Grant Thornton

Financial Statements

Rockex Limited

December 31, 2010

Contents

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Independent Auditor's Report

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To the Shareholders of
Rockex Limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rockex Limited, which comprise the balance sheets as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, the statements of earnings and deficit and cash flows for the twelve and nine months then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits 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 the Corporation as at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the twelve and nine months then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 in the financial statements which indicates that the Corporation incurred a net loss of $769,294 during the year ended December 31, 2010. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

Grant Thornton LLP

Thunder Bay, Canada
April 29, 2011

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Rockex Limited
Statements of Earnings and Deficit

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]
Period ended December 31, 2010
(with comparative figures for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009)

	2010	2009
	$	$
REVENUE		
Interest	**526**	2,458
EXPENSES		
Amortization	**4,600**	5,339
General and administrative *[note 10]*	**533,317**	17,323
Professional fees *[note 10]*	**152,121**	44,572
Stock-based compensation *[note 8]*	**107,303**	—
	797,341	67,234
Loss before the following	**(796,815)**	(64,776)
Write-down of mineral properties *[note 4]*	**(153,046)**	—
Gain on disposal of equipment	**—**	1,643
Loss before income taxes	**(949,861)**	(63,133)
Future income taxes *[note 6]*	**(266,633)**	(85,665)
Earnings (loss) for period	**(683,228)**	22,532
Deficit, beginning of period	**(494,993)**	(517,525)
Deficit, end of period	**(1,178,221)**	(494,993)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Rockex Limited
Balance Sheets

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

As at December 31	2010	2009
	$	$
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	**2,976,888**	1,153,984
Accounts receivable	**130,812**	9,405
Prepaids and deposits	**66,409**	10,358
Deferred transaction costs	**197,901**	—
Total current assets	**3,372,010**	1,173,747
Equipment, net ***[note 3]***	**27,892**	22,999
Mineral properties ***[note 4]***	**13,294,135**	12,919,928
	16,694,037	14,116,674
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**622,288**	253,475
Future tax liability ***[note 6]***	**210,131**	380,287
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital		
Issued		
Common shares *[note 5]*	**16,833,222**	13,952,905
Share purchase warrants *[note 7]*	**99,314**	—
Contributed surplus *[note 9]*	**107,303**	—
Share subscriptions received in advance	**—**	25,000
Deficit	**(1,178,221)**	(494,993)
Total shareholders' equity	**15,861,618**	13,482,912
	16,694,037	14,116,674

Subsequent event *[note 11]*

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

On behalf of the Board:

"Pierre Gagné" Director

"Donald A. Sheldon" Director

Rockex Limited
Statements of Cash Flows

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]
Period ended December 31, 2010
(with comparative figures for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009)

	2010	2009
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Earnings (loss) for period	**(683,228)**	22,532
Add charges (deduct credits) to earnings not involving a current payment (receipt) of cash		
Amortization	**4,600**	5,339
Fair value of finders and other warrants	**99,314**	—
Fair value of stock options	**107,303**	—
Write-down of mineral properties	**153,046**	—
Future income taxes	**(266,633)**	(85,665)
Gain on disposal of equipment	—	(1,643)
	(585,598)	(59,437)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to operations	**97,420**	172,204
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	**(488,178)**	112,767
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Mineral exploration and development expenditures, net	**(527,254)**	(157,952)
Proceeds from the sale of investments, net	—	353,448
Purchase of equipment	**(9,493)**	(426)
Proceeds from sale of equipment	—	8,215
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to investment activities	**(61,285)**	(238,744)
Cash used in investment activities	**(598,032)**	(35,459)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Shares issued in private placements	**3,172,049**	1,037,888
Share subscriptions received in advance	—	25,000
Share issue costs	**(220,256)**	(9,083)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances related to financing activities	**(42,679)**	9,537
Cash provided by financing activities	**2,909,114**	1,063,342
Increase in cash and cash equivalents during period	**1,822,904**	1,140,650
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**1,153,984**	13,334
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**2,976,888**	1,153,984

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS, BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND GOING CONCERN

Rockex Limited (the "Corporation" or "Rockex") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on June 4, 2007.

The Corporation is in the development stage and its principal business activity is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties that it believes contain mineralization that will be economically recoverable in the future.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on the basis of Canadian generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern. The appropriateness of using the going concern basis is dependent upon, among other things, future profitable operations, the ability to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business in the foreseeable future and the ability of the Corporation to raise additional capital. The recovery of the Corporation's investment in mineral properties and related deferred expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and the ability of the Corporation to obtain necessary financing to develop the properties and establish future profitable production from properties, or from the proceeds of their disposition.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Use of estimates and measurement uncertainty

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements include future income taxes and mineral property assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include balances with banks.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Normal maintenance and repair expenditures are expensed in the year incurred.

