MAXTECH RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements
For the period from incorporation on November 16, 2010 to the first year ended December 31, 2010

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ACAL

ACAL GROUP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
PCAOB & CPAB Registrant

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Directors of:
Maxtech Resources Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Maxtech Resources Inc., which comprise the statement of balance sheet as at December 31, 2010, the statement of operations, comprehensive loss and deficit and cash flows for the period from incorporation on November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010, 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 financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 company'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 financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Maxtech Resources Inc. as at December 31, 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period from date of incorporation on November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Maxtech Resources Inc. to continue as a going concern.

"ACAL Group"
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, BC
June 10, 2011

Maxtech Resources Inc.
Balance Sheet
December 31, 2010

Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash	$	1
Total Assets	**$**	**1**
Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency		
Current Liabilities:		
Accrued liabilities	$	**1,000**
		1,000
Shareholders' deficiency:		
Capital stock (Note 3)		**1**
Deficit		**(1,000)**
		(999)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficiency	**$**	**1**

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

Subsequent Event and Commitment (Note 7)

On behalf of the Board:

"Thomas R. Tough"
Thomas R. Tough, Director

"Sonny Janda"
Sonny Janda, Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

Maxtech Resources Inc.
Statement of Operations, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit
For the period from incorporation on November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010

		From Incorporation on November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Expenses		
Professional fees	$	**1,000**
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**(1,000)**
Deficit, beginning of the period	$	**-**
Deficit, end of the period	$	**(1,000)**
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$	**(1,000)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		**1**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

Maxtech Resources Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the period from incorporation on November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010

		From Incorporation on November 16, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Cash (used in) /provided by:		
Operating Activities:		
Loss for the period	**$**	**(1,000)**
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accrued liabilities		**1,000**
		-
Financing Activity:		
Capital stock issued		**1**
Change in cash		**1**
Cash, beginning of the period		**-**
Cash, end of the period	**$**	**1**

Cash paid during the period for interest expense	**$**	**-**
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	**$**	**-**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Financial Statements

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Maxtech Resources Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on November 16, 2010. Subsequent to the first year ended December 31, 2010, the Company changed its name to Chimata Gold Crop. ("Chimata") on February 10, 2011. Pursuant to an arrangement agreement between the Company and Maxtech Ventures Inc. ("Maxtech") dated January 15, 2011, the Company will own Maxtech's Guercheville mineral properties that are located in Abitibi region of Quebec (Note 7). The company's principal business following the completion of the arrangement agreement will be the exploration and development of the Guercheville mineral properties. It may also acquire additional properties and carry out early stage exploration on such mineral properties and then sell, option or joint venture the properties.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern which assumes the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company's continuing operations, as intended, and its financial success may be dependent upon the extent to which it can discover mineralization and the economic viability of developing any such additional properties. The discovery of mineralization and the development of properties to the point where they may be sold, optioned or joint ventured may take years to complete and the amount of resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine with any certainty. As an exploration phase company, the company does not anticipate producing revenues for some time, other than from the sale, optioning or joint venturing of any mineral properties it may acquire. The sale value of any mineralization discovered by the Company is largely dependent upon factors beyond its control, such as the market value of the contained metals. The Company has an accumulated operating deficit of $1,000 at December 31, 2010. Thus, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to generate future profitable operations and/or to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Basis of presentation and use of estimates

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("Canadian GAAP"). The Canadian dollar is the functional and reporting currency of the Company. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial instruments and future income tax asset valuation allowances.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Future income taxes

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method whereby future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

c) Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

d) Financial instruments

All financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments and derivatives are measured in the balance sheet at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification. Held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the instrument is derecognized or impaired.

The Company has classified its cash as held-for-trading. Accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. The Company did not have "other comprehensive income or loss" transactions during the first year ended December 31, 2010, and had no opening or closing balances for accumulated other comprehensive income or loss.

The CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosure, requires an entity to classify fair value measurements in accordance with an established hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs in valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The levels and inputs which may be used to measure fair value are as follows:

Level 1 – fair values are based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – fair values are based on inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices); or

Level 3 – applies to assets and liabilities for inputs that are not based on observable market data, which are unobservable inputs.

Financial instruments classified as level 1 include cash.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Future accounting changes

Business combinations, Section 1582:
This Section, which replaces the former Business Combinations, Section 1581, establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 3, "Business Combinations". The Section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

Consolidated financial statements, Section 1601:
This Section, which, together with new Section 1602, replaces the former Consolidated Financial Statements, Section 1600, establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The Section applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

Non-controlling interests:
This new Section establishes standards for accounting for non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". This Section applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

International financial reporting standards:
The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") in 2006 published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") over a five-year transitional period. In February 2008, the CICA Accounting Standards Board confirmed that the changeover to IFR from Canadian GAAP will be required for publicly accountable enterprises, effective for the interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will be required to have prepared, in time for its first quarter of fiscal 2011 filing, financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the three months ended March 31, 2011 with 2010 comparative. The Company is currently in the process of executing an IFRS conversion plan.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

f) Future accounting changes (Continued)

International financial reporting standards: (Continued)

This will be an ongoing process as the International Accounting Standards Board and the AcSB issue new standards and recommendations. It is anticipated that the Company's financial results and financial position as disclosed in the Company's current GAAP financial statements will not be significantly different when presented in accordance with IFRS.

