30%
Furniture and fixtures	20 to 30%
Computer equipment	30 to 50%

Depreciation methods, service lives and residual values are reviewed at each reporting date.

Gains and losses

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized in profit or loss.

Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Corporation and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Major maintenance and repairs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

c) Exploration and evaluation assets

All direct costs related to exploration and evaluation of mineral properties, net of incidental revenues, are capitalized under exploration and evaluation assets. Costs include acquisition of the rights to explore, geological & geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and completion, and activities in relation to evaluating the technical feasibility, commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource, and the acquisition date fair value of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets are measured at cost less any accumulated impairment. Costs incurred before the Corporation has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss. Exploration and evaluation assets are transferred to development and production assets once technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated.

Acquisition costs, including general and administrative costs, are only capitalized to the extent that these costs can be related directly to operational activities in the relevant area of interest where it is considered likely to be recoverable by future exploitation or sale or where the activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

Where the Corporation's exploration commitments for a mineral property are performed under option agreements with a third party, the proceeds of option payments under such agreements are applied to the mineral property to the extent costs are incurred. The excess, if any, is recorded to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Provincial government mining credits are applied against the related mineral properties.

E&E assets are assessed for impairment only when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an E&E asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Indicators for an impairment review arise typically when one of the following circumstances applies:

- Substantive expenditure on further E&E activities is neither budgeted nor planned;
- Title to the asset is compromised;
- Adverse changes in the taxation and regulatory environment;
- Adverse changes in variations in commodity prices and markets; and
- Variations in the exchange rate for the currency of operation.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, E&E assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property and equipment. To date, none of the Corporation's mineral properties have demonstrated technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any E&E assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

d) Impairment

i) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in profit or loss.

ii) Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Corporation's non-financial assets, other than E&E assets, property and equipment, and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. As at December 31, 2013, the Corporation did not have any other non-financial assets.

e) Financial instruments

The Corporation would recognize a financial asset or a financial liability in its statement of financial position when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Non-derivative financial instruments

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise cash, due from/to related parties, other receivables, mineral property security deposits, investment, trade and other payables, and long-term debt.

The Corporation measures these non-derivative financial instruments as follows:

i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss – These instruments are acquired primarily for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term and are recorded at fair value both upon initial recognition and subsequent measurement. Transaction costs associated to the acquisition are expensed. Changes in fair value are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. The instruments in this category held by the Corporation are mineral property security deposits and investment.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

e) Financial instruments (continued)

ii) Loans and receivables – These instruments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are recorded at fair value. Subsequently, these instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any estimate for impairment. The instruments held by the Corporation in this category are cash, due from/to related parties, and other receivables.

iii) Financial liabilities at amortized cost – These instruments are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The instruments held by the Corporation in this category are trade and other payables and long-term debt.

De-recognition of financial instruments

The Corporation would derecognize a financial asset when the contractual right to receive its cash flows expires or rights are transferred in a manner where substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred in the transaction. The Corporation would derecognize a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or expired.

Offsetting of financial instruments

A financial asset and a financial liability shall be offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when the Corporation: i) currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts; and ii) intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

f) Share based payments

The Corporation issued equity-settled share-based payments to employees and other individuals which are subject to service conditions. The fair value of equity-settled share-based payments is measured at the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model and expense is recognized in general and administrative expense as appropriate in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the period during which service conditions are required to be met or immediately where no performance or service criteria exist. Inputs include share price on date of grant, exercise price, expected volatility which is estimated based on historical price trends, dividends, estimated forfeiture rate which is based on historical staff turnover, and risk free interest rate. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

g) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the statement of financial position when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. The amount recognized as a provision would be the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at an appropriate pre-tax discount rate. Future operating costs are not provided for. A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Corporation from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

h) Decommissioning obligation

The Corporation's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category. The Corporation's decommissioning obligation is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance expense whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligation are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

