



Tosca Mining Corp.
Consolidated Financial Statements
Year Ended November 30, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Tosca Mining Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tosca Mining Corp., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at November 30, 2013 and 2012 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tosca Mining Corp. as at November 30, 2013 and 2012 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Tosca Mining Corp. to continue as a going concern.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

March 25, 2014

Tosca Mining Corp.
Consolidated statements of financial position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at	Notes	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 52,124	\$ 100,010
Receivables	4	4,132	12,009
Prepaid expenses		6,598	25,813
		62,854	137,832
Non-current assets			
Equipment	5	3,082	8,194
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	14,000	-
		17,082	8,194
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 79,936	\$ 146,026
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	\$ 47,751	\$ 35,586
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	8	7,128,790	6,873,953
Subscriptions received in advance	14	20,000	-
Share-based payment reserve	9	1,266,990	1,195,790
Deficit		(8,383,595)	(7,959,303)
TOTAL EQUITY		32,185	110,440
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$ 79,936	\$ 146,026

Nature and continuance of operations and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 14)

Approved and authorized by the Board on March 25, 2014

Director "Ron Shenton" Director "Brian Roberts"

Tosca Mining Corp.
Consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years Ended	
		November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Expenses			
Amortization	5	\$ 1,117	\$ 4,469
Consulting		42,517	173,047
Investor relations		19,350	128,418
Legal and audit		64,353	78,020
Management fees		167,957	211,000
Office and general		34,336	40,816
Stock-based compensation	8	-	123,100
Transfer agent and filing fees		21,772	35,364
Travel and promotion		6,738	52,691
		358,140	846,925
Other items			
Interest income		(4)	(4,347)
Write off of mineral and exploration assets	6	67,851	4,204,974
Loss on sale of asset	5	314	-
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(2,009)	31,699
		66,152	4,232,326
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ 424,292	\$ 5,079,251
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.55)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		10,987,579	9,221,332

Tosca Mining Corp.
Consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Share capital		Share-based payment reserve	Subscriptions received in advance	Deficit	Total
		Number of shares	Amount				
Balance at November 30, 2011	13	9,146,127	\$ 6,813,953	\$ 1,072,690	\$ -	\$ (2,880,052)	\$ 5,006,591
Comprehensive loss:							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(5,079,251)	(5,079,251)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers:							
Shares issued for property interest		150,000	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Stock-based compensation		-	-	123,100	-	-	123,100
Total transactions with owners and other transfers		150,000	60,000	123,100	-	-	183,100
Balance at November 30, 2012		9,296,127	\$ 6,873,953	\$ 1,195,790	\$ -	\$ (7,959,303)	\$ 110,440
Comprehensive loss:							
Loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(424,292)	(424,292)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers:							
Shares issued for cash – private placement		1,780,000	356,000	-	20,000	-	376,000
Fair value of warrants		-	(71,200)	71,200	-	-	-
Shares issued for property interest		150,000	9,000	-	-	-	9,000
Share issue costs		-	(38,963)	-	-	-	(38,963)
Total transactions with owners and other transfers		1,930,000	254,837	71,200	20,000	-	346,037
Balance at November 30, 2013		11,226,127	\$ 7,128,790	\$ 1,266,990	\$ 20,000	\$ (8,383,595)	\$ 32,185

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Tosca Mining Corp.
Consolidated statements of cash flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Years Ended	
	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Operating activities		
Comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (424,292)	\$ (5,079,251)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization	1,117	4,469
Stock-based compensation	-	123,100
Write off mineral and exploration assets	67,851	4,204,974
Loss on sale of asset	314	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	7,877	2,794
Prepaid expenses	19,215	60,910
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	17,765	(8,038)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(310,153)	(691,042)
Investing activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	(74,770)	(1,061,867)
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	-	(1,292)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(74,770)	(1,063,159)
Financing activities		
Proceeds on issuance of common shares	356,000	-
Share issuance costs	(38,963)	-
Subscriptions received in advance	20,000	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	337,037	-
Changes in cash during the year	(47,886)	(1,754,201)
Cash, beginning	100,010	1,854,211
Cash, ending	\$ 52,124	\$ 100,010

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows:

Significant non-cash transactions during fiscal 2013 included:

- a) the issuance of 150,000 (2012 - 150,000) common shares valued at \$9,000 (2012 - \$60,000) for exploration and evaluation assets.
- b) the issuance of 1,780,000 (2012 - Nil) warrants valued at \$71,200 (2012 - \$Nil) as part of a private placement.
- c) the exchange of \$3,681 (2012 - \$Nil) in equipment for services realized through write off of mineral exploration assets.
- d) the exploration and evaluation asset costs incurred and impaired during the year of \$Nil (2012 - \$5,600) through accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

1. Nature and continuance of operations and going concern

Tosca Mining Corp. is a publicly listed exploration company incorporated in Canada under the *British Columbia Corporations Act* on May 12, 2006. The Company together with its subsidiary, Red Hills Mining Corp. (collectively referred to as the "Company") is principally engaged in acquisition and exploration of resource properties. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol TSQ.

The head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located at 409 Granville Street, Suite 400, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 1T2.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company and its subsidiary 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. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from 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. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months using the existing cash, exercise of stock options and/or private placement of common shares.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of preparation

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

Effective August 31, 2013, the Company consolidated its common shares on a 4:1 basis, the current issued and outstanding common shares is 11,226,127. All stock options, share purchase warrants and loss per share in current and previous accounting periods have been adjusted retroactively to reflect this consolidation.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Red Hills Mining Corp.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated 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 condensed interim 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.

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

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to:

The carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions about each project. Management considers the economics of the project, including the latest resources prices and the long-term forecasts, and the overall economic viability of the project.

The determination of income tax is inherently complex and requires making certain estimates and assumptions about future events. While income tax filings are subject to audits and reassessments, the Company has adequately provided for all income tax obligations. However, changes in facts and circumstances as a result of income tax audits, reassessments, jurisprudence and any new legislation may result in an increase or decrease in our provision for income taxes. With respect to the recognition of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

Stock-based compensation is subject to estimation of the value of the award at the date of grant using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The option valuation model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected share price volatility. Because the Company's warrants have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options and because the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the calculated fair value, such value is subject to measurement uncertainty.

Foreign exchange

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company and subsidiaries' functional currency. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

The Company uses the Canadian dollar functional currency to record transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rate while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. 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.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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, plant and equipment.

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.

Stock-based compensation

The Company operates an employee and a non-employee stock option plan. Stock-based compensation to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Stock-based compensation 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.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

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

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

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

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

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

Other financial liabilities: This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payables and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has implemented the following classifications for its financial instruments:

- a) Cash has been classified as fair value through profit or loss.
- b) Receivables have been classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost.
- c) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities have been classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.

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

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities (cont'd)

Disclosures are required about the inputs used in making fair value measurements, including their classification within a hierarchy that prioritizes their significance. 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;

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

See Note 12 for relevant disclosures.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's long-lived 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 included in the determination of net loss.

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.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Canadian 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.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

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

Income taxes (cont'd)

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred 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 tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred 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 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 taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Flow-through shares:

Any premium received by the Company on the issuance of flow-through shares is initially recorded as a liability ("flow-through tax liability") and included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. 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.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

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 rehabilitation asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

The Company's estimates of reclamation 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 rehabilitation 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 and 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.

The costs of rehabilitation 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.

At November 20, 2013 and November 30, 2012, the Company had no material rehabilitation and environmental obligations.

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

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Amortization is calculated on a declining balance method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The amortization rates applicable to each category of equipment are as follows:

Class of equipment	Amortization rate
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Office equipment	20% declining balance
Vehicles	30% declining balance

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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

Net loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity. In periods where a net loss is incurred, potentially dilutive common shares are excluded from the loss per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive and basic and diluted loss per common share is the same. In a profit year, under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average price during the year.

3. New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments"

In November 2009, the IASB published IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments", which covers the classification and measurement of financial assets as part of its project to replace IAS 39, "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." In October 2010, the requirements for classifying and measuring financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9. Under this guidance, entities have the option to recognize financial liabilities at fair value through earnings. If this option is elected, entities would be required to reverse the portion at fair value change due to their own credit risk out of earnings and recognize the change in other comprehensive income. IFRS 9 has an indefinite effective date as it has been postponed. Early adoption is permitted and the standard is required to be applied retrospectively.

IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements"

IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12, "Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities", and parts of IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", IAS 27 (2011), "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 (2011), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements"

IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or a joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation, the venturer 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 IAS 31, "Interests in Joint Ventures", and SIC-13, "Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers". The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", IAS 27 (2011), "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 (2011), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

3. New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted (cont'd)

IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities", 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. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", IAS 27 (2011), "Separate Financial Statements" and IAS 28 (2011), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures".

IFRS 13, "Fair value measurement"

IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement", is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. The new converged fair value framework is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

IAS 28, "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures"

IAS 28 (2011), "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", supersedes IAS 28 "Investments in Associates" and prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The Standard defines "significant influence" and provides guidance on how the equity method of accounting is to be applied (including exemptions from applying the equity method in some cases). It also prescribes how investments in associates and joint ventures should be tested for impairment. The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Entities early adopting this standard must also adopt the other standards included in the 'suite of five' standards on consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures: IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" and IAS 27 (2011), "Separate Financial Statements".

4. Receivables

	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Accounts receivable	\$ -	\$ 2,100
Recoverable taxes	4,132	9,909
	\$ 4,132	\$ 12,009

Tosca Mining Corp.
Notes to the consolidated financial statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the years ended November 30, 2013 and 2012

5. Equipment

	Motor vehicles	Computer equipment	Office equipment	Total
Cost:				
At November 30, 2011	\$ 8,410	\$ 3,318	\$ 3,546	\$ 15,274
Additions	-	1,292	-	1,292
At November 30, 2012	8,410	4,610	3,546	16,566
Disposal	(8,410)	-	-	(8,410)
At November 30, 2013	-	4,610	3,546	8,156
Depreciation:				
At November 30, 2011	1,892	1,069	942	3,903
Charge for the year	2,523	1,236	710	4,469
At November 30, 2012	4,415	2,305	1,652	8,372
Disposal	(4,415)	-	-	(4,415)
Charge for the year	-	738	379	1,117
At November 30, 2013	-	3,043	2,031	5,074
Net book value:				
At November 30, 2012	3,995	2,305	1,894	8,194
At November 30, 2013	\$ -	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,515	\$ 3,082

During the year ended November 30, 2013, the Company recognized a loss on the sale of an asset of \$314, when a vehicle with a net book value of \$3,995 was exchanged for services valued at \$3,681.

6. Exploration and evaluation assets

Carol Copper Project, Sonora, Mexico

On November 6, 2013 the Company entered into an option agreement with Alta Vista Ventures Ltd., to acquire a 100% interest in the Carol Copper Project, Sonora, Mexico. The Carol Copper Project consists of approximately 756 hectares.

To earn 100% interest in the Carol Project Tosca must pay \$50,000, issue 1,000,000 shares and incur \$2,200,000 in exploration expenditures over a five year period. The first two years consist of \$200,000 in expenditures, including a geophysics program within the first six months and issuance of 150,000 shares per year. The company has paid \$5,000 and issued 150,000 shares valued at \$9,000. There is an underlying 3% NSR on the property that can be purchased from the original Mexican owner for US\$750,000.

The composition of accumulated acquisition and deferred exploration costs is:

	November 30, 2013
Acquisition costs:	
Balance	\$ 14,000
Deferred exploration costs:	
Balance	-
	<u>\$ 14,000</u>

6. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Red Hills, Texas, USA

During the year ended November 30, 2011, the Company signed an option to purchase 100% interest in the Red Hills advanced stage moly-copper project located in Presidio County, Texas. The property is subject to a 2% NSR. In addition there is a 1% NSR on any contiguous claims acquired by the Company.

The agreement involved cash payments to the vendors in the amount of USD \$10,900,000, and the issuance of 525,000 common shares over a five year period.

In addition, there was an annual sublease of USD \$175,000 for a period of five years.

During 2012, the Company re-negotiated its 5 year option agreement to purchase the Red Hills project. Under the renegotiated terms, Tosca reduced its annual option payment to the vendors down from \$800,000 USD to \$300,000 USD in 2012 and each of the subsequent two years. This deferred \$1,500,000 USD in payments until May 1, 2015 or a production decision whichever came first, and would trigger a final payment of \$2,400,000 USD. As part of the new terms, Tosca agreed to increase the number of shares issued to the vendors from 525,000 to 700,000 over the length of the option agreement in annual increments of 150,000 shares.

