ORGANIC POTASH CORPORATION

(A development stage company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2011 AND 2010
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Organic Potash Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Organic Potash Corporation and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in 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 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 the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit 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 audit 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 Organic Potash Corporation and its subsidiaries as at June 30, 2011 and June 30, 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP

Licensed Public Accountants
Chartered Accountants
October 18, 2011
Toronto, Ontario

Organic Potash Corporation

(A development stage company)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30,

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2011		2010
Assets				
Current				
Cash	$	586,703	$	-
HST receivable		35,500		-
Notes receivable		5,296		-
	$	627,499	$	-
Liabilities				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	387,327	$	-
Notes payable (note 4)		15,000		-
		402,327		-
Shareholders' Equity				
Share capital (note 6)		402,500		2,500
Prepaid share subscriptions (note 7)		539,650		-
Deficit		(716,978)		(2,500)
		225,172		-
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	$	627,499	$	-

Nature of operations (note 1)
Commitments (note 9)
Subsequent events (note 12)

Approved by the Board

"Heather Welner" — Director

"Michael Galloro" — Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements

Organic Potash Corporation

(A development stage company)
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
Years ended June 30,

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2011	2010
Professional fees	$ 538,660	$ 2,500
Consulting fees	100,230	-
Travel and promotion	63,824	-
Office and general	11,764	-
Loss before provision for income taxes	(714,478)	(2,500)
Income taxes (note 5)	-	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (714,478)	$ (2,500)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares used in computing loss per share, basic and diluted	34,205,479	25,000,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements

Organic Potash Corporation

(A development stage company)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Years ended June 30, 2010 and 2011

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Prepaid Share Subscriptions	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at June 30, 2009	25,000,000	$ 2,500	$ -	$ -	$ 2,500
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
Balance as at June 30, 2010	25,000,000	2,500	-	(2,500)	-
Issuance of shares (note 6)	20,000,000	400,000	-	-	400,000
Prepaid share subscriptions received	-	-	539,650	-	539,650
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(714,478)	(714,478)
Balance as at June 30, 2011	45,000,000	$ 402,500	$ 539,650	$ (716,978)	$ 225,172

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements

Organic Potash Corporation

(A development stage company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
Years ended June 30,

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2011	2010
Cash flows provided from (used in):		
Operating activities		
Loss for the year	$ (714,478)	$ (2,500)
Items not affecting cash:		
Shares issued as consideration for professional services	360,000	-
Net changes in non-cash working capital:		
HST receivable	(35,500)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	387,327	-
Notes receivable	(5,296)	-
Notes payable	15,000	-
Net cash from (used in) operating activities	7,053	(2,500)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	-	2,500
Proceeds from prepaid share subscriptions	579,650	-
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	579,650	2,500
Increase (decrease) in cash	586,703	-
Cash, beginning of year	-	-
Cash, end of year	$ 586,703	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these audited consolidated financial statements

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. Nature of operations

Organic Potash Corporation (originally incorporated under the name Ghana Canada Resources Inc.) (the "Company" or "OPC") was incorporated on June 26, 2009 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. The address of the Company's registered office is 10 Wilkinson Road, Suite 22, Brampton Ontario, L6T 5B1, Canada. The Company's year-end is June 30.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2011 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 18, 2011.

The consolidated financial statements of OPC as at and for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010 include OPC and its subsidiaries, GC Resources Ltd. ("GC Resources") and GC Purchasing Ltd. ("GC Purchasing") (together referred to as the "Group" and individually as "Group entities"). OPC is engaged in the production and export of potash produced from agricultural waste, in particular, cocoa husks.

2. Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

(a) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except as detailed in the Company's accounting policies disclosed in note 3.

(b) Presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency.

(c) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. Basis of presentation (cont'd)

(c) Use of estimates and judgments (cont'd)

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are noted below:

(i) Income taxes

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislations in the jurisdiction in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred income tax assets are assessed by management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings.

(ii) Expense allocation

The Company estimated the allocation of costs to share issue costs and professional fees.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended June 30, 2011 and 2010, unless otherwise indicated. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by each entity in the Group.

Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date the control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

OPC's significant subsidiaries are:

	Country of Incorporation	Ownership Interest Total
GC Resources Ltd.	Ghana	100%
GC Purchasing Ltd.	Ghana	100%

(ii) Transactions and balances eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

Foreign currency

(i) Foreign currency transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Group entities at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. The foreign currency gain or loss resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on retranslation are recognized in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(ii) Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of Group entities with a functional currency that differs from the presentation currency are translated to the presentation currency as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the financial period end;
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates (unless the average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions);
- equity transactions are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and
- all resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity and foreign currency translation adjustments.

