



MUSKRAT MINERALS INCORPORATED

Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 3 month period ended September 30, 2014 and 2013

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

(UNAUDITED)

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Corporation discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three month period ended September 30, 2014

Management's Responsibility for Financial Information

The condensed consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto and other financial information contained in the management's discussion and analysis are the responsibility of management of Muskrat Minerals Incorporated and have been approved by the Board of Directors.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and, where necessary, include amounts which reflect management's best estimates and judgments based on current available information. Muskrat Minerals Incorporated maintains systems of internal accounting and administrative controls in order to provide reasonable assurance that the Corporation's assets are appropriately accounted for and adequately safeguarded, and that financial information is accurate and reliable.

The Board of Directors, through its Audit Committee, is responsible for ensuring that management fulfils its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying management's discussion and analysis.

The Audit Committee is composed of three non-management, independent directors and meets periodically with management and the independent auditors to review internal accounting controls, auditing matters and financial reporting issues, and to satisfy itself that all parties are properly discharging their responsibilities. The Audit Committee also reviews the condensed consolidated financial statements and the management's discussion and analysis of financial results and reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration when approving the condensed consolidated financial statements for issuance to the shareholders.

"Francis H. MacKenzie"

Francis H. MacKenzie
President and Chief Executive Office

"Lorne S. MacFarlane"

Lorne S. MacFarlane
Chief Financial Officer

November 24, 2014

Muskrat Minerals Incorporated



Financial Information

September 30, 2014

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Musktrat Minerals Incorporated
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)



	30-Sep 2014	30-Jun 2014
	\$	\$
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	1,013,683	1,977,562
Other receivable	84,171	62,598
Prepaid and other deposits	360,721	431,837
Investments (Note 4)	382,592	474,487
	1,841,166	2,946,484
Non-current assets:		
Iron interests (Note 5)	56,458,626	56,191,752
Mineral claim deposits (Note 6)	334,045	334,045
Property and equipment (Note 7)	2,061,115	2,089,440
	58,853,786	58,615,237
	60,694,952	61,561,721
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Trade and other payables	1,437,228	1,390,611
Non-current liabilities:		
Long term debt (Note 9)	1,517,553	1,453,032
Deferred taxes (Note 13)	9,986,175	10,289,326
	11,503,728	11,742,358
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 10)	8,948,978	8,948,978
Stock based payment reserve	913,000	913,000
Retained earnings	8,848,533	9,085,852
Equity Attributable to shareholders	18,710,511	18,947,830
Non-controlling interests	29,043,485	29,480,922
	47,753,996	48,428,752
	60,694,952	61,561,721

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Approved on behalf of the Board:

David J. Hennigar

Francis H. MacKenzie

November 24, 2014

Muskrat Minerals Incorporated

**Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive
For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013**



(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

	3 months ended	
	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
Operating expenses:		
Utilities	20,311	33,357
Consulting	750	15,037
Dues and fees	10,706	2,960
Exploration costs	49,113	-
Foreign exchange losses	19,483	17,481
General and administrative	38,224	42,983
Insurance	33,591	24,500
Management fees	149,008	150,942
Professional fees	7,500	5,676
Rental	280,601	193,121
Travel	164,794	79,312
Salaries and wages	98,442	11,079
	872,523	576,448
Loss before the undernoted	(872,523)	(576,448)
Depreciation	(9,009)	(9,577)
Interest and bank charges	(4,482)	(6,281)
Unrealized loss on investments (Note 4)	(91,895)	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) before tax	(977,909)	(592,306)
Income tax recovery (Note 13)	303,151	-
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(674,758)	(592,306)
Non-controlling interest	437,438	292,415
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders	(237,320)	(299,891)
Net income (loss) per share (Note 12)	(\$0.014)	(\$0.017)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding (Note 10)	17,251,015	17,251,015

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Musktrat Minerals Incorporated

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

For 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)



	Number of Shares Issued	Share Capital	Stock based payment reserve	Deficit	Total Shareholders Equity	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
		\$	\$	\$	\$		
Balance June 30, 2013	17,251,015	8,948,978	288,000	7,517,703	16,754,681	26,907,155	43,661,836
Gain on divestiture of investment in subsidiary (Note 3)	-	-	-	701,724	701,724	1,006,827	1,708,551
Net income for the period	-	-	-	(299,891)	(299,891)	(292,415)	(592,306)
Balance September 30, 2013	17,251,015	8,948,978	288,000	7,919,536	17,156,514	27,621,567	44,778,081
Balance June 30, 2014	17,251,015	8,948,978	913,000	9,085,852	18,947,830	29,480,922	48,428,752
Net income for the period	-	-	-	(237,320)	(237,320)	(437,438)	(674,757)
Balance September 30, 2014	17,251,015	8,948,978	913,000	8,848,533	18,710,511	29,043,485	47,753,996

