Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. are the responsibility of management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgements. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

The Company maintains systems of internal controls that are designed by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and to produce reliable accounting records for financial reporting purposes.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements and ensuring that management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and internal control. The Board exercises this responsibility through the Audit Committee of the Board. The Audit Committee consists of directors not involved in the daily operations of the Company. The Audit Committee meets with management and the external auditors to satisfy itself that management's responsibilities are properly discharged and to review the financial statements prior to their presentation to the Board of Directors for approval. The Audit Committee is responsible for engaging the reappointment of the external auditors. The external auditors conduct an independent audit of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards in order to express their opinion on these financial statements. Those standards require that the external auditors plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement.

"Joe Whipple", President, CEO and CFO
Joe Whipple

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Wamco Technology Group Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. which comprise the Balance Sheets as at December 31, 2010 and 2009 and the Statements of Loss, Comprehensive loss, Deficit 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 Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Auditors' 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 audit 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 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 Wamco Technology Group Ltd. as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss of $24,356 during the year ended December 31, 2010 and, as of that date, had an accumulated deficit of $3,088,406 since inception. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Wamco Technology Group Ltd. to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

"Watson Dauphinee & Masuch"

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
April 08, 2011

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
BALANCE SHEETS
AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
ASSETS		
Current	**$**	$
Cash	**280**	29,334
GST recoverable	**1,230**	623
	1,510	29,957
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**12,099**	24,134
Due to related parties (Note 3)	**152,959**	145,015
Loan payable (Note 4)	**10,000**	10,000
	175,058	179,149
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	**2,899,858**	2,899,858
Contributed surplus (Note 6)	**15,000**	15,000
Deficit	**(3,088,406)**	(3,064,050)
	(173,548)	(149,192)
	1,510	29,957

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Joe Whipple" Director

"Stephen Dunn" Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
Expenses	**$**	$
Accounting, audit and legal	**11,897**	9,668
Filing and transfer agent fees	**12,305**	5,018
General and administrative	**154**	2,144
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**24,356**	16,830
Deficit, beginning of year	**3,064,050**	3,047,220
Deficit, end of year	**3,088,406**	3,064,050
Loss per share		
Basic and fully diluted	**(0.003)**	(0.002)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		
Basic and fully diluted	**8,741,954**	8,741,954

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

WAMCO TECHNOLOGY GROUP LTD.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010 and 2009

	2010	2009
Cash flows used in operating activities	**$**	$
Net Loss for the year	**(24,356)**	(16,830)
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:		
GST recoverable	**(607)**	390
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(12,035)**	9,140
Cash flows used in operating activities	**(36,998)**	(7,300)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issue of common shares, net of issue cost	**-**	35,347
Advances from related parties	**7,944**	906
Cash flows provided from financing activities	**7,944**	36,253
Net (decrease) increase in cash	**(29,054)**	28,953
Cash, beginning of year	**29,334**	381
Cash, end of year	**280**	29,334
Cash is comprised of:		
Cash	**22**	13,108
Funds held in trust	**258**	16,226
	280	29,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Wamco Technology Group Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 14, 1995. The Company's last operation was that of an online gaming website and wireless connectivity services. The business ventures were discontinued in the year ended December 31, 2003. The Company is currently seeking project opportunities.

On June 4, 2003, the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange") issued a Cease Trade Order ("CTO") against the Company for failing to file annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2002. On July 18, 2003 and May 11, 2009, respectively, the Alberta Securities Commission ("ASC") and British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") issued a CTO against the Company for failing to file the annual audited financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2008, respectively. In November 2010 the Company brought its financial reporting obligations up to date and on November 30, 2010 the Company received full revocation orders from the BCSC and ASC.

As at December 31, 2010, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $173,548 (2009 – $149,192), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $3,088,406 (2009 – $3,064,050) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company will be able to acquire sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period by securing additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the balance sheet classifications used in the financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Basis of Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP"). The Canadian dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company.

b. Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. The actual results experienced by the Company may differ materially and adversely from the Company's estimates. To the extent there are material differences between the estimates and the actual results, future results of operations will be affected.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

b. Use of Estimates (continued)

The primary areas of measurement uncertainty include the determination of net recoverable amount of assets, the estimated amount of accrued liabilities and the realization of future income tax assets.

c. Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: held-for-trading, held-to maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments and derivatives are measured on the trade date at fair value upon initial recognition. Subsequent measurement depends on the initial classification of the instrument.

Held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded in net income. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recorded on other comprehensive income until the instrument is derecognized or impaired. Equity instruments that do not have a quoted market price in an active market are carried at cost. Loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. All derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded in the balance sheet at fair value. Transaction costs on the acquisition of financial assets and liabilities that are classified as other held-for-trading are expensed.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable are classified as other liabilities, which are measured at amortized costs.

