**Consolidated Financial Statements** 

Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)



# **Independent Auditor's Report**

To the Shareholders of Telferscot Resources Inc.

# **Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Telferscot Resources Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2012 and 2011, the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

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

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

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

# **Opinion**

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Telferscot Resources Inc. as at December 31, 2012 and 2011, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

#### **Emphasis of matter**

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1(c) in the consolidated financial statements which describes material uncertainty and raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Signed: "MSCM LLP"

**Chartered Accountants Licensed Public Accountants** 

Toronto, Ontario April 29, 2013



# Consolidated Statements of Financial Position As at December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

		2012	2011
ASSETS	_		
Current:			
Cash	\$	315,110 \$	751,419
Term deposits		153,250	580,855
Accounts receivable (Note 5)		40,169	32,626
Prepaid expenses		19,907	6,478
Advances to DRC operations (Note 6)	_	24,815	249,489
	\$	553,251 \$	1,620,867
LIABILITIES			
Current:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$_	64,582 \$	94,817
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital (Note 8)		3,440,870	2,943,920
Contributed surplus		18,500	-
Reserve for warrants (Note 9)		16,000	23,500
Reserve for share based payments (Note 10)		143,521	119,167
Accumulated deficit		(3,109,505)	(1,552,183)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(20,717)	(8,354)
-	_	488,669	1,526,050
	\$	553,251 \$	1,620,867

Going concern (Note 1(c))

Commitments (Note 18)

See accompanying notes

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Gerry Gravina", Director

"Stephen Coates", Director

# Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

	_	2012	2011
Revenue			
Interest income	\$_	4,510 \$	10,157
Expenses			
Exploration expenditures (Note 12(c))		1,100,845	1,095,389
Office and administration		223,779	107,826
Professional fees		72,620	96,933
Shareholder communications and reporting issuer costs		65,803	31,323
Impairment of loan receivable (Note 17(c))		49,980	-
Share based payments		35,354	119,167
Insurance		15,103	10,768
Foreign exchange loss (gain)		(1,652)	528
		1,561,832	1,461,934
Net loss	\$	(1,557,322) \$	(1,451,777)
Basic and diluted loss per share (Note 11)	\$_	(0.042) \$	(0.047)
Comprehensive loss			
Net loss	\$	(1,557,322)	\$ (1,451,777)
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(12,363)	(8,354)
Comprehensive loss	\$	(1,569,685)	\$ (1,460,131)

See accompanying notes

# Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

	Share Ca	pital						
	Number of shares	Amount	Contributed surplus	Reserve for warrants	Reserve for share based payments	Accumulated deficit	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010	21,890,000 \$	813,000	\$ - \$	16,000	\$ -	\$ (100,406)	\$ -	728,594
Private placements for cash (Note 8-a-i)	6,635,000	663,500	-	-	-	-	-	663,500
Issued in consideration for acquisition of 1830953 Ontario Inc. (Note 4-a)	4,674,200	467,420	-	7,500	-	-	-	474,920
Private placement for cash (Note 8-a-iii)	4,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	119,167	-	-	119,167
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,451,777)	-	(1,451,777)
Currency translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	-	(8,354)	(8,354)
Balance at December 31, 2011	37,199,200	2,943,920	-	23,500	119,167	(1,552,183)	(8,354)	1,526,050
Expiry of unexercised July, 2011 warrants (Note 9-d)	-	-	7,500	(7,500)	-	-	-	-
Forfeiture of stock options (Note 10-a-i)	-	-	11,000	-	(11,000)	-	-	
Private placement for cash (Note 8-b)	3,313,000	496,950	-	-	-	-	-	496,950
Share based payments	-	-	-	-	35,354	-	-	35,354
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,557,322)	-	(1,557,322)
Currency translation adjustment		-	-	-	-		(12,363)	(12,363)
Balance at December 31, 2012	40,512,200 \$	3,440,870	\$ 18,500 \$	16,000	\$ 143,521	\$ (3,109,505)	\$ (20,717)	\$ 488,669