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Muskrat Minerals Incorporated
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013



(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

	3 months ended	
	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
Cash flows generated from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	(674,758)	(592,306)
Items not involving cash:		
Depreciation	9,009	9,577
Unrealized loss on investments	91,895	
Deferred taxes	(303,151)	-
Changes in non-cash operating working capital		
Other receivables	(21,573)	(136,712)
Prepaid and other deposits	71,116	39,921
Trade and other payables	46,617	(257,473)
	(780,844)	(936,993)
Cash flow generated from financing activities:		
Repayment of long term debt	(40,592)	(40,176)
	(40,592)	(40,176)
Cash flows (provided) generated from investing activities:		
Investment in property and equipment	-	(143,799)
Proceeds on sale of non-controlling interest	-	2,070,400
Investment in iron interests	(142,443)	(1,109,957)
	(142,443)	816,644
Increase (decrease) in cash during the period	(963,879)	(160,525)
Cash and deposits, beginning of period	1,977,562	1,055,880
Cash and deposits, end of period	1,013,683	895,355

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

MUSKRAT MINERALS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Musktrat Minerals Incorporated (“the Corporation”) was incorporated on October 4, 2000 under the laws of the Province of Alberta pursuant to the provisions of the *Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation, as a result of the recent acquisition and reorganization, has now transitioned into the mining and exploration sector. The Corporation’s Head Office is located at 610 – 141 Adelaide Street West, Toronto, ON M5H 3L5.

The Corporation’s subsidiaries, Grand River Ironsands Incorporated and North Atlantic Iron Corporation, principal place of business is Newfoundland and Labrador and the subsidiary Forks Specialty Metals Inc. principal place of business is Pennsylvania, USA.

The condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Corporation will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

The Corporation and its subsidiaries have not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the subsidiary’s interest in the underlying mining claims, the ability of the Corporation and its subsidiaries to obtain necessary financing from shareholders, investors and lenders to complete the development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

The Corporation has had recurring negative cash flows from operations and will require additional financing to fund its continuing exploration efforts. These uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Corporation’s ability to continue as a going concern. Although the Corporation has been successful in raising funds to date, there can be no assurance that adequate funding will be available in the future, or available under terms favourable to the Corporation.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of Presentation and Statement of Compliance

The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain assets, liabilities and financial instruments which are measured at their fair values, as explained in the relevant accounting policies.

The condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the Corporation’s functional currency. The functional currency of the US subsidiary is the US dollar.

These condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”), and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). These accounting policies are based on the IFRS standards and IFRIC interpretations that are applicable at September 30, 2014.

MUSKRAT MINERALS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

(b) Basis of Consolidation

On August 11, 2014 the Corporation's wholly owned subsidiaries VRI and NSL were amalgamated into the parent company. These condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Corporation and the following entities:

- 40.2% Grand River Ironsands Incorporated ("GRI")
A company incorporated in Nova Scotia engaged in the exploration and development of mineral deposits
- 100% Forks Specialty Metals Inc. ("FSM")
A company incorporated in Pennsylvania engaged in iron ore smelting
- 67.2% North Atlantic Iron Corporation ("NAIC")
A corporation incorporated in Newfoundland and Labrador engaged in the exploration and development of mineral deposits

All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation.

(c) Business combinations, goodwill and non-controlling interests

The acquisition method of accounting is used to account for the acquisition of subsidiaries and businesses as follows:

- Cost is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange;
- Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are measured at their fair values at the acquisition date;
- The excess of acquisition cost over the fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill; and
- If the acquisition cost is less than the fair value of the net assets acquired, the difference is recognized as gain directly in the income statement.
- Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

For each business combination, the acquirer measures the non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Transaction costs incurred are expensed and included in administrative expenses.

When the Corporation acquires a business, it assesses the financial assets and liabilities assumed for appropriate classification and designation in accordance with the contractual terms, economic circumstances and pertinent conditions as at the acquisition date.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to its fair value as at the acquisition date through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Corporation's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

Transactions with non-controlling interests are treated as transactions with equity owners of the Corporation. For purchases from non-controlling interests that do not involve loss of control, the difference between the fair value of the consideration paid and the share of the carrying value of net

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For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

assets acquired is recorded in equity. Similarly, gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests, which do not involve loss of control, are computed and recorded in equity.

