ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
FORM 51-102F4

BUSINESS ACQUISITION REPORT

Item 1 Identity of Company

1.1 Name and Address of Company

Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("**Royal Monashee**")
c/o Suite 2600, 1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3X1

1.2 Executive Officer

The following executive officer of Royal Monashee is knowledgeable about the Transaction (as defined below) and this Report:

David Elias
Chief Executive Officer
Telephone: 917-362-2862

Item 2 Details of Acquisition

2.1 Nature of Business Acquired

TraderOS Technologies Inc. ("**TraderOS**") is a private British Columbia technology company engaged in the development of a collaborative charting and social networking platform to allow traders and content providers to broadcast and receive actionable trade ideas (the "**Platform**").

2.2 Acquisition Date

August 22, 2012

2.3 Consideration

Pursuant to an Amalgamation Agreement dated August 14, 2012 and entered into among Royal Monashee, TraderOS and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("**Subco**"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Monashee, Royal Monashee acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of TraderOS in exchange for 60,000,000 common shares of Royal Monashee (the "**Transaction**").

Immediately prior to the Transaction, Royal Monashee consolidated its issued and outstanding shares on a two-for-one basis. In connection with the

Transaction, Royal Monashee completed a non-brokered private placement financing to raise gross proceeds of $500,000.

2.4 Effect on Financial Position

Royal Monashee intends to continue to the business of TraderOS and focus on developing the Platform.

2.5 Prior Valuations

Not applicable.

2.6 Parties to Transaction

The Transaction was conducted pursuant to an Amalgamation Agreement between Royal Monashee, TraderOS and Subco dated August 14, 2012. The Transaction was not with an informed person, associate or affiliate of Royal Monashee.

2.7 Date of Report

November 6, 2012

Item 3 Financial Statements and Other Information

Pursuant to Part 8 of National Instrument 51-102, the following financial statements are attached hereto:

<u>Schedule "A":</u> Audited Financial Statements for TraderOS Technologies Inc. for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 and Unaudited Condensed Interim Financial Statements of TraderOS Technologies Inc. as at and for the interim period ended June 30, 2012.

<u>Schedule "B":</u> Unaudited Proforma Consolidated Statement of Financial Position for Royal Monashee Gold Corp. as at June 30, 2012 and Unaudited Proforma Consolidated Income Statement of Royal Monashee Gold Corp. for the period ended June 30, 2012 and for the year ended September 30, 2011.

Royal Monashee did not obtain the consent of TraderOS' auditors for the inclusion of their auditor's report in this Report.

SCHEDULE “A”

[Please see attached]

TRADEROS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

September 30, 2011

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Director of
TraderOS Technologies Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of TraderOS Technologies Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at September 30, 2011, and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of TraderOS Technologies Inc. as at September 30, 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

"D&H Group LLP"

Vancouver, B.C.
November 6, 2012

Chartered Accountants

D+H Group LLP Chartered Accountants
10th Floor, 1333 West Broadway
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6H 4C1
Telephone: 604 731 5881
Facsimile: 604 731 9923
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www.DHgroup.ca
A B.C. Limited Liability Partnership of Corporations

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	September 30, 2011
ASSETS	
Current	
Cash	$ 17,589
	$ 17,589
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 25,061
Loan payable (Note 3)	88,646
Shareholders' equity	
Capital stock (Note 4)	50,103
Deficit	(146,221)
	(96,118)
	$ 17,589

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Basis of presentation (Note 2)
Subsequent events (Note 9)

Approved on behalf of the Board on November 6, 2012:

"David A. Elias"
______________________________ Director

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount	$	2,725
Foreign exchange loss		2,088
Gain on discounted loan		(16,424)
Office and miscellaneous		143
Professional fees		15,000
Software development costs		135,800
Travel and promotion		6,889
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$	(146,221)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$	(0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		98,500,000

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity
March 15, 2011, date of incorporation	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares, at $0.000001	93,500,000	94	-	94
Common shares, at $0.01	4,999,900	49,999	-	49,999
Common shares, at $0.10	100	10	-	10
Loss for the period	-	-	(146,221)	(146,221)
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (146,221)	$ (96,118)

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

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to September 30, 2011

		2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$	(146,221)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount		2,726
Gain on discounted loan		(16,424)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain		(916)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		25,061
Net cash provided used in operating activities		(135,774)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from loan payable		103,260
Issuance of share capital		50,103
Net cash provided by financing activities		153,363
Change in cash for the period		17,589
Cash, beginning of period		-
Cash, end of period	$	17,589
Cash paid for interest	$	-
Cash paid for income taxes	$	-

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

TraderOS Technologies Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. The Company's principal business activities include the development of software.