Amortization is provided on the declining balance basis at the rate below. It is expected these procedures will charge earnings with the cost of the equipment over their estimated useful lives. Any gain or loss on disposal of individual assets is recognized in earnings in the year of disposal.

Equipment	20%

As necessary, these assets have been tested for impairment.

Revenue recognition

Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis.

Income taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method of tax accounting. Under this method, current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable for the current period. Future income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and on unclaimed losses carried forward and are measured using the substantively enacted tax rates that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse or losses are expected to be utilized. A valuation allowance is recognized to the extent that the recoverability of future income tax assets is not considered "more likely than not".

Mineral properties

The cost of mineral properties includes all direct exploration and development costs including administrative expenses and certain deferred costs that can be directly related to specific projects. Exploration and associated costs relating to non-specific projects/ properties are expensed in the period incurred. Significant property acquisition, exploration and development costs relating to specific properties for which economically recoverable reserves are believed to exist are deferred until the project to which they relate is sold, abandoned or placed into production. Costs related to properties abandoned are written-off when it is determined that the property has no continuing value.

All of the Corporation's properties are in the exploration and development stage and have not yet attained commercial production. The ultimate realization of the carrying value of properties in the exploration and development stage is dependent upon the successful development or sale of these properties.

Financial instruments

Financial assets are classified as held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, held-for-trading or available-for-sale. The held-to-maturity classification is restricted to fixed maturity instruments that the Corporation intends and is able to hold to maturity. Assets classified as held-to-maturity or loans and receivables are accounted for at amortized cost. Held-for-trading assets are recorded at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in net income. The remaining financial assets are classified as available-for-sale and will be recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in a new category of the balance sheet under shareholders' equity called other comprehensive income.

Financial liabilities are classified as either held-for-trading or other liabilities. Held-for-trading liabilities are recorded at fair value with realized and unrealized gains and losses reported in net income, and the remaining financial liabilities are classified as other liabilities and accounted for at amortized cost.

The Corporation's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The Corporation estimates that the fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.. The Corporation has not adopted several new accounting standards issued by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants as private companies have been provided exemption options. Such standards include Section 3855, "Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement"; Section 3862, "Financial Instruments - Disclosures"; Section 3863, "Financial Instruments - Presentation"; and Section 3865, "Hedges".

Stock-based compensation

The Corporation has a stock option plan, which is described in note 7. Stock options are recorded at their fair value over their vesting period as compensation expense, and share purchase warrants issued in connection with common share placements are recorded at their fair value on the date of issue as share issuance costs. On the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants, share capital is credited for consideration received and for fair value amounts previously credited to contributed surplus. The Corporation uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of stock-based compensation.

Note 7 provides details on stock-based compensation and other stock-based payments.

Impairment of long-lived assets

The Corporation reviews the carrying value of mineral properties when there are any events or changes in circumstances that may indicate impairment. Where estimates of future cash flows are available, an impairment charge is recorded if the undiscounted future net cash flows are less than the carrying amount. Reduction in carrying value of properties are recorded to the extent that the net book value of the property exceeds the discounted value of future cash flows. Where estimates of future cash flows are not available and where the conditions suggest impairment, management assesses if carrying value can be recovered and provides for impairment if so indicated.

Asset retirement obligation

The Corporation recognizes a liability for an asset retirement obligation on long-lived assets when a legal or regulatory obligation exists and the amount of the liability is reasonably determinable. Asset retirement obligations are calculated on discounted future payment estimates and the liability is accreted over the expected term of the obligation. The amount of the liability will be subject to re-measurement at each reporting period. The estimates are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. It is possible that the Corporation's estimates of its ultimate reclamation and closure liabilities could change as a result of changes in regulations, the extent of environmental remediation required, the means of reclamation or cost of estimates. The Corporation did not identify any asset retirement obligations at December 31, 2010 or 2009.

Flow-through financing

During the periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Corporation issued flow-through common shares pursuant to private placements. Under this arrangement, shares are issued which transfer the tax deductibility of mineral property exploration expenditures to investors. Proceeds received on the issuance of these shares have been credited to share capital and the related exploration costs will be charged to mining and resource properties in the year in which they are incurred.