3. CAPITAL STOCK

a. Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value
unlimited preferred shares without par value

b. Issued and Outstanding:

	Number of Shares		Amount
Common share issued on incorporation	1	$	1
Balance as at December 31, 2010	**1**	**$**	**1**

c. Stock Options:

The Company has an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with TSX-V requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Pursuant to the Option Plan, the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. Options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors. As at and during the first year ended December 31, 2010, no options were granted or outstanding.

4. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity and cash and cash equivalents as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in response to changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Company's primary objective with respect to its capital management is to ensure that it has sufficient cash resources to fund the identification and evaluation of potential acquisitions. To secure the additional capital necessary to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or by securing strategic partners. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and accrued liabilities; the fair values of which are considered to approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities.

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

Strategic and operational risks are risks that arise if the Company fails to discover mineralization and the economic viability of developing the mineral properties acquired and/or to raise sufficient equity and/or debt financing in financing the exploration and development. These strategic opportunities or threats arise from a range of factors which might include changing economic and political circumstances and regulatory approvals and competitor actions. The risk is mitigated by consideration of other potential development opportunities and challenges which management may undertake.

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is subject to normal industry credit risks. Therefore, the Company believes that there is minimal exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. 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, 2010, the Company had negative working capital of $999. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Management is considering different alternatives to secure adequate financing to meet the Company short term and long term cash requirement, including but not limited to:

- Obtaining a short term loan from Maxtech to meet the liquidity requirement before the completion of the Plan of Arrangement.
- Raising money from private placements to meet its long term goals after the completion of the Plan of Arrangement.

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market risk. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is currently immaterial.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds no financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollar. Bank indebtedness and accrued liabilities are denominated in Canadian currency. Therefore, the Company's exposure to currency risk is minimal.

6. INCOME TAXES

As at December 31, 2010, the Company has income tax loss carry forwards of approximately $1,000 to reduce future federal and provincial taxable income, which will expire in 2030. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these non-capital losses have not been recognized in these financial statements and have been offset by a valuation allowance due to the uncertainty of their realization.

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

		2010
Loss for the period	$	(1,000)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rates of 28%		(280)
Effect of changes in tax rates		30
Increase in valuation allowance		250
	$	-

The components of future income tax assets are as follows:

		2010
Future income tax assets		
Non-capital losses carried forward and others	$	250
Less: Valuation allowance		(250)
Net future income tax assets	$	-

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENT & COMMITTMENT

Subsequent to the first year ended December 31, 2010, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement (“Arrangement Agreement”) with Maxtech, the parent company, dated January 15, 2011 to proceed with a corporate restructuring by way of statutory plan(‘Plan of Arrangement”) to transfer all of Maxtech’ interests in Guercheville mineral properties that is located in Abitibi region of Quebec. As consideration for this asset transferred, the Company will issue 33,649,002 common shares to Maxtech, which will then be distributed to the current shareholders of Maxtech pro-rata based on their relative shareholdings of Maxtech.

Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement, Maxtech’s outstanding share purchase warrants and stock options at the Effective Date of the Arrangement (defined by clause 1.1 of the Arrangement Agreement) will entitle the holders to acquire common shares of the Company based on the exchange factor, being the number arrived at by dividing 33,649,002 by the number of issued common shares of Maxtech as of the Share Distribution Record Date (defined by clause 1.1 of the Arrangement). Maxtech will be required to remit to the Company a portion of the funds received by Maxtech Ventures in accordance with the formula set out in the Clause 4.4 of the Agreement.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENT & COMMITMENT (Continued)

As at December 31, 2010, Maxtech had no stock options or share purchase warrants outstanding that would be considered as Share Commitments of Maxtech on the Effective Date. The Arrangement Agreement was approved by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on March 25, 2011 and by Maxtech's shareholders on March 17, 2011.

The Plan of Arrangement provides for the transfer of the Guercheville mineral properties from Maxtech to the Company, as a wholly-owned subsidiary, and the immediate distribution of a controlling interest in the common shares of the Company to the current shareholders of Maxtech. The shareholders of Maxtech at the time of the Plan of Arrangement will continue to collectively own the Guercheville mineral properties, albeit through an altered corporate structure. Consequently, given that there will be no substantive change in the beneficial ownership of the Guercheville mineral properties at the time that it is transferred to the Company, the transfer must be recorded under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles using the historical carrying values of the Guercheville mineral properties in the accounts of Maxtech at the time of the transfer.