SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2014

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS ADVISORS

VANCOUVER
1500 – 1140 W. Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 4G1
TEL 604.687.4747 | FAX 604.689.2778

TRI-CITIES
700 – 2755 Lougheed Hwy.
Port Coquitlam, BC V3B 5Y9
TEL 604.941.8266 | FAX 604.941.0971

WHITE ROCK
301 – 1656 Martin Drive
White Rock, BC V4A 6E7
TEL 604.531.1154 | FAX 604.538.2613

WWW.DMCL.CA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Senator Minerals Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Senator Minerals Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Senator Minerals Inc. as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes certain conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
April 24, 2015

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31

	Note		2014		2013
ASSET					
Current assets					
Cash		$	2,262	$	141,001
Amounts receivable			1,251		1,044
Prepaid expenses			375		375
		$	3,888	$	142,420
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	**6**	$	25,101	$	30,033
Loans payable	**7**		48,048		-
			73,149		30,033
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Share capital	**8**		7,423,151		7,423,151
Warrants reserve	**9**		76,727		76,727
Share-based payments reserve	**9**		250,442		250,442
Deficit			(7,819,581)		(7,637,933)
			(69,261)		112,387
		$	3,888	$	142,420

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

Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Anthony Jackson"
Anthony Jackson, Director

"Ryan Cheung"
Ryan Cheung, Director

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	Note		2014		2013
Exploration expenditures: acquisition, maintenance and exploration (Schedule)		$	130,446	$	325
General and administrative expenses					
Communications	10		-		1,906
Filing and listing fees			10,823		15,314
Interest	10		1,359		23,855
Management fees	10		28,000		23,500
Occupancy	10		-		2,965
Office and general	10		769		866
Professional fees	10		5,510		47,863
Shareholder information (recovery)			(58)		6,675
Termination settlement	5		-		85,000
Transfer agent			4,799		6,742
Travel			-		73
			51,202		211,420
Other income					
Sale of mineral property interests (Schedule)	5		-		60,000
			-		60,000
Net and comprehensive loss		$	181,648	$	151,745
Loss per share – basic and diluted		$	0.02	$	0.05
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted			11,152,179		2,801,489

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

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	Number of shares		Share capital		Warrants reserve		Share based payments reserve		Deficit		Total shareholders' deficiency
Balance at January 1, 2013	1,152,179	$	6,826,151	$	76,727	$	250,442	$	(7,486,188)	$	(332,868)
Shares issued on private placement (note 8)	10,000,000		597,000		-		-		-		597,000
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-		-		-		-		(151,745)		(151,745)
Balance at December 31, 2013	11,152,179		7,423,151		76,727		250,442		(7,637,933)		112,387
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-		-		-		-		(181,648)		(181,648)
Balance at December 31, 2014	11,152,179	$	7,423,151	$	76,727	$	250,442	$	(7,819,581)	$	(69,261)

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

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

		2014		2013
Cash provided by (used for):				
Operating activities				
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	$	(181,648)	$	(151,745)
Item not involving cash:				
Accrued interest		1,348		-
Sale of mineral property interest		-		(35,000)
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
Amounts receivable		(207)		1,026
Prepaid expenses		-		(375)
Trade and other payables		(4,932)		(38,506)
		(185,439)		(224,600)
Financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of shares, gross		-		600,000
Share issue costs		-		(3,000)
Loan (repayments) advances		46,700		(233,000)
		46,700		364,000
Change in cash during the year		(138,739)		139,400
Cash, beginning of the year		141,001		1,601
Cash, end of the year	$	2,262	$	141,001

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

Supplementary cash flow information				
Interest paid	$	-	$	80,167
Non-cash transactions				
Assignment of rights relating to special warrants	$	-	$	60,000

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Senator Minerals Inc. (the "Company"), listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"), is a corporation continued under the laws of the Province of British Columbia with its principal, registered and records office located at 1600 – 609 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC V7Y 1C3.