The Company follows the amendment to CICA Handbook Section 3862, financial instruments, which require disclosure about inputs to fair value measurements within fair value measurement hierarchy as follows:

I) Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

II) Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

III) Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company had no "other comprehensive income or loss" transactions during the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and no opening or closing balances for accumulated other comprehensive income or loss. As a result, these financial statements do not include a statement of accumulated other comprehensive income.

d. Basic and Diluted Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if potentially dilutive securities were exercised or converted to common stock. The dilutive effect of options and warrants and their equivalent is computed by application of the treasury stock method and the effect of convertible securities by the “if converted” method. Fully diluted amounts are not presented when the effect of the computations are anti-dilutive due to the losses incurred.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

e. Cash

Cash includes cash held at a major Canadian financial institution and in trust with the Company's legal counsel.

f. Future Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes using the liability method. Under this method, the Company records a future income tax asset or liability to reflect any difference between the accounting and tax basis of assets and liabilities using the substantively enacted income tax rates in the respective jurisdictions that will be in effect when the difference are expected to reverse. The effect on the future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in net income in the period in which the related legislation is substantively enacted. Future income tax assets are only recognized to the extent that income tax asset will be realized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future income tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

g. Share Capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of related issuance costs.

h. Comparative Figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the current year's presentation. These reclassifications did not affect prior year's net losses.

i. International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"):

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008, the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada's own GAAP. The date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011, will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS is currently being evaluated.

3. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Amounts due to related parties represent amounts owing to directors for cash advances. The amounts are unsecured, bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment.

4. LOAN PAYABLE

On October 11, 2006, the Company entered into a loan agreement with Bifrost Consulting Group ("Bifrost") whereby Bifrost loaned the Company $10,000. The loan is non-interest bearing, has no specified terms of repayment, and is secured by a general security agreement over all of the assets and properties of the Company.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

(a)	**Authorized**	**100,000,000 Common shares without par value**
(b)	**Issued and Outstanding**	**10,000,000 Preferred shares without par value**

Common shares

	Number of Shares	Amount $
Balance, December 31, 2008	**7,841,964**	**2,864,511**
Shares issued for cash (i)	**900,000**	**45,000**
Share issue costs	**-**	**(9,653)**
Balance, December 31, 2009	**8,741,954**	**2,899,858**
Shares issued	**-**	**-**
Balance, December 31, 2010	**8,741,954**	**2,899,858**

(i) On December 10, 2009, the Company completed a private placement of 900,000 shares at a price of $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $45,000.

6. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

On December 3, 2003, the Company surrendered and cancelled all 1,500,000 performance escrow shares as a result of the disposal of a subsidiary company, reducing share capital and increasing contributed surplus by $15,000.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2010 include cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loan payable. Fair value of cash is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loan payable are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest rate risk

The Company's cash includes bank deposits that are subject to floating interest rates. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in bank deposits by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and GST recoverable included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits and cash held in trust with the Company's legal counsel, from which, management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at December 31, 2010, the Company's receivables primarily consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company's receivables are normally collected within a 30-60 day period. The Company has not experienced any collection issues to December 31, 2010. The Company is exposed to credit risk with regards to debtors refusing payment and the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2010 is the carrying value of cash and GST recoverable.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2010, the Company had current assets of $1,510 (2009 – $29,957) compared to current liabilities of $175,058 (2009 – $179,149). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its activities and continue as a going concern is dependant on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at December 31, 2010, the Company had a working capital deficiency of $173,548 (2009 – 149,192).

8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital to include components of shareholders' equity.

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company's activities; to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue project opportunities; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company's operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be share capital and contributed surplus, which as at December 31, 2010 totaled $2,914,858 (2009 –$2,914,858).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to pursue project opportunities. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The Company currently has no major sources of revenue; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to pursue project opportunities and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital position and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in bank deposits, to ensure it is available for upcoming expenditures.

The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to pursue project opportunities and carry out operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2010. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

9. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision differs from the amount resulting from the application of the Canadian statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates with the Company's effective tax rates for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 is as follows:

	2010	2009
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	**(24,356)**	(16,830)
Combined statutory rate	**28.5%**	30.0%
Estimated recovery of income taxes	**(6,900)**	(5,100)
Change in current and future tax rates	**500**	120,800
Deductible share issue costs	**-**	(2,900)
Expiry of non-capital losses	**5,800**	5,200
Change in valuation allowance	**600**	(118,000)
Income tax expense	**-**	-

The Canadian statutory income tax rate of 28.5% (2009 – 30%) is comprised of the federal income tax rate at approximately 18.0% (2009 – 19.0%) and the provincial income tax rate of approximately 10.5% (2009 – 11%).

The primary differences which give rise to future income tax assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

Future income tax assets		
Deductible share issuance costs	**1,400**	1,900
Canadian exploration expenditures	**285,500**	285,500
Capital losses carried forward	**98,100**	98,100
Non-capital losses carried forward	**74,400**	73,300
	459,400	458,800
Less : valuation allowance	**(459,400)**	(458,800)
Net future income tax assets	**-**	**-**

The Company has available for carry forward non-capital losses of $298,600 (2009 – $292,870). As at December 31, 2010, the non-capital losses carry forwards expire as follows:

	$
2014	**13,500**
2015	**17,300**
2026	**203,100**
2027	**10,500**
2028	**9,100**
2029	**18,800**
2030	**26,300**
	298,600

9. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

As at December 31, 2010, the Company has cumulative Canadian exploration and evaluation expenditures totaling $1,142,083 which are available to reduce taxable income of future years. The Company also has net capital losses of $785,090 available to offset future taxable capital gains. These exploration expenditures and net capital losses can be carried forward indefinitely. In addition, the unamortized balance, for income tax purposes, of the share issuance fees amounts to approximately $5,800 (2009 – $7,700) and are available to reduce taxable income over the next 3 years.

Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses and expenditures have not been recognized in these financial statements.