Mineral property security deposits have been paid to the Government of British Columbia and are refundable upon reclamation of areas impacted by mineral exploration activities.

i) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

i) Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

j) Shares

The Corporation issues common shares and flow-through common shares. Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects. Flow-through common shares are classified as equity. At the time of issuance, the price of the flow-through share is compared to the price of common shares at the date of issuance. This difference is initially recorded as a share premium liability. Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Upon spending of the associated flow through expenditures, the share premium liability is eliminated and deferred tax is recorded. The difference between the share premium liability and the deferred income tax liability is recorded as deferred income tax expense.

k) Finance income and expense

Interest income is recognized as it accrues in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expense comprises interest expense on flow-through expenditures made under the “look-back rule” and costs to obtain financing.

l) Leases

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset have been transferred to the Corporation (a "finance lease"), the asset is treated as if it had been purchased outright. The amount initially recognized as an asset is the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments payable over the term of the lease. The corresponding lease commitment is shown as a liability. Lease payments are analyzed between capital and interest. The interest element is charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss over the period of the lease and is calculated so that it represents a constant proportion of the lease liability. The capital element reduces the balance owed to the lessor.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (CONTINUED)

l) Leases (continued)

Where substantially all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership are not transferred to the Corporation (an "operating lease"), the total rentals payable under the lease are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The aggregate benefit of lease incentives is recognized as a reduction of the rental expense over the lease term on a straight-line basis.

m) Per share amounts

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Corporation by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as warrants and options.

4. NEW AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on January 1, 2014 or later periods:

<u>New policies adopted:</u>

Effective January 1, 2013, the Corporation adopted the following new standards:

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* was issued in May 2011. IFRS 10 provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees, including entities that currently are special purpose entities in the scope of SIC-12. In addition, the consolidation procedures are carried forward substantially unmodified from IAS 27 (2008). This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted.

<u>New policies adopted (continued):</u>

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* was issued in May 2011. Entities are required to determine what type of joint arrangement they hold. This standard classifies joint arrangements as either joint operations or joint ventures and no longer allows the choice of equity accounting or proportionate consolidation. An entity with a joint operation is required to recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenses. An entity with a joint venture is required to recognize its interest in the investment using the equity method. Entities which had previously accounted for joint ventures using proportionate consolidation shall collapse the proportionately consolidated net asset value (including any allocation of goodwill) into a single investment balance at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The investment's opening balance is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 28 (2011) and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Any impairment losses are recognized as an adjustment to opening retained earnings at the beginning of the earliest period presented. On initial application, entities are required to present quantitative information on the adjustment to each financial statement line item affected for the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period for which IFRS 11 is applied. This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

4. NEW AND FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS: (CONTINUED)

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* was issued in May 2011. IFRS 12 contains disclosure requirements for entities that have interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements & associates, and unconsolidated structured entities. The required disclosures is provided to enable users to evaluate the nature, the risks associated with, and the effects of those interests on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Interests are widely defined as contractual and non-contractual involvement that exposes an entity to variability of returns from the performance of another entity. Entities are not required to comply with the disclosure requirements of this standard for any period that begins before the annual period immediately preceding the first annual period for which IFRS 12 is applied. This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement was issued in May 2011. IFRS 13 replaces the fair value measurement guidance contained in individual IFRSs with a single source of fair value measurement guidance. It defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, i.e. an exit price. The standard also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements to provide information that enables financial statement users to assess the methods and inputs used to develop fair value measurements and, for recurring fair value measurements that use significant unobservable inputs (Level 3), the effect of the measurements on profit or loss or other comprehensive income. This standard was effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures was amended in May 2012. Additional requirements were released for disclosure on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities that qualify (i.e. legally enforceable right of offset and intent to settle net) and for those financial instruments that are subject to a master netting arrangements to enable users to evaluate the effect of netting arrangements on the entities financial position. This disclosure includes separate quantitative information on gross amounts of financial assets and liabilities recognized, amounts set off, net amounts presented in the financial statements, and amounts subject to master netting arrangements. These amendments were effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

There has been no impact on the financial statements as a result of the adoption of these standards.

