

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

*The attached financial statements have been prepared by Management of
ACME Resources Corp. and have not been reviewed by an external auditor.*

ACME RESOURCES CORP.
INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)
FOR THE THREE AND SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

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ACME RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

	March 31, 2013	September 30, 2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash (note 10)	\$ 162	\$ 25,943
Accounts receivable (notes 8 and 11)	<u>5,777</u>	<u>7,532</u>
	<u>\$ 5,939</u>	<u>\$ 33,475</u>
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 8)	\$ 28,538	\$ 43,292
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
SHARE CAPITAL (note 5 (a))	260,804	260,804
RESERVE FOR SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (note 5 (b))	44,747	51,592
DEFICIT	<u>(328,150)</u>	<u>(322,213)</u>
	<u>(22,599)</u>	<u>(9,817)</u>
	<u>\$ 5,939</u>	<u>\$ 33,475</u>

INCORPORATION, NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN (note 1)

Approved by the Board:

(Signed) "Paul Ankcorn", Director(Signed) "Brian Cloney", Director

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

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2013	March 31, 2012
EXPENSES				
Bank charges	\$ 78	\$ 58	\$ 132	\$ 100
Corporate development (note 8)	1,860	2,353	5,964	5,382
Regulatory and filing fees (note 8)	973	6,165	(3,126)	8,199
Consulting fees (note 8)	3,000	-	6,000	-
Professional fees	3,812	8,353	3,812	8,353
	<u>3,812</u>	<u>8,353</u>	<u>3,812</u>	<u>8,353</u>
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	<u>\$ 9,723</u>	<u>\$ 16,929</u>	<u>\$ 12,782</u>	<u>\$ 22,034</u>
Loss per share:				
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ 0.007</u>	<u>\$ 0.013</u>	<u>\$ 0.009</u>	<u>\$ 0.016</u>
Weighted average number of common share outstanding	<u>1,351,950</u>	<u>1,351,950</u>	<u>1,351,950</u>	<u>1,351,950</u>

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

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

	Share capital		Reserve for Share-based payments	Accumulated deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance, October 1, 2011	2,851,950	\$ 260,804	\$ 65,787	(\$ 157,860)	\$ 168,731
Fair value of expired stock options	-	-	(14,195)	14,195	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(22,034)	(22,034)
Balance, March 31, 2012	2,851,950	\$ 260,804	\$ 51,592	(\$ 165,699)	\$ 146,697
Balance, October 1, 2012	2,101,950	\$ 260,804	\$ 51,592	(\$ 322,213)	(\$ 9,817)
Fair value of forfeited stock options	-	-	(6,845)	6,845	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(12,782)	(12,782)
Balance, March 31, 2013	2,101,950	\$ 260,804	\$ 44,747	(\$ 328,150)	(\$ 22,599)

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

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31

	2012	2011
CASH USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss for the period	(\$ 12,782)	(\$ 22,034)
Adjust for changes in working capital balances:		
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	1,755	(18,045)
Increase in deferred transaction costs	-	(55,019)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	<u>(14,754)</u>	<u>(12,430)</u>
Cash used in operations	<u>(25,781)</u>	<u>(107,528)</u>
DECREASE IN CASH POSITION	(25,781)	(107,528)
CASH POSITION AT BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	<u>25,943</u>	<u>186,127</u>
CASH POSITION AT END OF THE PERIOD	<u>\$ 162</u>	<u>\$ 78,599</u>

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

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

1. INCORPORATION, NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN:

ACME Resources Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated by articles of incorporation under *the Business Corporations Act* of Ontario on February 27, 2008. The Company is classified as a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") for regulatory purposes as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"). As a CPC, the Company's principal business is to identify, evaluate and acquire assets, properties or businesses which would constitute a qualifying transaction in accordance with Policy 2.4 of the Exchange ("Qualifying Transaction"). Such a transaction will be subject to shareholder and regulatory approval. The Company is currently searching for potential qualifying transactions. The Company's principal office is suite 301 – 20 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2T6.

On January 28, 2010, the Company received final receipts for a prospectus and thereafter began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") (Tier 2) as a CPC under the symbol ACY.P. However, as the Company did not complete a Qualifying Transaction within the necessary timeframe, the Company's listing has been transferred to the NEX board of Exchange ("NEX"). The Company's application for listing is pending regulatory approval. The Company actively pursued reinstatement of the Company's trading status from suspended to trading and accordingly was reinstated to trading on the NEX effective February 11, 2013. As a CPC listed on NEX, the Company continues to be required to comply with all of the requirements and restrictions in Exchange Policy 2.4.

