Condensed Interim Financial Statements

TAKU GOLD CORP.

Six months ended June 30, 2013 and 2012

(unaudited)

Prepared by Management without Company's Auditors' Review

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Taku Gold Corp. (formerly CZM Capital Corp.) is prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The most significant of these accounting principles have been set out in the December 31, 2012 audited financial statements. Only changes in accounting policies have been disclosed in these unaudited interim financial statements. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the unaudited interim financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited interim financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited interim financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited interim financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

NOTICE TO READER

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

The accompanying unaudited interim 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 interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

TAKU GOLD CORP.
Statements of financial position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars – unaudited)

	Notes		June 30, 2013		December 31, 2012
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	5	$	954,240	$	1,453,259
Receivables	6		41,237		159,979
Prepaid expense			11,770		11,770
			1,007,247		1,635,008
Non-current assets					
Reclamation deposits			25,000		25,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	7		11,254,143		11,034,967
			11,279,143		11,059,967
TOTAL ASSETS		**$**	**12,286,390**	$	12,694,975
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	8	$	90,721	$	122,105
Non-current liabilities					
Deferred tax liabilities	9		436,938		436,938
TOTAL LIABILIITES			**527,659**		559,043
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	10		16,999,466		16,993,466
Reserves	11		3,202,016		3,202,016
Deficit			(8,442,751)		(8,059,550)
TOTAL EQUITY			**11,758,731**		12,135,932
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**$**	**12,286,390**	$	12,694,975

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

TAKU GOLD CORP.
Statements of comprehensive loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars – unaudited)

	Three Months Period Ended June 30, 2013	Three Months Period Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2012
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES				
Consulting (Note 12)	$ 40,000	$ 79,400	$ 155,800	$ 169,689
Directors fees (Note 12)	1,500	15,000	9,000	30,000
Investor relations	-	-	-	3,000
Management fees (Note 12)	22,500	22,500	45,000	45,000
Office and miscellaneous (Note 12)	40,592	28,039	64,721	58,133
Professional fees (Note 12)	29,000	15,520	65,626	36,820
Transfer agent, filing fees	5,429	2,725	12,445	9,465
Travel and promotion	13,538	23,318	30,979	53,096
Website development	813	134	1,101	730
	153,372	186,636	384,672	405,933
Other items				
Interest income	667	4,884	1,471	6,556
	152,705	181,752	383,201	399,377
INCOME (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	$ (152,705)	$ (181,752)	$ (383,201)	$ (399,377)
INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE - BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED	$ (0.01)	$ 0.01	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)

TAKU GOLD CORP.
Statements of changes in shareholders' equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars – unaudited)

		Share capital		Reserves		
	Notes	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 1, 2012		**70,265,139**	**16,980,466**	**3,202,016**	**(7,101,183)**	**13,081,299**
Comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-	(217,625)	(217,625)
Shares issued to acquire exploration and evaluation asset		200,000	57,000	-	-	57,000
Balance at June 30, 2012		**70,465,139**	**$ 17,037,466**	**$ 3,202,016**	**$ (7,318,808)**	**$ 12,920,674**
Balance at January 1, 2013		**70,465,139**	**16,993,466**	**3,202,016**	**(8,059,550)**	**12,135,932**
Net and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(383,201)	(383,201)
Shares issued to acquire exploration and evaluation asset	7	200,000	6,000	-	-	6,000
Balance at June 30, 2013		**70,665,139**	**$ 16,999,466**	**$ 3,202,016**	**$ (8,442,751)**	**$ 11,758,731**

TAKU GOLD CORP.
Statements of cash flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars – unaudited)

	Three Months Period Ended June 30, 2013	Three Months Period Ended June 30, 2012	Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2013	Six Months Period Ended June 30, 2012
Operating activities				
Net Income (loss) for the period	$ (152,705)	$ (181,752)	$ (383,201)	$ (399,377)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:				
Accounts receivable	148,708	(43,624)	118,742	(77,684)
Prepaid expense	-	(129,628)	-	(153,128)
Accounts payable & accruals	24,888	154,605	(31,384)	159,835
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	20,891	(200,399)	(295,843)	(470,354)
Investing Activities:				
Security deposit	-	(10,000)	-	(10,000)
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(82,838)	(455,362)	(213,176)	(697,792)
Net cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(82,838)	(465,362)	(213,176)	(707,792)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(61,947)	(665,761)	(509,019)	(1,178,146)
Cash and cash equivalents, Beginning of period	1,016,187	3,054,183	1,463,259	3,566,568
Cash and cash equivalents, End of period	$ 954,240	$ 2,388,422	$ 954,240	$ 2,388,422

