McLaren Resources

Interim Unaudited Condensed Financial Statements

(Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2014 and 2013

INDEX

Notice of no auditor review of condensed interim financial statements:

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim financial statements they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements.

(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
Interim Unaudited Condensed Statements of Financial Position
(Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at,	Note	**June 30, 2014** **$**	September 30, 2013 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	**29,591**	75,395
Marketable securities	5	**2,250**	13,375
Amounts receivable	6	**6,557**	8,831
Prepaid expenses	7	**1,872**	6,059
		40,270	103,660
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	10,11	**192,361**	80,415
Flow-through share liability	12(ii)	**30,000**	885
Total current liabilities		**222,361**	81,300
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Share capital	12(b)	**5,775,721**	5,760,321
Reserve for warrants	12(c)	**1,100**	28,300
Contributed surplus	13	**711,898**	683,598
Accumulated deficit		**(6,670,810)**	(6,449,859)
		(182,091)	22,360
		40,270	103,660

Nature of Operation Going Concern (Note 1)

Commitments and contractual obligations (Note 9)

Approved by the Board by the Board of Directors on August 7, 2014

Ivan Buzbuzian (signed)
Director

Michael Meredith (signed)
Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
Interim Unaudited Condensed Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Three months		Nine months	
For the periods ended June 30,		**2014**	2013	**2014**	2013
	Note	$	$	**$**	$
Management fees	11	**37,500**	37,500	**112,500**	142,500
Office, general and administrative		**7,538**	25,511	**39,154**	77,077
Consulting fees	11	**4,500**	21,500	**20,385**	65,000
Investors' relations		**1,431**	5,283	**3,913**	24,423
Director fees	11	**-**	7,562	**-**	22,826
Professional fees		**4,451**	8,436	**14,258**	20,289
Interest and penalties, Part XII.6 tax		**-**	-	**1,163**	-
Loss before undernoted items		**55,420**	105,792	**191,373**	352,115
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		**1,023**	170,883	**19,338**	176,998
Flow-through share premium recovery		**-**	(8,545)	**(885)**	(8,850)
Net Loss from operations		**(56,443)**	(268,130)	**(209,826)**	(520,263)
Loss in value of marketable securities held for trading	11	**-**	(17,750)	**(11,125)**	(32,250)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	11	**(56,443)**	(285,880)	**(220,951)**	(552,513)

Loss per share				
Weighted average number of shares - basic and diluted	**28,094,281**	27,094,281	**27,607,942**	26,436,799
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	**(0.00)**	(0.01)	**(0.01)**	(0.02)

McLaren Resources

(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
Interim Unaudited Condensed Statements of Changes in Equity
(Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves			
	Number of Shares	Amount	Warrants	Share based Payments	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance at September 30, 2012	25,094,281	$ 5,610,871	$ 28,050	$ 655,548	$ (5,815,859)	$ 478,610
Private placements, net of issue costs	2,000,000	187,750	-	-	-	187,750
Flow-through share premium	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	(10,000)
Warrants issued	-	(28,300)	28,300	-	-	-
Warrants revalued	-	-	(28,050)	28,050	-	-
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(634,000)	(634,000)
Balance at September 30, 2013	**27,094,281**	**$ 5,760,321**	**$ 28,300**	**$ 683,598**	**$ (6,449,859)**	**$ 22,360**
Private placements, net of issue costs	1,000,000	46,500	-	-	-	46,500
Warrants issued	-	(1,100)	1,100	-	-	-
Warrants expired	-	-	(28,300)	28,300	-	-
Flow-through share premium	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	(30,000)
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(220,951)	(220,951)
Balance at June 30, 2014	**28,094,281**	**$ 5,775,721**	**$ 1,100**	**$ 711,898**	**$ (6,670,810)**	**$ (182,091)**

Balance at September 30, 2012	25,094,281	$ 5,610,871	$ 28,050	$ 655,548	$ (5,815,859)	$ 478,610
Private placements, net of issue costs	2,000,000	187,750	-	-	-	187,750
Flow-through share premium	-	(10,000)	-	-	-	(10,000)
Warrants issued	-	-	(28,300)	28,300	-	-
Warrants revalued	-	-	25,895	(25,895)	-	-
Net income (loss) for the period	-	-	-	-	(552,513)	(552,513)
Balance at June 30, 2013	**27,094,281**	**$ 5,788,621**	**$ 22,795**	**$ 660,803**	**$ (6,368,372)**	**$ 103,847**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

