

MINERVA MINERALS LIMITED

UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIODS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 & 2010

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Minerva Minerals Limited (the "Company") are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited interim financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the interim financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting and IFRS 1 - First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established systems of internal control over the financial reporting process, which are designed to provide reasonable assurance that relevant and reliable financial information is produced.

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

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

“David Jenkins” (signed)

President

“Johnny Oliveira” (signed)

Chief Financial Officer

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited interim financial statements for the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Unaudited Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

<i>As at,</i>	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	October 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
ASSETS		(Note 3)	(Note 3)
Current			
Cash (Note 5)	200,908	201,585	1,552
Trade and other receivables (Note 6)	40	1,606	2,333
	200,948	203,191	3,885
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trade and other payables (Note 7)	8,028	4,229	42,515
Due to related party	-	-	17,560
	8,028	4,229	60,075
Equity			
Capital stock (Note 9 (b))	654,143	654,143	268,556
Reserve for warrants (Note 10)	68,259	68,259	12,259
Reserve for share based payments (Note 11)	-	-	68,467
Accumulated deficit	(529,482)	(523,440)	(405,472)
	192,920	198,962	(56,190)
	200,948	203,191	3,885

Nature of Operation Going Concern (Note 1)
Commitments and Contractual Obligations (Notes 12 and 15)

On behalf of the Board of Directors on February 27, 2012:

Approved by the Board of Directors:

“David Jenkins” (signed)

Director

“James Fairbairn” (signed)

Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

Minerva Minerals Limited
Unaudited Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the three month periods ended December 31,	2011	2010
	\$	\$
		(Note 3)
Accounting, audit and legal	4,040	14,118
Office, general and administration	85	147
Public relations, filing, transfer and regulatory fees	1,917	2,337
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 12)	-	720
Net loss and comprehensive Loss	6,042	17,362
Loss per share - basic and diluted	0.00	0.00
Weighted average number of common shares - basic and diluted (000's)	9,151	4,621

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

Minerva Minerals Limited
Unaudited Interim Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves			Total
	Number of shares	Amount	Warrants	Share based payments	Accumulated deficit	
Balance at October 1, 2010	4,331,000	\$ 268,556	\$ 12,259	\$ 68,467	\$ (405,472)	\$ (56,190)
Private placements, net of issue costs	400,000	60,000	-	-	-	60,000
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(17,362)	(17,362)
Balance at December 31, 2010	4,731,000	\$ 328,556	\$ 12,259	\$ 68,467	\$ (422,834)	\$ (13,552)
Private placements, net of issue costs	4,000,000	237,520	-	-	-	237,520
Warrants issued on private placement	-	(56,000)	56,000	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of options	420,000	75,600	-	-	-	75,600
Transfer of fair value of share based payments on option exercises	-	68,467	-	(68,467)	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(100,606)	(100,606)
Balance at September 30, 2011	9,151,000	\$ 654,143	\$ 68,259	\$ -	\$ (523,440)	\$ 198,962
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(6,042)	(6,042)
Balance at December 31, 2011	9,151,000	\$ 654,143	\$ 68,259	\$ -	\$ (529,482)	\$ 192,920

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements

Minerva Minerals Limited
Unaudited Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2011	2010
Three month period ended December 31,	\$	\$
		(Note 3)
Operating activities		
Net loss	(6,042)	(17,362)
Change in non-cash working capital		
Trade and other receivables	1,566	359
Trade and other payables	3,799	(22,430)
Cash used in operating activities	(677)	(39,433)
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares, net of issue costs	-	60,000
Cash provided from financing activities	-	60,000
Increase (Decrease) in cash	(677)	20,567
Cash, beginning of period	201,585	1,552
Cash, end of period	200,908	22,119
Supplementary Information		
Interest paid	-	-
Income tax paid	-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these unaudited interim financial statements.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Minerva Minerals Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on June 5, 2006 under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The Company's head office is located at 204-3540 West 41st Avenue Vancouver, British Columbia, V6N 3E6. The shares of the Company are listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange ("the CNSX"), and commenced trading on August 13, 2007. The Company is in the business of location, acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Management of the Company plans to devote its efforts to locate, acquire and explore mineral properties with potential reserves. To date, the Company has not determined whether properties acquired contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable, has only recently commenced significant exploration work and is considered to be in the development stage.

