

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Triangle Industries Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Triangle Industries Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Triangle Industries Ltd. as at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

April 17, 2013



Triangle Industries Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

Expressed in Canadian dollars

As at December 31,

	Notes	2012	2011
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	6	\$ 514,900	\$ 562,168
Accounts receivable		1,029	1,151
Prepaid expenses		10,920	12,701
Total assets		\$ 526,849	\$ 576,020
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 15,978	\$ 21,621
Due to related parties	11	-	2,454
Total liabilities		15,978	24,075
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	8	7,147,892	7,147,892
Share-based payment reserve		109,580	109,580
Deficit		(6,746,601)	(6,705,527)
Total shareholders' equity		510,871	551,945
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		\$ 526,849	\$ 576,020

Basis of presentation (Note 2)

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by:

"Neil Halldorson"

Director

"Geoffrey Edwards"

Director

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

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31,

	Notes	2012	2011
Expenses			
Bad debts (recovery)		\$ 6,501	\$ (10,728)
Interest and bank charges		589	884
Management fees	11	-	23,600
Office and general		849	4,402
Professional fees		35,820	91,689
Transfer agent and shareholder costs		13,909	13,879
		57,668	123,726
Loss from operating activities			
		(57,668)	(123,726)
Gain on disposal of capital assets		10,542	2,000
Interest and other income		6,052	2,315
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year			
		\$ (41,074)	\$ (119,411)
Loss per share, basic and diluted			
		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)
Basic and diluted weighted average number of common shares outstanding			
		13,656,957	13,656,957

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

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31,

	Share Capital		Share-based payment reserve	Deficit	Total
	Number of shares	Amount			
Balance, December 31, 2010	13,656,957	\$ 7,147,892	\$ 109,580	\$ (6,586,116)	\$ 671,356
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(119,411)	(119,411)
Balance, December 31, 2011	13,656,957	\$ 7,147,892	\$ 109,580	\$ (6,705,527)	\$ 551,945
Balance, December 31, 2011	13,656,957	\$ 7,147,892	\$ 109,580	\$ (6,705,527)	\$ 551,945
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(41,074)	(41,074)
Balance, December 31, 2012	13,656,957	\$ 7,147,892	\$ 109,580	\$ (6,746,601)	\$ 510,871

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

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31,

	Notes	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities			
Loss for the year		\$ (41,074)	\$ (119,411)
Adjustments for:			
Gain on disposal of capital assets		(10,542)	(2,000)
Interest income		(6,052)	(2,315)
Net change in non-cash working capital:			
Accounts receivable		255	5,704
Prepaid expenses		1,781	(11,150)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(5,643)	(16,303)
Due to related parties		(2,454)	(22,398)
Total cash outflows from operating activities		(63,729)	(167,873)
Cash flows from investing activities			
Interest received		5,919	2,315
Disposal of equipment	7	10,542	13,000
Total cash inflows from investing activities		16,461	15,315
Decrease in cash during the year		(47,268)	(152,558)
Cash at beginning of year		562,168	714,726
Cash at the end of year		\$ 514,900	\$ 562,168

There were no non-cash financing or investing activities during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

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

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

1. Corporate Information

Triangle Industries Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated on November 16, 1983 under the British Columbia Companies Act and was in the business of providing freight and reloading services. The Company wound up its transloading business and disposed of all related assets in the year ended December 31, 2010. Management is of the opinion that Company resources could be better utilized under a new business plan designed to improve the Company's prospects and to recapture shareholder interest.

The Company is listed on the NEX and trades under the symbol TIA.H. The Company's address is 800-570 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company's registered office is located at 400-570 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 17, 2013.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern depends on its ability to raise adequate financing and to develop profitable operations. Management expects that the Company has sufficient resources and will be able to secure the necessary financing to meet the Company's requirements on an ongoing basis. The consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

The Company incurred a net loss of \$41,074 during the year-ended December 31, 2012 (\$119,411 – 2011), and as of that date the Company's accumulated deficit was \$6,746,601 (\$6,705,527 – 2011).

2. Basis of Presentation

These audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates and exercise judgement in applying the Company's policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the parent company, Triangle Industries Ltd., and its subsidiaries listed below:

	Jurisdiction	Nature of Operation	Equity Interest	
			December 31,	
			2012	2011
Bridges Reload Inc.	BC, Canada	Holding	100%	100%
Burnaby Distribution Centers Inc.	BC, Canada	Holding	100%	100%
Triangle Asset Management Ltd.	BC, Canada	Holding	100%	100%

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. All inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

b) Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and other short-term investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

c) Impairment of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of a long-lived asset, or a cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of long-lived assets at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. Estimates of future cash flows used to test recoverability of a long-lived asset include only the future cash flows that are directly associated with, and that are expected to arise as a direct result of, its use and eventual disposition. 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 assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash-generating unit.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

d) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified 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:

(i) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")

This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them 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.

(ii) 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.

(iii) Held-to-Maturity Investments

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(iv) Available-For-Sale Investments

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Impairment on Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if there is objective evidence of impairment.

Financial Liabilities

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

(i) Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL")

This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing them 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.

(ii) Other Financial Liabilities

These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument. Subsequent to recognition, these liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, which ensures that any interest expenses over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability in the statement of financial position.

The Company has classified its cash as FVTPL. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

e) Income Taxes

Income tax expense consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous periods.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deferred 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 the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

f) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares or stock options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of any tax effects.

g) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

h) Share-based Payments

The stock option plan allows the Company's employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted 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 have vested.

i) Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Effective

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

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

- IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* (amended) requires additional disclosures on transferred financial assets.
- IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements* establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.
- IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement* defines fair value sets out in a single IFRS a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements.