The Company is engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $146,221 during the period ended September 30, 2011 and has a deficit of $146,221 as at September 30, 2011. These 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 continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation
The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Foreign currency translation
The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Corporation's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Corporation that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share
The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss
Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Income taxes

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

Deferred tax is recorded using the 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 that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

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 statement of financial position 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.

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 through profit or loss.

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 other comprehensive income (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 at fair value through profit and loss.

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:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2011 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

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. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for: share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 Leases; measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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.

3. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the period ended September 30, 2011, $2,726 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, March 31, 2011	$	-
Additions		103,260
Discount		(16,424)
Amortization of discount		2,726
Foreign exchange gain		(916)
Balance, September 30, 2011	$	88,646

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

Issued during the period ended September 30, 2011:

i) 93,500,000 common shares at $0.000001 per share for total proceeds of $93.50;
ii) 4,999,900 common shares at $0.01 per share for total proceeds of $49,999.
iii) 100 common shares at $0.10 per share for total proceeds of $10.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. INCOME TAXES

	2011
Loss before income taxes	$ (146,221)
Income tax recovery at statutory rates	$ (39,480)
Non-deductible items	(4,434)
Unrecognized items for tax purposes	43,914
Deferred income tax recovery	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2011
Non-capital losses available for future periods	$ 41,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	$ 41,000

The Company has non-capital losses of approximately $163,000 in Canada available to offset future income for income tax purposes which expire through to 2031.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support its development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

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

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of 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 assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Currency risk

The Company operates in Canada and is not subject to significant currency risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 3).

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of a website and software in Canada.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2011, the Company:

i) issued 500,000 common shares at $0.10 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

ii) issued 1,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for proceeds of $50,000.

iii) entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("RMG") and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RMG. In accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, on August 22, 2012 the Company amalgamated with Subco pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to form a new entity, also known as TraderOS Technologies Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shareholders of the Company received 0.60 of an RMG common share in exchange for each one common share of the Company.

TRADEROS TECHNOLOGIES INC.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

June 30, 2012

Head Office
P.O. Box 17509, The Ritz P.O.
1202 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 2S8

Registered and Records Office
Suite 2600 Oceanic Plaza
1066 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, BC
V6E 3X1

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Financial Position
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	June 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 1,309	$ 17,589
	$ 1,309	$ 17,589
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	$ 175,035	$ 25,061
Loan payable (Note 3)	93,998	88,646
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 4)	150,103	50,103
Deficit	(417,827)	(146,221)
	(267,724)	96,118
	$ 1,309	$ 17,589

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Basis of presentation (Note 2)
Subsequent event (Note 9)

Approved on behalf of the Board on November 6, 2012:

"David A. Elias"
____________________ Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited – Prepared by management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the nine month period ended June 30, 2012	For the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to June 30, 2011
EXPENSES		
Amortization of discount	$ 6,322	$ 1,500
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(60)	1,100
Gain on discounted loan	-	(16,424)
Office and miscellaneous	302	70
Professional fees	10,000	8,100
Software development costs	255,042	49,468
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (271,606)	$ (43,814)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	99,202,555	98,500,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the nine month period ended June 30, 2012 and the period from incorporation on March 15, 2011 to June 30, 2011

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity
March 15, 2011, date of incorporation	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Common shares, at $0.000001	93,500,000	94	-	94
Common shares, at $0.01	4,999,900	49,999	-	49,999
Common shares, at $0.10	100	10	-	10
Loss for the period	-	-	(43,814)	(43,814)
June 30, 2011	$ 98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (43,814)	$ 6,289

	Number of shares	Capital stock	Deficit	Total equity
September 30, 2011	98,500,000	$ 50,103	$ (146,221)	$ (96,118)
Common shares, at $0.01	1,500,000	100,000	-	100,000
Loss for the period	-	-	(271,606)	(271,606)
June 30, 2012	100,000,000	$ 150,103	$ (417,827)	$ (267,724)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed financial statements.