(d) Investment in Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Corporation has significant influence, but not control. Significant influence is presumed with a shareholding of at least 20% of the voting rights. Investment in associate is accounted for using the equity method of accounting and is initially recognized at cost. The carrying value is increased or decreased to recognize the Corporation's share of the profit or loss of the investee subsequent to the date of acquisition. The Corporation's share of the profit or loss is recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Distributions received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

(e) Iron Interests

Iron interests expenses and mining reserves are stated at cost by capitalizing related expenditures until they are ready for commercial production. Upon commercial viability, depletion commences on a unit-of-sale basis over the estimated recoverable measured and indicated reserves.

Pre-exploration are generally expensed unless management considers it probable that future economic benefits can be identified. Other general exploration expenses are charged to operations as incurred. The cost of mineral properties abandoned or sold and their related deferred exploration costs are charged to operations in the year the disposition or abandonment occurs.

The value associated with resources and exploration potential is allocated at acquisition and is classified as non-depletable until such time as it is transferred to the depletable category, generally as a result of the conversion of resource or exploration potential into reserves. On transfer, the asset is tested for impairment.

(f) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligation

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises.

(g) Property and Equipment

Property and Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment. The cost of an item of property and equipment consists of the purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use.

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For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

Depreciation is provided using the declining balance method at the following annual rates:

Assets	Rates
Computer hardware	30%
Office furniture and equipment	20%
Industrial equipment	20%
Automotive equipment	30%

(h) Impairment of Assets

Property and equipment and other non-current assets with definite useful lives, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Non-current assets that are not amortized, including investment in associate, are subject to an annual impairment assessment. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value (less costs to sell) is the amount obtainable from the sale of the asset or group of assets in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties, less costs to sell. Value in use is equal to the present value of future cash flows expected to be derived from the use and sale of the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets in the unit on a pro rata basis.

Impairment losses may be reversed, except for goodwill, in a subsequent period where the impairment no longer exists or has decreased. The carrying amount after a reversal must not exceed the carrying amount (net of depreciation) that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

(i) Share Issuance Costs

Costs incurred for the issuance of common shares are deducted from share capital.

(j) Foreign Currency

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. At the balance sheet date, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the reporting date exchange rate. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the remeasurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in the income statement.

Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the historical exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rates at the date when fair value was determined.

Financial statements of subsidiaries, affiliates and joint ventures for which the functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollar as follows: all asset and liability accounts are translated at the balance sheet exchange rate and all earnings and expense accounts and cash flow statement items are translated at average exchange rates for the period. The resulting translation gains

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and losses are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income and recorded in the currency translation reserve in equity. On disposal of a foreign operation the cumulative translation differences recognized in equity are reclassified to the income statement and recognized as part of the gain or loss on disposal. Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising on the acquisition of a foreign entity have been treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated into Canadian dollars at the balance sheet rate.

Foreign exchange gains or losses arising from a monetary item receivable from or payable to a foreign operation, the settlement of which is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future and which in substance is considered to form part of the net investment in the foreign operation, are recognized in other comprehensive income in the translation reserve.

(k) Income Taxes

Income taxes are calculated using the liability method. Temporary differences arising from the difference between the tax basis of an asset or liability and its carrying amount on the balance sheet are used to calculate deferred income tax liabilities or assets. Deferred income tax liabilities or assets are calculated using the substantively enacted rates and laws that are expected to be in effect in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The effect of changes in rates is included in the statement of comprehensive income in the period which included the substantive enactment date. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(l) Stock based Payments

Stock based payment awards that are direct awards of stock to employees or directors, call for settlement in cash or other assets, or are stock appreciation rights that call for settlement by issuing equity instruments, are accounted for using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The cost is recognized on a straight-line graded method basis adjusted for expected forfeitures as an employee or director expense with a corresponding increase to equity in stock based payment reserve. Consideration paid by employees or directors on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital.

Stock based payments with parties other than employees, assumes a rebuttable presumption that the fair value of the goods or services received can be estimated reliably. In certain circumstances, the Corporation rebuts this presumption because it cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received. The Corporation then measures the goods or services received, and the corresponding increase in equity, indirectly, by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders service.

(m) Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Corporation recognizes a financial asset or a financial liability when, and only when, it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Such financial assets or financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and the subsequent measurement depends on their classification.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss ("Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with any resultant gain or loss being recognized directly under other comprehensive income. Investments in equity instruments classified as available-for-sale that do not have a quoted market price in an active market and whose fair value cannot be reliably measured are

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(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

measured at cost. When available-for-sale financial assets are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss. Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity, are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of loans and borrowings, directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The Corporation's financial assets include cash, investments, and loans receivable. The Corporation's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, and long term debt. Classification of these financial instruments is as follows:

<u>Asset/Liability</u>	<u>Classification</u>
Cash	FVTPL
Investments	FVTPL
Loans receivable	Loans and receivables
Trade and other payables	Other financial liabilities
<u>Long-term debt</u>	<u>Other financial liabilities</u>

Financial assets are derecognized when the Corporation's rights to cash flows from the respective assets have expired or have been transferred and the Corporation has neither exposure to the risks inherent in those assets nor entitlement to rewards from them. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Corporation categorizes its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs used in the measurement.