On January 28, 2013, this option was cancelled, and as a result the Company wrote off \$4,204,974 in exploration and evaluation assets for the year ended November 30, 2012. During fiscal 2013, the Company incurred and wrote off additional costs of \$67,851 related to the property.

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Accounts payable	\$ 24,251	\$ 12,586
Accrued liabilities	23,500	23,000
	\$ 47,751	\$ 35,586

8. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At November 30, 2013 there were 11,226,127 issued and fully paid common shares (November 30, 2012 – 9,296,127).

Share issuances

On November 20, 2013, the Company issued 150,000 common shares to Alta Vista Ventures Ltd. as part of the option to acquire 100% interest in the Carol Copper Project located in Sonora, Mexico. These shares had a fair value of \$9,000 which have been charged to acquisition costs which are part of the Company's Exploration and Evaluation Assets.

8. Share capital (cont'd)

Share issuances (cont'd)

During the year ended November 30, 2013, the Company issued 1,780,000 units at \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$356,000. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.40 per share for year one and \$0.56 per share for the second year. The warrants were valued using the residual valuation method at \$71,200. In connection with the closing of this private placement, the Company paid share issuance costs of \$38,963 in cash.

During the year ended November 30, 2012, the Company issued 150,000 common shares with a fair value of \$60,000 in connection with the re-negotiated option agreement for the Red Hills property (Note 6).

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 and technical consultants 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. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any one optionee will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all investor relations and technical consultants will not exceed two percent (2%) of the issued and outstanding common shares. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company or 30 days following cessation of an optionee conducting investor relations activities' position.

If no vesting schedule is specified at the time of grant, the options will vest 25% each anniversary of the date of grant.

The changes in options during the year ended November 30, 2013 and the year ended November 30, 2012 are as follows:

	November 30, 2013		November 30, 2012	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	765,750	\$ 0.72	890,000	\$ 1.20
Options granted	-	-	229,500	0.80
Options expired	(325,000)	0.40	-	-
Options forfeited	(408,750)	0.97	(353,750)	1.76
Options outstanding, end of year	32,000	\$ 0.92	765,750	\$ 0.72
Options exercisable, end of year	32,000	\$ 0.92	765,750	\$ 0.72

Details of options outstanding as at November 30, 2013 are as follows:

Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average contractual life	Number of options outstanding	Expiry Dates
\$0.92	3.24 years	32,000	February 24, 2017

8. Share capital (cont'd)

Stock options (cont'd)

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the year ended November 30, 2013 was \$Nil (year ended November 30, 2012 - \$0.52). The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended November 30, 2013	Year ended November 30, 2012
Expected life of options	-	5 years
Annualized volatility	-	86% - 87%
Risk-free interest rate	-	1.09% - 1.46%
Dividend rate	-	0%
Forfeiture rate	-	0%

Share purchase warrants

The changes in share purchase warrants during the year ended November 30, 2013 and the year ended November 30, 2012 are as follows:

	November 30, 2013		November 30, 2012	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of period	-	\$ -	3,976,710	\$ 1.80
Issued	1,780,000	0.40	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	(3,976,710)	1.80
Outstanding, end of period	1,780,000	\$ 0.40	-	\$ -

Details of share purchase warrants outstanding as at November 30, 2013 are as follows:

Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average contractual life	Number of options outstanding	Expiry Dates
\$0.40 (i)	1.05 years	1,780,000	December 19, 2014

(i) On December 20, 2013, the exercise price increases to \$0.56.

9. Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and the fair and intrinsic value recorded for warrants issued until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Refer to the Consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity on page 4.

10. Related party balances and transactions

Related party balances

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

	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Companies controlled by directors of the Company	\$ -	\$ 5,600

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

Key management personnel compensation

Key management personnel consists of directors, former directors or companies with common directors.

