

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Corporate Head Office
Suite 600, 890 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC V6C 1L9
Tel: 604 662-3903

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
	\$	\$
A S S E T S		
Current assets		
Cash (Note 3)	121,261	272,376
Receivables and prepaids (Notes 4 & 6)	13,940	7,692
Security deposits	5,750	5,750
	<u>140,951</u>	<u>285,818</u>
Equipment (Note 5)	1,33	1,574
Reclamation bond (Note 6)	13,541	13,541
Exploration and evaluation assets (Notes 6 and 9)	1	1
	<u>155,831</u>	<u>300,934</u>
LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 7 & 8)	135,705	74,167
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 9)	25,527,873	25,527,873
Share-based payment reserve (Note 9e)	3,919,385	3,919,385
Deficit	(29,427,132)	(29,220,491)
	<u>20,126</u>	<u>226,767</u>
	<u>155,831</u>	<u>300,934</u>
Nature and continuance operations (Note 1)		
Basis of presentation (Note 2)		

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Bill Galine", Director

"Steve Chan", Director

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

For the Six Months Ended March 31

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2015 \$	Three Months Ended March 31, 2014 \$	Six Months Ended March 31, 2015 \$	Six Months Ended March 31, 2014 \$
General and administrative expenses:				
Bank charges and interest	223	284	510	540
Consulting fees	1,675	-	1,675	-
Corporate and administration fees	2,624	550	6,222	1,575
Directors' fees	2,000	6,000	5,000	12,000
Filing and transfer agent fees	8,663	9,273	10,806	10,166
Legal & accounting fees (Note 8)	23,264	16,618	45,589	32,128
Management fees (Note 8)	45,238	53,438	99,820	105,217
Office, rent and insurance	11,245	11,113	22,946	22,332
Property storage fees	723	-	1,269	-
Shareholders' communication, & promotion	3,602	3,026	6,411	6,571
Travel, meals & entertainment	1,634	1,475	6,829	2,720
	(100,891)	(101,777)	(207,077)	(193,249)
Other items:				
Amortization	(118)	(833)	(236)	(1,666)
Interest income	278	3,640	867	5,470
Foreign exchange	-	-	(195)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss	<u>(100,731)</u>	<u>(98,970)</u>	<u>(206,641)</u>	<u>(189,445)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>(0.01)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>	<u>(0.02)</u>
Weighted average – number of shares outstanding	<u>11,667,367</u>	<u>11,667,358</u>	<u>11,667,367</u>	<u>11,663,951</u>

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Months Ended March 31
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	(206,641)	(189,445)
Adjustments which do not affect cash:		
Amortization	236	1,666
	(206,405)	(187,779)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable and prepaids	(6,248)	62,600
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	61,538	37,638
	(151,115)	(87,541)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	(1258,844)
	-	(28,038)
	-	(8,781)
	-	(165,663)
Decrease in cash	(151,115)	(253,204)
Cash - beginning of period	272,376	937,742
Cash - end of period	121,261	684,538
<u>Supplementary disclosures:</u>		
Interest income received	867	5,470
Note 10 – Non-cash transactions		

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	Issued Share Capital		Share- Based Payment Reserve	Deficit	Total
	Number of Shares	Amount			
Balance, September 30, 2013	11,657,367	\$ 25,526,873	\$ 3,912,909	\$ (27,206,131)	\$ 2,233,651
Issued pursuant to property agreement	10,000	1,000	-	-	1,000
Fair-value of options granted	-	-	6,476	-	6,476
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,014,360)	(2,014,360)
Balance, September 30, 2014	11,667,367	\$ 25,527,873	\$ 3,919,385	\$ (29,220,491)	\$ 226,767
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(206,641)	(206,641)
Balance, March 31, 2015	11,667,367	\$ 25,527,873	\$ 3,919,385	\$ (29,427,132)	\$ 20,126