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2015

- IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* replaces the current standard IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformance with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Critical accounting estimates include, but are not limited to, the following:

a) Recovery of deferred tax assets

The Company estimates the expected manner and timing of the realization or settlement of the carrying value of its deferred tax assets and liabilities and applies the tax rates that are enacted or substantively enacted on the estimated dates of realization or settlement.

b) Share-based payments

The fair value of stock options issued are subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes option pricing model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

5. Financial Instruments, Capital Management and Risk Management

Financial Instruments

Determination of Fair Value:

The carrying value of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy:

Financial instruments measured at fair value on the statement of financial position are summarized into the following fair value hierarchy levels:

- (i) *Level 1* - unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (ii) *Level 2* - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- (iii) *Level 3* - inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's financial instruments using the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2012 are as follows:

Asset	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ 514,900	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 514,900

Capital Management

The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to expand its business for the benefit of its shareholders. The Company includes items in its shareholders' equity in the definition of capital.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company has historically relied on the equity markets to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess new sources of financing available and to manage its expenditures in the interest of sustaining long term viability.

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

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have not been changed over the period presented. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks:

- credit risk
- market risk
- liquidity risk

In common with all other businesses, the Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated in the note.

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

General Objectives, Policies and Processes:

Management, the Board of Directors and the Audit Committee monitor risk management activities and review the adequacy of such activities.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is limited to the carrying amount on the statement of financial position and arises from the Company's cash and accounts receivable.

The Company's cash is held with a high-credit quality financial institution. The Company considers this risk to be minimal for all cash assets based on changes that are reasonably possible at the reporting date.

b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of four types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk and equity price risk.

(i) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that a variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and a foreign currency will affect the Company's operations and financial results. The Company does not have significant exposure to foreign exchange rate fluctuations.

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have any borrowings. Interest rate risk is limited to potential decreases on the interest rate offered on cash held with chartered Canadian financial institutions. The Company considers the risk to be immaterial.

(iii) Commodity price risk

Commodity risk is the exposure to fluctuations in the market price of commodities. The Company does not have any commodity exposure.

(iv) Equity price risk

Equity risk is the uncertainty associated with the valuation of assets arising from changes in equity markets. The Company does not have any equity investments.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due or can only do so at excessive cost. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases.

The following table sets out the contractual maturities (representing undiscounted contractual cash flows) of financial liabilities:

	Up to 3 months	3 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	Total
Accounts payable and other liabilities:					
December 31, 2012	\$ 5,978	\$ 10,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,978
December 31, 2011	9,075	15,000	-	-	24,075

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

6. Cash

Cash comprises of the following:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Cash	\$ 34,583	\$ 62,168
Term deposit	480,317	500,000
	<u>\$ 514,900</u>	<u>\$ 562,168</u>

The term deposit can be redeemed at any time without penalty.

7. Equipment

Equipment previously written off was sold during the years ended December 31, 2012 for proceeds of \$10,542 (2011 - \$2,000).

8. Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. There were no shares issued during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

9. Share-Based Payments

Stock Option Plan Details

The Company, in accordance with its 2008 Stock Option Plan ("the 2008 Plan"), is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees, consultants, or service providers of the Company. Under the 2008 Plan, the maximum number of common shares which may be eligible for issuance at any one time, including shares issuable upon exercise of options outstanding is 2,731,391 common shares. Furthermore, the maximum number of common shares which may be granted to a participant under the 2008 Plan shall not exceed 5% of its issued and outstanding common shares on a non-diluted basis. The terms of the 2008 Plan provide that the Board of Directors have the right to grant options to acquire common shares of the Company at not less than the closing market price of the shares at the time of granting the option. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years. Options granted under the terms of the 2008 Plan vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

The following table summarizes the changes in options from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2012:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance Dec 31, 2011 and 2010	During the Year			Closing Balance Dec 31, 2012	Vested and Exercisable
				Granted	Exercised	Forfeited		
June 22, 2010	June 22, 2015	\$0.20	800,000	-	-	150,000	650,000	
Weighted Average Exercise Price			\$ 0.20	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.20	

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Expressed in Canadian dollars

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

10. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates is as follows:

	2012	2011
Net loss before income taxes	\$ (41,074)	\$ (119,411)
Expected income tax recovery	(11,000)	(32,000)
Impact of future income tax rates applied versus current statutory rate	1,000	2,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	10,000	30,000
Deferred income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets		
Allowable capital losses	\$ 79,000	\$ 79,000
Non-capital losses	703,000	690,000
Capital assets	59,000	59,000
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 841,000	\$ 828,000

The significant components of the Company's deductible and taxable temporary differences and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statements of financial position are as follows:

	As of December 31,			
	2012	Expiry Dates	2011	Expiry Dates
Allowable capital losses	\$ 629,000	Not applicable	\$ 629,000	Not applicable
Non-capital losses	2,810,000	2014 to 2032	2,758,000	2014 to 2031
Capital assets	238,000	Not applicable	238,000	Not applicable

11. Related Party Transactions

Details of the transactions between the Company and related parties are disclosed below.

a) Trading transactions

The Company's related parties consist of companies owned by executive officers or related through a common director:

Company	Nature of transactions
671826 BC Ltd.	Management services
Skana Capital Corp.	Consulting and administrative services

The Company incurred the following fees and expenses in the normal course of operations in connection with companies owned by key management or related through a common director.

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Management fees	\$ -	\$ 23,600

Triangle Industries Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

b) Related Party Liabilities

The following is a summary of related party liabilities:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Management fees	\$ -	\$ 2,454

The Due to Related Parties account balance consists of management fees accrued but not yet paid.

c) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's executive officers and Board of Director members.

The following is a summary of key management compensation:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Management fees	\$ -	\$ 7,000