Condensed Interim Financial Statements

For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited)

# Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

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#### **Notice to Readers**

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Thelon Capital Ltd. for the nine months ended June 30, 2014 have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 for Interim Financial Reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards. These condensed interim financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management and have been approved by the Board of Directors. The Company's independent auditors have not performed an audit or review of these condensed interim financial statements.

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

	(Unaudited) June 30			(Audited) eptember 30
As at		2014		2013
Accesto				
Assets Current				
Cash	\$	366,804	\$	47,528
Amounts receivable	Ψ	350,804	Ψ	90
Goods and services tax receivable		8,464		3,665
Investments held for sale (note 4)		15,750		3,003
Advances to related parties (note 11)		89,832		113,322
Prepaid expenses		-		
Frepalu experises		24,835		24,500
		505,720		189,105
Non-current				
Investments (note 5)		210,000		-
Equipment (note 6)		870		1,090
				,
		210,870		1,090
	\$	716,590	\$	190,195
Liabilities				
Current Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	¢	200 000	\$	227 490
Promissory notes payable (note 8)	\$	299,099 84,100	φ	327,480 83,700
Advances from related parties (note 11)		305,856		267,402
Advances from related parties (note 11)		303,630		207,402
		689,055		678,582
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (note 9)		23,020,299		22,052,799
Share subscriptions receivable		(82,636)		(127,636)
Reserves		709,422		-
Accumulated deficit		(23,619,550)		(22,413,550)
		27,535		(488,387)
	\$	716,590	\$	190,195

# **Nature and continuance of operations** (note 1)

These	condensed interim	financial	statements	were	authorized	for	issue by	the I	Board of	Directors	on J	July 2	1,
2014.	They are signed on	the Com	pany's beha	If by:									

"Jason Walsh"		"Geoff Watson"	
	Director		Director

# Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

	(l	(Unaudited) (Unaudited)		(l	Jnaudited)	(Unaudited)		
	F	or the three i	noı	nths ended	F	or the nine n	non	ths ended
		June 30		June 30		June 30		June 30
		2014		2013		2014		2013
Administrative expenses								
Advertising and promotion	\$	88,696	\$	8,161	\$	108,753	\$	35,098
Bank charges and interest		8,317		2,769		24,634		12,116
Consulting (note 11)		87,845		31,500		161,065		94,500
Depreciation		73		102		220		306
Director fees (note 11)		6,000		6,000		18,000		18,000
Legal and accounting		19,465		3,320		27,698		34,622
Office and administration (note 11)		13,703		12,413		50,489		40,525
Share-based compensation		709,422		-		709,422		-
Shareholder relations		3,222		-		3,551		-
Telephone		783		2,248		1,492		10,542
Transfer agent and exchange fees		12,694		1,764		26,265		12,569
Travel		20,965		8,447		21,966		11,693
Loss before other items		(971,185)		(76,724)		(1,153,555)		(269,971)
Other revenue (expense) items								
Forgiveness of debt		-		-		14,263		-
Foreign exchange loss		(426)		(5,761)		(779)		(6,777)
Interest income		112		53		221		162
Unrealized loss on investments held for sale (note 4)		(40,950)		-		(66,150)		-
		(41,264)		(5,708)		(52,445)		(6,615)
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	\$	(1,012,449)	\$	(82,432)	\$	(1,206,000)	\$	(276,586)
The state of the s	Ψ	(1,012,110)	Ψ	(02, 102)	Ψ	(1,200,000)	Ψ	(27 0,000)
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.00)	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		113,209,112		42,840,431		100,254,167		42,840,431