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

For the Six Months Ended March 31, 2015

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	Balance October 1, 2014	Additions	Write-off/ Write- down	Balance September 30, 2014	Additions	Write-off/ Write-down	Balance March 31, 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mt. Mervyn Property (Yukon)							
Acquisition costs	360,000	-	(359,999)	1	-	-	1
Exploration costs:							
Camp	18,748	-	(18,748)	-	-	-	-
Consulting - geology	10,296	-	(10,296)	-	-	-	-
Data acquisition	105,570	-	(105,570)	-	-	-	-
Fieldwork & supplies	57,421	-	(57,421)	-	-	-	-
Geochem and geophysics	146,242	-	(146,242)	-	-	-	-
Helicopter	100,191	-	(100,191)	-	-	-	-
Legal	11,361	-	(11,361)	-	-	-	-
Mobilization	43,355	-	(43,355)	-	-	-	-
Soil sampling, trenching & assays	145,073	-	(145,073)	-	-	-	-
	998,257	-	(998,256)	1	-	-	1
Jenny Hill Project (Nevada)							
Acquisition costs	48,521	-	(48,521)	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs:							
Advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assays	38,036	-	(38,036)	-	-	-	-
Claims maintenance	24,585	-	(24,585)	-	-	-	-
Consulting - geology	25,489	-	(25,849)	-	-	-	-
Maps & reports	806	-	(806)	-	-	-	-
Site visits	3,239	-	(3,239)	-	-	-	-
Soil sampling & trenching	34,041	-	(34,041)	-	-	-	-
	174,717	-	(174,717)	-	-	-	-
Slate Project (Nevada)							
Acquisition costs	9,962	-	(9,962)	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs:							
Advances	16,635	(16,635)	-	-	-	-	-
Assays	-	17,982	(17,982)	-	-	-	-
Consulting - geology	3,750	4,000	(7,750)	-	-	-	-
Maps & reports	300	244	(544)	-	-	-	-
Site visits	654	2,212	(2,866)	-	-	-	-
Soil sampling & trenching	-	34,042	(34,042)	-	-	-	-
	31,301	41,845	(73,146)	-	-	-	-

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS
For the Six Months Ended March 31, 2015

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

	Balance October 1, 2014	Additions	Write-off/ Write- down	Balance September 30, 2014	Additions	Write-off/ Write-down	Balance March 31, 2015
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Long Canyon (Nevada)							
Acquisition costs	17,530	22,498	(40,028)	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs:							
Assays	14,317	19,810	(34,127)	-	-	-	-
Claims maintenance	6,017	7,731	(13,748)	-	-	-	-
Consulting - geology	28,104	29,500	(57,604)	-	-	-	-
Drilling	-	99,271	(99,271)	-	-	-	-
Field supplies	-	822	(822)	-	-	-	-
Legal	441	-	(441)	-	-	-	-
Maps & reports	3,169	7,132	(10,301)	-	-	-	-
Site visits	9,137	14,437	(23,574)	-	-	-	-
	78,715	201,201	(279,916)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1,251,689	201,201	(1,452,889)	1	-	-	1

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The Company is incorporated in the Province of British Columbia and its principal business activity is the acquisition and exploration of resource properties. The Company is currently in the exploration stage of developing its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue on a going-concern basis. The Company has incurred losses since inception and has an accumulated operating deficit of \$29,427,132 at March 31, 2015 (\$29,220,491 at September 30, 2014). The ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern depends upon its capacity in the near-term to raise additional equity financing and ultimately to develop profitable commercial operations.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds in the future in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the statement of financial position.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in full compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are presented in Note 2 and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of May 14, 2015, the date the Board of Directors approved the annual consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements are presented in the Company's reporting currency on a historical cost basis, modified by the revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets. Functional currencies are detailed in Note 2.

Financial instruments

(i) 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 comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or 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 specific counterparty will default.

EXPEDITION MINING INC.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

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 income statement.

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 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 through profit or loss.

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.

The Company has classified its cash and cash equivalence and security deposits at fair value through profit and loss. The Company's accounts receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories:

Other financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit and loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method.

Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date. Financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Derivative financial liabilities - Derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at each reporting period with changes in the fair value recognized in profit and loss. Derivative financial liabilities include warrants issued by the Company denominated in a currency other than the Company's functional currency.

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Expedition Mining USA Inc. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Cost comprises the fair value of consideration given to acquire or construct an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for putting it into use, along with the future cost of dismantling and removing the asset.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Property and equipment *(continued)*

When parts of an item of plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

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

Equipment is amortized using the declining-balance method at a rate of 20% per annum for furniture and fixtures and telephone equipment and 30% per annum for computer equipment.