McLaren
RESOURCES

(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
Interim Unaudited Condensed Statements of Cash Flows
(Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

For the nine month periods ended,,	June 30, 2014 $	June 30, 2013 $
Operating		
Net income for the period	(220,951)	(552,513)
Items not affecting cash		
Flow-through share premium recovery	(885)	1,150
Loss in value if marketable securities	11,125	-
	(210,711)	(551,363)
Net changes in non-cash working capital		
Decrease (Increase) in marketable securities	-	32,250
Increase in amounts receivable	2,274	846
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses	4,187	(7,116)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	111,946	56,184
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances	118,407	(30,204)
Cash flows used in operating activities	(92,304)	(581,567)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Net proceeds from issuance of shares	46,500	177,750
Cash flows provided from financing activities	46,500	177,750
Net increase in cash position	45,804	(403,817)
Cash.beginning of period	75,395	530,072
Cash.end of period	29,591	126,255

Supplemental Information		
Interest paid	-	-
Income tax paid	-	-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

McLaren Resources Inc. (CNSX:MCL) ("McLaren" or the "Company") was incorporated on July 13, 1999 under The Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company's head office is located at 65 Queen St. W., Suite 520 Toronto, ON, M5H 2M5. The Company is currently pursuing gold exploration in Ontario and will continue to source and evaluate gold exploration ventures within Canada.(see Note 8)

On September 26, 2012, the Company announced it had entered into an option agreement with Red Mile Minerals Corp. ("Red Mile") (RDM-TSX-V) whereby Red Mile has the option to earn 50% interest in the Blue Quartz Property Extension ("BQ Extension") which is owned 100% by the Company. Upon completion of the option agreement McLaren and Red Mile with each own 50% of the entire Blue Quartz BQ-Extension Property package.

As at June 30, 2014, the Company had a net loss of $220,951 (2013 - $552,513), a working capital surplus (deficit) of $(182,091) (September 2013 - $22,360). The Company has not yet achieved profitable operations, it has accumulated losses of $6,670,810 (September 2013 - $6,449,859) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. Management intends to obtain further financing through the issuance of new equity and entering into joint venture arrangements. While management has been successful in the past, the ultimate outcome of these matters cannot presently be determined because they are contingent on future events. However, the Company's management believes that it will be successful in meeting its business objectives, and that the going concern assumption remains appropriate.

The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration properties and the Company's continued existence are dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, and the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis.

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

These unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern. Accordingly, they do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those in the accompanying financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND GOING CONCERN

2.1 Statement of compliance

These unaudited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 7, 2014, The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods in these financial statements.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as available-for-sale financial assets, which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS. The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is expressed in Canadian dollar.

2.3 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the change in estimate occur and in any future periods affected.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and mineral properties, the continuing viability of mineral property interests, fair value measurements for financial instruments, share-based payments, and other equity-based payments, the determination of reclamation obligations, the valuation allowance on deferred income tax assets, the value of the premium included in flow through share issuances and the estimated useful life and recoverability of equipment. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. The policies applied in these financial statements are based upon IFRS issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2014.

(a) Exploration and Evaluation expenditures

Exploration expenditures typically include costs of prospecting, sampling, mapping, diamond drilling and other work involved in searching for ore. Evaluation expenditures reflect cots incurred at the exploration projects related to establishing the technical and commercial viability of mineral deposits identified through exploration. Evaluation expenditures include the costs of (i) establishing the volume and grade of deposits through drilling of core samples, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body that is classified as either a mineral resource of a proven probable reserve, (ii) determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes, (iii) studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements, (iv) permitting activities, and (v) economic evaluations to determine whether development of the mineralized material is commercially justified, including scoping, per-feasibility and final feasibility studies.

(b) Rehabilitation and Restoration

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. Provision for the rehabilitation and restoration is recorded when an obligation is incurred with a corresponding increase in related asset. At each date of the statement of financial position, the provision for rehabilitation and restoration is re-measured in line with changes in discount rates, timing and other costs to be incurred. The provision amount is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available. As at June 30, 2014 the Company did not incur any rehabilitation and restoration obligation.

(c) Financial instruments

(i) Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into four categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity ("HTM"), loans and receivables and available-for-sale ("AFS").

♦ Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in the statement of income (loss).

♦ Held-to-maturity ("HTM")

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 costs using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the asset 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 income (loss).