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

						Reserves				
	Number of Shares	Sł	hare Capital	Share bscriptions eceivable	hare-Based Payment Reserve	Warrant Reserve	Total	Deficit	(L	Jnaudited) Total Equity
Balance at September 30, 2013 Shares cancelled for non-payment	93,340,431 (150,000)	\$	22,052,799 (37,500)	(127,636) 37,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (22,413,550)	\$	(488,387)
Subscriptions received	-		-	57,500	-	-	-	-		57,500
Warrants exercised Share-based compensation	20,100,000		1,005,000	(50,000)	- 709,422	-	709,422	- -		955,000 709,422
Loss for the period	-		-	 <u>-</u>	 -	 -	 -	 (1,206,000)		(1,206,000)
Balance at June 30, 2014	113,290,431	\$	23,020,299	\$ (82,636)	\$ 709,422	\$ -	\$ 709,422	\$ (23,619,550)	\$	27,535
Balance at September 30, 2012 Agents warrants expired	42,840,431	\$	21,759,624	\$ (122,909)	\$ 2,742,064	\$ 440,078 (440,078)	\$ 3,182,142 (440,078)	\$ (25,224,634) 440,078	\$	(405,777)
Share-based compensation expired Subscription received Loss for the period	- - -		- - -	- 23,773 -	(2,705,430) - -	- - -	(2,705,430)	2,705,430 - (276,586)		23,773 (276,586)
Balance at June 30, 2013	42,840,431	\$	21,759,624	\$ (99,136)	\$ 36,634	\$ -	\$ 36,634	\$ (22,355,712)	\$	(658,590)

THELON CAPITAL LTD.

# Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

	•	Jnaudited) or the three i	-	Unaudited) nths ended	•	(Unaudited) For the nine n		naudited) hs ended
		June 30 2014		June 30 2013		June 30 2014		June 30 2013
Cash provided by (used for)								
Operating activities								
Net loss for the period	\$	(1,012,449)	\$	(82,432)	\$	(1,206,000)	\$	(276,586)
Add items not affecting cash								
Depreciation		73		102		220		306
Forgiveness of debt		-		-		(14,263)		-
Foreign exchange loss		426		5,761		779		6,777
Share-based compensation		709,422		-		709,422		-
Unrealized loss on investments held for sale		40,950		-		66,150		-
		(261,578)		(76,569)		(443,692)		(269,503)
Net change in non-cash working capital		4,895		(27,620)		(19,197)		28,093
		(256,683)		(104,189)		(462,889)		(241,410)
Financing activities								
Advances from related parties		(15,272)		91,722		38,454		185,389
Issuance (repayment) of promissory notes payable		-		2,200		400		46,500
Warrants exercised for cash		5,000		-		955,000		-
Share subscriptions received		777,500		18,500		57,500		23,773
		767,228		112,422		1,051,354		255,662
Investing activities								
Advances to related parties		(70,635)		-		(58,410)		4,514
Investments		(210,000)		-		(210,000)		-
		(280,635)		-		(268,410)		4,514
Effect of foreign exchange translation on cash		(426)		(5,761)		(779)		(6,777)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		229,484		2,472		319,276		11,989
Cash, beginning of period		137,320		418		47,528		(9,099)
Cash, end of period	\$	366,804	\$	2,890	\$	366,804	\$	2,890

Supplemental cash flow disclosure (note 13)

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

#### 1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Thelon Capital Ltd. (the "Company") is a public company incorporated under the Company Act of British Columbia on February 2, 1982. Pursuant to a resolution passed by the shareholders, the common shares of Thelon Capital Ltd. commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange on February 4, 2010 under the trading symbol "THC" and the common shares of Thelon Ventures Ltd. were delisted. The Company also consolidated its share capital on a ten old for one new basis. The Company's principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties.

The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is at Suite 1500 – 888 Dunsmuir Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 3K4.

The Company is an exploration stage company with respect to its mineral interests. Based on the information available to date, the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral interests contain economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for mineral interests is dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete their development, and upon future profitable production or disposition thereof.

On April 16, 2014, the Company announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Canadian Mining Company Inc. (CNG-TSX.V) to test zeolite in the growing of medical marijuana. The Company will have an option to earn up to a 50% interest in the Sun Group Zeolite Project in Princeton, British Columbia.

On May 13, 2014, the Company announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to purchase 100% of 8824479 Canada Inc., a private federal corporation. 8824479 Canada Inc. has the exclusive option to purchase a 30% interest in The Cannabinoid Medical Clinic, a series of clinics located in Ontario to provide medical marijuana prescriptions under the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations.