The Company's ability to continue to operate and to meet its obligations as they come due is dependent upon its ability to obtain additional financing as necessary and to successfully develop its existing mineral property interests or one or more alternative investments. The continued development of the Company's Ashcroft and Lone Tree Showing Property is uncertain as explained in Note 12. The ultimate outcomes of these matters cannot presently be determined because they are contingent on future events.

As at December 31, 2011, the Company had working capital of \$192,920 (September 30, 2011 – \$198,962), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$529,482 (September 30, 2011 - \$523,440) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND GOING CONCERN

2.1 Statement of compliance

These interim financial statements are unaudited and have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 'Interim Financial Reporting' ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

The policies applied in these interim financial statements are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of February 27, 2012, the date the Board of Directors approved the interim financial statements. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2012 could result in restatement of these interim financial statements, including the transition adjustments recognized on change-over to IFRS.

These are the Company's first IFRS interim financial statements for part of the period to be covered by the Company's first IFRS annual financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2012. Previously, the Company prepared its annual and interim financial statements in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP").

As these are the Company's first set of interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS, the Company's disclosures exceed the minimum requirements under IAS 34. The Company has elected to exceed the minimum requirements in order to present the Company's accounting policies in accordance with IFRS and the additional disclosures required under IFRS, which also highlight the changes from the Company's 2011 annual financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. In 2012 and beyond, the Company may not provide the same amount of disclosure in the Company's interim financial statements prepared under IFRS as the reader will be able to refer to an rely on the annual financial statements which will be prepared in accordance with IFRS.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 4. The comparative figures presented in these interim financial statements are in accordance with IFRS and have not been audited.

2.3 Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

The IASB issued a number of new and revised International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, amendments and related interpretations which are effective for the Company's financial years beginning on or after October 1, 2011. For the purpose of preparing and presenting the financial information for the relevant periods, the Company has consistently adopted all these new standards for the relevant reporting periods.

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC have issued the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND GOING CONCERN (continued)

2.3 Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

- IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement*' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments.
- IFRS 10 '*Consolidated Financial Statements*' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.
- IFRS 11 '*Joint Arrangements*' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form.
- IFRS 12 '*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.
- IFRS 13 '*Fair Value Measurement*' - effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides the guidance on the measurement of fair value and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy.
- IAS 27 '*Separate Financial Statements*' - as a result of the issue of the new consolidation suite of standards, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements has been reissued, as the consolidation guidance will now be included in IFRS 10. IAS 27 will now only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.
- IAS 28 '*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*' - as a consequence of the issue of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been amended and will provide the accounting guidance for investments in associates and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The amended IAS 28 will be applied by all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee.
- IAS 1 '*Presentation of Financial Statements*' - the IASB amended IAS 1 with a new requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially reclassifiable to profit or loss.
- IAS 19 '*Employee Benefits*' - a number of amendments have been made to IAS 19, which included eliminating the use of the “corridor” approach and requiring remeasurements to be presented in OCI. The standard also includes amendments related to termination benefits as well as enhanced disclosures.

The Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations; however, the Company is currently assessing what impact the application of these standards or amendments will have on the financial statements of the Company.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS

The Company has adopted IFRS on October 1, 2011 with a transition date of October 1, 2010. Under IFRS 1 *'First time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards'*, the IFRS are applied retrospectively at the transition date with all adjustments to assets and liabilities as stated under GAAP taken to retained earnings unless certain exemptions are applied.

The Company elected to take the following IFRS 1 optional exemptions:

- to apply the requirements of IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, prospectively from the transition date;
- to apply the requirements of IFRS 2, *Share-based payments*, only to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 which had not vested as of the transition date; and
- to transfer all foreign currency translation differences, recognized as a separate component of equity, to deficit as at the transition date including those foreign currency differences which arise on adoption of IFRS.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP. The adoption has resulted in significant changes to the reported financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of the Company. Presented below are reconciliations prepared by the Company to reconcile to IFRS the assets, liabilities, equity, net loss and cash flows of the Company from those reported under Canadian GAAP:

Below is the Company's Statement of Financial Position as at the transition date of October 1, 2010 under IFRS.

Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity

	As at October 1, 2010			
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	Notes
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash	\$ 1,552	-	\$ 1,552	
Trade and other receivables	2,333	-	2,333	
	3,885	-	3,885	
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	15,421	(15,421)	-	(a)
	\$ 19,306	(15,421)	\$ 3,885	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	\$ 42,515	-	\$ 42,515	
Due to related party	17,560	-	17,560	
	60,075	-	60,075	
Equity				
Capital stock	268,556	-	268,556	
Contributed surplus	80,726	(80,726)	-	(b)
Reserve for warrants	-	12,259	12,259	(b)
Reserve for share based payments	-	68,467	68,467	(b)
Accumulated deficit	(390,051)	(15,421)	(405,472)	(a)
	(40,769)	(15,421)	(56,190)	
	\$ 19,306	(15,421)	\$ 3,885	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity

	As at December 31, 2010			Notes
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash	\$ 22,119	-	\$ 22,119	
Trade and other receivables	1,974	-	1,974	
	24,093	-	24,093	
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	16,141	(16,141)	-	(a)
	\$ 40,234	(16,141)	\$ 24,093	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	\$ 20,085	-	\$ 20,085	
Due to related party	17,560	-	17,560	
	37,645	-	37,645	
Equity				
Capital stock	328,556	-	328,556	
Contributed surplus	80,726	(80,726)	-	(b)
Reserve for warrants	-	12,259	12,259	(b)
Reserve for share based payments	-	68,467	68,467	(b)
Accumulated deficit	(406,693)	(16,141)	(422,834)	(a)
	2,589	(16,141)	(13,552)	
	\$ 40,234	(16,141)	\$ 24,093	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity

	As at September 30, 2011			Notes
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	
Assets				
Current Assets				
Cash	\$ 201,585	-	\$ 201,585	
Trade and other receivables	1,606	-	1,606	
	203,191	-	203,191	
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	19,577	(19,577)	-	(a)
	\$ 222,768	(19,577)	\$ 203,191	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
Trade and other payables	\$ 4,229	-	\$ 4,229	
	4,229	-	4,229	
Equity				
Capital stock	654,143	-	654,143	
Contributed surplus	68,259	(68,259)	-	(b)
Reserve for warrants	-	68,259	68,259	(b)
Accumulated deficit	(503,863)	(19,577)	(523,440)	(a)
	218,539	(19,577)	198,962	
	\$ 222,768	(19,577)	\$ 203,191	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of statement of loss and comprehensive loss

	Three months ended December 31, 2010				
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS		IFRS	Notes
Administrative Expenses					
Accounting, audit and legal	\$ 14,118	-	\$	14,118	
Office, general and administration	147	-		147	
Public relations, filing, transfer and regulatory fees	2,377	-		2,377	
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	-	720		720	(a)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ 16,642	720	\$	17,362	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of statement of loss and comprehensive loss

	Year ended September 30, 2011			
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	Notes
Administrative Expenses				
Salaries, management and consulting fees	\$ 75,600	-	\$ 75,600	
Accounting, audit and legal	19,266	-	19,266	
Office, general and administration	2,002	-	2,002	
Public relations, filing, transfer and regulatory fees	12,820	-	12,820	
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	4,124	4,156	8,280	(a)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	\$ 113,812	4,156	\$ 117,968	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of Cash Flows

	Three month period ended December 31, 2011			Notes
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	
Operations				
Net loss	\$ (16,642)	(720)	(17,362)	(a)
Change in non-cash working capital				
Trade and other receivables	359	-	359	
Trade and other payables	(22,430)	-	(22,430)	
	(38,713)	(720)	(39,433)	
Financing				
Issuance of capital stock, net of issue costs	60,000	-	60,000	
	60,000	-	60,000	
Investing				
Evaluation and exploration expenditures	(720)	720	-	(a)
	(720)	720	-	
Net increase in cash	20,567	-	20,567	
Cash, beginning of period	1,552	-	1,552	
Cash, end of period	\$ 22,119	-	\$ 22,119	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Reconciliation of Cash Flows