♦ Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company classified its financial assets which consisted of trade and other receivables as loans and receivables.

- Available-for-sale ("AFS")

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories: fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

- Fair value through profit or loss

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

- Other financial liabilities

This category includes trade and other payables and due to related party, which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire. The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: accounts payable and accrued liabilities, note payable, and other current liabilities. Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The Company's financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, or indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and recorded in general and administrative expense. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of the impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through the statement of income (loss).

(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have maturity dates of three months or less from the date of purchase. Cash consists of cash on deposit with a major Canadian bank. Cash is designated as FVTPL and are carried at fair value.

(d) Marketable securities

Marketable securities include publicly traded equity shares and warrants which have been classified as held-for-trading and are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices. The increase or decrease in fair value is reported as income or loss.

(e) Prepaid expense

Prepaid expense represents advance payments made to vendors for expenses applicable to a future period. They include advance payment made to consultants and unexpired portion of insurance.

(f) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of the property and equipment consists of the purchase price, any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is calculated using the following annual rate, which is used to estimate the useful lives of the assets:

Computer and office equipment	20%

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

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

(g) Evaluation and exploration expenditures

Evaluation and exploration expenditures are costs incurred to source a mineral property and determine technical feasibility and commercial viability of developing the project. Exploration costs typically include costs associated with sampling, drilling, geological surveys and other activities directed at confirmed gold mineral zones. Evaluation costs are directed at determining the feasibility and commercial viability of developing the claim.

Evaluation and exploration expenditures are charged to operations in the period until the Company determines that the development is technically feasible and commercially viable. At such point, expenditures are capitalized as mining interests.

(h) Decommissioning obligations

The liability for a decommissioning obligation, such as site reclamation costs, is recorded when a legal or constructive obligation exists and is recognized in the period in which it is incurred. The Company records the estimated present value of future cash flows associated with site reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. The liability is accreted to reflect the passage of time and adjusted to reflect changes in the timing and amount of estimated future cash flows.

As at June 30, 2014, the Company has determined that it does not have material decommissioning obligations.

(i) Share Capital

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of common shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. The proceeds from the exercise of stock options or warrants together with amounts previously recorded over the vesting periods are recorded as share capital. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is recorded at an amount based on fair value on the date of issue. The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate exploration and evaluation assets. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the transaction. Warrants that are part of units are assigned nil value and included in capital stock with the common shares that were concurrently issued. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transaction costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

(j) Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan. Share-based payments to officers and directors are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over their respective vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded in equity as the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black-Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. The expected term to exercise is based upon historical data of the average hold period before exercise. Expected volatility is estimated with reference to the historical share price volatility of the Company's share price.

(k) Flow-through shares

Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue flow-through instruments whereby the deduction for tax purposes relating to qualified resource expenditures is claimed by the investors rather than the Company. Common shares issued on a flow-through basis typically include a premium because of the tax benefits provided to the investor. At the time of issue, the Company estimates the proportion of the proceeds attributable to the premium and the common shares. The premium is estimated as the excess of the subscription price over the value of common shares on the date of the transaction and is recorded as a deferred liability. The Company recognizes a pro-rata amount of the premium through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as other income with a corresponding reduction to the deferred tax liability as the flow-through expenditures are incurred and renounced.

When the flow-through expenditures are incurred and renounced, the Company records the tax effect as a change to profit or loss and an increase to deferred income tax liabilities. To the extent that the Company has deferred income tax assets that were not recognized in previous periods, a deferred income tax recovery is recorded to offset the liability resulting from the renunciation.

(l) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except for items recognized in equity or in other comprehensive loss.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an assets or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit nor loss. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted applied to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in statutory tax rates is recognized in net earnings in the year of change.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting year the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

(m) Loss per share

The Company calculates basic loss per share using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period in calculating the net dilution impact. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the Company has income from continuing operations and the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants. Due to the losses for the period ended September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012, basic loss per share is equal to dilutive loss per share for the periods presented.

(n) New accounting standards and interpretations

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2013. The Company is assessing the impact of these new standards, but does not expect them to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments require disclosure if information about the significance of financial instruments to an entity, and the nature and extent of risks from those financial statements, both in qualitative and quantitative terms.

IFRS 10, Consolidated financial statements will replace existing guidance on consolidation in IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements, and SIC 12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities.

IFRS 11, Joint Arrangement will replace IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC 13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers.