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

		2012	2011
Operating activities			
Net loss	\$	(1,557,322)\$	(1,451,777)
Add (deduct) item not affecting cash:			
Acquisition costs expensed as exploration expenditures		-	474,920
Share based payments		35,354	119,167
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations		(12,363)	(8,354)
Impairment of loan receivable		49,980	-
•		(1,484,351)	(866,044)
Change in non-cash working capital items			
Accounts receivable		(7,543)	(25,197)
Prepaid expenses		(13,429)	(6,478)
Advances to DRC operations		224,674	(249,489)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(30,235)	72,398
		(1,310,884)	(1,074,810)
Investing activities			
Term deposits		427,605	(580,855)
Loan receivable		(49,980)	-
Cash in trust		<u> </u>	637,446
		377,625	56,591
Financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of share capital and warrants		496,950	1,663,500
Prepaid share subscriptions		-	(98,466)
•		496,950	1,565,034
		(126, 200)	5.44.04.5
Increase (decrease) in cash		(436,309)	546,815
Cash, beginning of year	_	751,419	204,604
Cash, end of year	\$_	315,110 \$	751,419

See accompanying notes

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 1. Nature Of Operations and Going Concern

# (a) Nature of operations

Telferscot Resources Inc. ("the company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on May 31, 2010 and is engaged in the acquisition and exploration of resource properties, currently having interests in exploration licenses in the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC") and Manitoba. It has registered offices at 401 Bay Street, Suite 2702, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2Y4 and is a reporting issuer in the Provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba. The company trades under the symbol "TFS" on the CNSX exchange.

# (b) Development stage enterprise

As the company is a development stage enterprise, it has not yet determined whether its interests in exploration licenses contain reserves that are economically recoverable. Its ability to recover amounts from these properties is largely dependent upon a number of factors including environmental risks, legal and political risks, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the company's interest in the underlying properties, the ability of the company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. It is considered to be a development stage enterprise as it has yet to generate any revenue from operations.

Although the company has taken steps to verify title to the exploration licenses on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the company's title. Although management is not aware of any such agreements, transfers or defects, title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, claims or transfers and may be affected by undetected defects. Assets located outside of North America are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions and local political instability and uncertainty.

The company's operations in the DRC are exposed to various levels of political risk and uncertainties, including political and economic instability, government regulations relating to exploration and mining, military repression and civil disorder, all or any of which may have a material adverse impact on the company's activities or may result in impairment in or loss of part or all of the company's assets.

The company faces risks and uncertainties including: (i) the inability to obtain the financing necessary to complete the development of its license interests, (ii) realization of proceeds from the sale of its exploration license interests, or (iii) the company's exploration licenses being revoked as a result of title disputes, a failure to comply with agreements or security issues preventing the safe exploration and development of any properties under license.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN, CONTINUED

# (c) Going concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards 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 consolidated financial statements. Such adjustments could be material.

As at December 31, 2012, the company has no source of operating cash flow and has an accumulated deficit of \$3,109,505 (2011 - \$1,552,183). Working capital as at December 31, 2012 was \$488,669 compared with \$1,526,050 as at December 31, 2011. Comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$1,569,685 (2011 - \$1,460,131). Operations since inception have been funded solely from the issue of share capital. The company has spending requirements with respect to its DRC exploration project as described in note 4(a). Failure to spend the required amounts within the required time frame would preclude the company from earning its possible 60% interest in the project.

The company's licenses are in the exploration and development stage and, as a result, the company currently has no source of operating cash flow. The company intends to raise such funds as and when required to complete its projects. There is no assurance that the company will be able to raise additional funds on reasonable terms. The only sources of future funds presently available to the company are through the exercise of outstanding stock options or warrants, the sale of equity capital of the company or the sale by the company of an interest in any of its projects in whole or in part. The ability of the company to arrange such financing in the future will depend, in part, upon the prevailing capital market conditions, the business performance of the company and the continued support of its shareholder base. Management is currently in active discussions with the company's shareholders, its DRC project partners and other third parties to raise future funding. However, there are material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to whether management will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing, if needed, on terms satisfactory to the company.

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2013.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (b) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis as modified by the measurement at fair value of financial assets classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL").

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates and to exercise judgement in applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these consolidated financial statements, are disclosed in note 2(m).

#### (c) Consolidation

All entities in which the company has a controlling interest, specifically when it has the power to direct the financial and operational policies of these companies to obtain benefit from their operations, are fully consolidated.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, 1830953 Ontario Inc. ("Numco"), an Ontario company (see note 4 re asset acquisition).