	Year ended September 30, 2011			Notes
	GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS	
Operations				
Net loss	\$ (113,812)	(4,156)	\$ (117,968)	(a)
Change in non-cash working capital				
Trade and other receivables	727	-	727	
Trade and other payables	(38,286)	-	(38,286)	
Due to related party	(17,560)	-	(17,560)	
	(168,931)	(4,156)	(173,087)	
Financing				
Issuance of capital stock, net of issue costs	373,120	-	373,120	
	373,120	-	373,120	
Investing				
Evaluation and exploration expenditures	(4,156)	4,156	-	(a)
	(4,156)	4,156	-	
Net increase in cash	200,033	-	200,033	
Cash, beginning of period	1,552	-	1,552	
Cash, end of period	\$ 201,585	-	\$ 201,585	

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. FIRST TIME ADOPTION OF IFRS (continued)

Notes to Reconciliations

a) Acquisition, exploration and evaluation expenditures

Under Canadian GAAP – Prior to 2012, the Company's accounting policy was to defer the cost of mineral properties and related exploration and development costs until the properties are placed into production, sold or abandoned. These costs would be amortized over the estimated useful life of the properties following the commencement of production. Cost includes both the cash consideration as well as the fair market value of any securities issued on the acquisition of mineral properties. Properties acquired under option agreements or joint ventures, whereby payments were made at the sole discretion of the Company, were recorded in the accounts at such time as the payments were made. The proceeds from property options granted reduced the cost of the related property and any excess over cost was applied to income.

Under IFRS – All exploration costs, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop the property are capitalized into property, plant and equipment ("PPE"). On the commencement of commercial production, depletion of each mining property will be provided on a unit-of-production basis using estimated resources as the depletion base.

b) Reserves

Under Canadian GAAP – Prior to 2011, the Company recorded the value of share based payments and warrants issued to contributed surplus.

Under IFRS – IFRS requires an entity to present for each component of equity, a reconciliation between the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period, separately disclosing each change. IFRS requires a separate disclosure of the value that relates to "Reserves for warrants", "Reserves for share based payments" and any other component of equity.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Mineral properties

All acquisition and exploration costs, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized into PPE. On the commencement of commercial production, depletion of each mining property will be provided on a unit-of-production basis using estimated resources as the depletion base.

4.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for PPE and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

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

4.3 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities (“Asset retirement obligation” or “ARO”)

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of mineral properties and PPE, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding asset retirement obligation is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and the cost is amortized as an expense over the economic life of the asset using either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, as appropriate. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
For the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.4 Share based payments

Share based payment transactions

Employees (including directors and senior executives) and consultants of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees and consultants render services as consideration for equity instruments (“equity-settled transactions”).

In situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based payment.

Equity-settled transactions

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees and consultants are measured by reference to the fair value at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees and consultants become fully entitled to the award (the “vesting date”). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company’s best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge or credit for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share option reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

Minerva Minerals Limited
Notes to the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements
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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.5 Taxation

Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax

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

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.5 Taxation (continued)

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

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

4.6 Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. During the three month periods ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 all of the outstanding stock options and warrants were antidilutive.

4.7 Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company’s trade and other receivables are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. The Company’ has no investments classified as financial assets available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

Transactions 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.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.8 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade and other payables are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2011, the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

4.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each date of the statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the assets carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial assets original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs 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 current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount 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.

4.11 Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position comprise cash at banks.

4.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

4.13 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

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4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

4.14 Flow-through Shares

The obligation to renounce tax deductions at the time of issuance of flow-through shares is recorded as a liability in accordance with IAS 37, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” measured using a residual or a relative fair value method. This obligation is released into the statement of comprehensive income as a gain as and when the Company incurs qualifying expenditures (i.e. fulfilling its obligation to renounce tax attributes).