IFRS 12, Disclosures of Interests in Other Entities is the new Standard fir disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities, including subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associated and unconsolidated structured entities.

IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement was issued to remedy the inconsistencies in the requirements for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurement in various current IFRSs.

IFRS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) outlines the accounting treatment for most types of property, plant and equipment. PPE is initially measured at cost, subsequently measured either using a cost of revaluation model, and depreciated so that its depreciable amount is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life.

IFRS 27, Separate Financial Statements has been updated to require an entity presenting separate financial statements to account for those investments at cost or in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

IFRS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures has been revised and it is to be applied by all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee.

IFRS 32, Financial Instruments - presentation has been amended to clarify the treatment of income tax relating to distributions to holders of an equity instrument and to transaction costs of an equity transaction.

The following Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company is assessing the impact of this standard.

Amended IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation has been updated to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas:

- the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'
- the application of simultaneous realization and settlement
- the offsetting of collateral amounts
- the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.

(ii) The following Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015; however, the effective date has been deferred. The Company is assessing the impact of this standard.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued to replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 addresses's the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 was subsequently reissued in October 2010, incorporation new requirements on accounting for financial liabilities.

4. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The balance at June 30, 2014 consists of cash on deposit with a major Canadian bank in general interest-bearing accounts totaling $29,591 (September 2013 - $75,395).

5. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

The Company's marketable securities consist of the following:

	June 30, 2014 $	September 30, 2013 $
Held-for-trading:		
Shoal Point Energy common shares (200,000 shares @ $0.005 per share)	1,000	9,000
Northern Gold Mining Inc. - common shares (125,000 shares @ $0.01)	1,250	4,375
	2,250	13,375

As of June 30, 2014, the Company held 200,000 common shares of Shoal Point Energy with a June 30, 2014 fair market value of $0.005 per share. Fair market value of the shares quoted in active market was $0.005 per share equal to $1,000.

As at June 30, 2014 the Company held 125,000 shares of Northern Gold Mines Inc. with a June 30, 2014 fair market per share value of $0.01. Fair market value of the shares quoted inactive market was $0.01 per share equal to $1,250.

The shares and warrants have been classified as held-for-trading.

6. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

The Company's receivables arise from harmonized services tax ("HST") due from the Canadian government. These are broken down as follows:

	June 30, 2014 $	September 30, 2013 $
HST recoverable	6,557	8,831
Total accounts receivable	6,557	8,831

At June 30, 2014, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 15.

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at June 30, 2014.

7. PREPAID EXPENSES

Prepaid expenses represent advance payments made to vendors for expenses applicable to a future period. The Company's prepaid expenses represent the unexpired portion of the Directors' and Officers' insurance.

8. MINERAL PROPERTIES

The evaluation and exploration expenses for the Company are broken down as follows:

	Nine month period ended		Cumulative to date*
	June 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	
	$	$	$
Blue Quartz	-	-	212,273
BQ-Extension	-	810	68,810
TimGinn property	19,338	181,492	652,633
Other properties	-	-	13,588
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	19,338	182,302	947,304

* Only properties currently under exploration are included in this figure.

Northern Ontario, Canada

Blue Quartz

On December 6, 2010, McLaren and Red Mile entered into an Option Agreement whereby McLaren could earn a 50% interest in the Blue Quartz gold property, with McLaren having the right of first refusal on the remaining 50% interest. The Property consists of 25 patented mining claims and is located in Beatty Township, Northern Ontario. To earn a 50% interest in the Blue Quartz Property, the Company paid $10,000 cash and was required to spend $200,000 on exploration and development on or before September 1, 2011.

During the calendar year ended December 31, 2011, the Company completed the $200,000 in exploration and development expenditures and exercised its option to acquire 50% of the Blue Quartz property holding 25 patented mining claims. A 1.0% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") is retained by the predecessor companies (Thundermin Resources Inc. and Wesdome Mines Ltd.). Upon completion of the earn in and exercising its option to acquire the 50% interest in the Blue Quartz property, the Company has the right to purchase 50% (.05%) of the NSR from the predecessor companies for $250,000.

Blue Quartz Extension

On July 26, 2011, the Company purchased additional property "BQ-Extension" from 2285944 Ontario Limited consisting of 8 unpatented claims totaling 240 hectares or approximately 600 acres for a purchase price of $68,000. During the year ended September 30, 2013 and the quarter ended June 30, 2014, the Company paid $1,023 in property taxes.