The entire amount of flow-through financing received was renounced to the investors. Accordingly, as the actual expenditures are incurred, they will carry no tax deductibility and the result will be tax differences. Future income tax liabilities resulting from these tax differences are recorded in the year in which the expenditures are renounced as a reduction of share capital, provided there is reasonable assurance that the expenditure will be made.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property expenditures within a two-year period.

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

3. EQUIPMENT

Details of period-end equipment balances are as follows:

	2010		2009	
	Cost $	**Accumulated amortization** $	Cost $	Accumulated amortization $
Equipment	**48,906**	**21,014**	39,413	16,414
Equipment, net		**27,892**		22,999

Amortization for the period is $4,600 [2009 - $5,339].

4. MINERAL PROPERTIES

As at December 31, 2010, accumulated costs with respect to the Corporation's interest in mineral properties owned, leased or under option, consisted of the following:

	2010			2009
	Deferred exploration expenditures $	**Acquisition cost and option payments** $	**Total** $	Total $
Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project	**3,135,135**	**10,159,000**	**13,294,135**	12,919,928

Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project

The Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project consists of 23 contiguous mining claims (5,392 ha) in the Patricia Mining Division of Ontario and are centered on the Eagle, Wolf and Fish Islands in Lake St. Joseph. On May 30, 2008, the Corporation entered into a purchase agreement with a director (the "Vendor") to acquire a 100% right, title and interest in and to certain mineral properties in Lake St. Joseph. For this acquisition, the Corporation paid $90,000, representing the approximate amount of staking and related costs incurred by the Vendor, issued 20,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.50 per share, and reserved certain royalties, including the obligation for payment of advance royalties. A 2.0% Net Smelter Return Royalty (the "NSR") is payable to the Vendor on any minerals other than iron produced from the property. A 2.0% gross sale royalty (the "Royalty") is payable to the Vendor on the gross sales proceeds of any and all minerals mined and processed from the property for their iron content. Subsequent to completion of the acquisition, the Corporation acquired core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the property by former owners for $nil consideration.

East Soules Bay Property

The East Soules Bay Property consists of 3 contiguous mining claims (768 ha) in and along the eastern end of Lake St. Joseph, approximately 40 kilometers east of the Corporation's Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project. These claims were acquired by staking this property. During the year, the Corporation was provided core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the East Soules Bay Property by the former owners of the mineral claims, now owned by Rockex, for $nil consideration.

Doran Lake Property

The Doran Lake Property consists of 4 contiguous mining claims (832 ha) in and along the north shore of Doran Lake, south of the Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project and east of the East Soules Bay Property. These claims were acquired by staking.

Root Lake Property

The Root Lake Property consists of 5 contiguous mining claims (1,152 ha) 100 kilometres north of Sioux Lookout near the central part of the Lake St. Joseph Iron Ore Project. These claims were acquired by staking.

Root Bay Property

On September 10, 2008, the Corporation entered into an Option Agreement (the "Agreement" with Robert Ross (the "Optionor") to acquire a 100% interest in all of the Optionor's interest in and to the mineral property in proximity to Lake St. Joseph. In consideration for the 100% interest, the Corporation must pay $80,000 in cash payments and incur exploration expenditures aggregating to $700,000 on the property over a 4 year term, as well as stake two additional mining claims. The Optionor will retain a 2.0% Net Smelter Return Royalty ("NSR") on any minerals other than iron produced from the property. The Corporation has the right to acquire one-half of the NSR at any time up to six years for $1,000,000. The Optionor shall be entitled to receive from the Corporation, a 2.0% gross revenues royalty (the "GRR") on any minerals mined and processed from the property for their iron content, subject to the Corporation's purchase of the NSR. The Corporation also has the right to purchase one-half of the remaining GRR at any time up to ten years for $2,000,000. At December 31, 2010, management decided to discontinue the option agreement with no further option payments made. All costs related to the abandonment of this property ($153,046) were expensed to operations in 2010.

Property Purchase

On January 14, 2010, the Corporation purchased 100% of the right, title and interest in certain properties comprised of surface rights only from Michael Penner, Connie Penner, Roger Halteman, Garrick Halteman and Krista Halteman in exchange for cash payment of $67,000.

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

Mineral testing and core sampling acquired

In 2009, the Corporation was provided core samples and written results of mineral testing and core sampling conducted on the Eagle Island Property in Lake St. Joseph by the former owners of the unpatented mineral exploration claims, now owned by Rockex, for $nil consideration. An independent review of the samples and test results estimates the current cost of completing the same level of sampling and testing today would be approximately $8,675,000, plus or minus 30%. It is reasonably possible that this current value estimate could differ from the original costs by a material amount due to the difference in technologies used today to undertake similar work.