When a foreign operation is disposed of, the relevant amount in the translation is transferred to profit or loss as part of the profit or loss on disposal. On the partial disposal of a subsidiary that includes a foreign operation, the relevant proportion of such cumulative amount is reattributed to non-controlling interest. In any other partial disposal of a foreign operation, the relevant proportion is reclassified to profit or loss.

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Cash	Fair value through profit and loss
Notes receivable	Loans and receivables

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Notes payable	Other financial liabilities

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Group initially recognizes loans and receivables on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group has the following non-derivative financial assets:

Fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when acquired principally for the purpose of trading, if so designated by management (fair value option), or if they are derivative assets that are not part of an effective and designated hedging relationship. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value, with changes recognized in the statement of loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(ii) Other financial liabilities

All other financial liabilities are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Group derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Non-derivative financial liabilities is comprised of trade payables and notes payable.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

(ii) Other financial liabilities (cont'd)

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the balance sheet 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: fair value measurements are based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: fair value measurements are based on inputs other than quoted market 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: fair value measurements are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

As of June 30, 2011, except for cash, none of the Company's financial instruments are recorded at fair value in the balance sheet. Cash is classified as Level 1.

Determination of fair values

(i) Trade and other receivables

The fair value of trade and other receivables is estimated as the present value of future cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date. This fair value is determined for disclosure purposes.

(ii) Non-derivate financial liabilities

Fair value, which is determined for disclosure purposes, is calculated based on the present value of future principal and interest cash flows, discounted at the market rate of interest at the reporting date.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

Share capital

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effect.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Loss per share

The Group presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Group by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as options and warrants, adjusted for own shares held.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant accounting policies (cont'd.)

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective for the year-ended June 30, 2011, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. None of these are expected to have an effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group, except for the relevant ones noted below:

IFRS 3 – Business Combinations;
IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements;
IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures;
IAS 27 – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements; and
IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting.

The Company is currently assessing the effects of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (Classification and Measurement), IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements, IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, all of which become effective January 1, 2013. The extent of the impact has not been determined.

4. Notes payable

Notes payable consist of notes owing to three directors of the corporation, which bear no interest and have no specified terms of repayment.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Income taxes

Provision for income taxes

The major factors that cause variations from the Company's combined federal and provincial statutory Canadian income tax rates of 29.26% are as follows:

	2011
Loss before income taxes	$ 714,478
Expected recovery at statutory rates	209,044
Increase (decrease) resulting from:	
Share based compensation	(11,703)
Effect of changes in future tax rates	(28,721)
Valuation allowance	(168,620)
	$ -

Future Tax Balances

The Company's future income tax assets and liabilities are valued using the future income tax rate of 25.00%. The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to future income tax assets and future income tax liabilities are as follows:

	2011
Future income tax assets	
Non-capital losses	$ 168,620
Valuation allowance	(168,620)
	$ -

Losses Carried Forward

The Company has non-capital losses that will expire, if not utilized, as follows:

2030	$ 2,500
2031	674,478
	$ 676,978

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share capital

Authorized

an unlimited number of common shares

Issued and outstanding

	Common Shares	Amount
Shares issued at incorporation on June 26, 2009	25,000,000	$ 2,500
Balance, June 30, 2010 and 2009	25,000,000	2,500
Shares issued under the terms of consulting agreement	20,000,000	400,000
Balance, June 30, 2011	45,000,000	$ 402,500

Issuance of common shares

On June 26, 2009, the Company issued 25,000,000 common shares for $0.0001 per share for gross proceeds of $2,500. No transaction fees were incurred.

On January 13, 2011, the Company signed a consulting agreement ("Agreement") formalizing advisory services that have been provided to the Company with regards to the Company's structure, financing options and assistance with a going public transaction. Under the terms of the Agreement the Company issued 20,000,000 common shares as compensation for services with a fair value of $400,000. Of the services provided, 10% has been deemed to relate to the raising of capital through the issuance of shares resulting in share issuance costs of $40,000. As these share issuance costs relate to the private placement completed subsequent to year end, the amount has been offset against the prepaid share subscriptions (note 7). Under the terms of the Agreement, if certain performance objectives are not met, the Company has the option to repurchase the shares for one dollar.

The holders of the common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared at the discretion of the Board of Directors and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Shareholders.

7. Prepaid share subscriptions

Prepaid share subscriptions consists of cash received, net of issuance cost, related to a private placement under which the shares have not yet been issued. The prepaid share subscriptions relate to the subscription of 3,864,333 units at $0.15 per unit with regards to a private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one half of one warrant exercisable at $0.30 per warrant for a period of eighteen months. Subsequent to year end, the Company completed the private placement (note 13).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Financial risk management

The Group has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- credit risk;
- liquidity risk; and
- market risk (including foreign exchange/currency risk and commodity price risk)

This note presents information about the Group's exposure to each of the above risks, the Group's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Group's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these consolidated financial statements.