Future accounting pronouncements:

IAS 32 *Financial Instruments: Presentation* was amended in May 2012 for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities to provide additional guidance to consider when determining if the arrangement meets the criteria for legally enforceable right of offset and intent to settle net. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Earlier application is permitted when applied with corresponding amendment to disclosure requirements in IFRS 7. The amendments to IFRS 7 include disclosure requirements on the right of offset of financial instruments or those that are subject to master netting agreements.

IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets* was amended in May 2013 to provide more guidance on the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of impaired assets where the measurement of recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs to sell which would include disclosure on the discount rate when a present value technique is used. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

4. NEW FUTURE ACCOUNTING STANDARDS: (CONTINUED)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was originally issued in November 2009 then amended in October 2010 and in 2013. IFRS 9 is being released in three phases: 1) Accounting for financial assets and liabilities; 2) Impairment of financial assets; and 3) Hedge accounting. The first phase was released in November 2009 reducing the number of categories and measurement options for financial assets. Entities are required to select the measurement method based on both the entity's business model for managing financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. Requirements for financial liabilities were released in October 2010. The amendments in 2013 include the temporary removal of the mandatory effective date for years beginning January 1, 2015 and the release of the third phase on hedge accounting. Hedge accounting remains optional. The new guidance is intended to improve the disclosure on risk management and provide more options of when to apply hedge accounting. Adoption of this standard is now mandatory for years beginning January 1, 2018.

IFRIC 21 *Levies* was released in May 2013 to provide guidance on the accounting for levies. IFRIC 21 indicates that entities are required to recognize a liability for a levy when the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as defined by the legislation, occurs. The liability would be recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time once the minimum threshold to trigger the level is reached. This guidance is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Early adoption is permitted.

The Corporation is currently reviewing the impact of these standards and does not anticipate a significant impact on the financial statements.

5. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES:

A number of the Corporation's accounting policies and disclosures require the determination of fair value, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

a) Cash, due from/to related parties, other receivables, mineral property security deposits, trade and other payables and long-term debt:

The fair value of cash, due from/to related parties, other receivables, mineral property security deposits, trade and other payables and long-term debt is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, the fair value of these balances approximated their carrying value due to their relatively short terms to maturity.

b) Investment

Investment represents an equity position of common shares of an inactive private corporation. Fair value is based on the cost of the investees' shares using Level 3 fair value measurement.

5. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES: (CONTINUED)

c) Exploration and evaluation assets

The fair value of Exploration and evaluation assets is the estimated amount for which the asset could be exchanged between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after proper marketing wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion. The application of the Corporation's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Corporation, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the year the new information becomes available.

d) Title to mineral property interest

Although the Corporation has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Corporation's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

e) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs, which are directly attributable to the purchase and construction of an asset, are included in the cost of the asset. Other borrowing costs are recognized in finance expense in the period incurred.

f) Income taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Corporation recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Corporation's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Corporation records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

g) Stock options and warrants

The fair values of stock options and warrants are measured based on a Level 2 fair value measurement using a Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include share price on measurement date, exercise price of the instrument, forfeiture rate, expected volatility (based on weighted average historic volatility adjusted for changes expected due to publicly available information), weighted average expected life of the instruments (based on historical experience and general option holder behaviour), expected dividends, and the risk-free interest rate (based on government bonds).