The Company is a junior exploration company engaged in the business of identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral interests in North America. At the date of the consolidated financial statements, the Company has not identified a known body of commercial grade minerals on any of its properties. The ability of the Company to realize the costs it has incurred to date on these properties is dependent upon the Company identifying a commercial mineral body, to finance its development costs and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints which may hinder the successful development of the property. To date, the Company has not earned any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

Management is targeting sources of additional financing through alliances with financial, exploration and mining entities, and other business and financial transactions which would assure continuation of the Company's operations and exploration programs. In addition, management closely monitors commodity prices of precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company if favourable or adverse market conditions occur.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which presumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of operations in the foreseeable future. The Company continues to incur operating losses and at December 31, 2014 had a cumulative deficit of $7,819,581 and a working capital deficiency of $69,261. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. The aforementioned factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Further discussion of liquidity risk is included in notes 3 and 4.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on April 24, 2015 by the directors of the Company.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

(b) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries, after the elimination of all material intercompany balances and transactions. Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

The Company’s controlled subsidiaries included in these consolidated financial statements are:

Name	**Country of Incorporation**	**Ownership**
515427 BC Ltd.	Canada	100%
Senator Minerals US Inc.	USA	100%

Senator Minerals US Inc. was incorporated on May 12, 2004 in Nevada for the sole purpose of holding property. 515427 BC Ltd. had no commercial activities during the current or previous year.

(c) Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of the Company’s financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect events concerning the future. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management’s experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and provisions for restoration and environmental obligations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(d) Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments applying to the Company's financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
- the classification/allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses; and
- the classification of financial instruments.

(e) Impairment

At each reporting period, management reviews all assets for indicators of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for that period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which that asset belongs.

Past impairments are also considered at each reporting period and where there is an indication that an impairment loss may have decreased, the recoverable amount is calculated as outlined above to determine the extent of the recovery. If the recoverable amount of the asset is more than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is reversed in the profit or loss for that period. The increased carrying amount due to reversal will not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(f) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(g) Deferred tax assets & liabilities

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or less deferred tax assets, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

(h) Exploration & evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred. If it is determined by management that probable future benefits, consisting of contributions to future cash inflows, had been identified and adequate financial resources were expected to be available to meet the terms of property acquisition and budgeted maintenance, exploration, and development expenditures, these costs would be capitalized. To date, these criteria have not been met on any of the Company's mineral properties.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. Due to the fact that property options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments for acquired mineral properties are recorded as property costs and expensed. Proceeds greater than any capitalized costs of properties that are sold or optioned are recorded as revenues.

(i) Asset retirement obligations

The fair value of a liability for an asset retirement or environmental obligation is recognized when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement or environmental obligation is recorded as a liability with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Subsequently, the asset retirement or environmental cost is charged to operations using a systematic and rational method and the resulting liability is adjusted to reflect period-to-period changes in the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flow. As of December 31, 2014, the Company does not have any asset retirement or environmental obligations.

(j) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(j) Foreign currency translation, continued

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, whereas nonmonetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(k) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category involves financial instruments held for the purpose of selling them in the short term. All of the financial instruments in this category meet the definition of financial assets held for trading. The Company has no financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are included in this category, unless they are designated as hedges. The instruments classified in this category are classified in current assets and include cash and cash equivalents. The financial instruments included in this category are initially recognized at fair value and the transaction costs are expensed to the statement of comprehensive loss.

Subsequently, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and all gains and losses, realized and unrealized, measured on the basis of market transactions, are recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(k) Financial instruments, continued

Financial assets – continued
specific counterparty will default. The Company's financial assets classified as loans and receivables consist of cash and receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company has no financial assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-far-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company's has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale assets.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost. The Company's non-derivative liabilities consist of trade and other payables and loans payable.

Derivative liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss. The Company has no derivative assets or liabilities.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(l) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements

Accounting Standards Adopted and Effective January 1, 2014:

- IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation
- IFRIC 21, Levies

Accounting Standards Issued with Future effective dates:

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* replaces the current standards IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized costs and fair value. IFRS 9 is effective for years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its financial statements.

3. Capital Management

The Company's objectives for the management of capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including the preservation of capital, and to achieve reasonable returns on invested cash after satisfying the objective of preserving capital.

The Company considers its cash to be its manageable capital. The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and deposit balances to cover operating and exploration costs over a reasonable future period. The Company accesses capital markets as necessary and may also acquire additional funds where advantageous circumstances arise.

The Company currently has no externally-imposed capital requirements.

4. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

As at December 31, 2014, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivable, trade payables and loans payable.

In management's opinion, the Company's carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, trade payables and loans payable approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short term maturity of these instruments.

4. Financial Instruments and Risk Management, continued

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to the following risks:

Credit Risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is the risk of illiquidity of cash amounting to $2,262 at December 31, 2014. As the Company's policy is to limit cash holdings to instruments issued by major Canadian banks, or investments of equivalent or better quality, the credit risk is considered by management to be negligible.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to pay financial instrument liabilities as they come due. The Company's only liquidity risk from financial instruments is its need to meet trade and other payables and loans payable requirements. The Company did not maintain sufficient cash balances to meet its needs at December 31, 2014.

Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar as most major expenditures and costs are made from Canada for the advancement of the Company's exploration projects located in the United States. As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company had a negligible balance of cash on deposit for future expenditures in United States currency. The Company does not hedge foreign currency transactions. Management believes the foreign currency exchange risk derived from currency conversion to be negligible at this time.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institution. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Ownership of mineral property interests may involve certain risks due to difficulties in determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of some mineral properties. The Company had investigated ownership of the mineral properties in which it has an interest and, to the best of its knowledge, all properties are in good standing.

It is the Company's policy to expense exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. At December 31, 2014, the Company owns or has royalty interests or lease options on the following mineral property interests:

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets, continued

Harbey, British Columbia

On January 13, 2014, the Company acquired an option to earn an undivided 100% interest in the Harbey Gold Project. The Company can earn its interest by paying $130,000 (paid) upon signing of the option agreement and completing $3,500,000 in exploration expenditures within three years of the date of signing the agreement. A 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") interest can be purchased at any time by the Company for a payment of $1,500,000.

Taurus, Alaska

In September 2004, the Company acquired a 100% interest in certain claims comprising the Taurus property by way of staking.

For the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, $Nil was spent on maintenance and exploration.

IC Bentonite, Nevada

In 2008, the Company arranged the staking of seven placer claims to cover a bentonite deposit of undetermined size. In April 2012, the Company completed a sale of its 50% interest in the IC Bentonite property for $100. The Company retains a 3% Production Royalty in the property.

Rosebud, Arizona

In May 2011, the Company acquired a 100% interest, through staking, in the Rosebud Property. On March 6, 2012, as last amended on August 7, 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement, in which it gave IDH Gold LLC ("IDH Gold") the right to earn a 100% interest in the Rosebud Property, net of a 2% NSR. All payments described below under the option agreement are quoted in US dollars and are as follows:

	Cash payments	Value of common shares (or equivalents) of IDH Gold
Initial payment on signing (received)	$ 15,000	$ 25,000
March 6, 2013 (received)	15,000	35,000
March 6, 2014 (received)	25,000	-
March 6, 2015	75,000	75,000*
On or before three days of a public listing	-	50,000 or $25,000 cash if a public listing has not been completed.
	$ 130,000	$ 185,000

* A further cash payment of $30,000 is due if IDH Gold does not complete a listing on an acceptable stock exchange by March 6, 2015. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, IDH has not completed a public listing.

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets, continued

Rosebud, Arizona, continued

If IDH Gold exercises its rights under the option, the Company will retain a 3% NSR in the property. IDH Gold has the right to acquire one of the three NSR points by paying $110,000 over the course of the agreement: by an initial payment of $10,000 (received); payments of $10,000 on the 1st anniversary (received); $20,000 cash or $40,000 worth of free-trading shares of IDH Gold three days after IDH Gold is listed on an acceptable stock exchange; $30,000 on the 3rd anniversary; and $40,000 on the 4th anniversary. The fair value of the total consideration received during the year ended December 31, 2014 of $Nil (2013: $60,000) was recognized as income in the statement of comprehensive loss.

IDH Gold did not make the required payments on March 6, 2015. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, the Company is renegotiating the terms of the option agreement.

Effective April 29, 2013, in consideration for the termination and cancellation of various service agreements, the Company assigned rights to any payments after that date in connection with the IDH Gold agreement to a former director.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company had $130,446 in expenditures on maintenance and exploration (December 31, 2013: $325) (Schedule).

6. Trade and Other Payables

		2014		2013
Trade	$	16,941	$	13,902
Other payables – accrued liabilities		8,160		16,131
	$	25,101	$	30,033

7. Loans Payable

Loans payable in the amount of $46,700 (December 31, 2013: $Nil) from arm’s length parties are unsecured, payable on demand and bear interest at 10% per annum. The lenders have the option to be repaid in cash or shares of the Company. To December 31, 2014, the Company has accrued $1,348 (2013: $Nil) in interest expense.

8. Share Capital

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares without par value
Unlimited number of special shares issuable in series without par value

8. Share Capital, continued

(b) Common shares issued:

On June 14, 2013, the Company's shares were consolidated on the basis of one new share for forty old shares. All references to share and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the share consolidation.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company completed private placements consisting of 10,000,000 units for gross proceeds of $600,000. Each unit was comprised of one common share of the Company and one warrant exercisable into a common share at $0.08 per share for five years. Share issuance costs of $3,000 were incurred for professional fees directly related to the private placements.