As a result of these announcements, trading in the shares of the Company was halted on May 22, 2014 at the request of the Company. The Company confirms that it has not finalized a transaction with Canadian Mining Company Inc. nor 8824479 Canada Inc. and the Company is proceeding with its due diligence review of Canadian Mining Company Inc., 8824479 Canada Inc., and The Canadianoid Medical Clinic. In the interim, the Company is seeking a listing on the Canadian Stock Exchange.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to raise adequate financing to develop its mineral interests, and to commence profitable operations in the future. To date the Company has not generated any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. These factors cast significant doubt about the Company being able to continue as a going concern. These condensed interim 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. Further discussion of liquidity risk has been disclosed in Note 14c.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS (continued)

Management is also aware that material uncertainties exist related to current economic conditions which could adversely affect the Company's ability to continue to finance its activities. The Company intends to continue pursuing additional sources of financing through equity offerings to finance its operations and exploration activities. While the Company has been successful in raising funds in the past, it is uncertain whether it will be able to raise sufficient funds in the future. If the Company is unable to secure additional financing, repay liabilities as they come due, negotiate suitable joint venture agreements, and/or continue as a going concern, then material adjustments would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, and the classifications used on theof financial position. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management is aware of material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as explained above. Since the outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time, these condensed interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry norms for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### a) Basis of presentation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS34") using accounting policies consistent with Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

#### b) Foreign currencies

## i) Presentation and functional currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian Dollar.

## ii) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At each financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date of the statement of financial position. Foreign exchange differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

## c) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses. The preparation of the condensed interim financial statements also requires management to exercise judgment in the process of applying the accounting policies.

## i) Critical accounting estimates

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. The following are the key estimate and assumption uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year:

#### (a) Impairment of assets

When there are indications that an asset may be impaired, the Company is required to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the greater of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Determining the value in use requires the Company to estimate expected future cash flows associated with the asset and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. For the nine months ended June 30, 2014, impairments of non-financial assets were \$Nil (June 30, 2013 – \$Nil).

#### i) Critical accounting estimates (continued)

#### (b) Useful life of equipment

Equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the assets. Changes in the estimated useful lives could significantly increase or decrease the amount of depreciation recorded during the year and the carrying value of equipment. Total carrying value of equipment at June 30, 2014 was \$870 (September 30, 2013 - \$1,090).

#### (c) Share-based compensation

Management is required to make certain estimates when determining the fair value of stock options awards, and the number of awards that are expected to vest. These estimates affect the amount recognized as share-based compensation in the Company's statement of comprehensive loss. For the nine months ended June 30, 2014, the Company recognized share-based compensation expense of \$709,422 (June 30, 2013 - \$Nil).

## ii) Critical judgments used in applying accounting policies

In the preparation of these condensed interim financial statements, management has made judgments, aside from those that involve estimates, in the process of applying the accounting policies. These judgments can have an effect on the amounts recognized in the condensed interim financial statements:

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

## c) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

## ii) Critical judgments used in applying accounting policies (continued)

#### (a) Mineral Interests

Management is required to apply judgment in determining whether technical feasibility and commercial viability can be demonstrated for its mineral interests. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of a property can be demonstrated, it is reclassified from mineral interests under exploration and subject to different accounting treatment. As at June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, management had determined that no reclassification of mineral interests was required.

#### (b) Income taxes

The measurement of deferred income tax assets requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of the relevant tax laws. The actual amount of income taxes only becomes final upon filing and acceptance of the tax return by the relevant authorities, which occurs subsequent to the issuance of the audited annual financial statements.

#### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### a) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments.

#### i) Financial assets

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

## (a) Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises derivatives or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive loss. No assets are classified as a fair value through profit and loss financial asset.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### a) Financial instruments (continued)

## i) Financial assets (continued)

## (b) 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 amortized 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 specific counterparty will default. The Company has classified cash, amounts receivable, and advances to related parties as loans and receivables.

## (c) 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 rate 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 not classified any financial assets as held-to-maturity investments.

#### (d) Available-for-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 other comprehensive income or loss ("OCI"). 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 OCI and recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company has classified investments held for sale as an available-for-sale asset.

Transaction costs associated with fair value through profit or loss financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

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.