5. COMMON SHARES

The Corporation is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares.

	Number #	Value $
Balance, March 31, 2009	36,326,668	12,924,100
Shares issued in private placements	1,979,786	1,037,888
Share issue costs	—	(9,083)
Balance, December 31, 2009	38,306,454	13,952,905
Shares issued in private placements	3,386,821	3,028,140
Shares issued for services rendered	380,000	190,000
Share issue costs	—	(220,256)
Warrants issued	—	(21,090)
Tax effect of flow-through renunciation	—	(131,985)
Tax effect of share issue costs	—	35,508
Balance, December 31, 2010	42,073,275	16,833,222

December 31, 2009

Private Placement #1

The Corporation issued 110,000 common shares at a price of $0.50 per common share for total proceeds of $55,000.

Private Placement #2

The Corporation issued 909,893 common shares at a price of $0.50 per common share and 959,893 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.55 per flow-through share for total aggregate proceeds of $982,888.

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

December 31, 2010

Shares issued for services rendered
On April 28, 2010, the Corporation issued 380,000 common shares at a price of $0.50 per common share for services rendered to the Coporation with a fair value of $190,000.

Private Placement #1
On December 31, 2010, the Corporation issued 126,000 units at a price of $0.90 each and 3,210,821 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.90 each for a total aggregate proceeds of $3,003,140. Each unit was comprised of one common share and one-half warrant, each whole warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for $1.15 at any time until the earlier of (i) June 30, 2012 or (ii) 30 days after notice from the Corporation that its shares have traded at $1.50 or more for 20 consecutive trading days. The Corporation paid finders fees of $148,187 in cash and issued 197,266 finders warrants, each such finders warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share for $0.90 at any time until June 30, 2012.

6. INCOME TAXES

The income taxes reported differ from the amount computed by applying the Canadian rates to income before income taxes. The reason for these differences and their tax effects are as follows:

	2010 **$**	2009 $
Normal tax rate	**31.0**	33.0
Normal tax recovery	**(211,800)**	7,435
Non-deductible and non-taxable items	**(54,833)**	(93,100)
	(266,633)	(85,665)

	2010 **$**	2009 $
Non-capital losses	**247,507**	93,272
Common share issue costs	**38,057**	9,288
Exploration and development expenditures	**(501,111)**	(487,113)
Other items	**5,416**	4,266
Net future tax liability	**(210,131)**	(380,287)

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

The Corporation has non-capital losses available to reduce future income taxes which expire as follows:

	$
2028	37,637
2029	228,576
2030	723,817
Total tax loss carryforwards	990,030

7. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS

The following table reflects the continuity of warrants:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
	#	#	**$**	$
Opening balance	**—**	—	**—**	—
Warrants granted	**260,266**	—	**0.961**	—
Warrants expired	**—**	—	**—**	—
	260,266	—	**0.961**	—

The following table reflects the value of share purchase warrants currently outstanding:

Warrants	**Number** **#**	**Value** **$**
Finders warrants, exercisable at $0.90 and expiring June 30, 2012	197,266	78,224
Share purchase warrants, exercisable at $1.15 and expiring June 30, 2012	63,000	21,090
	260,266	99,314

The fair value of the share purchase warrants were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used for the valuation of the respective warrants were no dividends are to be paid, expected volatility of 94%, a risk-free interest rate of 1.29% and an expected life to the expiry date.

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

8. STOCK OPTIONS

The Corporation has a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") for directors, employees and consultants. Subject to the terms of any specific grant of options determined by the Board of Directors of the Corporation, the Plan's principal terms are as follows:

[i] any options granted pursuant to the Plan shall expire not later than five years after the date of grant;

[ii] any options granted pursuant to the Plan shall be non-assignable and non-transferable;

[iii] the number of common shares issuable pursuant to the Plan to any one person in any twelve-month period shall not exceed 5% of the outstanding common shares;

[iv] the number of common shares issuable pursuant to the Plan to any one consultant in any twelve-month period may not exceed 2% of the outstanding common shares;

[v] the number of common shares issuable pursuant to the Plan to persons employed in investor relation activities may not exceed 2% of the outstanding common shares in any twelve-month period;

[vi] the Plan provides that options shall expire and terminate 30 days following the date the optionee ceases to be an employee, director or officer of, or consultant to, the Corporation, provided that if such termination is as a result of death of the optionee, the optionee's personal representative shall have one-year to exercise such options; and