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Taku Gold Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on July 19, 1999, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in Canada. The Company's shares are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "TAK.V". The head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located at 409 Granville Street, Suite 1450, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company is currently exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined the existence of economically recoverable reserves. The recoverability of the amounts shown for interests in mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves or proceeds from the disposition thereof, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties and on future profitable operations.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at June 30, 2013 the Company had not advanced its properties to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations.

Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorized for issue on August 21, 2013 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance and conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards

The interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). Therefore, these financial statements comply with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

This interim financial report does not include all of the information required of a full annual financial report and is intended to provide users with an update in relation to events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the end of the last annual reporting period. It is therefore recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Going Concern of Operations

The Company has not generated revenue from operations. The Company incurred a net loss of $958,367 during the year-ended December 31, 2012 and, as of that date the Company's accumulated deficit was $8,059,550. However, the Company has sufficient cash resources to meet its obligations for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting year. As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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 contingent liabilities 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.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed as incurred. Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the year in which they occur. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the statement of comprehensive loss/income.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Under IFRS 6, upon transition to IFRS, an entity may continue to follow their current accounting policies, whereby E&E expenditures are capitalized or a Company may elect to expense all E&E costs. Current industry practice on the capitalization vs. expensing of E&E activities varies by company. Significant management judgment is required to determine appropriate accounting policies relating to the treatment of E&E expenditures upon transition to IFRS. The Company has elected to continue to capitalize E&E activities that are directly related to the discovery, acquisition or development of E&E activities upon transition to IFRS.

Reclamation Deposits

Cash which is subject to contractual restrictions on use is classified separately as reclamation deposits. Reclamation deposits are classified as loans and receivables.

Share-based payments

The Company operates an employee stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the 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 to 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 shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which include equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets to the extent they are expected to be realized within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

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 substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the asset and liability method, on temporary differences at the reporting date arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Flow-through shares:

From time to time, the Company issues flow through common share to finance a significant portion of its Canadian exploration program. Qualifying resource expenditures under the terms of the flow through share agreements are renounced to the investors according to tax legislations. Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, and ii) share capital. Any premium received by the Company on the issuance of flow-through shares is initially recorded as a liability ("flow-through tax liability"). Upon renouncement by the Company of the tax benefits associated with the related expenditures, a deferred tax liability is recognized and the flow-through tax liability will be reversed. To the extent that suitable deferred tax assets are available, the Company will reduce the deferred tax liability and record a deferred tax recovery.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

The costs of restoration projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets. As at December 31, 2012, the Company has no restoration and environmental obligations.

3. Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued by not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting years beginning after January 1, 2013 or later years.

The following standards and interpretations have been issued but are not yet effective:

New standard IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

New standard IFRS 10 "Financial Statements"

This new standard will replace IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", and SIC-12 "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities". Concurrent with IFRS 10, the IASB issued IFRS 11 "Joint Ventures"; IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Involvement with Other Entities"; IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements", which has been amended for the issuance of IFRS 10 but retains the current guidance for separate financial statements; and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", which has been amended for conforming changes based on the issuance of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.

IFRS 10 uses control as the single basis for consolidation, irrespective of the nature of the investee, eliminating the risks and rewards approach included in SIC-12, and requires continuous assessment of control over an investee. The above consolidation standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

New standard IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

This new standard requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venture will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes lAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities-Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers.

New standard IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

This new standard establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and off balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

3. Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations issued by not yet effective (cont'd)

New standard IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

This new standard replaces the fair value measurement guidance currently included in various other IFRS standards with a single definition of fair value and extensive application guidance. IFRS 13 provides guidance on how to measure fair value and does not introduce new requirements for when fair value is required or permitted. It also establishes disclosure requirements to provide users of the financial statements with more information about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 is effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

New interpretation IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine"

This new IFRIC clarifies when production stripping should lead to the recognition of an asset and how that asset should be measured, both initially and in subsequent periods. IFRIC 20 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation"

These amendments address inconsistencies when applying the offsetting requirements, and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Financial statement presentation

In June 2011, the IASB and the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued amendments to standards to align the presentation requirements for other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 "*Presentation of Financial Statements"* to require companies preparing financial statements under IFRS to group items within OCI that may be reclassified to the profit or loss. The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in OCI and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two consecutive statements. The amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on its consolidated financial statements.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the years of change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change of future years, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

4. Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (cont'd)

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditure

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditure requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the year the new information becomes available.

Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference can be utilized. This is deemed to be the case when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity which are expected to reverse in the same year as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference, or in years into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Share-based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 10.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

5. Cash and cash equivalents

The components of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Cash at bank	$ 129,240	$ 363,259
Guaranteed investment certificates	850,000	1,100,000
	$ 954,240	$ 1,463,259

6. Receivables

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
HST tax receivable	$ 40,631	$ 159,979
	$ 40,631	$ 159,979

7. Exploration and evaluation assets

The following is a description of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and the related spending commitments as at June 30, 2013:

	Canada			Total for
	Yukon Territory	TAG 025, BC	Sill Lake, Ontario	Six Months ended June 30, 2013
Property acquisition costs				
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,660,506	$ 178,553	$ -	$ 1,839,059
Additions: cash option payment	75,000	-	50,000	125,000
Additions: common shares under option agreement	6,000	-	-	6,000
Balance, end of year	1,741,506	178,553		1,970,059
Exploration and evaluation costs				
Balance, beginning of year	4,991,286	4,204,622	-	9,195,908
Costs incurred during year:				
Drilling, labour and related costs	82,751	5,425	-	88,176
Balance, end of year	**5,074,037**	**4,210,047**		**9,284,084**
Balance, June 30, 2013	$ 6,815,543	$ 4,388,600	$50,000	$ 11,254,143

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

The following is a description of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and the related spending commitments as at December 31, 2012:

	Canada		Total for
	Yukon Territory	TAG 025, BC	Year ended December 31, 2012
Property acquisition costs			
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1,635,515	$ 178,553	$ 1,814,068
Additions: cash option payment	75,000	-	75,000
Additions: staking and related costs	16,740	-	16,740
Additions: common shares under option agreement	13,000	-	13,000
Advance royalty payments	25,000	-	25,000
Write-down due to impairment	(104,749)	-	(104,749)
Balance, end of year	1,660,506	178,553	1,839,059
Exploration and evaluation costs			
Balance, beginning of year	3,891,329	4,172,730	8,064,059
Costs incurred during year:			
Drilling, labour and related costs	713,763	14,670	728,433
Assays and sampling	89,984	-	89,984
Transport, travel and accommodation	657,693	17,222	674,915
Write-down due to impairment	(361,483)	-	(361,483)
Balance, end of year	**4,991,286**	**4,204,622**	**9,195,908**
Balance, December 31, 2012	$ 6,651,792	$ 4,383,175	$ 11,034,967

a. TAG 025 Gold Silver Property, Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia

During the year ended December 31, 2006, the Company signed a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the TAG 025 Gold Silver Property within the Atlin Mining Division of British Columbia. To earn this interest, the Company made cash payments totalling $60,000, issued a total of 600,000 shares and incurred $1,050,000 in exploration expenditures. The Property is subject to 2.5% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") of which 1.5% can be purchased on the basis of $500,000 per 0.5% at any time prior to commercial production.

The Company subsequent to the option agreement acquired through staking additional mineral claims within the TAG Gold Silver Property.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company amended the agreement to clarify the claims to which the NSR payable applies. In consideration for the amendment, the Company issued 100,000 common shares.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

b. Yukon Territory, Canada

Six Months Ended June 30, 2013		Balance, beginning	Cash option payment	Common shares under option agreement	Staking and related costs	Advance royalty	Write down due to impairment	Total
Acquisition costs								
Dan Property	(i)	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1
Rose Bute Property	(ii)	371,837	75,000	6,000	-	-	-	452,837
AM Property	(iii)	197,490	-	-	-	-	-	197,490
Bishop Property	*	45,808	-	-	-	-	-	45,808
Burnham Property	*	122,989	-	-	-	-	-	122,989
Montana Property	(iv)	188,675	-	-	-	-	-	188,675
Quartz Property	(v)	103,425	-	-	-	-	-	103,425
Portland Property	(vi)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sulphur Property	(vii)	372,975	-	-	-	-	-	372,975
Wounded Moose Property	(viii)	257,305	-	-	-	-	-	257,305
Balance, June 30, 2013		**$1,660,506**	**$ 75,000**	**$ 6,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$1,741,506**