On September 18, 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement with Red Mile whereby Red Mile has the option to earn 50% interest in the Blue Quartz Property Extension ("BQ Extension") which is owned 100% by McLaren. The BQ-Extension property consists of 8 unpatented claims totaling 240 hectares or approximately 600 acres. Upon completion of the option agreement McLaren and Red Mile will each own 50% of the entire Blue Quartz and BQ-Extension Property package.

TimGinn

On November 7, 2011 the Company announced that it had signed a binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") with TimGinn Exploration Limited to earn a 60% interest in a past producing gold property located in the heart of the Timmins Gold Camp adjacent to Goldcorp's Hollinger and McIntyre mines which have combined production of over 30 million ounces of gold to date.

McLaren can earn a 50% interest in the property by incurring $2 million of exploration expenditures by April 30, 2015 and an additional 10% interest by incurring an additional $2 million in exploration expenditures by April 30, 2016 in order to earn a 60% interest for $4 million in total exploration expenditures.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's operations were partly financed by the issuance of flow-through shares. However, there is no assurance that the funds spent by the Company will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company has committed to take all the necessary measures for this purpose.

10. ACCOUNTS PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist primarily of outstanding vendors' invoices and accrued expenses incurred during the period. The balances owing to the creditors are payable in accordance with the vendors' individual credit terms. The Company has the following contractual maturities:

	June 30, 2014 $	September 30, 2013 $
3 - 6 months	192,361	80,415
6 - 9 months	-	-
9 - 12 months	-	-
Greater than 12 months	-	-
	192,361	80,415

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

(a) During the three month period ended June 30, 2014, officers and directors of the Company and corporations related to them charged management fees $37,500 (2013 - $37,500) and consulting fees of $4,500 (2013 - $2,500). Included in accounts payable is $181,730 (2013 - $59,125) relating to unpaid management and consulting fees.

(b) During the three month period ended June 30, 2014, directors of the Company and corporations related to them charged director fees of $Nil (2013 - $7,562). Included in accounts payable is $Nil (2013 - $7,562) relating to unpaid director fees.

(c) During the three month period ended June 30, 2014, the Company was charged $2,013, (2013 - $3,882) by a law firm of which an officer of the Company is a partner. Accounts payable owing to this law firm at June 30, 2014 was $602 (2013 - $Nil).

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

12. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized

An unlimited number of one class of voting shares, designated common shares, with no par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding

		June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013
	Number of shares	Amount $	Number of shares	Amount $
Beginning balance	27,094,281	5,760,321	25,094,281	5,610,87
Private placement flow-through (i)	1,000,000	46,500	2,000,000	187,75
Issuance of warrants (i)	-	(1,100)	-	(28,30
Flow-through share premium (ii)	-	(30,000)	-	(10,00
Ending balance	28,094,281	5,775,721	27,094,281	5,760,32

During the period the following transactions occurred:

(i) During the 1st quarter of fiscal 2014, the Company issued 1,000,000 Flow-through common share units at $0.05 per share unit realizing gross proceeds of $50,000 and net proceeds of $46,500. Each unit consists of one common share and a half-warrant, with each full warrant being exercisable at $0.10 per share for 18 months from the date of closing

(i) During the 1st quarter of fiscal 2013, the Company issued 2,000,000 Flow-through common share units at $0.10 per share unit realizing gross proceeds of $200,000 and net proceeds of $187,750. Each unit consists of one common share and a half-warrant, with each full warrant being exercisable at $0.20 per share for 18 months from the date of closing.

(ii) During the 1st quarter of fiscal 2014, a flow-through premium of $30,000 (2013 - $10,000) was calculated based on the residual value of flow-through shares. The residual value is the excess of the issuance price of the flow-through shares over the market value of the shares on the date of issuance.

c) Warrants:

In December of 2013, the Company issued 1,000,000 common share units consisting of one common share and a half-warrant, with each full warrant being exercisable at $0.10 per share for 18 months from the date of closing.