Intercompany balances and any unrealized gains and losses or income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (d) Functional currency and foreign currency translation

#### Functional and presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the corporate offices located in Canada. The functional currency of the DRC operations is the US dollar.

#### Foreign currency translation

Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded into the functional currency at the transaction date exchange rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period with all foreign currency adjustments being expensed.

Financial results of the DRC operations, for which the functional currency is the US dollar, are translated into Canadian dollars, the presentation currency of the parent, as follows: all asset and liability accounts (including non-monetary and capital items) are translated at the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period and all revenue and expense accounts and cash flow statement items are translated at average exchange rates for the reporting period. The resulting translation gains and losses are recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments in other comprehensive income (loss).

#### (e) Cash

Cash consists of deposits held with banks.

#### (f) **Term deposits**

Term deposits are highly liquid investments with original terms to maturity greater than three months.

# (g) Exploration expenditures

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 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.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

#### (h) Provisions

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

# (i) Environmental rehabilitation provision

The company's activities could give rise to obligations for environmental rehabilitation which can include facilities dismantling, removal, treatment of waste materials, monitoring, compliance with environmental regulations, security and other site-related costs required to perform the rehabilitation work. Any current expenditures regarding the environmental rehabilitation are charged to the cost of the project. Provisions for rehabilitation are periodically adjusted by the company, when applicable.

#### (i) Deferred taxes

The company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities. The deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to be settled or realized.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the company does not considered it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Potential tax benefits from income tax loss carry forwards are not recognized by the company until realization is more likely than not. These potential tax benefits have not been recognized in the consolidated financial statements to date because management has not determined that it is probable that the company will realize these future tax benefits.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (k) Share based payments

The company offers a share option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Fair value of each tranche is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized upon vesting over the tranche's vesting period by increasing the reserve for share based payments based on the number of awards expected to vest. Any consideration paid on exercise of share options is credited to share capital. The consideration reserve for share based payments resulting from share based amount is transferred to share capital when the options are exercised.

For equity settled transactions, the company measures goods or services received at their fair value, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case the company measures their value by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

#### (l) Earnings (loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing net earnings (loss) for the period attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings (loss) per share amounts are calculated by dividing the net earnings (loss) attributable to common shareholders of the parent (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into common shares.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

# (m) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgements about the future that affect the amounts recorded in the consolidated financial statements. These estimates and judgements are based on the company's experience and management's expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, and they are continually being evaluated based on new facts and experience. Actual results may differ from these estimates and judgements, which include the following:

- (i) **DRC liabilities** There are difficulties and uncertainties that often arise when conducting business as a development stage enterprise in the DRC, as outlined in note 1(b). These uncertainties require significant judgements to ensure that liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations, are measured based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.
- (ii) **Functional currency** The functional currency for the company and subsidiaries is the currency of the primary economic environment in which each operates: Canadian dollar and US dollar; determination of functional currency may require certain judgements to determine the primary economic environment; the company reconsiders the functional currency used when there is a change in events and conditions which determined the primary economic environment.

#### (n) Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income (loss). Certain gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are temporarily recorded outside the consolidated statements of income (loss) in accumulated comprehensive income (loss) as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Other comprehensive income (loss) may include any unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, foreign currency translation gains and losses on the currency used for presentation and changes in the fair market value of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges, all net of taxes.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

#### (o) Financial instruments

#### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as either financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, held to maturity investments ("HTM"), or available for sale financial assets ("AFS"), as appropriate at initial recognition and, except in very limited circumstances, the classification is not changed subsequent to initial recognition. The classification is determined at initial recognition and depends on the nature and purpose of the financial asset. A financial asset is derecognized when its contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire or if substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset are transferred.

#### Financial assets at FVTPL

A financial asset is classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated upon initial recognition as an FVTPL. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if (1) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term; (2) it is part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the company manages and has an actual pattern of short term profit taking; or (3) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument. Financial assets at FVTPL are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred. The company has classified cash and term deposits as FVTPL.

#### Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and are subsequently carried at amortized cost less losses for impairment. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at the end of the reporting period. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the depreciation process. The company has classified accounts receivable and advances to DRC operations as loans and receivables.