(c) Warrants

Details of common share purchase warrants outstanding at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 are as follows:

	Number of warrants	Exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2012	-	$ -
Issued on private placements	10,000,000	0.08
Balance, December 31, 2013	10,000,000	0.08
Cancelled warrants	(10,000,000)	
Balance, December 31, 2014	-	$ -

(d) Stock options

The Company has a rolling incentive stock option plan that can reserve a maximum of 10% of the issued shares of the Company at the time of the stock option grant with no vesting provisions, but including the following terms:

- Each incentive share purchase option is personal to the grantee and may be neither assigned nor transferred to anyone else;
- Individual incentive share purchase options will have no more than a maximum term of five (5) years from the date of their grant;
- Incentive share purchase options granted to any one individual in any 12 month period can not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company;
- Individual incentive share purchase options granted to any one consultant in any 12 month period shall not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company; and
- Individual incentive share purchase option agreements granted to an employee or consultant conducting investor relations activities will not exceed an aggregate of 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company in any twelve month period.

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013 the Company had no stock options outstanding.

9. Reserves

(a) Warrants reserve

This reserve records the incremental increase in the fair value of previously outstanding warrants resulting from a re-pricing.

(b) Share-based payments reserve

This reserve records items recognized as share-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire unexercised, the amounts recorded could potentially be transferred to deficit but the Company has elected to maintain them in the share-based payments reserve account.

10. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Related Party Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the aggregate amount of expenditures made to parties not at arm's length to the Company consists of the following:

(a) The Company paid rent, communications, office, and bookkeeping services in the amount of $Nil (2013: $3,760) to a company controlled by a former director of the Company;

(b) The Company incurred interest expense on a loan payable to a former director in the amount of $Nil (2013: $15,592). This debt was assigned to arms' length parties during fiscal 2013 and repaid.

Key Management Compensation

Key management compensation for the year ended December 31, 2014 consisted of the following: management fees in the amount of $Nil (2013: $15,500) paid to a company controlled by a former director of the Company; management fees in the amount of $26,000 (2013: $Nil) paid to two former directors of the Company; and management fees in the amount of $2,000 (2013: $8,000) to a director of the Company.

11. Segmented Information

During the period covered by these consolidated financial statements, the Company had one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, and disposition of interests in mineral properties. It is the Company's policy to expense exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred.

At December 31, 2014 and 2013, all of the Company's recorded assets were located in Canada.

12. Deferred taxes

The net income tax provision differs from that expected by applying the combined federal and provincial tax rate to loss before income taxes for the following reasons:

		2014		2013
Loss before income tax	$	181,648	$	151,745
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate		26.00%		25.00%
Expected tax recovery		(47,229)		(37,936)
Share issue costs		-		(160)
Change in deferred tax benefits not recognized		47,229		38,086
	$	-	$	-

The following summarizes the expiry of deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized.

		Non-capital losses		Exploration related tax pools		Share issue costs		Capital losses
2015	$	179,302	$	-	$	-	$	-
2016		356,418		-		-		-
2026		170,604		-		-		-
2028		251,612		-		-		-
2029		137,363		-		-		-
2030		272,122		-		-		-
2032		73,296		-		-		-
2033		153,232		-		-		-
2034		52,384						
No expiry		-		2,031,176		1,800		132,554
	$	1,646,333	$	1,900,619	$	1,800	$	132,554

Due to the uncertainty of realization of these deductible temporary differences, the potential benefits have not been reflected in the financial statements. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance.

13. Subsequent events

The Company is in the process of renegotiating the terms of the Rosebud option agreement (Note 5).

The Company received additional loans payable in the amount of $3,500 from arm’s length parties, The loans payable are unsecured, payable on demand and bear interest at 10% per annum. The lenders have the option to be repaid in cash or shares of the Company.

SCHEDULE - EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Year	Property	Acquisition $	Maintenance $	Exploration $	Total expended $	Reimbursed $
2014						
	Taurus	-	-	-	-	-
	Rosebud	-	-	-	-	-
	Harbey	130,000	446	-	130,446	-
		130,000	446	-	130,446	-
2013						
	Taurus	-	-	-	-	-
	Rosebud	-	-	325	325	(60,000)
	Harbey	-	-	-	-	-
		-	-	325	325	(60,000)