Although significant efforts were made by the Company to complete a Qualifying Transaction to acquire and finance First Minerals Exploration Limited within the permitted timeline, the Company was not able to meet the necessary requirements. On May 1, 2012, the Company announced that the forgoing proposed qualifying transaction had expired and that First Minerals Exploration Limited and the Company would remain in discussions about a possible new arrangement. However, in the later part of fiscal 2012, the Company decided that it will no longer be proceeding with the forgoing transaction. Company management will continue to identify and evaluate businesses and assets with a view of completing a Qualifying Transaction.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has incurred significant net losses and negative cash flows from operations in prior years. The Company incurred a net loss of \$12,782 (2012- \$22,034) during the six months ended March 31, 2013 and, as of that date the Company's deficit was \$328,150 (September 30, 2012- \$322,213). Should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern, the realization of assets may be at amounts significantly less than carrying values. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional equity capital to finance existing operations, and to ultimately complete a Qualifying Transaction as defined under the policies of the TSX Venture Exchange. There is no assurance that the Company will identify a business or asset that warrants acquisition or participation and complete a Qualifying Transaction. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate.

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

Statement of Compliance-

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34, “Interim Financial Reporting” using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”). The accounting policies followed in these condensed interim financial statements are the same as those applied in the Company’s most recent annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012. The condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s annual financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2012.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2013.

Basis of Measurement-

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis and are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies-

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that management make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of these financial statements include, but are not limited to, stock option valuations, going concern assumption, deferred income tax recognition, the recoverability of accounts receivable and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenditures during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from management’s best estimates.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

CASH:

Cash consists of deposits held with a Canadian Chartered bank.

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

INCOME TAXES:

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS:

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. Details regarding the determination of the fair value of equity-settled share-based transactions are set out in the share-based payment note.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period in which options vest. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimate of the number of equity instruments expected to vest. The impact of the revision of the original estimates, if any, is recognized in profit or loss such that the cumulative expense reflects the revised estimate, with a corresponding adjustment to share-based payment reserve.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service. For those options that expire after vesting, the recorded value is transferred to retained earnings (deficit).

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

SHARE ISSUE COSTS:

Transaction costs directly attributable to financing transactions are reported as deferred financing costs until the transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered to be probable. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Costs relating to financing transactions that are not completed, or for which successful completion is considered unlikely, are charged to operations. Agent's options are valued using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model.

DEFERRED TRANSACTION COSTS:

The Company defers costs relating to the evaluation of potential qualifying transactions. However, if the Company determines that a specific qualifying transaction should not be concluded, the costs associated with the specific qualifying transaction are charged to operations in the current period.

LOSS PER SHARE:

Loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares of the Company outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding share options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. There is no dilution effect for the year as the Company is in a loss position.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS:

Financial assets –

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, 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. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. The Company’s accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

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.

Financial liabilities –

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

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

Financial liabilities (continued)–

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 accounts payable and accrued liabilities 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 (loss). At March 31, 2013, the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets –

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

a) 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 asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's 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 accounts receivable, 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.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued):

Impairment of financial assets (continued)–

b) 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.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value–

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels: Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). As of March 31, 2013 and September 30, 2012, cash was the Company's only financial instrument that is recorded at fair value on the statements of financial position, which is classified as level 1.

PROVISIONS

General

Provisions are recognized when (a), the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and (b), it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the statement of comprehensive loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

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4. FUTURE ACCOUNTING AND REPORTING CHANGES:

Certain pronouncements were issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods after September 30, 2012 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the table below. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company; however, the Company does not expect them to have a significant effect on the financial statements.

IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements* was amended to require entities to group items within other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit or loss. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* and IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*: The IASB has issued amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* ("IFRS 7") and IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*, requiring incremental disclosures and clarify an entity's ability to offset financial assets and financial liabilities. These amendments to IFRS 7 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 and the amendments to IAS 32 are applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company does not expect the implementation to have a material impact on the Company's disclosures.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments -- Classification and Measurement* ("IFRS 9") was issued November 2009 and contained requirements for financial assets. This standard addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments, and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. This standard is required to be applied for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early adoption permitted, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments. Management anticipates that this standard will be adopted in the Company's financial statements for the period beginning October 1, 2015, with early adoption permitted. The Company has not yet determined the potential impact of the amendments to IFRS 9 on its financial statements.