#### AFS financial assets

Non derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as AFS financial assets. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value generally recognized in other comprehensive loss and accumulated in the AFS reserve. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Purchases and sales of AFS financial assets are recognized on settlement date with any change in fair value between trade date and settlement date being recognized in the AFS reserve. On sale, the cumulative gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income. The company has not designated any of its financial assets as AFS.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

#### (o) Financial instruments, continued

#### Impairment of financial assets

The company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

For financial assets carried at amortized cost, the amount of the impairment is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the asset's original effective rate.

The carrying amount of all financial assets, excluding accounts receivable, is directly reduced by the impairment loss. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through the use of an allowance account. Associated allowances are written off when there is no realistic prospect of future recovery and all collateral has been realized or has been transferred to the company. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. A provision for impairment is made in relation to accounts receivable, and an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms. With the exception of AFS equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of impairment loss decreases and the decrease relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss. On the date of impairment reversal, the carrying amount of the financial asset cannot exceed its amortized cost had the impairment not been recognized.

#### Effective interest method

The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial instrument asset or liability and allocates interest income over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset or liability, or where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

#### (o) Financial instruments, continued

#### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL, or other financial liabilities, as appropriate upon initial recognition. A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to the initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The company's other financial liabilities include accounts payables and accrued liabilities.

Financial liabilities are classified as FVTPL if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments (including separated embedded derivatives) unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Gains or losses on liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

#### Financial hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated 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).

#### 3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS 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 year beginning on or after January 1, 2012. 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 consolidated financial statements, the IASB and IFRS Interpretations Committee have issued the following new and revised standards and interpretations that may be relevant to the company, but are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods:

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

- 3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS, CONTINUED
  - (a) **IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures"** provides disclosure guidance on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2013 and is applied retrospectively.
  - (b) **IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement"** effective date extended to January 1, 2015, addresses the classification and measurement of financial assets. It uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used.
  - (c) IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements" establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC 12 "Consolidated Special Purpose Entities" and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with earlier application permitted.
  - (d) IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" replaces the guidance on fair value measurement in existing IFRS accounting literature with a single standard, for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. It defines and provides guidance on determining fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements, but does not change the requirements regarding which items are measured or disclosed at fair value.
  - (e) IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" requires entities to group items in other comprehensive income based on whether the items are potentially re-classifiable to profit or loss subsequent to initial recognition and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012.
  - (f) IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" prescribes the accounting for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities. The amendment is effective annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 and is applied retrospectively with earlier application permitted. The application of this pronouncement is not expected to have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.
  - (g) IFRIC 20 "Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine" clarifies when production stripping should lead to the recognition of an asset and how that asset should be measured, both initially and in subsequent periods. The interpretation is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with earlier application permitted. The application of this pronouncement is not expected to have an impact on the consolidated financial statements as the company is currently in the exploration and evaluation phase.

The company has not early adopted any of these standards, amendments and interpretations. However, management is currently assessing the impact of their application in the consolidated financial statements of the company.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 4. ASSET ACQUISITION

(a) On July 18, 2011, the company completed its acquisition of Numco, a copper cobalt exploration company with rights and obligations to earn into an exploration project ("the Kolwezi Project") located in the Kolwezi district of the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"). In consideration for the acquisition of Numco, the company issued 4,674,200 common shares valued at \$0.10 per share and 375,000 common share purchase warrants valued at \$0.02 per warrant. The warrants, exercisable at CAD \$0.25 per share until May 1, 2012, have expired unexercised (see note 9).

The value of the shares and warrants issued, and net assets and liabilities assumed, totalling \$474,920, has been attributed to the underlying initial Kolwezi Project exploration license held by Numco (the "exploration license"). The value attributed to the exploration license was expensed as exploration costs.

- (b) On July 18, 2011, through the acquisition described in note 4(a), the company acquired a 17% interest in the Kolwezi Project. A further 13% interest was earned through the post-acquisition expenditure of CAD \$515,000 to bring its ownership in the exploration license to 30% as of December 31, 2011. The company has a right to increase its ownership in the exploration project to 60% through the expenditure of a further CAD \$4 million prior to September 2013. Once the company reaches 60% ownership, either party has an option to force the acquisition of the remaining 40% ownership of the exploration license. The company has not assigned a value to these options as there can be no certainty that the initial 60% ownership will be achieved.
- (c) Expenditures to December 31, 2012 have increased the company's ownership interest in the Kolwezi Project to approximately 44.9% (see also note 12(c)).