Foreign currency translation

The reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

The functional currency of each of the parent Company and its subsidiary entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of both subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income in the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income. Where the nonmonetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Once a license to explore an area has been secured, expenditures on exploration and evaluation activities are capitalized to exploration and evaluation and classified as a component of property, plant and equipment.

Exploration expenditures relate to the initial search for deposits with economic potential and to detailed assessments of deposits or other projects that have been identified as having economic potential.

Management reviews the carrying value of capitalized exploration costs at least annually. In the case of undeveloped projects, there may be only inferred resources to form a basis for the impairment review. The review is based on a status report regarding the Company's intentions for development of the undeveloped property. In some cases, the undeveloped properties are regarded as successors to ore bodies currently in production. Where this is the case, it is intended that these will be developed and go into production when the current source of minerals is exhausted or to replace the reduced output.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Exploration and evaluation assets *(continued)*

Once an economically viable reserve has been determined for an area and the decision to proceed with development has been approved, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to construction in progress within property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent recovery of the resulting carrying value depends on successful development or sale of the undeveloped project. If put into production, the costs of acquisition and exploration will be amortized over the life of the property, based on estimated economic reserves. If a project does not prove viable, all irrecoverable costs associated with the project net of any impairment provisions are written off.

Decommissioning provision

The Company records a liability based on the best estimate of costs for site closure and reclamation activities that the Company is legally or constructively required to remediate and the liability is recognized at the time environmental disturbance occurs. The resulting costs are capitalized to the corresponding asset. The provision for closure and reclamation liabilities is estimated using expected cash flows, based on engineering and environmental reports prepared by third party industry specialists, discounted at a pre-tax rate specific to the liability. The capitalized amount is amortized on the same basis as the related asset. The liability is adjusted for the accretion of the discounted obligation and any changes in the amount or timing of the underlying future cash flows. Significant judgements and estimates are involved in forming expectations of the amounts and timing of future closure and reclamation cash flows.

Changes in closure and reclamation estimates are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost.

Costs of rehabilitation projects for which a provision has been recorded are recorded directly against the provision as incurred, most of which are incurred at the end of the life of mine.

Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method of calculating diluted per share amounts whereby any proceeds from the exercise of stock options or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The assumed conversion of outstanding common share options and warrants has an anti-dilutive impact in 2014 and 2013. Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Share capital

- i) The proceeds from the exercise of stock options, warrants and escrow shares are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option, warrant or escrow share enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company.
- ii) Commissions paid to underwriters, and other related share issue costs, such as legal, auditing, and printing, on the issue of the Company's shares are charged directly to share capital.

Income taxes

The Company uses the balance sheet method of accounting for income taxes. Under the balance sheet method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred tax assets also result from unused loss carry forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

EXPEDITION MINING INC.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)***Share-based payments**

The Company accounts for stock options granted to directors, officers, employees and nonemployees at fair value. Accordingly, the fair value of the options at the date of the grant is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and stock-based compensation is accrued and charged to operations, with an offsetting credit to share-based payment reserve, over the vesting periods. The fair value of stock options granted to non-employees is re-measured at the earlier of each financial reporting or vesting date, and any adjustment is charged or credited to operations upon re-measurement. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

The expected price volatility is based on the historic volatility (based on the remaining life of the options), adjusted for any expected changes to future volatility due to publicly available information.

Estimates and judgment

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- i) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.
- ii) The valuation of share-based payments.

Critical judgment is applied for the determination of the functional currency for each entity of the Company. Management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction as well as the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated.

Measurement uncertainty

The future recovery of the recorded cost of the exploration and evaluation assets, and the provision for a future asset retirement obligations are based on estimates. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant.

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrants.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

Impairment of long-lived assets

Management evaluates non-current assets at least annually for indicators that carrying value is impaired and may not be recoverable. When indicators of impairment are present the recoverable amount of an asset is evaluated at the level of a cash generating unit (CGU), the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets, where the recoverable amount of a CGU is the greater of the CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in income to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Exploration tax credits

The Company recognizes exploration tax credit amounts when the Company's application is approved by the taxation authorities or when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonably assured. The amount of the exploration tax credits would reduce the Company's deferred exploration costs through a credit to recoveries.