Level 1: This level includes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date.

Level 2: This level includes valuations determined using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1. Derivative instruments in this category are valued using models or other standard valuation techniques derived from observable market inputs.

Level 3: This level includes valuations based on inputs which are less observable, unavailable or where the observable data does not support a significant portion of the instruments' fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Corporation 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.

MUSKRAT MINERALS INCORPORATED

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

(n) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that effect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates under the circumstances. Accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the actual results. The areas that management makes critical estimates, assumptions and judgments are valuation of assets acquired, recoverability of deferred tax assets, measurement of stock based compensation, and impairment of assets.

(o) Provisions

A provision is recognized in the condensed consolidated balance sheets when the Corporation has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

(p) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit for the year attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net profit attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the potential dilutive ordinary shares into common shares.

(q) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after June 30, 2014. Those pronouncements that could be applicable or could have a significant impact to the Corporation are discussed in detail in Note 2(p) to the June 30, 2014 audited financial statements.

3. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

As of August 29, 2012 the Corporation had acquired 9,475,017 shares in GRI increasing its holding in GRI to 41.1% which, when combined with the holdings of Directors and associated companies, gave the Corporation effective control of GRI and its 77.5% owned subsidiary NAIC.

On April 5, 2013, Petmin Limited, an unrelated entity, ("Petmin") acquired an additional 23 common shares of NAIC increasing its non-controlling interest in NAIC from 22.5% to 25.1%, in exchange for cash consideration of \$2,031,423 (US\$2,000,000).

Non-controlling interest divesture

On July 17, 2013, Petmin acquired an additional 23 common shares of NAIC increasing its non-controlling interest in NAIC from 25.1% to 27.6%, in exchange for cash consideration of \$2,070,400 (US\$2,000,000).

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For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

This transaction has been treated as a divestiture of the Corporation's indirect interest in NAIC and GRI as follows:

	3 months ended	
	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
Proceeds from sale	-	2,070,400
Net assets sold	-	(361,849)
Gain on divestiture to non-controlling interests	-	1,708,551
This gain has been allocated between the Corporation		
Non-controlling interest	-	1,006,827
Controlling interest	-	701,724
Total gain on divestiture to non-controlling interests	-	1,708,551

4. INVESTMENT

As part of acquisition of control of GRI (Note 3) the Corporation acquired notes receivable and common shares in an associated company. The book value of these items was as follows:

	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$'s	\$'s
Demand loan to a Company, associated by virtue of a common director, issued January 2009 with interest at 10% per annum calculated and paid monthly. Further consideration of 100,000 common shares has been received. No payments have been received to date. The principal is secured by a first charge over accounts receivable. No interest has been recognized on the loan.	-	87,732
Convertible debenture receivable from the same company above, issued June 6, 2011 with interest at a rate of 10% per annum calculated and paid semiannually. The debenture can be converted to common shares at the option of the Company at \$0.10 up to November 30, 2012 or at \$0.25 after November 30, 2012 to maturity. No interest has been recognized on the loan.	-	21,586
Investment in same company	-	6,500
	-	115,818

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On November 15, 2013 GRI accepted a Debt Settlement Agreement proposed by the associated company whereby GRI would receive 4,204,560 common shares and 2,102,280 share purchase warrants. The transactions closed in February 2014 and the commons shares and warrants were assigned fair values as follows:

	\$	
2,102,280 share purchase warrants	205,901	
4,204,560 Common shares	525,570	
<hr/>		
Market value of shares and warrants on conversion	731,471	
Loan value at date of conversion	109,318	
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Gain on conversion of debt	622,153	
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Market value of investments	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
2,102,280 share purchase warrants	59,750	-
4,304,560 Common shares	322,842	-
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Market value of investments	382,592	-
Value at beginning of period	474,487	-
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Gain (loss) on investments	(91,895)	-

5. IRON INTERESTS

September 30, 2013

	Balance 30-Jun-13	Additions	Balance 30-Sep-13
	\$	\$	\$
Labrador Mineral Sands	53,433,947	878,921	54,312,868
Porcupine Strand	115,021	-	115,021
	53,548,968	878,921	54,427,889

September 30, 2014

	Balance 30-Jun-14	Additions	Balance 30-Sep-14
	\$	\$	\$
Labrador Mineral Sands	56,076,731	266,874	56,343,605
Porcupine Strand	115,021	-	115,021
	56,191,752	266,874	56,458,626

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(Amounts presented in Canadian Dollars)

The Labrador Mineral Sands relates to licenses held by NAIC, which include Churchill River, Mud Lake, Muskrat Lake, Goose Bay, and Hamilton River.