2011

2011

2012

2012

#### 5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

		2012		2011
Refundable HST ITC's	\$ -	39,019	\$	26,585
Accrued interest - cashable GIC's		1,150	_	6,041
	\$ ;	40,169	\$	32,626

#### 6. ADVANCES TO DRC OPERATIONS

As at December 31, 2012, the company had made unexpended mineral advances to its DRC operations totalling \$24,815 (2011 - \$249,489). The advances as of December 31, 2011 were primarily for future exploration expenditures and new exploration licenses, two of which were acquired during the first quarter of 2012 for USD \$200,000.

#### 7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	_	2012	 11
Balances made up of:			
Trade accounts payable	\$	25,082	\$ 39,817
Accrued liabilities		39,500	55,000
	\$	64,582	\$ 94,817

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: unlimited number of common voting shares

	Shares	\$
Issued and outstanding:		
Balance - December 31, 2010	21,890,000	813,000
Private placements (Note 8(a))	10,635,000	1,663,500
Acquisition of Numco (Note 4(a))	4,674,200	467,420
Balance - December 31, 2011	37,199,200	2,943,920
Private placement (Note 8(b))	3,313,000	496,950
Balance - December 31, 2012	40,512,200	3,440,870

- (a) In 2011, the company issued further common shares as follows:
  - (i) In January, 2011, the company closed a non-brokered private placement financing of 6,635,000 common shares at \$0.10 per share for total cash consideration of \$663,500.
  - (ii) As part of the acquisition of the shares of 1830953 Ontario Inc. in July, 2011 (see note 4(a)), the company issued a further 4,674,200 shares valued at \$467,420 (using \$0.10 per share from the last share subscription noted above).
  - (iii) In October, 2011, the company closed a non-brokered private placement financing of 4,000,000 common shares at \$0.25 per share for total cash consideration of \$1,000,000.
- (b) In November, 2012, the company closed a non-brokered private placement financing of 3,313,000 common shares at \$0.15 per share for total cash consideration of \$496,950. These are subject to a four-month escrow period.

#### 9. WARRANTS

	Warrants	Exerc	ise price	Attrib	uted value
Balance - December 31, 2010	8,000,000	\$	0.05	\$	16,000
Issued in July, 2011	375,000		0.25		7,500
Balance - December 31, 2011	8,375,000		0.06		23,500
July, 2011 warrants expired unexercised	(375,000)		0.25		(7,500)
Balance - December 31, 2012	8,000,000	\$	0.05	\$	16,000

- (a) The company issued 8,000,000 warrants in July, 2010 that expire by January 15, 2015, and a further 375,000 warrants in July, 2011 that expired on May 1, 2012. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share.
- (b) The fair value of the warrants issued in July, 2010 has been calculated under the Black-Scholes option pricing method. Using the assumptions of (1) risk free interest rate of 3.5% (2) expected volatility of 67%, (3) expected life of 4.5 years, and (4) dividend yield of 0.0%, the fair value attributed to each warrant was \$0.02, or \$16,000 in aggregate.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

# 9. WARRANTS, CONTINUED

- (c) The fair value of the warrants issued in July, 2011 (as part of the acquisition of 1830953 Ontario Inc.) has been calculated under the Black-Scholes option pricing method. Using the assumptions of (1) risk free interest rate of 1.3% (2) expected volatility of 83%, (3) expected life of 0.77 years, and (4) dividend yield of 0.0%, the fair value attributed to each warrant was \$0.02, or \$7,500 in aggregate.
- (d) The warrants issued in July, 2011 expired unexercised on May 1, 2012. The value attributed to them of \$7,500 was transferred to contributed surplus upon expiry.

#### 10. STOCK OPTIONS AND SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

The company's shareholders have approved a stock option plan, the purposes of which are to encourage common share ownership in the company for directors, officers, consultants and employees, to provide additional incentive for superior performance by such individuals and to enable the company to attract and retain valued directors, officers and employees.