Flow-through shares

Canadian Income Tax legislation permits an enterprise to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares, whereby the investor can claim the tax deductions arising from the renunciation of the related resource expenditures. The Company accounts for flow-through shares whereby the premium paid for the flow through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without flow-through features at the time of issue is credited to other liabilities and included in profit or loss at the same time the qualifying expenditures are made.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in accounts and securities that on acquisition are convertible to cash within three months. These investments are highly liquid marketable securities.

New standards not yet adopted

Effective October 1, 2013, the Company adopted the following new and revised IFRS that were issued by the IASB:

- Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income
- IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements
- IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement
- IAS 19, Employee Benefits
- IAS 27, Separate Financial Statements
- IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The application of these new and revised IFRS has not had any material impact on the amounts reported for the current and prior periods but may affect the accounting for future transactions or arrangements.

EXPEDITION MINING INC.
Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

2. **SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)*

New standards amendments and interpretations to existing standards not yet effective

Effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014

- IAS 32, Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
- IAS 36, Recoverable Amount Disclosure for Non-Financial Assets

The Company has not early adopted these new and amended standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the Company's financial statements.

3. **CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

	March 31, 2015 \$	September 30, 2014 \$
Canadian chartered bank		
- Deposits	121,261	25,769
- Investments (GIC)	-	246,607
	121,261	272,376

4. **RECEIVABLES AND PREPAIDS**

	March 31, 2015 \$	September 30, 2014 \$
GST/HST receivable	1,979	1,503
Interest receivable	211	189
Legal trust accounts	6,000	6,000
Prepaid insurance	5,750	-
	13,940	7,692

5. **EQUIPMENT**

	Computer \$	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
Cost			
As at October 1, 2013	44,325	49,020	93,345
Additions during the year	-	-	-
As at September 30, 2014	44,325	49,020	93,345
Additions during the period	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2015	44,325	49,020	93,345

EXPEDITION MINING INC.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

5. EQUIPMENT *(continued)*

	Computer \$	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
Accumulated depreciation			
As at October , 2013	38,603	40,942	79,545
Amortization during the year	4,148	8,078	12,226
As at September 30, 2013	42,751	49,020	91,771
Amortization during the year	236	-	236
As at March 31, 2015	42,987	49,020	92,007
	Computer \$	Office Equipment \$	Total \$
Net book value			
As at October 1, 2013	5,926	8,078	13,800
As at September 30, 2014	1,574	-	1,574
As at March 31, 2015	1,338	-	1,338

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**Mt. Mervyn Property****Yukon Territory, Canada**

In April 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Mt. Mervyn gold property. The Mt. Mervyn property is located in the Mayo Mining District of central Yukon and is comprised of 314 unpatented mining claims.

In order to exercise its option, the Company must make payments and issue shares as set below.

Cash:

\$75,000 within five business days after Exchange Acceptance Date (paid)

\$75,000 on or before June 1, 2011 (paid)

Common Shares:

50,000 (post-consolidation) within business days after Exchange Acceptance Date (issued)

50,000 (post-consolidation) on or before June 1, 2011 (issued)

50,000 (post-consolidation) on or before October 1, 2011 (issued)

50,000 (post-consolidation) on or before March 31, 2012 (issued)

Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) Royalty:

The optionor has a 2% NSR royalty on the property. The NSR may be reduced to 1% by the payment of \$1 million to the optionor.

The Company has met the cash requirements of \$150,000 and has issued an aggregate of 250,000 (post-consolidation) shares to the vendor of the property, thereby completing the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Mt. Mervyn Property.

During the year ended September 30, 2014, due to the market conditions, which led to the inability to finance the property, the Company wrote-down the property to a nominal amount of \$1.

EXPEDITION MINING INC.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2015	September 30, 2014
	\$	\$
Trade accounts payable	12,505	11,181
Accrued liabilities	26,605	25,000
Due to related parties	96,596	37,986
	135,706	74,167

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the six months ended March 31, 2015, the Company paid or accrued \$134,820 (2014 - \$169,648) to directors and officers or companies controlled by directors and officers of the Company, for management, accounting, geological consulting fees, and directors fees incurred by the Company. No incentive stock options were granted during the period. Included in accounts payable are directors fees payable of \$96,596 (September 30, 2014 - \$18,029), which are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and payable on demand. Fair value cannot be reliably determined.