The Porcupine Strand property was acquired from a former director of the Corporation for \$NIL cash consideration other than reimbursement of staking costs. The property consists of four mineral licenses covering approximately 3.5 square kilometres in Labrador. The Corporation has received notice that the federal government intends to establish the Mealy Mountain National Park which will encompass the lands to which the Corporation has staked these claims. While the plans for the park have not yet been approved or finalized, the Corporation has renewed the claims as recently as November 2010 but have been refused exploration permits in this regard. The Corporation anticipates that should the federal government's plans go forward with the park development, it will receive compensation sufficient to recover any investment it has made in these claims to date.

6. MINERAL CLAIM DEPOSITS

Mineral claim deposits are licenses held by NAIC with the province of Newfoundland and Labrador that required a deposit and commitment by NAIC to inject a prescribed amount of exploration expenditures into the land designated by the license within a five year time frame. If NAIC fulfills their commitment, the deposit will be fully refundable; if NAIC doesn't fulfill their commitment, they will forfeit the deposit, at which time the cost will be written off.

Mineral claim deposits:

	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
Balance beginning of period	334,045	434,677
Additions	-	-
Balance end of period	334,045	434,677

NAIC is required to incur the following future exploration expenditures which, when incurred, will be capitalized to Iron Interests:

	\$
2015	633,532
2016	54,991
2017	105,396
2023	72,242
2024	60,300

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For the 3 months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

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7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

September 30, 2013

Description	Cost			Accumulated			Net Book Value
	Balance		Balance	Balance	Depreciation	Balance	
	Jun 30, 2013	Additions	Sep 30, 2013	Jun 30, 2013	for period	Sep 30, 2013	Sep 30, 2013
Computer hardware	\$ 88,913	\$ -	\$ 88,913	\$ 73,461	\$ 1,160	\$ 74,622	\$ 14,292
Automotive equipment	5,500	795	6,295	-	472	472	5,823
Industrial equipment	2,296,345	221,012	2,517,357	303,254	130,218	433,472	2,083,885
Office furniture and equipment	29,735	-	29,735	11,569	908	12,477	17,258
	\$ 2,420,493	\$ 221,807	\$ 2,642,300	\$ 388,284	\$ 132,758	\$ 521,042	\$ 2,121,258

September 30, 2014

Description	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Net Book Value
	Balance		Balance	Balance	Depreciation	Balance	
	Jun 30, 2014	Additions	Sep 30, 2014	Jun 30, 2014	for period	Sep 30, 2014	Sep 30, 2014
Computer hardware	\$ 15,138	-	\$ 15,138	\$ 5,651	\$ 712	\$ 6,363	\$ 8,775
Automotive equipment	6,295		6,295	1,888	331	2,219	4,076
Industrial equipment	2,623,540	96,764	2,720,304	581,607	122,365	703,972	2,016,332
Office furniture and equipment	42,658	-	42,658	9,045	1,681	10,726	31,932
	\$ 2,687,631	\$ 96,764	\$ 2,784,395	\$ 598,191	\$ 125,089	\$ 723,280	\$ 2,061,115

During the period amortization in the amount of \$116,080 (2013 \$123,181) was capitalized to iron interests.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The compensation expense associated with key management and directors for services is as follows:

	3 months	
	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
Management fees	\$ 41,250	\$ 41,250
Consulting fees	99,110	332,648
Salaries and benefits	126,899	11,898
	267,259	385,796
Capitalized	19,809	223,775
Operating expenses	\$ 247,450	\$ 162,021

9. LONG TERM DEBT

NAIC received an interest-free repayable loan from ACOA, a government agency, in the amount of \$500,000. The loan is repayable in five annual equal and consecutive installments commencing six months after the end of the fiscal year in which 'Project Success' is achieved. It is anticipated that 'Project Success' will be achieved in the fiscal year ending June 30, 2015 and repayments will commence in December 2015. The carrying value of the loan has been discounted using an effective interest rate of 9%.

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FSM received a loan from the State of Pennsylvania in the amount of US\$1,600,000 (\$1,682,880) to partially finance the acquisition of industrial equipment in Forks Township, Pennsylvania. The loan bears interest at 1% and is repayable in monthly principal installments of US\$14,017, commencing March 1, 2013, maturing on February 1, 2023. The carrying value of the loan has been discounted using an effective interest rate of 9%.