Risk management framework

The Directors have overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Group's risk management framework.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its contractual obligations. The Group's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. However, management also considers the demographics of the Group's customer base, including the default risk of the industry and country in which customers operate, as these factors may have an influence on credit risk. The Group manages its credit risk by predominantly dealing with counterparties with a positive credit rating. As at June 30, 2011, all balances receivable are with government organizations or other credit worthy parties. As at June 30, 2010, the Group had no receivable balances. The Company is also exposed to credit risk on cash and maintains its balances with high credit Canadian institutions.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Group's executives continually review the liquidity position including cash flow forecasts to determine the forecast liquidity position and maintain appropriate liquidity levels.

The Group's operating cash requirements, including amounts projected, are continuously monitored and adjusted as input variables change. These variables include but are not limited to, changes to government regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, and availability of markets. As these variables change, liquidity risks may necessitate the need for the Group to pursue equity issuances, obtain debt financing, or enter into joint arrangements. There is no assurance that the necessary financing will be available in a timely manner. The Company currently has cash on hand in excess of current liabilities. All accounts payables are due within 30 days.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Financial risk management (cont'd.)

Risk management framework (cont'd.)

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The significant market risk to which the Group is exposed is foreign exchange risk.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk primarily related to operating and capital expenditures, denominated in currencies other than the Company's functional currency, the Canadian dollar, primarily US Dollars and Ghanaian Cedi. As at June 30, 2011 and 2010, the entire Group had no financial assets or liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

(iv) Capital management

The Company includes equity, comprised of share capital, prepaid share subscriptions and deficit in the definition of capital, which at June 30, 2011, totaled $225,172 (2010 - $Nil).

The Group's objectives when managing its capital are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, to pursue the production of organic potash, and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital within a framework of acceptable risk. The Group manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Group may issues new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets. As at June 30, 2011 and 2010, the Group has not entered into any debt financing except for temporary interest free notes from related parties.

The Group is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements or covenants.

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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Commitments

On July 31, 2009, GC Resources entered into a license agreement with GC Technology Limited ("GC Technology"), a company where a director of the Company is a director, acquiring the rights to manufacture and sell organic potash produced using GC Technology's patented process to manufacture industrial grade potash from the ash of cocoa husks. The licensing agreement has a term of 20 years and shall expire on August 30, 2029. As consideration for the license granted, GC Resources is to pay GC Technology an ongoing royalty fee equal to 4% of the gross sales of potash up to a maximum of US$800,000 per year.

10. Related party transactions

During the year, the Company incurred legal fees included in professional fees totaling approximately $75,000 (2010 - $Nil) to a law firm in which a director of the Company is a partner. The Company also incurred consulting fees of $52,800 to a corporation controlled by a director of the Company and $15,000 to other key management personnel, all of which relate to short term benefits. Of these amounts, approximately $142,800 (2010 - $Nil), remains in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at June 30, 2011.

11. Amalgamation with Tulox Real Estate Development Inc.

On February 10, 2011, the Company entered into a non-binding letter of intent to negotiate exclusively with Tulox Real Estate Development Inc. ("TRED") with respect to a proposed transaction in which the Company would amalgamate with TRED, subject to due diligence. The proposed transaction was to be structured so that each TRED shareholder will receive one common share of the newly amalgamated company ("Amalco") for every two and one half (2.5) common shares of TRED, on a post-consolidated basis, and all OPC shareholders would receive one common share of Amalco for each share of OPC being exchanged. On March 21, 2011, the Company signed an amalgamation agreement with TRED. The net assets of TRED are not significant. Subsequent to year end, the Company completed the amalgamation and listed on the Canadian National Stock Exchange (note 12).

12. Subsequent events

In July 2011, the Company issued 6,432,525 stock options with an exercise price of $0.15. All options vest immediately and expire 5 years from the date the Company becomes publicly traded.

On July 7, 2011, OPC completed a private placement financing of 16,909,785 units at $0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,536,468. Each unit consists of one common share and one half of one warrant exercisable at $0.30 for a period of eighteen months from the date of listing. The Company paid finder's fees of 10% finder's warrants resulting in the issuance of 1,690,978 finders warrants exercisable at $0.15. All warrants provide the Company the option to call the warrants if the shares trade at a closing price of $0.45 or greater for 10 consecutive trading days.

On July 8, 2011, OPC completed the amalgamation with TRED, and on August 15, 2011, Amalco became a listed company trading on the Canadian National Stock Exchange under the name Organic Potash Corporation and the symbol GOP. As part of the amalgamation, the Company issued 2,415,467 common shares to the former owners of TRED.