## ii) Financial liabilities

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

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### a) Financial instruments (continued)

#### ii) Financial liabilities (continued)

## (a) Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company has not classified any financial liabilities as fair value through profit and loss.

## (b) Other financial liabilities

This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities which are recognized at amortized cost. The Company has classified accounts payable and accrued liabilities, promissory notes payable, and advances from related parties as other financial liabilities.

## b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position is comprised of cash at banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

#### c) Mineral interests

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in mineral interests. Acquisition costs for mineral interests, net of recoveries, are capitalized on a property-by-property basis. Acquisition costs include cash consideration and the value of common shares, based on recent issue prices, issued for mineral interests pursuant to the terms of the agreement. Exploration expenditures, net of recoveries, are capitalized. After a property is determined by management to be commercially feasible, acquisition costs and deferred expenditures on the property will be transferred to property, plant, and equipment as mine and mill costs. Prior to transfer, the assets will be tested for impairment. The costs related to a property from which there is production, will be depleted and amortized using the unit-of-production method.

A mineral interest acquired under an option agreement where payments are made at the sole discretion of the Company is capitalized at the time of payment. Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related acquisition cost for the mineral interest until the payments are in excess of acquisition costs, at which time they are then credited to operations. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee; accordingly, they are accounted for when receipt is reasonably assured.

Capitalized costs are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## c) Mineral interests (continued)

The recoverability of the carrying amount of mineral interests is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, the sale of the respective areas of interest.

#### d) Property, plant, and equipment

Property, plant, and equipment ("PPE") is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item of PPE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use, and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated annually at the following rates using the decliningbalance method when the asset becomes available for use, and in the year of acquisition, only one-half of normal rates are used:

Furniture and fixtures 20% Computer equipment 30%

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

## e) Impairment

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An asset's 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 between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be 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 statement of comprehensive loss.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### e) Impairment (continued)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

## f) Share capital

## i) Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

## ii) Equity units

Proceeds received on the issuance of units comprised of common shares and warrants are allocated on the residual value method where proceeds are allocated to the common shares up to their fair value as determined by the current quoted trading price of the announcement date, and the balance, if any, to the reserve for the warrants.

#### iii) Non-monetary consideration

Where share capital is issued, or received, as non-monetary consideration and the fair value of the asset received or given up is not readily determinable, the fair market value of the shares is used to record the transaction. The fair market value of the shares is based on the trading price of those shares on the appropriate stock exchange on the date of the agreement to issue or receive shares as determined by the board of directors.

## g) Share-based compensation

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (a direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee (a consultant). The fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest.

The fair value of the options granted to employees is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

The fair value of share options granted to non-employees is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive loss and is recorded at the fair value of the services received, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. The amount related to the issuance of shares is recorded as a reduction of share capital.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## g) Share-based compensation (continued)

When the value of services received in exchange for the share-based compensation cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations.

All share-based compensation is reflected in reserves until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in reserves is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

## h) Equity reserves

Where share options or warrants expire or are cancelled, the fair value previously recognized is transferred from the equity reserve to accumulated deficit.

## i) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company 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 all dilutive potential common shares.

#### j) Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events; it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation; and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development, or ongoing production of a mineral interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the legal or constructive obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight-line method. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount, or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### k) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax 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 as equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the year end, adjusted for amendments to the tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position liability method providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

## I) Segment reporting

The Company operates in a single reportable segment being the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral interests.

#### m) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following accounting pronouncement has been released but has not yet been adopted by the Company:

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB issued, and subsequently revised in October 2010, IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9) as a first phase in its ongoing project to replace IAS 39. IFRS 9, which is to be applied retrospectively, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with earlier application permitted.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### m) New accounting standards and interpretations not yet adopted (continued)

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The standard also adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. Management has not yet determined the potential impact the adoption of IFRS 9 will have on the Company's financial statements.