Date issued	Number of Warrants	Number of Warrant Shares	Fair Value of Warrants $	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
December 27, 2013 (i)	500,000		$ 1,100	$ 0.10	June 26, 2015
	500,000	$ -	$ 1,100		

The Company follows the fair value method of accounting for warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of warrants were calculated on June 30, 2014, based on the following assumptions:

Risk free interest rate	1.10 %
Expected volatility	100 %
Dividend yield	0.00 %
Expected life (in years)	1.50
Stock price	$ 0.02
Exercise price	$ 0.10

d) Stock option plan:

The Company has adopted a stock option plan (the "Plan"), which provides that the board of directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company options to purchase the Company's shares, provided that the number of the Company's shares reserved for issuance may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at any time. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. Except in specified circumstances, options are not assignable and will terminate if the optionee ceases to be employed by or associated with the Company. The terms of the Plan further provide that the price at which shares may be issued cannot be less than the market price (net of permissible discounts) of the shares when the relevant options were granted.

As at June 30, 2014, common share options held by directors, officers, and consultants are as follows:

Number of options outstanding	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date	Number of options exercisable
1,025,000	0.20	December 30, 2014	1,025,000
375,000	0.20	December 10, 2015	375,000
350,000	0.35	April 28, 2016	350,000
1,750,000	0.23		1,750,000

During the quarter ended June 30, 2014 there were no stock option transactions.

	June 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Weighted average exercise price	$ 0.23	$ 0.23
Balance, beginning of the year	1,750,000	1,812,500
Options cancelled during the year	-	(62,500)
Balance, end of the period	1,750,000	1,750,000

13. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

The following table summarizes the changes of Contributed Surplus during the period:

	June 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
	$	$
	$	$
Balance - beginning of the period	683,598	655,548
Warrants expired	28,300	28,050
Balance - end of the period	711,898	683,598

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective in managing capital is to maintain the entity's ability to continue as going concern, support the Company's normal operating requirements and to continue the exploration and development of its mineral properties.

The capital of the Company consists of the items in the shareholders' equity. The Board of Directors does not establish a 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.

The Company regularly monitors and reviews the amount of capital in proportion to risk and future development and exploration opportunities. 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. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new debts or equity or similar instruments to obtain additional financing.

The Company's over-all strategy with respect to capital risk management remained unchanged during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements as at June 30, 2014.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company manages its exposure to a number of different financial risks arising from its operations as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks (commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk though its risk management strategy. The objective of the strategy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting its future financial security and flexibility.

Financial risks are primarily managed and monitored through operating and financing activities and, if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for purposes other than risk management. The financial risks are evaluated regularly with due consideration to changes in the key economic indicators and to up-to-date market information.

The Company's risk exposure and risk management policies and procedures have not changed.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. The Company may use derivative, financial instruments such as foreign exchange contracts and interest rate swaps to manage certain exposures. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on-going basis.

Credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of financial instruments classified as loans and receivables.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that a company cannot meet its financial obligations in full. The Company's main sources of liquidity are its cash and cash equivalents. These funds are primarily used to finance working capital, operating expenses, exploration expenditures, capital expenditures, dividends and acquisitions.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its cash flows from operating activities, holding adequate amounts of cash and cash equivalents. The current year's budget is planned to be funded and cash and cash equivalents provide additional flexibility for short-term timing fluctuations.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current financial instruments expected to be settled in the normal course of operations.

Fair value

The carrying value and fair value of these unaudited financial instruments at June 31, 2014 is disclosed below by financial instrument category, as well as any related interest expense for the period ended June 30, 2014:

	June 30, 2014			September 30, 2013		
Financial Instrument	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $	Interest Expense $	Carrying Value $	Fair Value $	Interest Expense $
Held for trading						
Cash	29,591	29,591	-	75,395	75,395	-
Available for sale						
Marketable Securities	2,250	2,250	-	13,375	13,375	-
Loan and receivable						
Amounts Recoverable	6,557	6,557	-	8,021	8,021	-
Accounts receivable	-	-	-	810	810	-
Financial liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	192,361	192,361	-	139,416	139,416	-

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their respective carrying values as at the balance sheet dates because of the short term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of the financial instruments is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the balance sheet are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) observed in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - valuation techniques based on inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash and cash equivalent is measured based on Level 1 inputs referred to in the three levels of the hierarchy noted above. The Company does not have any Level 2 or Level 3 fair value measurements and thus no continuity schedule has been presented. In addition, there have been no significant transfers between levels.

16. LOSS PER SHARE

Net loss per share has been calculated by dividing the net loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The effect of stock options and warrants was anti-dilutive and hence, the diluted loss per share equals the basic loss per share.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no subsequent events to report.

18. RECLASSIFICATION

The comparative financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the presentation of the current period financial statements.