5. DETERMINATION OF FAIR VALUES: (CONTINUED)

The Black-Scholes option pricing model calculations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were based on the following significant assumptions:

	2013	2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.18%-1.74%	1.12%
Expected forfeitures	0.00%-3.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	133%-149%	125% - 134%
Expected life	2.0-5.0 years	2.0 years
Dividends	Nil	nil

6. MINERAL PROPERTY SECURITY DEPOSITS:

The Corporation is required to make reclamation deposits in respect of its expected rehabilitation obligations. The reclamation deposits represent collateral for possible reclamation activities necessary on mineral properties in connection with the permits required for exploration activities by the Corporation. The reclamation deposits are held in certificates of deposits with maturity dates of 2014-2015 and interest rates of 0.5%-2.25%.

7. INVESTMENT:

The Corporation owns 50% of the common shares outstanding in a private company named Jasper Diamonds Inc. for an investment of $100. The remaining 50% is held by the President of the Corporation. The private Company is inactive and holds no assets or liabilities.

8. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT:

		Land		Equipment		Total
Cost						
As at January 1, 2012	$	123,387	$	165,741	$	289,128
Expenditures (dispositions)		–		(28,277)		(28,277)
As at December 31, 2012	$	123,387	$	137,464	$	260,851
Expenditures		–		1,271		1,271
Dispositions		–		(42,610)		(42,610)
As at December 31, 2013	$	123,387	$	96,125	$	219,512
Accumulated depreciation						
As at January 1, 2012	$	–	$	92,364	$	92,364
Disposition				(28,278)		(28,278)
Depreciation		–		20,722		20,722
As at December 31, 2012	$	–	$	84,808	$	84,808
Disposition		–		(38,349)		(38,349)
Depreciation		–		12,736		12,736
As at December 31, 2013	$	–	$	59,195	$	59,195
Net book value						
As at December 31, 2012	$	123,387	$	52,656	$	176,043
As at December 31, 2013	$	123,387	$	36,930	$	160,317

During the year ended December 31, 2013, accounts payable in the amount of $19,151 were settled by the transfer of ownership of a vehicle, which had a carrying value of $4,263, resulting in a gain on settlement of $14,888. The gain is calculated based on the difference between the net disposal proceeds, which is estimated to be the fair value of the accounts payable settled, and the carrying value of the asset transferred. No gains on settlement of accounts payable were recognized in 2012.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS:

Cost	Isintok	McFarlane	Other	Total
As at January 1, 2012	$ 3,654,811	$ 3,090,255	$ 991,833	$ 7,736,899
Acquisition expenditures	–	–	13,772	13,772
Exploration expenditures	–	6,140	17,077	23,217
As at December 31, 2012	$ 3,654,811	$ 3,096,395	$ 1,022,682	$ 7,773,888
Acquisition expenditures	–	–	26,580	26,580
Exploration expenditures	–	–	–	–
As at December 31, 2013	$ 3,654,811	$ 3,096,395	$ 1,049,262	$ 7,800,468
Accumulated impairment				
As at January 1, 2012	$ –	$ –	$ 275,698	$ 275,698
Acquisition impairment	–	–	17,946	17,946
Exploration impairment	3,540,944	3,044,695	715,064	7,300,703
As at December 31, 2012	$ 3,540,944	$ 3,044,695	$ 1,008,708	$ 7,594,347
Acquisition impairment			5,212	5,212
Reversal exploration impairment			(100,000)	(100,000)
As at December 31, 2013	$ 3,540,944	$ 3,044,695	$ 913,920	$ 7,499,559
Net book value				
As at December 31, 2012				
Acquisition	$ 113,867	$ 51,700	$ 13,974	$ 179,541
As at December 31,2013				
Acquisition	$ 113,867	$ 51,700	$ 35,342	$ 200,909
Exploration	–	–	100,000	100,000
	113,867	51,700	135,342	300,909

Other properties are concentrated in the Irony and Sawyer areas of British Columbia.