#### 4. INVESTMENTS HELD FOR SALE

Number of		June 3	ne 30, 2014 September 30, 2013			0, 2013			
Shares	nares Cost FMV		FMV		Cost	FMV			
315,000 Zadar Ventures Ltd.	\$	81,900	\$	15,750	\$		- \$		-

On September 25, 2013, the Company sold its 18% interest in the Pasfield Lake property which was part of the Athabasca Basin property which was previously written off, to Zadar Ventures Ltd. for gross proceeds of \$25,000 cash and 315,000 common shares of Zadar Ventures Ltd. The 315,000 common shares of Zadar Ventures Ltd. were issued to the Company on October 2, 2013.

## 5. INVESTMENTS

#### a) Canadian Mining Company Inc.

On April 16, 2014, the Company announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Canadian Mining Company Inc. (CNG-TSX.V) to test zeolite in the growing of medical marijuana. \$10,000 cash was advanced upon signing with a six month due diligence period. The Company committed to fund the extraction, processing, shipping, and professional costs of testing Canadian Mining Company Inc.'s zeolites in the medical marijuana growing process and in zeoponics to a maximum of \$50,000. The Company will have a right of first refusal to earn a 50% interest in the Sun Group Zeolite Project in Princeton, British Columbia for equitable consideration of monies spent on a go forward basis.

#### b) 8824478 Canada Inc.

On May 13, 2014, the Company announced that it entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to purchase 100% of 8824479 Canada Inc., a private federal corporation. 8824479 Canada Inc. has the exclusive option to purchase a 30% interest in the Cannabinoid Medical Clinic, a series of clinics located in Ontario to provide medical marijuana prescriptions under the Marihuana for Medical Purposes Regulations. The Company has advanced \$200,000 to 8824479 Canada Inc. to secure a 45-day due diligence period before entering into a definitive agreement.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 6. EQUIPMENT

		urniture		omputer	T. (.)	
	and Fixtures			Juipment	Total	
Cost						
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$	9,068	\$	22,357	\$ 31,425	
Additions		-		-	-	
Balance at September 30, 2013		9,068		22,357	31,425	
Additions		-		-	-	
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$	9,068	\$	22,357	\$ 31,425	
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance at September 30, 2012	\$	8,656	\$	21,270	\$ 29,926	
Depreciation for the period		83		326	409	
Balance at September 30, 2013		8,739		21,596	30,335	
Depreciation for the period		49		171	220	
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$	8,788	\$	21,767	\$ 30,555	
Carrying Amounts						
At September 30, 2013	\$	329	\$	761	\$ 1,090	
At June 30, 2014	\$	280	\$	590	\$ 870	

## 7. MINERAL INTERESTS

	Jellico Project (US)	
Balance at September 30, 2012 and 2013, and June 30, 2014	\$	-

On May 27, 2010, the Company entered into a Letter of Agreement to acquire 100% of the Jellico Coal Property which consists of approximately 6,000 acres of coal mineral and surface rights in Campbell and Clairborne counties in the State of Tennessee.

The Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement on December 14, 2010, amended on March 16, 2011 and August 8, 2011, to purchase 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Clear Fork Mining Company who owns 100% of the Jellico Coal property. The purchase price is:

- 7,000,000 common shares (issued);
- US\$1,000,000 (paid) on signing;
- US\$3,000,000 (US\$2,736,374 paid) due December 15, 2011;

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 7. MINERAL INTERESTS (continued)

- take over debt obligations of the vendor of approximately US\$4,800,000 effective December 15, 2011;
   and
- issue a promissory note to the vendor for US\$8,485,000 due in 10 years bearing interest at a rate of 6% per annum, interest paid monthly, with an annual payment starting on or before December 31, 2013 of 10% of the principal upon closing.

A bonus of \$50,000 was paid to a company controlled by a director on this transaction. This transaction is subject to finder's fees in accordance with TSX Venture Exchange policy and subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval.

At September 30, 2012, the Company was unable to make the required payments to close the transaction. Although the vendor has not demanded payment, a written extension has not been received; therefore, at September 30, 2012, the Company recorded an impairment of \$5,819,820 against the accumulated costs to reflect the uncertainty around completion of the acquisition.