	Year ended	
	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Deferred exploration costs	\$ 24,949	\$ 275,016
Management fees	167,957	211,000
Rent	5,000	-
Share-based compensation	-	34,261
	\$ 197,906	\$ 520,277

11. Income Taxes

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	2013	2012
Loss before income taxes	\$ (424,292)	\$ (5,079,251)
Expected income tax recovery	\$ 107,000	\$ 1,524,000
Permanent differences and other items	(107,000)	(1,266,000)
Unrecognized benefit of non-capital losses	-	(258,000)
Net income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets:		
Non-capital loss carry forwards	\$ 851,000	\$ 640,000
Equipment	1,000	4,000
Financing costs	65,000	85,000
Mineral property interest	972,000	1,140,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	\$ 1,889,000	\$ 1,869,000

11. Income Taxes (cont'd)

The Company has non-capital losses carried forward for income tax purposes of approximately \$3,000,000 which can be applied against future years' taxable income. These losses will expire through to 2033. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these non-capital losses have not been recognized in these financial statements.

12. Financial risk management

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Cash is carried at fair value using a Level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

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 bank accounts. This risk is managed by using major banks that have a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The Company is not exposed to credit risk on recoverable taxes, as these are due from the Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. As at November 30, 2013, the Company had a cash balance of \$52,124 (November 30, 2012 - \$100,010) to settle current liabilities of \$47,751 (November 30, 2012 - \$35,586). To maintain liquidity, the Company is continually investigating financing opportunities. As disclosed in Note 1, there can be no assurance these efforts will be successful in the future. All of the Company's financial liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates will affect the Company's net earnings or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. As at November 30, 2013 and November 30, 2012, the Company did not have any significant interest rate risk.

The Company had no interest rate swap or financial contracts in place as at November 30, 2013 and November 30, 2012.

12. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Capital Management

The Company identifies capital as the items included in shareholders' equity. The Company raises capital through private and public share offerings and related party loans and advances. Capital is managed in a manner consistent with the risk criteria and policies provided by the board of directors and followed by management. All sources of financing and major expenditures are analyzed by management and approved by the board of directors.

The Company's primary objectives when managing capital is to safeguard and maintain the Company's financial resources for continued operations and to fund expenditure programs to further advance mineral property interests.

The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through detailed review and due diligence on all potential acquisitions, preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to maintain sufficient resources.

The Company is able to scale its expenditure programs and the use of capital to address market conditions by reducing expenditure and the scope of operations during periods of commodity pricing decline and economic downturn.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended November 30, 2013.

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

13. Segmented information

Operating segments

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

Geographic segments

For the year ended November 30, 2013, the Company's assets are located in the following geographical segments:

	Mexico	Canada	Total
Equipment	\$ -	\$ 3,082	\$ 3,082
Exploration and evaluation assets	14,000	-	14,000
	\$ 14,000	\$ 3,082	\$ 17,082

For the year ended November 30, 2012, the Company's assets are located in the following geographical segments:

	United States	Canada	Total
Equipment	\$ 3,995	\$ 4,199	\$ 8,194
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-
	\$ 3,995	\$ 4,199	\$ 8,194

14. Commitments

The Company jointly leases, (with Rift Basin Resources), office premises under an operating lease with Peterson Commercial, a Vancouver based office leasing company.

The lease, which was entered into on October 1, 2013, provides for basic lease payments of \$6,835 per month through to September 30, 2016. The Company's monthly portion of the lease payment amounts to \$2,363.

A schedule of the Company's minimum lease payments is as follows:

	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Payable not later than one year	\$ 28,358	\$ -
Payable later than one year and not later than five years	51,990	-
	\$ 80,348	\$ -

The Company sub leases 50% of its lease space under the same terms to a separate company, Infinity Minerals Corp, that pays \$1,181 monthly. Accordingly minimum sub-lease payments expected by period are as follows:

A schedule of the Company's minimum sub lease payments is as follows:

	November 30, 2013	November 30, 2012
Payable not later than one year	\$ 14,179	\$ -
Payable later than one year and not later than five years	25,995	-
	\$ 40,174	\$ -

15. Subsequent events

Subsequent to November 30, 2013, the Company completed a \$295,000 non-brokered private placement by issuing 5,900,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable into one common share at \$0.075 in year 1 and \$0.10 in year two. As part of the private placement, the Company paid finder's fees of \$7,350 and issued 245,000 broker warrants. The Company received \$20,000 prior to November 30, 2013.

On January 2, 2014, the Company granted 890,000 stock options to Directors and consultants to purchase common shares at \$0.08 for a period of five years.