Related party transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares

b) Issued and outstanding:

During the six months ended March 31, 2015, the Company did not issue any common shares. Total issued and outstanding is 11,667,367 common shares.

c) Stock options:

The continuity of share purchase options (post-consolidation) is as follows:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	30-Sep-14	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ Cancelled	31-Mar-15
15-Oct-14	0.75	10,000	-	-	(10,000)	-
10-Jun-15	0.50	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
28-Jul-15	0.50	71,000	-	-	-	71,000
21-Sep-15	0.75	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
21-Apr-16	2.00	243,000	-	-	-	243,000
11-Jul-16	2.00	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
12-Jan-17	0.75	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
20-Mar-17	0.75	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
23-May-17	0.50	157,000	-	-	-	157,000
14-Dec-17	0.50	110,000	-	-	-	110,000
15-May-18	0.50	157,000	-	-	-	157,000
23-Jul-19	0.055	118,000	-	-	-	118,000
		1,061,000	-	-	(10,000)	1,051,000
Weighted average exercise price	\$ 0.84		-	-	\$ 0.75	\$ 0.84

EXPEDITION MINING INC.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

9. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	30-Sep-13	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ Cancelled	31-March-14
29-Apr-14	0.75	105,000	-	-	-	105,000
15-Oct-14	0.75	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
10-Jun-15	0.50	80,000	-	-	-	80,000
28-Jul-15	0.50	71,000	-	-	-	71,000
21-Sep-15	0.75	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
21-Apr-16	2.00	243,000	-	-	-	243,000
11-Jul-16	2.00	20,000	-	-	-	20,000
12-Jan-17	0.75	40,000	-	-	-	40,000
20-Mar-17	0.75	75,000	-	-	-	75,000
23-May-17	0.50	177,000	-	-	-	177,000
14-Dec-17	0.50	130,000	-	-	-	130,000
15-May-18	0.50	83567,000	-	-	-	83567,000
		1,128,000	-	-	-	1,128,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$ 0.90	-	-	-	\$ 0.90

c) Stock options: (continued)

During the six months ended March 31, 2015, the Company did not grant any employee stock options.

d) Share purchase warrants

There were no outstanding share purchase warrants as at the three months ended March 31, 2015.

e) Share-based payment reserve

September 30, 2013	\$	3,912,909
Fair-value of stock options granted		6,476
September 30, 2014	\$	3,919,385
Fair-value of stock options granted		-
March 31, 2015	\$	3,919,385

10. NON CASH TRANSACATIONS

The following non-cash transactions were recorded:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Financing activities		
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ 1,000

EXPEDITION MINING INC.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**(a) Capital Management Objectives**

The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders, and to have sufficient liquidity available to fund suitable business opportunities as they arise.

The Company considers the components of shareholders' equity, as well as its cash and equivalents as capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk of characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue equity, sell assets, or return capital to shareholders as well as issue or repay debt. The Board of Directors has not established quantitative capital structure criteria management, but will review on a regular basis the capital structure of the Company to ensure its appropriateness to the stage of development of the business.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the company, is reasonable.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are updated as necessary and are reviewed and approved by the Company's Board of Directors. In addition, the Company may issue new equity, incur additional debt, or dispose of certain assets. When applicable, the Company's investment policy is to hold cash in interest bearing accounts at high credit quality financial institutions to maximize liquidity. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends. The Company expects to continue to raise funds, from time to time, to continue meeting its capital management objectives.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended September 30, 2014.

(b) Carrying Amounts and Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The fair value of a financial instrument is the price at which a party would accept the rights and/or obligations of the financial instruments from an independent third party. Given the varying influencing factors, the reported fair values are only indicators of the prices that may actually be realized for these financial instruments.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2—Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3—Inputs that are not based on observable market data

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at March 31, 2015.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Cash	\$	121,261	\$	—	\$	—	\$ 121,261
Security deposits	\$	5,750	\$	—	\$	—	\$ 5,750

EXPEDITION MINING INC.**Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements****For the six months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014**

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)**(c) Carrying Amounts and Fair Values of Financial Instruments (continued)**

The following table illustrates the classification of the Company's financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy as at September 30, 2014.

	Level 1		Level 2		Level 3		Total
Cash	\$	272,376	\$	–	\$	–	\$ 272,376
Security deposits	\$	5,750	\$	–	\$	–	\$ 5,750