## 8. PROMISSORY NOTES PAYABLE

The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of up to \$155,000 on September 12, 2012. The interest rate is 25% per annum and due on June 15, 2014. The Company has agreed to also issue common shares in such number to have an aggregate value of \$37,500 on the day before the date upon which the shares are issued as additional consideration for providing funds to the Company. At June 30, 2014, \$58,000 (September 30, 2013 - \$71,000) was drawn upon. Accrued interest of \$53,863 (September 30, 2013 - \$35,599) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of \$12,700 on July 10, 2013 which was increased to \$26,100 as at March 31, 2014 (September 30, 2014 - \$12,700). The interest rate is 25% per annum and was due on June 15, 2014. The Company has agreed to also issue common shares in such number to have an aggregate value of \$3,175 on the day before the date upon which the shares are issued as additional consideration for providing funds to the Company. Accrued interest of \$3,986 (September 30, 2013 - \$684) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

#### 9. SHARE CAPITAL

#### a) Common shares

#### **Authorized:**

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

## a) Common shares (continued)

#### Issued:

		Issued	
	Number	Price	Amount
Balance at September 30, 2012	42,840,431 \$	- \$	21,759,624
Shares issued for cash	50,500,000	0.005	252,500
Shares to be issued	-	-	40,675
Balance at September 30, 2013	93,340,431	-	22,052,799
Shares cancelled for non-payment	(150,000)	0.250	(37,500)
Warrants exercised	20,100,000	0.050	1,005,000
Balance at June 30, 2014	113,290,431 \$	- \$	23,020,299

On September 25, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 50,500,000 units at \$0.005 per unit for gross proceeds of \$252,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant of the Company. Each warrant is exercisable to purchase one common share of the Company until September 25, 2016 at \$0.05 per share for the first year and at \$0.10 during the second and third year. As the issue price of each unit was less than the market price of the Company's shares on the day of announcement, the full issue price was allocated to the common shares.

On October 26, 2011, 150,000 common shares were issued upon exercise of 150,000 warrants at \$0.25. On December 17, 2013, these shares were returned to treasury and cancelled due to a failure to pay by the warrant holder.

#### b) Escrow shares

Currently 4,167 shares (September 30, 2013 – 4,167) are held in escrow.

## c) Warrants outstanding

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price		
Balance at September 30, 2012	13,852,554	\$ 0.85		
Warrants expired	(13,852,554)	0.85		
Warrants issued	50,500,000	0.05		
Balance at September 30, 2013	50,500,000	0.05		
Warrants exercised	(20,100,000)	0.05		
Balance at June 30, 2014	30,400,000	\$ 0.05		

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

#### c) Warrants outstanding (continued)

Expiry Date	Warrants			
September 25, 2016	30,400,000	\$0.05/\$0.10/\$0.10		

#### d) Agents warrants outstanding

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price		
Balance at September 30, 2012	1,016,770	\$	0.82	
Agent warrants expired	(1,016,770)	)	0.82	
Balance at September 30, 2013 and June 30, 2014	-	\$	-	

## 10. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company, in accordance with the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange, is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, and employees to acquire common shares. The Company's previous stock option plan was cancelled and the Company has adopted the 2013 Stock Option Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The essential elements of the Plan provide that the aggregate number of shares of the Company's capital stock issuable pursuant to options granted under the Plan may not exceed 10% of the issued common shares of the Company from time to time. Options granted under the Plan may have a maximum term of ten (10) years. The exercise price of options granted under the Plan will not be less than the fair market value price of the shares on the date of grant of the options (defined as the last closing market price of the Company's shares on the last day shares are traded prior to the grant date). Stock options granted under the Plan vest immediately subject to vesting terms which may be imposed at the discretion of the Directors.

The following summarizes the stock options outstanding at June 30, 2014:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price			
Balance at September 30, 2012	2,540,000	\$	0.35		
Options expired	(2,540,000)	)	0.35		
Balance at September 30, 2013	-		_		
Options granted	9,500,000	\$	0.10		
Balance at June 30, 2014	9,500,000	\$	0.10		

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 10. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION (continued)

Date of Grant Expiry Date		Number of Options Exercisable	Number of Options Outstanding	Exercise Price
April 10, 2014	April 10, 2016	8,500,000	9,500,000	\$ 0.10

On April 10, 2014, the Company granted 9,500,000 stock options to certain officers, directors, and consultants of the Company to acquire 9,500,000 common shares of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, with an expiry date of April 10, 2016. All options vest immediately except for 1,000,000 options granted to Star Finance GmbH for investor relation services that will vest over a 12 month period once the contract begins. The 8,500,000 options have a fair value, calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, of \$709,422 or \$0.08 per option, assuming an expected life of two years, a risk-free interest rate of 1.05%, an expected dividend rate of 0.00%, and an expected annual volatility coefficient of 161%.