TraderOS Technologies Inc.
Condensed Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the nine month period ended June 30, 2012

		2012
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the period	$	(271,606)
Non-cash items:		
Amortization of discount		5,945
Unrealized foreign exchange		(588)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		149,969
Net cash provided used in operating activities		(116,280)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of shares		100,000
Net cash provided by financing activities		100,000
Change in cash for the period		(16,280)
Cash, beginning of period		17,589
Cash, end of period	$	1,309
Cash paid for interest	$	-
Cash paid for income taxes		-

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

TraderOS. Technologies Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia on March 15, 2011. The Company's principal business activities include the development of software.

The company is currently engaged in the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders.

The Company incurred a loss of $271,606 during the period ended June 30, 2012 and has a deficit of $417,827 as at June 30, 2012. These 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 continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future. The Company has material financial uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and its interpretations, using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The policies applied in these condensed interim financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2012. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in our annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2012 could result in restatements of these condensed interim financial statements. None of these standards are expected to have a significant effect on the financial statements

Foreign currency translation

The functional and presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar, as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Corporation's functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Corporation that are denominated in foreign currencies are re-translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value is determined. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Loss per share

The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is based on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. Basic loss per common share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss reflects the net loss and other comprehensive loss for the period. Other comprehensive loss includes changes in unrealized foreign currency translation amounts arising from self-sustaining foreign operations, unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale assets and changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to the extent they are effective.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statement and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker. The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segment, has been identified as the Chief Executive Officer.

Income taxes

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

Deferred tax is recorded using the 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 that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

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 statement of financial position 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.

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 through profit or loss.

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 other comprehensive income (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 at fair value through profit and loss.

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:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accrued liabilities and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Recent accounting pronouncements not yet effective

The following new standards, interpretations and amendments to standards and interpretations have been issued but are not effective at September 30, 2011 and have not been early adopted. The Company does not expect the adoption of the following standards to have a material impact on its financial statements:

Accounting Standards Issued and Effective January 1, 2013

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. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements (and measurements, such as fair value less costs to sell, based on fair value or disclosures about those measurements), except for: share-based payment transactions within the scope of IFRS 2 Share-based Payment; leasing transactions within the scope of IAS 17 Leases; measurements that have some similarities to fair value but that are not fair value, such as net realisable value in IAS 2 Inventories or value in use in IAS 36 Impairment of Assets.

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.

3. LOAN PAYABLE

During the period ended September 30, 2011, the Company received a US$100,000 (CAD$103,260) loan from an arms-length individual. The loan was non-interest bearing and had no fixed repayment term. Subsequently, the Company entered into a loan agreement whereby the Company would repay the loan before May 29, 2014, together with interest compounded annually at a rate of 5% from May 29, 2012. The Company has discounted the loan using the effective interest method using a 10% market interest rate. During the six month period ended June 30, 2012, $5,945 of the discount was amortized.

Balance, September 30, 2011	$	88,646
Amortization of discount		5,945
Foreign exchange gain		(593)
Balance, June 30, 2012	$	93,998

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value

During the nine month period ended June 30, 2012, the Company issued 1,500,000 common shares for total proceeds of $100,000.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

At June 30, 2012, $2,000 was owing to a director and officer of the Company.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of 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 assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs for assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accrued liabilities, and loan payable. The fair value of these financial instruments, other than cash, approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including currency, credit, interest rate and liquidity risk.

a) Currency risk - The Company operates in Canada and is not subject to significant currency risk.

b) Credit risk

Credit risk is risk of financial loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial statement fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is held in large Canadian financial institutions and is not exposed to significant credit risk.

c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to limited interest rate risk (Note 3).