Stock option activity for the period from January 1, 2011 to December 31, 2012 was as follows:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price	Share based payments recognized		
Balance - December 31, 2010	-	\$ -	_	\$ -	
Granted in year (Note 10(a))	1,200,000	0.15	1,000,000	119,167	
Exercised in year	-	-	-	-	
Cancelled in year					
Balance - December 31, 2011	1,200,000	0.15	1,000,000	119,167	
July, 2011 grants exercisable in					
2012	-	-	100,000	9,167	
Granted in year (Note 10(b)(ii))	185,000	0.25	92,500	1,485	
Granted in year (Note 10(b)(ii))	185,000	0.35	92,500	1,485	
Granted in year (Note 10(c))	1,900,000	0.15	633,332	23,217	
Forfeiture	(100,000)	0.15	(100,000)	(11,000)	
Balance - December 31, 2012	3,370,000	\$ 0.20	1,818,332	\$ 143,521	

# (a) July 27, 2011 grant:

- (i) The Board of Directors approved the grant of 1,200,000 options exercisable at \$0.15 per option with a term of five years (expiring July 27, 2016). Of these options, 900,000 vested immediately and the remaining 300,000 vest as follows: 1/3 immediately, 1/3 after one year and 1/3 after two years. 100,000 of these options were forfeited during the year upon the expiration of the option holder's employment.
- (ii) The fair value of these options issued to officers, directors and consultants has been calculated with the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Using the assumptions of: (1) risk free interest rate of 1.3% (2) expected volatility of 132%, (3) expected life of 2.59 years, and (4) dividend yield of 0.0%, the fair value attributed to each option was \$0.11.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 10. STOCK OPTIONS AND SHARE BASED PAYMENTS, CONTINUED

#### (b) April 8, 2012 grant:

- (i) As part of the agreement with CHF Investor Relations ("CHF") for the provision of investor relations and market-making services, the Board of Directors approved the grant of 370,000 stock options, of which 185,000 may be exercised at \$0.25 per common share and the remaining 185,000 at \$0.35 per common share. The options expire on April 8, 2017 and will vest quarterly over a period of one year from the date of grant.
- (ii) The fair value of the \$0.25 options has been calculated with the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Using the assumptions of: (1) risk free interest rate of 1.0% (2) expected volatility of 112.2%, (3) expected life of 2.77 years, and (4) dividend yield of 0.0%, the fair value attributed to each option was \$0.01.
- (iii) Using the same assumptions as above, the fair value attributed to the \$0.35 options was \$0.01.

# (c) November 27, 2012 grant:

- (i) The Board of Directors approved the grant of 1,900,000 options exercisable at \$0.15 per option with a term of five years (expiring November 27, 2017). Of these options, 1/3 vest immediately, 1/3 after one year and 1/3 after two years.
- (ii) The fair value of these options issued to officers, directors and consultants has been calculated with the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Using the assumptions of: (1) risk free interest rate of 1.0% (2) expected volatility of 104%, (3) expected life of 3.00 years, and (4) dividend yield of 0.0%, the fair value attributed to each option was \$0.02.

#### (d) Share based payments

For options that have vested during the year ended December 31, 2012, share based payments of \$35,354 were recorded (2011 - \$119,167).

#### 11. Loss Per Share

The weighted average number of shares outstanding for the year ended December 31, 2012 was 37,516,885 (2011 - 30,945,286). Diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as all options and warrants are anti-dilutive.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 12. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

As at December 31, 2012, the company had interests in five exploration licenses, the details of which are as follows:

#### (a) Kolwezi Project, Democratic Republic of Congo:

(i) As detailed in note 4, the company has acquired an interest in a copper-cobalt exploration project ("Kolwezi project") located in the Kolwezi district in the DRC. The basic terms of the initial exploration license are as follows:

Exploration license: PR 9090

Permitted exploration: Copper, cobalt and gold Permit holder: La Miniere du Congo SPRL

Effective date: November 10, 2007

Initial term: 5 years (initial term ended November 9, 2012, renewed for a

further 5 years to November 9, 2017)