4.15 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to asset retirement obligations; recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing, and the calculation of share based payments, and warrants. The most significant judgments relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities, determination of the commencement of commercial production and the determination of the economic viability of a project.

5. CASH

The balance at December 31, 2011 consists of cash on deposit with a major Canadian bank in general interest-bearing accounts totaling \$200,908 (September 30, 2011 - \$201,585).

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company’s trade and other receivables arise from harmonized services tax (“HST”) due from the Canadian government. These are broken down as follows:

	As at,		
	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	October 1, 2010
HST receivable	\$ 40	\$ 1,606	\$ 2,333
Total Trade and other receivables	\$ 40	\$ 1,606	\$ 2,333

At December 31, 2011, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 14.

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as at December 31, 2011.

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7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to exploration activities and amounts payable for operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables:

	As at,		
	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011	October 1, 2010
	\$	\$	\$
Less than 3 months	8,028	4,229	42,515
Total Trade and Other Payables	\$ 8,028	\$ 4,229	\$ 42,515

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Certain corporate entities and consultants that are related to the Company's officers and directors or persons holding more than 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company provide consulting and other services to Minerva. All transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts as follows:

During the three month period ended December 31, 2011, the Company incurred management fees of \$Nil (2010 - \$Nil) to director and officers of the Company.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

(b) Changes in issued capital stock to December 31, 2011 were as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Balance, September 30, 2010	4,331,000	268,556
Shares issued pursuant to public offering (i)	400,000	60,000
Shares issued pursuant to exercise of stock options	420,000	75,600
Contributed surplus transferred on exercise of stock options	-	68,467
Shares issued pursuant to public offering (ii)	4,000,000	280,000
Fair value of warrants on issued pursuant to public offering (ii)	-	(48,000)
Share issue costs		
Broker warrants issued	-	(8,000)
Cash	-	(42,480)
Balance, September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2011	9,151,000	654,143

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

- (i) On October 29, 2010, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 400,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.15 per share to raise gross proceeds of \$60,000.
- (ii) On June 21, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,000,000 units (the "Units") at a price of \$0.07 per Unit for proceeds of \$280,000 (the "Private Placement"). Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant (the "Warrants"); each whole Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.10 per common share until June 21, 2012.

The Company paid fees totaling \$42,480 and issued an aggregate 320,000 finder's warrants (the "Finder's Warrants") to finders who assisted with this placement, in accordance with regulatory policies. Each Finder's Warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.10 per common share until June 21, 2012.

The fair value of the warrants of \$48,000 and broker warrants of \$8,000 was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.5%
Exercise price	\$0.10
Expected volatility	100%
Expected life of warrants	1 year
Expected dividend yield	Nil

(c) Stock options

During the 2007 year, a stock option plan was approved by the directors and shareholders of the Company. The plan provides that the aggregate number of shares reserved for issuance is to be 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company from time to time. These options vest immediately when issued, unless otherwise stated.

As at December 31, 2011, the Company had 915,100 (September 30, 2011 – 915,100) options available for issuance under the plan. The options outstanding to purchase common shares are as follows:

	Number Of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	\$	\$
Balance , September 30, 2010	420,000	0.18
Options granted	-	-
Options exercised	(420,000)	0.18
Balance, September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2011	-	-

The Black-Scholes model, used by the Company to calculate option values, was developed to estimate fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options without vesting restrictions, which significantly differs from the Company's stock option awards. This model also requires highly subjective assumptions, including expected volatility, risk free interest rate and expected life of the option, which greatly affect the calculated values.