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity or debt issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders' equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the development of a social collaborative charting, news and communication platform for traders. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

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

There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2012.

8. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in one business segment, being the development of websites and software in Canada.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to June 30, 2012, the Company:entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("RMG") and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RMG. In accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, on August 22, 2012 the Company amalgamated with Subco pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to form a new entity, also known as TraderOS Technologies Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shareholders of the Company received 0.60 of an RMG common share in exchange for each one common share of the Company.

SCHEDULE “B”

[Please see attached]

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.

PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

JUNE 30, 2012

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited)
AS AT JUNE 30, 2012

	Royal Monashee Gold Corp.	TraderOS Technologies Inc.	Note	Pro-forma Adjustments	Pro-forma Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current					
Cash	$ 14,562	$ 1,309	2(d)	$ 500,000	$ 515,871
	$ 14,562	$ 1,309		$ 500,000	$ 515,871
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Current					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ -	$ 175,035	2(b)	$ 60,000	$ 235,035
Loan payable	-	93,998	2(e)	-	93,998
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)			2(c)	500,000	
			2(b)	871,365	
Share capital (Note 3)	777,037	150,103	2(b)	(777,037)	1,521,468
			2(b)	(60,000)	
			2(b)	(856,803)	
Deficit	(762,475)	(417,827)	2(b)	762,475	(1,334,630)
	14,562	(267,724)		440,000	186,838
	$ 14,562	$ 1,309		$ 500,000	$ 515,871

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2012

	Royal Monashee Gold Corp.	TraderOS Technologies Inc.	Pro-forma Adjustments	Pro-forma Consolidated
EXPENSES				
Amortization of discount	$ -	$ 6,322	$ -	$ 6,322
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,027	(60)	-	967
Office and miscellaneous	100	302	-	402
Professional fees	4,731	10,000	-	14,731
Regulatory fees	5,940	-	-	5,940
Software development costs	-	255,042	-	255,042
Loss for the period	$ (11,798)	$ (271,606)	$ -	$ (283,404)
Basic and diluted loss per share				$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				65,426,850

ROYAL MONASHEE GOLD CORP.
PRO-FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

	Royal Monashee Gold Corp.	TraderOS Technologies Inc.	Pro-forma Adjustments	Pro-forma Consolidated
EXPENSES				
Amortization of discount	$ -	$ 2,725	$ -	$ 2,725
Foreign exchange loss	-	2,088	-	2,088
Gain on discounted loan	-	(16,424)	-	(16,424)
Office and miscellaneous	7	143	-	150
Professional fees	13,888	15,000	-	28,888
Software development costs	-	135,800	-	135,800
Regulatory fees	8,454	-	-	8,454
Transaction costs (Note 2b)	-	-	856,803 60,000	916,803
Travel and promotion	-	6,889	-	6,889
Loss for the year	$ (22,349)	$ (146,221)	$ 916,803	$ (1,085,373)
Basic and diluted loss per share				$ (0.02)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				65,426,850

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements of Royal Monashee Gold Corp. (the "Company") have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") from information derived from the financial statements of the Company and TraderOS Technologies Inc. ("TraderOS") together with other information available to the Company. The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements have been prepared for inclusion in the Company's business acquisition report dated November 6, 2012, in conjunction with the Company's acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding capital stock of TraderOS. The acquisition is subject to acceptance by the Company's shareholders and certain securities regulatory approvals. In the opinion of the Company's management, the unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements include all adjustments necessary for fair presentation of the transactions as described below.

The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial position and results of operations which would have resulted if the combination had actually occurred as set out in Note 2.

The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements and notes thereto of the Company and TraderOS.

These pro-forma consolidated financial statements of the Company have been compiled from and include:

a) An unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2012 combining the unaudited interim consolidated statement of financial position of the Company as at June 30, 2012 with the unaudited interim statement of financial position of TraderOS as at June 30, 2012.

b) An unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 combining the unaudited consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss of the Company for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and the unaudited statement of loss and comprehensive loss of TraderOS for the nine months ended June 30, 2012.

c) An unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended September 30, 2011 combining the audited statement of loss and comprehensive loss of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2011 and the audited consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss of TraderOS for the year ended September 30, 2011.

d) the additional information set out in Note 2.