Renewal: Company has renewed the exploration licenses for the 1st of two

five year periods. On each renewal, the holder of the exploration

license relinquishes 50% of the perimeter

Area: 47 carres (approximately 40 km sq), after 50% relinquishment

after 1st license renewal

Location: Less than 10 km east of Kolwezi, Katanga Province, DRC

(ii) During 2012, the company acquired an interest in 3 further exploration licenses (PR 12717, PR 12718 and PR 12719) adjacent to PR 9090 (as part of the Kolwezi Project) from the Mining Cadastre of the DRC. The terms of each license are similar to those of PR 9090 described above. Each exploration license carries an initial term of five years (expiring March, 2017) and two renewal options for an additional five years each. Upon each renewal, the company would be required to relinquish 50% of the perimeter of the particular permit, which occured with the first renewal of PR 9090. Permitted exploration includes copper, cobalt and gold. In order to maintain the validity of the license, the company must begin work within a year and pay annual area taxes, but there are no minimum work requirements. With the acquisition of these three additional exploration licenses and the 50% relinquishment, the company's land position has changed from 81 km sq to 148 km sq.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

# 12. EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES, CONTINUED

# (b) Stephens Lake Project, Province of Manitoba

The Stephens Lake property is located in northern Manitoba, about 750 km north of Winnipeg, 175 km east-northeast of Thompson and centred about 20 km northwest of Gillam. The Stephens Lake mineral exploration license covers an area of approximately 12,000 hectares and is currently valid until February 5, 2013, and renewable for a further five years. Stephens Lake is an early stage base metals exploration project. Exploration carried out by previous companies is limited to airborne geophysical surveys and one field program where several lines of soil sampling were performed.

For the anniversary period ended February 5, 2012, the company was obligated to an annual work requirement of CAD \$3.00 per hectare to be completed by the anniversary date. In lieu of actual work being performed, the company made a cash payment of CAD \$37,123 (2011 - \$18,512) to the Province of Manitoba.

The company was obligated to make its anniversary payment on the Stephens Lake Project to The Province of Manitoba in February, 2013 in lieu of work performed. However, given the current financial position of the company, management elected not to make this payment with the effect that the license has been effectively terminated.

#### (c) Exploration expenditures (stated in \$CAD)

	_	2012	2011
Kolwezi project			
Acquisition	\$	361,416 \$	591,255
Travel and accommodation		205,071	113,224
Consulting		186,176	93,242
Fieldwork		139,050	51,305
Services: drilling and surveying		79,713	189,863
Administration		45,182	16,601
License and other fees		44,278	2,005
General		2,836	19,382
		1,063,722	1,076,877
Stephens Lake project			
Exploration	_	37,123	18,512
	\$	1,100,845 \$	1,095,389

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 13. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the expected income tax recovery at the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.50% (2010 - 28.25%) to the amount recognized in the statement of operations:

		2012	2011
Expected income tax recovery Decrease (increase) resulting from:	\$	(412,690) \$	(410,127)
Change in unrecognized deductible timing differences		450,750	392,270
Difference in foreign tax rates and foreign exchange differences on translation of tax basis		(41,830)	(77,545)
Change in future tax rates and other adjustments		(7,620)	61,272
Non-deductible expenses Tax attributes reversed in current year		11 <b>,</b> 390	34,130
Income tax reflected in consolidated statements of loss and	•	•	<u>,                                      </u>
comprehensive loss	⊸=		

The 2012 statutory tax rate of 26.50% differs from the 2011 statutory tax rate of 28.25% because of the reduction in both federal and Ontario substantively enacted tax rates.

#### Unrecognized deferred tax assets

	2012 \$	2011 \$
Canadian non-capital losses carried forward	627,730	332,888
Foreign non-capital losses carried forward	1,372,600	533,279
Deductible temporary differences	952,180	565,201

Foreign non-capital losses expire between 2016 and 2017. Canadian non-capital losses expire as noted below. The deductible temporary differences do not expire under current tax legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the group can utilize the benefits therefrom.

The company's Canadian non-capital income tax losses expire as follows:

2029	\$ 54,890
2030	79,130
2031	204,380
2032	 289,330
	\$ 627,730

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, mineral property risk and market risk (including interest rate, currency and fair value). Risk management is carried out by the company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

#### (a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash, term deposits and accounts receivable. Financial instruments included in accounts receivable consist of HST and accrued interest on the company's cashable term deposits.

As at December 31, 2012, cash and term deposits of \$468,360 (2011 - \$1,332,274) are held with reputable financial institutions from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. As accounts receivable consists of refundable HST ITC's and accrued interest on cashable GIC's, management believes that its credit risk is negligible.