As at December 31, 2013, the Corporation completed an impairment review on its E&E assets and determined there was an impairment of $5,212 (2012 - $7,318,649). Under IAS 36, the recoverable amount is defined as the higher of an asset's "fair value less cost to sell" and its "value-in-use." As the Corporations' mining properties are considered early stage exploration minerals properties without defined resources, the Corporation does not have the relevant data to determine the property's recovery value under either accounting method. Taking into account present market conditions, management's decisions to suspend further explorations activities and to look for outside parties for potential sale and/or joint venture, the Corporation's best estimate for recoverable value is $300,909, which represents the expenditures incurred to acquire and retain title to the Corporation's prospects.

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONTINUED):

Subsequent to year end, the Corporation sold the Irony claims to a third party for cash consideration of $100,000. The costs for Irony were written off in prior periods; therefore, the carrying value was nil. This sale determined the recoverable amount to be $100,000 resulting in the reversal of impairment of $100,000.

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Trade payables	$ 172,228	$ 140,915
Accruals	37,000	37,000
Flow-through share interest	111,682	106,606
	$ 320,910	$ 284,521

During the year ended December 31, 2013, accounts payable in the amount of $26,034 were settled by the transfer of ownership of a vehicle for $19,151, which had a carrying value of $4,263; resulting in a gain on settlement of $14,888 and $6,884 of debt conversion, see Note 13.

11. LONG TERM DEBT:

In May 2011, the Corporation obtained vehicle purchase financing in the amount of $58,814 with an implicit interest rate of 6.24% per annum having blended payments of $1,144 each month from June 2011 to May 2016 and secured by the vehicle with a net book value of $23,635. As at December 31, 2013, the balance of the loan outstanding was $30,711 which represents $12,150 due within the next year and $18,561 due for the remainder of the lease.

12. DEFERRED TAX:

The Corporation's computation of income taxes for the years ended December 31 is as follows:

		2013		2012
Loss for the year before income taxes	$	(117,860)	$	(7,551,743)
Anticipated income tax reduction at 25.0% (2012 – 25.0%)	$	(29,465)	$	(1,887,935)
Share-based compensation and other non-deductible items		12,049		10,680
Change in unrecognized deferred tax asset		17,315		760,925
Recovery from flow- through share premium		(14,380)		(9,247)
Other		101		–
Deferred income tax reduction	$	(14,380)	$	(1,125,577)
Comprised of:				
Flow-through premium reduction		(14,380)		(11,013)
Deferred income expense		–		(1,114,564)
	$	(14,380)	$	(1,125,577)

The components of the deferred tax asset (liability) are as follows:

		2013		2012
Non-capital loss carry forwards	$	891,117	$	837,132
Share issue costs		13,904		24,643
Cumulative eligible capital		11,720		11,720
Mineral properties and deferred exploration costs		689,388		715,319
		1,606,129		1,588,814
Unrecognized deferred tax asset		(1,606,129)		(1,588,814)
	$	–	$	–

As at December 31, 2013, the Corporation has approximately $3,100,000 (2012 – $3,000,000) in tax pools and $3,500,000 (December 31, 2012 – $3,300,000) in non-capital losses available for deduction against future taxable income. The non-capital losses expire between 2014 and 2033 as follows:

Expiry		Losses
2014	$	200,000
2015		300,000
2026		700,000
2027		400,000
2028		600,000
2030		500,000
2031		400,000
2032		200,000
2033		200,000
	$	3,500,000

The deferred income tax assets have not been recognized as their recovery is uncertain.

13. SHARE CAPITAL:

AUTHORIZED:

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, issuable in series.

