Infinity Minerals Corp.

Condensed Interim Financial Report

For the nine month period ended May 31, 2014

Expressed in Canadian Dollars - Unaudited

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

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

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

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

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

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

(signed) "Ron Shenton"

Ron Shenton

Chief Executive Officer

(signed) "Brian Roberts"

Brian Roberts

Chief Financial Officer

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of management. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements as at and for the nine months ended May 31, 2014 and May 31, 2013 have not been reviewed by the Company's auditors.

Infinity Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

	May 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 29,645	$ 10,616
Term deposit	41,550	207,019
GST recoverable	8,921	9,931
Prepaid expenses and deposits	13,516	4,223
Total current assets	93,632	231,789
Non-current assets		
Equipment (Note 3)	1,504	1,212
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	209,979	209,979
Total non-current assets	211,483	211,191
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 305,115	$ 442,980
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Trade payables and other accrued liabilities	$ 113,497	$ 113,548
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 5)	1,050,324	1,050,324
Share-based payment reserve (Note 5)	253,248	220,282
Deficit	(1,111,954)	(941,174)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	191,618	329,432
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 305,115	$ 442,980

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 27, 2014.

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Ron Shenton" Director *"Brian Roberts"* Director

Infinity Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended May 31, 2014	Three Months Ended May 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended May 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended May 31, 2013
Expenses				
Amortization	$ 209	$ 149	$ 508	$ 447
Consulting (Note 6)	6,600	1,759	14,100	12,259
Legal and audit	3,450	3,400	20,922	31,352
Listing and filing fees	18,821	6,567	23,164	14,466
Management fees (Note 6)	24,000	15,000	132,000	89,000
Office and general	6,486	6,478	26,839	18,940
Project evaluation	53,498	86,362	53,498	86,362
Stock based compensation	32,966	51,202	32,966	94,339
Transfer agent	4,465	1,320	7,726	10,384
Travel and entertainment	11,098	115	13,266	10,675
Loss before other items	161,593	172,352	324,989	368,224
Other items				
Interest expense	-	1,139	279	3,338
Recovery of costs	-	-	(153,888)	-
Interest income	(57)	(1,183)	(600)	(4,377)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$ 161,536**	**$ 172,308**	**$ 170,780**	**$ 367,185**
Loss per share - basic and diluted	**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.01)**	**$ (0.03)**
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**13,716,700**	**13,600,483**	**13,716,700**	**13,544,271**

Infinity Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

	Share capital				
	Number of shares	Amount	Share- based payment reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance at August 31, 2012	**13,515,700**	**$ 1,005,704**	**$ 140,263**	**$ (414,706)**	**$ 731,261**
Shares issued for cash - exercise of warrants	200,000	30,000	-	-	30,000
Stock based compensation	-	-	94,339	-	94,339
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(367,185)	(367,185)
Balance at May 31, 2013	13,715,700	$ 1,035,704	$ 234,602	$ (781,891)	$ 488,415
Balance at August 31, 2013	**13,716,700**	**$ 1,005,704**	**$ 220,282**	**$ (941,174)**	**$ 329,432**
Stock based compensation	-	-	32,966	-	32,966
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(170,780)	(170,780)
Balance at May 31, 2014	**13,716,700**	**$ 1,050,324**	**$ 253,248**	**$ (1,111,954)**	**$ 191,618**

Infinity Minerals Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended May 31, 2014	Three Months Ended May 31, 2013	Nine Months Ended May 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended May 31, 2013
Operating activities				
Comprehensive loss for the period	$ (161,536)	$ (172,308)	$ (170,780)	$ (367,185)
Deduct interest income relating to investing activities	(57)	(1,183)	(600)	(4,377)
Adjustments for non-cash items:				
Accrued interest expense	-	1,139	-	3,338
Accrued management fees	19,000	-	57,000	63,000
Amortization	209	149	508	447
Stock based compensation	32,966	51,202	32,966	94,339
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
GST/HST recoverable	(4,639)	9,697	1,010	20,370
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(8,818)	(4,109)	(9,293)	(4,109)
Trade payables and other accrued liabilities	28,374	20,944	(57,051)	(11,813)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(94,501)	(94,469)	(146,240)	(205,990)
Investing activities				
Term deposit	(56)	98,907	165,469	247,026
Expenditures on equipment	(800)	-	(800)	-
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	-	(26,285)
Interest income	57	1,183	600	4,377
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(799)	100,090	165,269	225,118
Financing activities				
Proceeds from the issuance of common share	-	30,000	-	30,000
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-	30,000	-	30,000
Increase (decrease) in cash	(95,300)	35,621	19,029	49,128
Cash, beginning	124,945	36,149	10,616	22,642
Cash, ending	**$ 29,645**	**$ 71,770**	**$ 29,645**	**$ 71,770**

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows

There were no significant non-cash investing and financing transactions for the nine months ended May 31, 2014.