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. This standard is effective for all annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

5. SHARE CAPITAL:

a) Common shares:

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares

By April 30, 2012, the Company was required to identify, complete and receive final TSXV approval for a Qualifying Transaction ("QT"). As the proposed QT had not been completed, half of the Company's seed shares (750,000 common shares) that were previously subscribed for by the directors were cancelled (see note 14).

Escrowed Shares

As of March 31, 2013, 750,000 (September 30, 2012- 750,000) common shares are held in escrow. Under the escrow agreement, 10% of the escrowed common shares will be released from escrow following issuance of the Final Exchange Bulletin by the Exchange as to completion of the Qualifying Transaction as defined by Exchange policies, and 15% will be released every six months following the initial release over a period of thirty six months, unless otherwise permitted by the Exchange.

b) Stock options and share-based compensation:

The Company adopted a stock option plan (the "Stock Option Plan") under which it can grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Under the plan, the exercise price of an option may not be less than the closing market price during the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant of the option, less any applicable discount allowed by the TSX-V.

Any common shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of options prior to the completion of the qualifying transaction must be deposited in escrow and will be subject to escrow until the Final Exchange Bulletin is issued.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company granted 285,194 fully vested stock options to directors and officers with an exercise price of \$0.20 expiring on January 28, 2020. The estimated fair value of these options is \$0.18 per option. The estimated total fair value of vested stock options during the year ended September 30, 2010 amounted to \$51,592. This amount was expensed as stock-based compensation in the statement of comprehensive loss with a corresponding amount recorded as reserve for share-based payments in shareholders' equity. During the six months ended March 31, 2013, a director of the Company resigned, and in accordance with the Company's stock option plan, 38,026 stock options were forfeited. Accordingly, the fair value of the forfeited stock options was reclassified from reverse for share-based payments to deficit.

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5. SHARE CAPITAL (continued):

b) Stock options and share-based compensation (continued):

The following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of the above mentioned stock options granted and vested during the year ended September 30, 2010:

Risk-free interest rate	3.33%
Expected life	10 years
Price volatility	100%
Dividend yield	0.00%

Except for the stock options noted above, the Company has not granted or cancelled any stock options.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT:

Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' (deficiency) equity, which includes share capital, reserve for share-based payments and deficit. As at March 31, 2013, the Company's shareholders' deficiency was \$22,599 (September 30, 2012 – shareholders' deficiency of \$9,817) and it had no outstanding long-term debt. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial strength and to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long-term.

In order for the Company to continue to evaluate potential qualifying transactions and pay for administrative costs, the Company expects to raise additional amounts externally as needed.

The Company is not exposed to any external capital requirements, other than any minimum listing requirements that may apply. There were no changes in the Company's management of capital during the six months ended March 31, 2013.

7. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS:

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk -

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and accounts receivable included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consist of deposits held with a Chartered Canadian bank, from which management believes the risk of loss is remote. Management believes that credit risk with respect to receivables is minimal.

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7. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS (continued):

Liquidity risk -

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company currently has current liabilities of \$28,538 (September 30, 2012 - \$43,292) and current assets of \$5,939 (September 30, 2012 - \$33,475). The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 60 days and are subject to normal trade terms. All accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current. The ability of the Company to continue to pursue potential qualifying transactions and remedy its working capital deficiency is dependent on its ability to secure additional equity or debt financing.

Market risk -

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

i) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest bearing debt. The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk.

ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies and are therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Transactions with related parties are incurred in the normal course of business.

Related party transactions are disclosed below, unless they have been disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements.

Included in regulatory, filing and transfer agent fees expense for the six months ended March 31, 2013 is \$1,039 (2012- \$1,249) paid to a company with a common director for transfer agent services. As of March 31, 2012, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include \$1,175 (September 30, 2012- \$979) owing to this related party.

During the six months ended March 31, 2013, an officer of the Company was reimbursed at cost for corporate development costs amounting to \$5,964 (2012 - \$5,382). As of March 31, 2013, accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes \$2,260 (September 30, 2012- \$2,204) owing to the forgoing related party. In addition, during the six months ended March 31, 2012, consulting fees in the amount of \$6,000 (2012- \$nil) were charged by an officer of the Company.