ISSUED:

Common Shares	Number of Shares		Amount
Balance – January 1, 2012	72,687,499	$	9,331,625
Unit private placement (a)	250,000		16,484
Unit private placement (b)	500,000		39,455
Share issue costs	–		(2,677)
Balance – December 31, 2012	73,437,499	$	9,384,887
Unit private placement (c)	728,572		42,007
Debt conversion (d)	137,682		6,884
Share issue costs	–		(1,880)
Balance – December 31, 2013	74,303,753	$	9,431,898

a) In June 2012, the Corporation completed a private placement for a total of 250,000 units at $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $25,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.20 per share for up to two years from the closing date. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be $8,516. The value of this unit issuance, net of the warrants, was $16,484 which has been allocated to share capital. Share issue costs of $1,223 were incurred for this private placement. These units were purchased by a company whose majority owner is the president of the Corporation.

b) In October 2012, the Corporation completed a private placement for a total of 500,000 units at $0.10 per unit for gross proceeds of $50,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.20 per share for up to two years from the closing date. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be $10,545. The value of this unit issuance, net of the warrants, was $39,455 which has been allocated to share capital. Share issue costs of $1,454 were incurred for this private placement. These units were purchased by a company whose majority owner is the president of the Corporation.

13. SHARE CAPITAL: (CONTINUED)

c) In July 2013, the Corporation completed a private placement for a total of 728,572 units at $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $51,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.12 per share for up to two years from the closing date. At the time of the private placement, the fair value of the warrants was estimated to be $8,993 with the $42,007 balance of proceeds ascribed to common shares.

d) In December 2013, the Corporation approved the conversion of existing accounts payable from debt to equity. The total amount of outstanding payable extinguished by the Corporation was in the amount of $6,884 for 137,682 common shares. The conversion was recorded at $0.05 per share which was $0.02 above the trading price of the shares as at the date of the conversion.

14. WARRANTS:

	Number of warrants		Value
Balance – January 1, 2012	2,366,225	$	344,507
Issued (a)	125,000		8,516
Issued (b)	250,000		10,545
Expired	(188,571)		(21,114)
Balance – December 31, 2012	2,552,654	$	342,454
Issued (c)	364,286		8,993
Expired	(2,177,654)		(323,393)
Balance – December 31, 2013	739,286	$	28,054

a) In June 2012, the Corporation issued 125,000 warrants with an exercise price of $0.20 per warrant and a term of 2 years. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the warrants granted using a forfeiture rate of nil, a dividend yield of nil, interest rate of 1.12%, volatility of 134% and an expected life of 2 years resulting in a fair value of $8,516.

b) In October 2012, the Corporation issued 250,000 warrants with an exercise price of $0.20 per warrant and a term of 2 years. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the warrants granted using a forfeiture rate of nil, a dividend yield of nil, interest rate of 1.12%, volatility of 125% and an expected life of 2 years resulting in a fair value of $10,545.

14. WARRANTS (CONTINUED):

c) In July 2013, the Corporation issued 364,286 warrants with an exercise price of $0.12 per warrant and a term of 2 years. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to estimate the fair value of the warrants granted using a forfeiture rate of nil, a dividend yield of nil, interest rate of 1.18%, volatility of 133% and an expected life of 2 years resulting in a fair value of $8,993.

Summary information with respect to warrants outstanding at December 31, 2013 is provided below:

Exercise price $	Number outstanding and exercisable	Weighted average contractual life remaining (years)	Weighted average exercise price $
0.12	364,286	1.60	0.12
0.20	375,000	0.67	0.20
	739,286	1.13	0.16

15. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS:

The Corporation has a stock option plan for up to 11,600,000 shares, administered by the Board of Directors, for directors, officers, key employees and consultants of the Corporation. The options expire not more than five years from the date of grant, or earlier if the individual ceases to be associated with the Corporation, and vest over terms determined at the time of grant. The price of the stock options cannot be lower than permitted by the TSXV.