Year Ended December 31, 2012		Balance, beginning	Cash option payment	Common shares under option agreement	Staking and related costs	Advance royalty	Write down due to impairment	Total
Acquisition costs								
Dan Property	(i)	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1
Rose Bute Property	(ii)	271,575	75,000	13,000	12,262	-	-	371,837
AM Property	(iii)	192,490	-	-	-	5,000	-	197,490
Bishop Property	*	45,808	-	-	-	-	-	45,808
Burnham Property	*	118,511	-	-	4,478	-	-	122,989
Montana Property	(iv)	183,675	-	-	-	5,000	-	188,675
Quartz Property	(v)	98,425	-	-	-	5,000	-	103,425
Portland Property	(vi)	104,750	-	-	-	-	(104,749)	1
Sulphur Property	(vii)	367,975	-	-	-	5,000	-	372,975
Wounded Moose Property	(viii)	252,305	-	-	-	5,000	-	257,305
Balance, December 31, 2012		**$1,635,515**	**$ 75,000**	**$ 13,000**	**$ 16,740**	**$ 25,000**	**$(104,749)**	**$1,660,506**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

(i) Dan Property, White Gold District, Yukon

On March 3, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in claims known as the Dan Property located south of Dawson City in the White Gold district of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company had the option to earn a 100% interest in the Dan Property for a total consideration of $250,000 in cash payments, the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares and the completion of $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property over a four year period. In April of 2010, the Company acquired through staking additional mineral claims to expand the Dan Property.

In February of 2012, the Company decided not to continue with the Dan Property option agreement and wrote the property down to $1. The remaining $1 dollar represents the additional staked claims which the Company still holds, and which were not subject to the option agreement.

(ii) Rose Bute Property, White Gold District, Yukon Territory

On March 30, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in claims known as the Rose and Bute Property, located south of Dawson City in the White Gold district of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has the option to earn a 100% interest in the Rose and Bute Property for a total consideration of $325,000 in cash payments, the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares and the completion of $1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property over a four year period as follows:

Option Exercise Schedule	Issue Shares		Make Payment		Exploration Expenditures
March 30, 2010	200,000 (1)	$	50,000 (1)	$	-
March 31, 2011	200,000 (1)		50,000 (1)		200,000
March 31, 2012	200,000 (1)		75,000 (1)		200,000
March 30, 2013	200,000 (1)		75,000 (1)		300,000
March 30, 2014	200,000		75,000		300,000
Total	1,000,000	$	325,000	$	1,000,000

(1) Shares issued and payment made

A finder's fee of 75,000 treasury shares of the Company was paid to an arm's length party. The Property is subject to 2.0% NSR, of which the Company has the right to buy back the first 1.0% for $2,000,000.

The Company acquired through staking additional mineral claims to expand the Rose and Bute Property.

(iii) AM Property, Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory

On August 20, 2010, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims known as the AM Property, located in the Australia and Melba creeks area in the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid $70,000, issued 330,000 shares and will make cash payments of $5,000 (which are deductible against the NSR royalty) annually commencing August 20, 2011 for five years. The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR of which the Company has the option to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for $1,000,000 and has a right of first refusal to purchase the remaining 1%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

(iv) Montana Property, Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory

On August 20, 2010, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims called the Montana Property, located in the Montana Creek area in the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company issued 320,000 shares, reimbursed staking costs of $59,000 and will make advance royalty payments of $5,000 (which are deductible against the NSR royalty) annually commencing August 20, 2011 for five years. The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR of which the Company has the option to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000 and has a right of first refusal to purchase the remaining 1%.

(v) Quartz Property, Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory

On August 20, 2010, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims known as the Quartz Property, located in the Quartz Creek area in the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company issued 165,000 shares, reimbursed staking costs of $36,500 and will make advance royalty payments of $5,000 (which are deductible against the NSR royalty) annually commencing August 20, 2011 for five years. The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR of which the Company has the option to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000 and has a right of first refusal to purchase the remaining 1%.