#### 11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has identified certain directors and senior officers as key management personnel. The following table lists the compensation costs paid to key management personnel and companies owned by key management personnel for the nine months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013:

Consulting			Director Fees	 fice and inistration	June 30, 2014 Total
BUA Capital Management Ltd.	\$	67,500	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 67,500
BUA Group Holdings Ltd.		-	-	43,650	43,650
Geoff Watson		-	9,000	-	9,000
GRW Inc.		27,000	-	-	27,000
Hardcastle Capital Partners Corp.		19,500	-	-	19,500
Jason Walsh		-	9,000	-	9,000
	\$	114,000	\$ 18,000	\$ 43,650	\$ 175,650

	Consulting		Director Fees		Office and Administration			June 30, 2013 Total
BUA Capital Management Ltd.	\$	67,500	\$	_	\$	_	\$	67,500
BUA Group Holdings Ltd.	,	-	•	-	,	36,900	·	36,900
Geoff Watson		-		9,000		-		9,000
GRW Inc.		27,000		-		-		27,000
Jason Walsh		-		9,000		-		9,000
	\$	94,500	\$	18,000	\$	36,900	\$	149,400

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

BUA Capital Management Ltd. provides consulting services to the Company and is a private company controlled by a director, Jason Walsh. At June 30, 2014, the Company owed \$100,494 (September 30, 2013 - \$80,651) to BUA Capital Management Ltd. which is included in amounts due to related parties.

BUA Group Holdings Ltd. provides administration services to the Company and is a private company controlled by a director, Jason Walsh. At June 30, 2014, the Company owed \$4,121 (September 30, 2013 - \$10,235) to BUA Group Holdings Ltd. which is included in amounts due to related parties.

Geoff Watson is the Chief Financial Officer and a director of the Company. At June 30, 2014, the Company owed him \$23,000 (September 30, 2013 - \$14,000) for unpaid director fees which is included in amounts due to related parties.

GRW Inc. provides consulting services to the Company and is a private company controlled by the Chief Financial Officer, Geoff Watson. At June 30, 2014, the Company owed GRW Inc. \$30,766 (September 30, 2013 – \$18,901) which is included in amounts due to related parties.

Hardcastle Capital Partners Corp. provides consulting services to the Company and is a private company controlled by the President and Chief Executive Officer, Scott Walters.

Jason Walsh is a director of the Company. At June 30, 2014, the Company owed him \$26,743 (September 30, 2013 – \$28,170) which is included in the amounts due to related parties. Mr. Walsh is also owed \$22,000 (September 30, 2013 – \$13,000) for unpaid director fees which is included in amounts due to related parties.

At June 30, 2014, the Company owed \$74,360 (September 30, 2013 - \$74,360) to Thelon Diamond Company Limited, a private company with common directors controlled by Jason Walsh, which is included in amounts due to related parties.

At June 30, 2014, the Company owed \$20,000 (September 30, 2013 – \$20,000) to International Ranger Corp., a public company with common directors, which is included in amounts due to related parties.

At June 30, 2014, the Company owed \$4,373 (September 30, 2013 – \$4,373) to Scout Exploration Inc., a public company with common directors, which is included in amounts due to related parties.

At June 30, 2014, the Company was owed \$79,077 (September 30, 2013 - \$108,567) from Zadar Ventures Ltd., a public company with common directors. On September 25, 2013, the Company sold its 18% interest in the Pasfield Lake property which was part of the Athabasca Basin property which was previously written off, to Zadar Ventures Ltd. for gross proceeds of \$25,000 cash and 315,000 common shares of Zadar Ventures Ltd. The 315,000 common shares of Zadar Ventures Ltd. were issued to the Company on October 2, 2013 which reduced the amount owed to the Company. The amount is included in amounts due from related parties.