As of March 31, 2013, accounts receivable includes \$nil (September 30, 2012- \$5,876) due from a company with a common director.

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued):

The Company's key management personnel has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and consists of its Directors, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Total compensation paid to the Company's key management personnel during the six months ended March 31, 2013 was \$6,000 (2012- \$nil). No share based-payments, post-employment or other long-term benefits were incurred with respect to key management personnel in respect of the forgoing periods.

9. SEGMENTED INFORMATION:

The Company's principal business is the identification and evaluation of companies, assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction in accordance with Policy 2.4 of the Exchange. All of the Company's assets and expenses are in Canada.

10. CASH:

The proceeds raised from the issuance of share capital may only be used to identify and evaluate assets of businesses for future investment, with the exception that the lesser of 30% of the gross proceeds and \$210,000 may be used to cover prescribed costs of issuing the common shares, other than Agent Commissions and fees, and general and administrative expense of the Company. These restrictions apply until completion of a Qualifying Transaction by the Company as defined under the policies of the Exchange.

As at March 31, 2012, the Company had exceeded the limit. There are potential implications associated with exceeding this limit; however, at this time the Exchange has decided not to take any action against the Company.

11. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

	March 31, 2013	September 30, 2012
HST receivable	\$ 4,121	\$ -
Due from related company (note 8)	-	5,876
Miscellaneous	<u>1,656</u>	<u>1,656</u>
	<u>\$ 5,777</u>	<u>\$ 7,532</u>

The Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") denied certain input tax credit claims with respect to GST/HST as a result of an audit commencing during 2012. The Company believes that the claims were supported and it will therefore be providing additional evidence of facts to the CRA relevant to the qualifying input tax credit claims made by the Company to substantiate its position. While a final determination of the aggregate GST/HST recoverable to March 31, 2013 cannot be made at this time, the Company has written-off the GST/HST balance recoverable as of September 30, 2012 in the amount of \$28,091 due to the uncertainty over the results depending on the aforementioned proposal to CRA. These costs have been expensed in the 2012 annual statement of comprehensive loss.

ACME RESOURCES CORP.

NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars, Unaudited)

FOR THE SIX MONTH PERIODS ENDED MARCH 31, 2013 AND 2012

13. INCOME TAXES:

At March 31, 2013, the Company has approximately \$359,000 in non-capital losses carry forward for which no benefit has been recognized in the financial statements. If these losses are not utilized, they expire through 2033.

14. ABANDONED QUALIFYING TRANSACTION:

On December 14, 2011, the Company entered into a letter agreement with First Minerals Exploration Limited ("First Minerals"), relating to a qualifying transaction (the "First Minerals Transaction"), pursuant to which the Company proposed to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of First Minerals in exchange for the issuance of common shares in the capital of the Company by way of a three-cornered amalgamation.

Under the terms of the First Minerals Transaction, each First Minerals shareholder would have received one common share in the Company having a deemed price of \$0.05 for every common share of First Minerals held. In addition, First Minerals intended on completing two non-brokered private placements prior to closing of the First Minerals Transaction. The first of these private placements would have been to issue up to 666,667 common shares at \$0.15 per share for gross proceeds of up to \$100,000. An additional private placement was intended to be completed to raise at least the minimum amount of funds specified by the Exchange as a condition of listing to a maximum of \$500,000.

After giving effect to the above mentioned transactions, the shareholders of First Minerals would have controlled the Company.

Certain directors of the Company are shareholders in First Minerals.

Integral Wealth Securities Limited was to be paid a finder's fee for its role in identifying First Minerals for the Company by the issuance of 350,000 common shares of the Company.

The above mentioned transactions were subject to the satisfaction of a number of conditions, including the completion of the above mentioned private placements, regulatory approval, First Mineral shareholder approval and other conditions customary for a Qualifying Transaction.

Although significant efforts were made by the Company to complete the Qualifying Transaction to acquire and finance First Minerals Exploration Limited within the permitted timeline, the Company was not able to meet the necessary requirements. On May 1, 2012, the Company announced that the forgoing proposed qualifying transaction had expired and that First Minerals Exploration Limited and the Company would remain in discussions about a possible new arrangement. However, in the later part of fiscal 2012, the Company decided that it will no longer be proceeding with the forgoing transaction. Company management will continue to identify and evaluate businesses and assets with a view of completing a Qualifying Transaction. As a result, all costs associated with the First Minerals Transaction have been expensed in 2012.