Summary of long term debt:

	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
ACOA Loan		
Loan amount beginning of period	368,267	336,684
Accretion capitalized to iron interest	8,348	7,632
Balance end of period	376,616	344,316
Industrial equipment loan		
Loan amount beginning of period	1,084,765	1,089,216
Repayments	(40,592)	(39,723)
Accretion capitalized to property and equipment	96,764	77,555
Balance end of period	1,140,937	1,127,048
Total	1,517,553	1,471,364

10. SHARE CAPITAL

	Number of Shares	Amount
Authorized:		
Unlimited number of common shares without par value		
Issued and outstanding September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013	17,251,015	\$ 8,948,978

11. STOCK BASED COMPENSATION PLAN

The Board of Directors has established a stock option plan under which options to purchase common shares are granted to directors, officers, and key employees of the Corporation. Options to acquire common shares are granted at option prices which shall be not less than the fair market value of the shares at the time the option is granted. Fair market value shall be deemed to be the average between the highest and lowest prices at which the common shares are traded on the day the option is granted and if not so traded, the average between the closing bid and asked prices thereof as reported for the day on which the option is granted. Options expire between one and ten years from the date of the grant.

The Corporation has reserved 3,450,203 common shares pursuant to the stock option plan. There are 1,579,000 options to acquire common shares outstanding under the plan as at March 31, 2014. Any unexercised options that expire or are forfeited become available again for issuance under the plan.

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On May 28, 2012, 144,000 options were granted to directors, officers, and employees under the stock purchase plan at an exercise price of \$0.65. These options vested immediately and expire in 10 years. The fair value of these option was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions; risk free interest rates of 1.56%; dividend yields of nil; volatility factor of 100%; and a weighted average expected life of the option of 5 years. The expected volatility of the Corporation is based on historical volatility of comparable entities for the same weighted average expected life of the option.

On November 28, 2012, 450,000 options were granted to directors, officers, and employees under the stock purchase plan at an exercise price of \$0.65. These options vested immediately and expire in 10 years. The fair value of these option was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions; risk free interest rates of 1.56%; dividend yields of nil; volatility factor of 100%; share prices of \$0.65; and a weighted average expected life of the option of 5 years. The expected volatility of the Corporation is based on historical volatility of comparable entities for the same weighted average expected life of the option.

On December 6, 2013, 985,000 options were granted to directors, officers, and employees under the stock purchase plan at an exercise price of \$0.85. These options vested immediately and expire in 10 years. The fair value of these option was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions; risk free interest rates of 1.56%; dividend yields of nil; volatility factor of 100%; share prices of \$0.85; and a weighted average expected life of the option of 5 years. The expected volatility of the Corporation is based on historical volatility of comparable entities for the same weighted average expected life of the option.

Options issued and outstanding as at September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2014:

	Weighted average exercise price \$	Issued
Balance June 30, 2013	0.65	594,000
Granted	-	-
Balance September 30, 2013	0.65	594,000
Balance June 30, 2014	0.77	1,579,000
Granted	-	-
Balance September 30, 2014	0.77	1,579,000

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The following table summarizes information about the options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2014:

September 30, 2013			
Options Outstanding and Exercisable			
Number of options outstanding	Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Number of options exercisable
144,000	28-May-2022	0.65	144,000
450,000	28-Nov-2022	0.65	450,000
594,000			594,000

September 30, 2014			
Options Outstanding and Exercisable			
Number of options outstanding	Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Number of options exercisable
144,000	28-May-2022	0.65	144,000
450,000	28-Nov-2022	0.65	450,000
985,000	6-Dec-2023	0.85	985,000
1,579,000			1,579,000

GRI Stock Option Plan

The Board of Directors of GRI has established a stock option plan under which options to purchase common shares are granted to directors, officers, and key employees of GRI. Options to acquire common shares are granted at prices as determined by the Board of Directors. Options expire five years from the date of the grant.

GRI has reserved 2,356,433 common shares pursuant to the stock option plan. There are 1,862,000 options to acquire common shares outstanding under the plan as at September 30, 2014. Any unexercised options that expire or are forfeited become available again for issuance under the plan.

Options issued and outstanding as at September 30, 2014:

	Weighted average exercise price \$	Issued
Balance June 30, 2014 and September 30, 2014	1.47	1,862,000

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The following table summarizes information about the options outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2014:

Options Outstanding and Exercisable			
Number of options outstanding	Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Number of options exercisable
390,000	31-Dec-2015	1.25	390,000
415,000	2-Sep-2016	1.25	415,000
495,000	31-May-2017	1.25	495,000
87,000	5-Nov-2017	1.25	87,000
475,000	6-Dec-2018	2.10	475,000
1,862,000			1,862,000

12. EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the net income (loss) per financial statements by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The Company has a loss in both the current and prior year quarter and the options effect is anti-dilutive.