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9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(d) Share Purchase Warrants

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding warrants as at December 31, 2011:

Number of warrants	Class of shares	Expiry date	Exercise price \$
2,000,000	Common	June 21, 2012	0.10
320,000	Common	June 21, 2012	0.10
<u>2,320,000</u>			

10. RESERVE FOR WARRANTS

Reserve for warrants is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011
Balance, beginning of the period/year	\$ 68,259	\$ 12,259
Warrants issued on private placements	-	56,000
Balance, end of period/year	<u>\$ 68,259</u>	<u>\$ 68,259</u>

11. RESERVE FOR SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Reserve for share based payments is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2011	September 30, 2011
Balance, beginning of the period/year	\$ -	\$ 68,467
Fair value transferred on exercise of options	-	(68,467)
Balance, end of period/year	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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12. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

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

	Three months ended		Cumulative to date *
	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	
Ashcroft 1	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,256
Lone Tree Showing		720	19,576
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	\$ -	\$ 720	\$ 77,832

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

Ashcroft 1 Claim, B.C., Canada

Effective June 6, 2006 the Company acquired a 100% mineral interest in a 491 hectare property located near Cache Creek in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia for cash consideration of \$100.

The claim is currently in good standing until June 14, 2012. Exploration expenditures of \$8 per hectare, or payment in lieu of such expenditures, will be required to renew the claim beyond that date. For the three month period ended December 31, 2011, the Company incurred payments in lieu of exploration of \$Nil (years ended September 30, 2011 - \$4,124) on the Ashcroft property, which was charged to operations.

Lone Tree Showing, Claim Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, B.C., Canada

Effective December 3, 2007 the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Lone Tree Showing claims, for cash consideration of \$12,000. The four mineral claims, totaling 409 hectares are located directly to the west of the Ashcroft property near Cache Creek in the Kamloops Mining Division, British Columbia.

The claims are in good standing with renewal dates ranging from August 8, 2012 to November 17, 2012. Exploration expenditures of \$4 per hectare, or payment in lieu of such expenditures, are required to renew the claim beyond the initial claim register dates (August 8, 2007 to November 17, 2007) for each of the second and third anniversary years, and \$8 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year. During the the three month period ended December 31, 2011, the Company incurred payments in lieu of exploration expenditures totalling \$Nil (year ended September 30, 2011 - \$4,157), which was charged to operations.

Ownership of mineral interests involves inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance histories of many mineral interests. The Company has investigated ownership of its mineral interests and, to the best of its knowledge, such ownership interests are in good standing.

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13. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The board of directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital to include its shareholders' equity. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three month period ended December 31, 2011. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which is comprised of share capital, reserve accounts, and accumulated deficit, which as at December 31, 2011 totaled \$192,920 (September 30, 2011 - \$198,962).

The Company's objective when managing capital is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support its exploration activities, to obtain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support organizational functioning and obtain sufficient funding to further the identification and development of mineral deposits.

The Company raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid and highly rated financial instruments, such as cash, and short-term guarantee deposits, all held with a major Canadian financial institution.

14. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations.

The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions.

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14. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued)

Fair Value

The Company has designated its cash as FVTPL, which is measured at fair value. Trade and other receivables are classified for accounting purposes as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost which equals fair value. Trade and other payables are classified for accounting purposes as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost which also equals fair value. Fair values of trade and other receivables trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements.

As at December 31, 2011, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk due to the short-term nature of its financial instruments.

Liquidity Risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2011, the Company had current assets of \$200,948 (September 30, 2011 - \$203,191) and current liabilities of \$8,028 (September 30, 2011- \$4,229). All of the Company's financial liabilities and receivables are subject to normal trade terms. The Company had current working capital as of December 31, 2011, of \$192,920 (September 30, 2011 – \$198,962).

15. COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company's activities are subject to environmental regulation (including regular environmental impact assessments and permitting) in each of the jurisdictions in which its mineral properties are located. Such regulations cover a wide variety of matters including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour relations and worker safety. The Company may also be subject under such regulations to clean-up costs and liability for toxic or hazardous substances which may exist on or under any of its properties or which may be produced as a result of its operations. It is likely that environmental legislation and permitting will evolve in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement. This may include increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a higher degree of responsibility for companies, their directors and employees.

The Company has not determined and is not aware whether any provision for such costs is required and is unable to determine the impact on its financial position, if any, of environmental laws and regulations that may be enacted in the future due to the uncertainty surrounding the form that these laws and regulations may take.