The following is a continuity of stock options for which shares have been reserved:

	Number of options		Weighted-average exercise price
Balance – January 1, 2012	5,560,494	$	0.24
Expired	(985,494)		(0.34)
Balance – December 31, 2012	4,575,000	$	0.30
Issued	1,500,000		0.10
Expired	(1,475,000)		0.30
Balance – December 31, 2013	4,600,000	$	0.24

15. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS: (CONTINUED)

In July 2013, the Corporation granted 1,500,000 stock options exercisable at $0.10 to directors and officers. The options vested one-half immediately and the balance one year from the date of grant and expire in July 2018. The fair value of these options was estimated at $65,419 ($0.0423 per option). The Black-Scholes option pricing model calculations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 2012 were based on the following significant assumptions:

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Share price	$0.05	$0.24-$0.26
Exercise price	$0.10	$0.26-$0.27
Risk-free interest rate	1.74%	1.12%
Expected forfeiture rate	3.0%	0.0%
Expected volatility	149%	125% - 134%
Expected life	5.0 years	2.0 years
Dividends	nil	nil

Summary information with respect to options outstanding at December 31, 2013 is provided below:

Exercise price $	Number outstanding	Weighted average contractual life remaining (years)	Weighted average exercise price $	Number exercisable
0.10	1,500,000	4.5	0.10	750,000
0.15	1,900,000	1.5	0.15	1,900,000
0.27	1,200,000	2.2	0.27	1,200,000
	4,600,000	2.66	0.24	3,850,000

During the years ended December 31, 2013 the Corporation's share-based compensation expense was $47,596 (2012 – $35,472), of which all was recognized in general and administrative expenses in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

16. PER SHARE AMOUNTS:

Basic net loss per share is calculated as follows:

		2013		2012
Net loss for the year	$	(88,592)	$	(6,426,166)
Weighted average number of shares:				
Issued common shares at beginning of year		73,437,499		72,687,499
Shares issued		377,669		238,356
Basic weighted average shares		73,815,168		72,925,855
Net loss per share – basic and diluted:	$	(0.00)	$	(0.09)

The effect of stock options and warrants is anti-dilutive in loss periods.

17. FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSE:

		2013		2012
Finance income:				
Interest on cash held in bank accounts	$	369	$	481
Finance expense:				
Part XII.6 interest on flow-through expenditures incurred under the look-back rule		(5,076)		(5,076)
Interest on long term debt		(2,306)		(2,995)
		(7,382)		(8,071)
Net finance expense	$	(7,013)	$	(7,590)

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Corporation had the following related party transactions in the normal course of operations and measured at the exchange amount:

a) Amounts due from/to related parties consist of amounts due from shareholders, officers and directors of the Corporation and companies controlled or significantly influenced by shareholders and officers of the Corporation. The amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

b) During the year ended December 31, 2013, $21,000 (December 31, 2012 - $21,000) was charged for rent by a company owned by the President of the Corporation. Included in trade and other payables at December 31, 2013 is $25,725 (December 31, 2012 - $3,675) due to this company.

c) The Corporation has a receivable of $777 (December 31, 2012 - $777) from Jasper Diamonds Inc., 50% owned by the President of the Corporation at period end.

18. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS: (CONTINUED)

d) During the year ended December 31, 2013, a $20,000 advance (2012 - $nil) was provided by a Company owned by the President of the Corporation.

e) During the year ended December 31, 2013, a $20,000 advance (2012- $nil) was provided by the President of the Corporation. This amount reduced the amount receivable of $12,822 from him as at December 31, 2012. During the year ended December 30, 2013, $11,458 expenses reduced the amount receivable. At December 31, 2013, there is $18,636 (December 31, 2012 - ($12,822)) in accounts payable (receivable) for expense advances from (to) the President of the Corporation.

f) During the year ended December 31, 2013, $21,000 (December 31, 2012 - $21,000) was charged by a company owned by the President of the Corporation for administrative services. Included in trade and other payables at December 31, 2013 is $38,393 (December 31, 2012 - $16,530) due to this company.