13. INCOME TAXES

The Corporation's income taxes have been calculated as follows:

	\$	\$
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ (977,909)	\$ (592,306)
Combined Federal and Provincial tax rate	31%	-
Expected recovery at statutory rates	\$ (303,152)	\$ -
Deferred tax recovery	\$ (303,152)	\$ -

Deferred tax liability consist of:

	\$	\$
Non-capital losses	1,950,310	1,121,877
Iron interests	(11,969,333)	(12,383,047)
Property and equipment	(1,072)	28,002
Loans receivable	-	66,861
Investment	(44,369)	(43)
Share issue costs	78,290	74,681
	(9,986,174)	(11,091,669)

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14. COMMITMENTS

GRI, subsequent to the incorporation of NAIC, provided Petmin Limited (“Petmin”), an unrelated entity, with options to invest in NAIC in three phases. The first option was exercised November 17, 2010 with Petmin signing a purchase agreement to buy 26 common shares in NAIC from treasury for \$1,512,135 (US\$1,500,000), representing a 5% interest in the outstanding common shares.

The second option was amended August 18th, 2011 into two phases, exercisable upon satisfaction of various performance conditions. Phase 2a was exercised August 31, 2011 with a capital injection of \$1,956,800 (US\$2,000,000) from Petmin in exchange for 34 common shares, increasing its interest to 10.7% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

Phase 2b was exercised on April 20, 2012 with a capital injection of \$2,973,800 (US\$3,000,000), by Petmin in exchange for 42 common shares, increasing its interest to 16.9% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

The third option is divided into three phases with payments of US\$4.5M, \$6.0M and \$8.0M for phases 3a, 3b and 3c respectively each with various milestones. Petmin will take back sufficient common shares to increase its interest to 40% of the issued and outstanding common shares after payment has been made on phase 3c.

Phase 3a(1) was exercised on July 5, 2012 and phase 3a(2) was exercised on July 13, 2012 with a combined capital injection of \$4,576,393 (US\$4,500,000), by Petmin in exchange for 43 common shares, increasing its interest to 22.48% of the issued and outstanding capital.

Phase 3b(1) was exercised on April 5, 2013 with a capital injection of \$2,031,423 (US\$2,000,000), by Petmin in exchange for 23 common shares, increasing its interest to 25.2% of the issued and outstanding capital. Phase 3b(2) was exercised on July 17, 2013 with a capital injection of \$2,070,400 (US\$2,000,000), by Petmin in exchange for 23 common shares, increasing its interest to 27.6% of the issued and outstanding capital. Phase 3b(3) was exercised on October 23, 2013 with a capital injection of \$2,072,700 (US\$2,000,000), by Petmin in exchange for 23 common shares, increasing its interest to 30.0% of the issued and outstanding capital.

Phase 3c(1) was exercised on April 7, 2014 with a capital injection of \$2,193,800 (US\$2,000,000), by Petmin in exchange for 30 common shares, increasing its interest to 32.8% of the issued and outstanding capital. As at September 30, 2014, an additional US\$6,000,000 remains outstanding with respect to Phase 3c. Upon exercising these remaining options Petmin will be entitled to an additional 89 shares in NAIC which will give it a 40% interest.

In addition Petmin has the option (the “Grand River Option”) to acquire an additional 9.9% interest in NAIC in exchange for common shares in Petmin equal to 9.9% of the value of the mineral rights of NAIC at the time Petmin exercises the Grand River Option.

NAIC, GRI, and Petmin entered into a management service agreement on June 1, 2013 for a period of 24

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months, in the amount of US\$300,000 per year which shall be paid by NAIC to Petmin on a quarterly basis, payable in arrears. The agreement shall renew automatically for subsequent one year periods if not specifically terminated in accordance with the agreement. NAIC also agrees to reserve for issuance 2.5% of its issued and outstanding shares to be issued to Petmin, releasable in increments of 1% upon completion of a satisfactory preliminary economic assessment and the balance of 1.5% upon completion of a satisfactory bank feasibility study.

15. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Corporation defines capital that it manages as the aggregate of its long-term debt, share capital, stock based payment reserve, accumulated other comprehensive income, retained earnings and non-controlling interest. Its objective when managing capital is to ensure that the Corporation will continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns to its shareholders.

	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
Long term debt	1,517,553	1,453,032
Share capital	8,948,978	8,948,978
Stock based payment reserve	913,000	913,000
Retained earnings	8,848,533	9,085,852
Non-controlling interest	29,043,485	29,480,922
	49,271,549	49,881,784

The Corporation manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Corporation, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will make changes to its capital structure as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Corporation is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements or debt covenants, and does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital. The Corporation's overall strategy with respect to management of capital remains unchanged from the year ended June 30, 2014.

16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

As at September 30, 2014, the Corporation carried cash at fair value and is considered Level 1, within the fair value hierarchy.