2. PRO-FORMA TRANSACTIONS

The unaudited pro-forma consolidated financial statements were prepared based on the following assumptions:

a) The unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of financial position gives effect to the acquisition of TraderOS by the Company as if it had occurred on June 30, 2012. The unaudited pro-forma consolidated statements of operations were prepared as if it has occurred on the first day presented. The unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income for the nine months ended June 30, 2012 and for the year ended September 30, 2011 has been prepared as if the acquisition of TraderOS had occurred on October 1, 2010.

b) The Company entered into an amalgamation agreement (the "Amalgamation Agreement") with Royal Monashee Gold Corp. ("RMG") and 0947781 B.C. Ltd. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RMG. In accordance with the terms of the Amalgamation Agreement, on August 22, 2012 the Company amalgamated with Subco pursuant to the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) to form a new entity, also known as TraderOS Technologies Inc., which is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Shareholders of the Company received 0.60 of an RMG common share in exchange for each one common share of the Company.

   Pursuant to the Amalgamation Agreement, the Company acquired (the "Transaction") 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of TraderOS (100,000,000 common shares in total) by issuing 60,000,000 common shares of the Company. In connection with the Transaction, the Company completed a consolidation of all its issued and outstanding common shares on a two for (2:1) basis (the "Consolidation"). The Company estimated professional fees related to the Transaction at $60,000.

2. PRO-FORMA TRANSACTIONS (cont'd…)

b) (cont'd…)

Following completion of the transaction, it is expected that current shareholders of TraderOS would hold shares representing approximately 91.7% of the issued and outstanding shares of the resulting issuer on a non-diluted basis.

As a result of the transaction described above, control of the Company will be passed to the former shareholders of TraderOS upon the closing of the transaction. This type of share exchange is referred to as a "reverse acquisition". A reverse acquisition transaction involving a non-public enterprise and a non-operating public company is a capital transaction in substance, rather than a business combination. That is, the transaction is equivalent to the issue of shares by the non-public operating enterprise for the net monetary assets of the non-operating public company, accompanied by a recapitalization of the non-public operating enterprise.

The cost of an acquisition should be based on the fair value of the consideration given, except where the fair value of the consideration given is not clearly evident. In such a case, the fair value of the net assets acquired is used.

The Company has not yet determined the fair value of all identifiable assets and liabilities acquired. The preliminary allocation of the purchase price, summarized in the table below, is subject to change:

Cash	$	14,562
Transaction costs	$	856,803
Consideration – Common shares	$	871,365

For the purpose of these unaudited pro-forma financial statements, the purchase consideration has been allocated on a preliminary basis to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on management's best estimates. The Company will continue to review information and intends to perform further analysis prior to finalizing the allocation of the purchase price. Although the results of this review are unknown, the purchase price allocation will be subject to change as a result of this review. Therefore, it is likely that the recorded values of assets and liabilities acquired will vary from those shown above and differences may be material.

c) The Company completed a brokered private placement of 2,000,000 shares (on a post-Consolidation basis) at $0.25 per share for gross proceeds of $500,000.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Capital stock in the unaudited pro-forma consolidated statement of financial position is comprised of the following:

	Number of Shares		Capital Stock
Authorized:			
Unlimited common shares, without par value			
Issued:			
Capital stock as set out in the unaudited financial statements of the Company (Note 1a)	6,853,700	$	777,037
Share-consolidation – (Note 2b)	(3,426,850)		-
Share capital of TraderOS before the transaction as set out in the un-audited financial statements (Note 2b)	100,000,000		150,103
Reverse takeover			
Purchase of TraderOS (Note 2b)	60,000,000		871,365
Share capital of the Company eliminated on consolidation (Note 2b)	-		(777,037)
Share capital of TraderOS eliminated on consolidation (Note 2b)	(100,000,000)		-
Shares issued pursuant to brokered private placement (Note 2c)	2,000,000		500,000
	65,426,850	$	1,521,468