19. CHANGE IN NON-CASH WORKING CAPITAL:

		2013		2012
Trade and other receivables	$	12,042	$	69,436
Trade and other payables		62,421		(19,092)
	$	74,463	$	50,344

The change in non-cash working capital has been allocated to the following activities:

		2013		2012
Operating	$	83,192	$	113,122
Investing		(8,729)		(62,778)
	$	74,463	$	50,344

20. COMMITMENTS:

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the Corporation had the following commitments as at December 31, 2013:

a) The Corporation had a rental agreement on office premises which expired on May 31, 2013. The agreement has been renewed for a three year term expiring on May 31, 2016 resulting in commitments of $21,000 per year.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTFS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANANGEMENT:

The Corporation's financial instruments include cash, other receivables, due from related parties, investment, mineral property security deposits, trade and other payables, and long term debt. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values due to their relatively short periods to maturity. The Corporation is required to classify fair value measurements using a hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy is as follows:

- Level 1 - quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Corporation's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Corporation, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Corporation's activities. The Corporation has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk as a result of its use of financial instruments.

This note presents information about the Corporation's exposure to each of the above risks and the Corporation's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing these risks. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Corporation's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies as set out herein:

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Corporation if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Corporation's policy is to ensure that its investments are liquid.

The Corporation's other receivables relates primarily to Goods and Services Tax input tax credits. Accordingly, the Corporation views credit risk on accounts receivable as minimal and has subsequently collected the outstanding amount.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will incur difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they are due. The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Corporation's reputation.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND FINANCIAL RISK MANANGEMENT: (CONTINUED)

b) Liquidity risk (continued)

The Corporation prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. To facilitate its expenditure program, the Corporation raises funds through private equity placements. The Corporation's liquidity position has weakened since the beginning of the year due to the cost of ongoing exploration and corporate activities exceeding funds raised during the period. Current market conditions resulting from the global credit crisis have created unfavourable terms for equity financings required for many junior mineral exploration companies, including the Corporation. As a result, the Corporation is currently evaluating alternatives to raise additional capital to improve liquidity.

As at December 31, 2013, the Corporation's financial liabilities were comprised of trade and other payables and due from related parties which have a maturity of less than one year and long term debt.

c) Market risk

Market risk consists of currency risk, commodity price risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

i) Currency risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although the Corporation is considered to be in the exploration stage and has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, the underlying market prices in Canada for minerals are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar. As all of the Corporation's transactions are denominated in Canadian dollars, the Corporation is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk at this time.

ii) Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for minerals are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand as well as the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, as outlined above. As the Corporation has not yet developed commercial mineral interests, it is not exposed to commodity price risk at this time.

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Corporation is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its variable interest rate on its cash and mineral property security term deposits. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, if interest rates had been 1% higher with all other variables held constant, loss for the years would have been insignificant

The Corporation did not have any interest rate contracts outstanding at December 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012.

22. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which will allow it to pursue the development of its mineral properties. Therefore, the Corporation monitors the level of risk incurred in its mineral property expenditures relative to its capital structure.

The Corporation considers its capital structure to include its working capital deficit of $356,139 (December 31, 2012 – deficit of $261,674) and shareholders' equity of $142,968 (December 31, 2012 – $127,960). The Corporation monitors its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Corporation may issue new equity if available on favourable terms, option its mineral properties for cash and/or expenditure commitments from optionees, enter into joint venture arrangements, or dispose of mineral properties.

The Corporation's investment policy is to hold cash in interest bearing bank accounts and highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with maturities of one year or less which can be liquidated at any time without penalties.

The Corporation is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There has been no change in the Corporation's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2013. The Corporation has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future.

23. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS:

a) Subsequent to year end, the Corporation finalized a transaction to sell its Irony properties to an unrelated party for $100,000 cash plus a net smelter returns royalty agreement. The net smelter returns royalty agreement provides for a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty to the Corporation.

b) The Corporation has passed a directors' resolution to consolidate its present issued and outstanding common shares on an 8-1 basis. The total outstanding shares to date are 74,303,753 which would be consolidated to 9,287,969. The Corporation is in the process of filing with the regulatory authorities.