[vii] the number of common shares: (1) reserved for issuance to insiders of the Corporation may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares; and (2) which may be issued to insiders within a one year period may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

The following table reflects the continuity of stock options under the Plan:

	Number of Stock Options		**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	
	2010	2009	**2010**	2009
	#	#	**$**	$
Opening balance	—	—	—	—
Options granted	**400,000**	—	**0.50**	—
Options cancelled	—	—	—	—
Options exercised	—	—	—	—
	400,000	—	**0.50**	—

[Expressed in Canadian Dollars]

The following table reflects the stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2010:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price $	Options Granted #	Options Vested #
January 31, 2015*	0.50	**400,000**	**200,000**

(*) Remaining vest at 33,333 per quarter on the last day of each quarter commencing March 31, 2011 and ending June 30, 2012.

On February 2, 2010, the Corporation granted 400,000 options to an officer at an exercise price of $0.50, expiring in 5 years. The value assigned was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: no dividends to be paid, volatility 94%, risk-free rate of 2.92%, and an expected life of 5 years.

The Corporation applies the fair value method of accounting for all stock-based compensation awards and, accordingly, $107,303 was recorded as compensation for the 200,000 stock options that vested during the year.

9. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

The following table reflects the continuity of contributed surplus:

	$
Balance, December 31, 2009	—
Stock options vested	**107,303**
Balance, December 31, 2010	**107,303**

10. RELATED PARTIES

[a] During the period, the Corporation was charged $20,642 [2009 - $nil] for office rent by 988491 Ontario Limited, related to the Corporation through common directorship. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $nil [2009 - $nil] owed to 988491 Ontario Limited.

[b] During the period, the Corporation was charged $113,672 [2009 - $103,158] for mineral property expenditures and $55,000 for consulting services by Pierre Gagné Contracting Ltd., related to the Corporation through common directorship. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $91,864 [2009 - $19,005] owed to Pierre Gagné Contracting Ltd. which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

[c] During the period, the Corporation was charged $116,550 [2009 - $nil] for mineral property expenditures by Nordmin Engineering, a company related to the Corporation through common directorship. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $nil [2009 - $nil] owed to Nordmin Engineering.

[d] During the period, the Corporation was charged $327,029 [2009 - $10,655] for legal fees and disbursements by Sheldon Huxtable Professional Corporation, related to the Corporation through common directorship. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $298,325 [2009 - $nil] owed to Sheldon Huxtable Professional Corporation which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

[e] During the period, the Corporation was charged $100,000 [2009 - $20,000] for consulting services by Sheldon Executive Services Inc., related to the Corporation through common directorship. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $113,000 [2009 - $20,000] owed to Sheldon Executive Services Inc. which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

[f] During the period, the Corporation was charged $150,568 [2009 - $nil] for professional services of Tom Atkins as President and Chief Executive Officer. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $nil [2009 - $nil] owed to Tom Atkins.

[g] During the period, the Corporation was charged $42,000 [2009 - $20,000] by 1752454 Ontario Inc., a company controlled by a director of the Corporation for professional services. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $nil [2009 - $20,000] owed to 1752454 Ontario Inc.

[h] During the period, the Corporation was charged $55,000 [2009 - $27,500] for mineral property expenditures by a director of the Corporation. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $55,000 [2009 - $27,500] owed to Gilles Filion which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

[i] During the period, the Corporation was charged $30,023 [2009 - $nil] by 834669 Ontario Limited, a company controlled by Steve Dunn, for professional services. As of December 31, 2010, the Corporation had a liability of $34,864 [2009 - $nil] owed to 834669 Ontario Limited.

11. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Amalgamation

Effective January 1, 2011, the Corporation completed a business transaction with Rockex Mining Corporation (formerly Enviropave International Ltd.) ("New Rockex") pursuant to a "three cornered" amalgamation (the "Amalgamation") involving the Corporation, New Rockex and 1837427 Ontario Inc. ("Subco"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Rockex. The New Rockex acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation, which amalgamated with Subco to form a new amalgamated corporation which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of New Rockex and also called Rockex Limited. In connection with the Amalgamation, the Corporation issued one common share of the stock for each one common share of the Corporation previously held by the shareholders of the Corporation. New Rockex also paid a finders fee to two arm's-length finders in connection with the business combination equal to 130,000 common shares. Following the business combination, New Rockex had 43,452,029 common shares outstanding.

12. COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Comparative figures represent the year ended December 31, 2010 with comparative figures for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009.