Risk Disclosures

The main risks the Corporation's financial instruments could be exposed to are credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk.

Credit Risk

The Corporation's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash. The Corporation places its cash with high quality financial institution and in reliable trust account in Canada, and as result, believes its exposure to credit risk is minimal.

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Liquidity Risk

The Corporation's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Corporation's reputation. To the extent that the Corporation does not believe it has sufficient liquidity to meet these obligations, management will consider securing additional funds through debt or equity transactions. The Corporation manages its liquidity risk by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows from operations. In recent years, additional loans from directors/shareholders, and new equity financing have provided the necessary liquidity required. Trade and other payables are due within 12 months.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Corporation has long term debt denominated in US dollars. The carrying value of these items may change due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The Corporation has cash and trade payables denominated in US dollars and a five percent change in the US dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate would not have a significant impact on their carrying values.

Interest Rate Risk

The Corporation is exposed to interest rate price risk to the extent that a portion of the long-term debt is at a fixed interest rate.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On October 24, 2014, Petmin purchased 15 additional common shares in NAIC for a consideration of US\$1,000,000, increasing their shareholding to 34.1%.

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18. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

As at September 30, 2014 the Corporation had a corporate head office and three business segments:

1. GRI, a private corporation, incorporated under the *Companies Act* of Nova Scotia, is a development stage enterprise in the process of exploring its mineral properties, held both directly and indirectly through its majority-owned subsidiary North Atlantic Iron Corporation.
2. NAIC, a private corporation, incorporated under the *Corporations Act* of Newfoundland and Labrador, is a development stage enterprise in the process of exploring its mineral properties in Newfoundland and Labrador, Canada. It is a majority owned subsidiary of GRI.
3. FSM, a private corporation, incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania, operates a smelting plant in Forks Township, Pennsylvania. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of GRI.

The results of the segments are as follows:

	Corporate		GRI		NAIC		FSM		Eliminations		Consolidated	
	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue - external customers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revenue - intersegment	-	-	58,811	9,692	4,924	-	466,110	295,226	(529,845)	(304,918)	-	-
	-	-	58,811	9,692	4,924	-	466,110	295,226	(529,845)	(304,918)	-	-
Operating expenses	46,670	37,144	149,678	73,889	215,340	251,681	598,652	252,611	(137,816)	(38,877)	872,523	576,448
EBITDA	(46,670)	(37,144)	(90,866)	(64,197)	(210,416)	(251,681)	(132,542)	42,615	(392,029)	(266,041)	(872,523)	(576,448)
Depreciation and Amortization	-	(188)	(1,086)	(1,447)	(6,277)	(7,942)	(117,726)	(123,182)	116,080	123,182	(9,009)	(9,577)
Interest and bank charges	(12)	-	(770)	(1,886)	(350)	(354)	(3,350)	(4,041)	-	-	(4,482)	(6,281)
Unrealized loss on investments	-	-	(91,895)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(91,895)	-
	(12)	(188)	(93,751)	(3,333)	(6,627)	(8,296)	(121,076)	(127,223)	116,080	123,182	(105,386)	(15,858)
Segment income (loss) before taxes	(46,682)	(37,332)	(184,617)	(67,530)	(217,043)	(259,977)	(253,618)	(84,608)	(275,949)	(142,859)	(977,909)	(592,306)
Total assets	4,150,694	4,369,237	5,989,800	6,215,572	58,302,643	55,205,369	2,779,588	2,803,514	(10,527,772)	(9,942,311)	60,694,953	58,651,381
Total liabilities	10,081,534	11,804,187	1,414,729	1,488,553	629,834	565,997	3,334,415	1,588,811	(2,519,555)	(1,574,247)	12,940,956	13,873,300

Inter-segment revenues are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the "eliminations" column.

The Corporation's Board of Directors evaluates the performance of these segments and allocates resources to them based on certain performance measures (mainly earnings from operations and cash flow from operations). Segment earnings correspond to each business' earnings from operations. The Corporation's management reporting system evaluates performance based on a number of factors; however the primary profitability measure is the earnings from operations before depreciation, amortization, net financing income or expense and income taxes ("EBITDA").

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Geographical segments

The above segments are managed on a worldwide basis, but operate in two principal geographical areas, namely, Canada and the United States.

In presenting information on the basis of geographical segments, segment revenue is based on the geographical location of customers. Segment assets are based on the geographical location of the assets.

There are no revenues from external customers for the periods ending September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013

Non-current assets:

	30-Sep-14	30-Sep-13
	\$	\$
Canada	57,022,373	55,033,633
United States of America	1,831,413	1,950,191
Total non-current assets	58,853,786	56,983,824