At June 30, 2014, the Company was owed \$302 (September 30, 2013 - \$302) from United Zeolite Ltd., a private company with common directors. The amount is included in amounts due from related parties.

At June 30, 2014, the Company was owed \$10,453 (September 30, 2013 - \$4,453) from 1177129 Alberta Ltd., a private company controlled by the President of the Company, Jason Walsh. The amount is included in amounts due from related parties.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

## For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Amounts due to or from related parties are unsecured, do not bear interest, and are classified as a current asset or liability due to their nature and expected time of repayment; accordingly the fair value cannot be practicably determined.

#### 12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company operates in one industry segment, the junior natural resource – exploration industry, and in two geographical segments, Canada and the United States. The significant categories identifiable with these geographic areas are as follows:

	Canada	US			Total
Other assets	\$ 190,195	\$	-	\$	190,195
Balance at September 30, 2013	\$ 190,195	\$	-	\$	190,195
Other assets	\$ 716,590	\$	-	\$	716,590
Balance at June 30, 2014	\$ 716,590	\$	-	\$	716,590
Loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2014	\$ (1,206,000)	\$	-	\$ (	(1,206,000)
Loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2013	\$ (276,586)	\$	-	\$	(276,586)

#### 13. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Non-cash financing and investing activities during the nine months ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	Jı	June 30 2013		
Fair value of stock options expired	\$	-	\$ 2,705,430	
Fair value of warrants and agent warrants expired	\$	-	\$ 440,078	
Interest paid	\$	1,398	\$ -	
Interest received	\$	275	\$ -	
Income taxes paid	\$	-	\$ -	

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

#### 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

#### a) Fair value of financial instruments

The carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, amounts due to/from related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and promissory notes payable approximate their carrying values due to the immediate or short-term nature of these instruments.

## b) Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

- Level 1 quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

#### c) Financial risk management

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

#### i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist primarily of cash. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by placing its cash with a high credit quality financial institution in Canada. The Company's financial assets are not subject to material financial risks.

## ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet commitments associated with financial instruments and with property exploration and development. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate cash balances.

The Company's expected source of cash flow in the upcoming year will be through debt or equity financing. Cash on hand at June 30, 2014 and expected cash flows for the next 12 months are not sufficient to fund the Company's ongoing operational needs. The Company will need funding through equity or debt financing, entering into joint venture agreements, or a combination thereof.

All of the Company's financial liabilities are classified as current and are anticipated to mature within the next fiscal period.

#### iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### c) Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Market risk (continued)

#### (a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components: to the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk; and to the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Current financial assets and financial liabilities are generally not exposed to interest rate risk because of their short-term nature and maturity. The Company is not exposed to interest rate price risk as it does not have any cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2014 which bear interest.

## (b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currency.

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk with respect to accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US dollars.

	June 30 2014	Se	eptember 30 2013
	USD		USD
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 96,05	4 \$	96,054

At June 30, 2014, financial instruments were converted at a rate of \$1.00 Canadian to US\$1.0676.

The Company has not entered into any foreign currency contracts to mitigate foreign currency risk. The Company's sensitivity analysis suggests that a 5% change in the absolute rate of exchange for US dollars would not significantly affect its cash position at this time. If and when the Company closes its major transaction of the Jellico Project, a 5% change in the absolute rate of exchange for US dollars would significantly affect its cash position.

Notes to the Condensed Interim Financial Statements (Expressed in Canadian Dollars) (Unaudited)

#### For the Nine Months Ended June 30, 2014

## 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

#### c) Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Market risk (continued)

#### (c) Capital risk management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through a suitable debt and equity balance appropriate for an entity of the Company's size and status. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from last year.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprised of issued capital, warrants, reserves, and deficit. The availability of new capital will depend on many factors including a positive mineral exploration environment, positive stock market conditions, the Company's track record, and the experience of management. The Company is not subject to any external covenants on its capital.

#### (d) Price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value of investments will decline below the cost of the underlying investments. The Company is exposed to price risk regarding its investments held for sale. The Company manages this price risk by monitoring the investment on a regular basis.