(vi) Portland Property, Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory

On October 4, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims known as the Portland Property located in the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company has the option to earn a 100% undivided interest in the Portland Property for total cash consideration of $40,000, the issuance of 400,000 common shares and the completion of $200,000 of exploration expenditures on the Property over a three year period as follows:

Option Exercise Schedule	Issue Shares	Make Payment	Exploration Expenditures
October 4, 2010	100,000 (1)	$ 10,000 (1)	$ -
October 4, 2011	100,000 (1)	10,000 (1)	25,000
October 4, 2012	100,000	10,000	50,000
October 4, 2013	100,000	10,000	125,000
Total	400,000	$ 40,000	$ 200,000

(1) Shares issued and payment made

The Property is subject to a 2% NSR of which the Company has the option to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company decided not to continue with the Portland Property option agreement.

(vii) Sulphur Property, Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory

On August 20, 2010, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims known as the Sulphur Property, located in the Sulphur Creek area in the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company issued 655,000 shares, reimbursed staking costs of $137,000 and will make advance royalty payments of $5,000 (which is deductible against the NSR royalty) commencing August 20, 2011 annually for five years. The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR of which the Company has the option to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000 and has a right of first refusal to purchase the remaining 1%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

7. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

(viii) Wounded Moose Property, Dawson Mining Division, Yukon Territory

On August 20, 2010, the Company entered into a purchase agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the claims known as the Wounded Moose Property located in the Dawson Mining Division of Yukon Territory. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company paid $70,000 and issued 330,000 shares and will make advance royalty payments of $5,000 (which is deductible against the NSR Royalty) commencing August 20, 2011 annually for five years. The property is subject to a 2.0% NSR, of which the Company has the option to purchase 1% of the NSR for $1,000,000.

(ix) sill lake property, Van Koughnet Township, Ontario

On May 6, 2013, Taku announced that it had entered into a Letter Of Intent (LOI) with Argentium Resources Inc. to form a joint venture for the purpose of exploring and developing Argentium's 17-claim Sill Lake property located in Van Koughnet Township about 30 km north of Sault Saint, Marie, Ontario.

Argentium will grant Taku the exclusive right to earn a 50% interest in the Sill Lake property in consideration of the issuance of 10 million (10,000,000) common shares in the capital of Taku and $700,000 in expenditures on the Sill Lake property to be incurred by Taku. Share issuances and expenditures will be made in accordance with schedules and programs which have been approved by both companies. The terms of the transaction are summarized in the following schedule:

- 3,000,000 common shares upon closing;
- 3,000,000 common shares and $300,000 expenditures on or before the first anniversary of closing;
- 4,000,000 common shares and $400,000 expenditures on or before the second anniversary of closing;
- Taku will have the further right to earn an additional 10% interest in the property by completing a Feasibility Report on the property before the third anniversary of closing; and

In addition, Taku has paid a $50,000 deposit to Argentium as part of the execution of the LOI. Argentium has undertaken to complete a National Instrument 43-101 compliant report prior to June 30, 2013, failing which it shall return the deposit to Taku. The LOI is contingent on the execution and delivery of the Formal Agreements by June 30, 2013, and obtaining of all regulatory and other approvals as may be required to complete the transactions contemplated by the LOI.

Taku and Argentium will form a joint venture for further development of the Sill Lake property funded according to their respective interests

8. Trade payables and accrued liabilities

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$ 20,721	$ 86,105
Amounts due to related parties (Note 13)	70,000	36,000
Flow-through tax liability	-	-
	$ 90,721	$ 122,105

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

9. Income tax expense and deferred tax assets and liabilities

A reconciliation of the expected income tax recovery to the actual income tax recovery is as follows:

	Six Month ended June 30, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Loss before income taxes	$ (383,201)	$ (1,264,585)
Statutory tax rate	25.0%	25.0%
Expected income tax recovery at the statutory tax rate	$ (96,000)	$ (316,146)
Non-deductible items and other	-	116,558
Change in valuation allowance	96,000	(106,630)
Income tax expense (recovery)	$ -	$ (306,218)

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

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ (1,746,000)	$ (1,816,448)
Loss carry-forwards	1,374,000	1,275,298
Share issuance costs	51,000	103,139
Capital assets	1,000	1,074
	(320,000)	(436,938)
Valuation allowance	(116,618)	-
Net deferred income tax liability	$ (436,938)	$ (436,938)

10. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At June 30, 2013 there were 70,665,139 issued and fully paid common shares (December 31, 2012 – 70,465,139).

Basic and diluted loss per share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the three months ended June 30, 2013 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $383,201 and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 70,517,194.

Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 5,306,000 stock options as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

10. Share capital (cont'd)

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees, technical consultants and other participants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the TSX on the last day of trading preceding the grant date or the minimum price as per the TSX policies.

All options granted under the Plan shall vest and become exercisable on the date of grant, except options granted to consultants performing investor relations activities, which options must vest over twelve months with no more than one quarter of the options vesting in any three month period.

The changes in options during the three months ended June 30, 2013 are as follows:

Expiry	Price ($)	Weighted Average Remaining Life (years)	Outstanding January 1, 2013	Granted	Exercised	Cancelled/ Forfeited	Outstanding June 30, 2013
July 18, 2013	0.39	-	146,000	-	-	146,000(1)	-
June 1, 2015	0.20	1.9	660,000	-	-	-	660,000
July 30, 2015	0.25	2.1	1,600,000	-	-	-	1,600,000
February 4, 2016	0.37	2.6	2,900,000	-	-	-	2,900,000
			5,306,000	-	-	-	5,160,000
Weighted average exercise price			0.31			0.39	0.31
Exercisable							5,160,000

The weighted average contractual life remaining of all stock options at June 30, 2012 is 2.35 years.

(1) Stock options expired unexercised.

During the six months ended June 30, 2013, the Company granted no incentive stock options

11. Reserves

Stock option reserve

The stock option reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Agent warrant reserve

The fair value of agent option reserve is recognized as a charge to share capital until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

12. Related party transactions

Related party balances

The following amounts due to related parties are included in trade payables and accrued liabilities:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Directors or companies controlled by directors of the Company	$ 70,000	$ 36,000

These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment.

Related party transactions

The Company had the following transactions in the normal course of operations with directors and companies with common directors:

	6 months ended	
	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012
Consulting (b)	$ 30,000	$ 30,000
Director fees (c)	9,000	30,000
Management fees (a)	45,000	45,000
Mineral property – exploration expenditures (a)	45,000	52,500
Professional fees (a)	30,000	30,000
Office rent and supplies (c)	31,500	21,000
	$ 100,500	$ 208,500

a. The Company paid $45,000 in management fees to the President of the Company; $30,000 in professional fees to the CFO/Secretary of the Company; and $45,000 in mineral property exploration consulting to the VP of Exploration.
b. $30,000 in consulting fees for administration to a private company controlled by two directors of the Company;
c. $9,000 to the directors of the Company as director fees;
d. $31,500 in rent to a private company controlled by two directors of the Company

13. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held at a major bank in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is considered a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to risk is on its other receivables. This risk is minimal as receivables consist primarily of refundable government goods and services taxes.

13. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding. The following is an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at December 31, 2012:

	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years
Trade payables	90,721	-	-
	$ 90,721	$ -	$ -

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. As at December 31, 2012, all of the Company's cash is held in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency. The Company has no operations in foreign jurisdictions outside of Canada at this time and as such has no currency risk associated with its operations.

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 interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments are exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. A 1% change in market interest rates would have an impact on the Company's net loss of $12,000.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, net of cash and cash equivalents.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 954,240	$ 1,463,259
Reclamation deposits	25,000	25,000
Loans and receivables:		
Other receivables	41,237	159,979
	$ 1,020,477	$ 1,648,238

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	$ 90,721	$ 122,156

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

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

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as at June 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012:

	As at June 30, 2013		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 954,240	$ -	$ -
Reclamation deposits	25,000	-	-
	$ 979,240	$ -	$ -

	As at December 31, 2012		
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,463,259	$ -	$ -
Reclamation deposits	25,000	-	-
	$ 1,488,259	$ -	$ -

14. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence, safeguard the Company's ability to support the exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation assets and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and debt obligations, net of cash and cash equivalents.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is subject to certain requirements in relation to its use of funds raised through the issuance of flow-through shares. These funds have to be incurred for eligible exploration expenditures in accordance with Canadian federal and certain provincial income tax acts. During the year, the Company complied with the requirements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - unaudited)

15. Segmented information

Operating segments

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Geographic segments

All Company's non-current assets are located in Canada.

16. Non-cash transactions

During the quarter ended June 30 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company incurred the following non-cash transactions that are not reflected in the statement of cash flows:

	Years ended	
	June 30, 2013	December 31, 2012
Fair value of shares issued on acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	$ 6,000	$ 13,000
Included in accounts payable relating to exploration and evaluation assets	$ 11,459	$ 29,895