# (b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due, or can only do so at excessive cost (see note 1(c)). 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, 2012, the company has working capital of \$488,669 (2011 - \$1,526,050). All of the company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

#### (c) Mineral property risk

The company's operations in the DRC are exposed to various levels of political risk and uncertainties, including political and economic instability, government regulations relating to exploration and mining, military repression and civil disorder, all or any of which may have a material adverse impact on the company's activities or may result in impairment in or loss of part or all of the company's assets.

#### (d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. As at December 31, 2012, the company has certain cash balances that earn no interest, \$153,250 of term deposits (in the form of cashable GIC's) that earn interest of 1.0% and no interest-bearing debt. Accordingly, its interest rate risk is considered nominal.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, CONTINUED

# (e) Sensitivity analysis

The company operates in Canada and has a presentation and functional currency of CAD dollars. The company also operates in the DRC where the functional currency is the US dollar. It is therefore subject to foreign exchange fluctuations against the CAD dollar on the USD denominated cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the DRC. The company funds exploration and administrative expenses in the DRC on a cash call basis using US dollar currency converted from its Canadian dollar bank accounts held in Canada. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate would affect net comprehensive income by approximately \$2,500.

#### (f) Fair value hierarchy

Except for cash and term deposits classified as FVTPL and as Level 1, all of the company's existing financial instruments are classified as either loans and receivables or other financial liabilities, both of which are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The carrying amount of loans and receivables and other financial liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short term nature.

#### 15. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support development of its exploration projects, to expand regional exploration activities within the DRC and to maintain corporate and administrative functions. The company considers its capital to be its shareholders' equity. The company manages its capital structure in an effort to provide sufficient funding for its development projects. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements.

There can be no assurances that the company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner. The company's 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. 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 have been no changes in the company's approach to capital management since the year-end. The company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

#### 16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The company conducts its business in a single operating segment consisting of the exploration activities in the DRC and the Stephens Lake Project. All of the expenditures to December 31, 2012 related to the DRC operations with the exception of \$37,123 as described in note 12(b). There are no assets recognized for the Stephens Lake Project.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (Stated in \$CAD)

#### 17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

- (a) During the year December 31, 2012, the company paid total fees of \$210,000 (2011 \$68,500) to a company controlled by a shareholder and director for management and administrative services, including compensation for the CFO (2012 only), corporate secretary, office rent and regular administrative functions (see also note 18(c)).
- (b) In April, 2012, a company owned by the CFO billed fees of \$8,000 for incremental services relating to the 2011 audit. This amount was approved by the Board of Directors.
- (c) Due to time restrictions and the fact that the DRC Corporate Registry was not in a position to register new corporations on a timely basis, the company obtained the agreement of its DRC project partners, one of whom is an officer and director of the company, to make the application on a timely basis for a new license in the Kolwezi region of Katanga Province, DRC on the company's behalf through a nominee corporation of their own. An amount of USD \$50,000 was advanced by Telferscot to this nominee corporation in December, 2012.

Due to funding constraints reached by the company in the first quarter of 2013, the needed funds to close the purchase of the new license are currently not available. Given the lack of assets in the nominee corporation and the non-closure of the license acquisition, the loan to the nominee corporation of USD \$50,000 has become impaired. Company management is attempting to obtain the necessary funds to complete the acquisition through ongoing discussions with current shareholders and outside parties. There can be no assurance that management will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing, if needed, on terms satisfactory to the company.

(d) Starting in the fourth quarter of the current year, the Board of Directors approved quarterly directors fees of \$1,500 for each independent director. As at December 31, 2012, accounts payable and accrued liabilities includes a provision of \$4,500 (2011 - \$NIL) for such fees.

#### 18. Commitments

- (a) The company's management contract is on a monthly basis with a six-month notice period. Starting in January, 2012, the monthly fee approved by the Board of Directors was increased from \$10,000 to \$17,500 (see also note 17(a)).
- (b) The president and COO of the company, who is also a director, has a consulting agreement that paid USD \$10,000 per month up to June 30, 2012. That amount was increased to USD \$12,500 per month in July, 2012 for the balance of the contract that expires in July, 2013.
- (c) In April, 2012, the company entered into an agreement with CHF for the provision of investor relations and market-making services. The agreement with CHF is for a period of twelve months and may be renewed quarterly thereafter. CHF will receive a monthly fee of \$4,600. In addition, CHF was granted 370,000 options as described in note 10(b).