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Infinity Minerals Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on November 12, 2010, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 400, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada

On November 15, 2010, the Company signed a Mineral Property Purchase Agreement ("MMPA") to acquire a 100% interest in the Rainbow Claim Group comprising of 318 hectares located in the Greenwood Mining Division, Midway, British Columbia. The Company issued 2,015,700 common shares in exchange for mineral property interests of $20,157 to a director of the Company. These shares are subject to an escrow agreement.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred losses from inception of $1,111,954. The Company needs to raise sufficient capital to fund exploration and evaluation costs, administration expenses and future acquisitions. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain future profitable operations and to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due. As at May 31, 2014, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business plan, all of which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company not be able to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorized for issue on June 27, 2014 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies and methods of computation consistent with those applied in the Company's August 31, 2013 annual audited financial statements. The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis accounting, except for cash flow information and are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (including normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to but are not limited to the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and the fair value measurements for financial instruments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for restoration and environmental liabilities, qualifying expenditures for refundable and non-refundable tax credits, timing of receipt of refundable tax credits, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the fair value estimation of share-based awards. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Government tax credits are recorded when there is reasonable certainty that they will be received and when there are no unfulfilled obligations remaining. Government tax credits are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets and other financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counter party will default. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statements of operations and comprehensive loss. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss), except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. The Company has one cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss, except to the extent that they reverse gains previously recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss/income.

Cash

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. As at May 31, 2014, the Company had no cash equivalents.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments consist of variable rate guaranteed investment certificates ("GICs") with original terms of one year or less but greater than three months. Short-term investments are designated as held-for-trading and are recorded at fair value.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the Canadian taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current tax is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

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

Deferred tax is recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Income taxes (cont'd)

Deferred income tax (cont'd)

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

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Flow-through shares:

Share capital includes flow-through shares which is a unique Canadian tax incentive pursuant to certain provisions of the Canadian Income Tax Act. Proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares are used to fund qualified Canadian exploration and evaluation projects and the related income tax deductions are renounced to the subscribers of the flow-through shares. The premium paid for flow-through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without flow-through features, at the time of issue, is credited to other liabilities and recognized in income at the time qualifying expenditures are incurred. The Company recognizes a deferred tax liability with a corresponding charge in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss to income when the qualifying exploration and evaluation expenditures are renounced.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures with a two-year period. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's period is disclosed separately as flow-through expenditure commitments.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds, renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada Flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Net loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of an entity. In periods where a net loss is incurred, potentially dilutive common shares are excluded from the loss per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive and basic and diluted loss per common share is the same. In a profit year, under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used for the calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average price during the year.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities includes restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Restoration and environmental obligations (cont'd)

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environmental disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur.

At May 31, 2014, the Company had no restoration and environmental obligations.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Equipment is depreciated over its estimated useful lives. The cost of an item includes the purchase price and directly attributable costs to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation is recognized using the following rates and methods:

	Depreciation rate
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Office equipment	20% declining balance

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and are adjusted if appropriate.

Share-based payments

The share option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purpose (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The Company accounts for stock options issued to employees at the fair value determined on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the options is recognized as an expense using the graded vesting method where the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period. When stock options are forfeited prior to becoming fully vested, any expense previously recorded is reversed.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Share-based payments (cont'd)

Share-based payments made to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured. These payments are recorded at the date of the goods and services are received.

Agent's warrants, stock options and other equity instruments issued as purchase consideration in non-monetary transactions other than as consideration for exploration and evaluation assets are recorded at fair value determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the shares issued is based on the trading price of those shares on the TSX.V on the date of the agreement to issue shares as determined by the Board of directors. Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between share and warrants using the residual method.

New standard IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets.

The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company will adopt this standard effective September 1, 2015.

New standard IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements"

This new standard will replace IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements", and SIC-12 "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities". Concurrent with IFRS 10, the IASB issued IFRS 11 "Joint Ventures"; IFRS 12 "Disclosures of Involvement with Other Entities"; IAS 27 "Separate Financial Statements", which has been amended for the issuance of IFRS 10 but retains the current guidance for separate financial statements; and IAS 28 "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures", which has been amended for conforming changes based on the issuance of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.

IFRS 10 uses control as the single basis for consolidation, irrespective of the nature of the investee, eliminating the risks and rewards approach included in SIC-12, and requires continuous assessment of control over an investee.

New standard IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements"

This new standard requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venture will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes lAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities-Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

New standard IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

This new standard establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and off balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

New standard IFRS 13 "Fair value measurement"

This new standard replaces the fair value measurement guidance currently included in various other IFRS standards with a single definition of fair value and extensive application guidance. IFRS 13 provides guidance on how to measure fair value and does not introduce new requirements for when fair value is required or permitted. It also establishes disclosure requirements to provide users of the financial statements with more information about fair value measurements.

Amended Standard IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements"

This standard provides extensive guidance on determining fair value for measurement or disclosure purposes.

IAS 27 - Separate Financial Statements

IAS 27 contains accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. IAS 27 requires an entity preparing separate financial statements to account for those investments at cost or in accordance with IFRS 9.

IAS 28 - Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

IAS 28 prescribes the accounting for investments in associates and sets out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures.

None of the above standards have been early adopted or are expected to have significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Equipment

	Computer equipment
Cost:	
Balance at May 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013	$ 2,790
Accumulated Depreciation:	
Balance at August 31, 2012	181
Charge for the year	597
At August 31, 2013	778
Charge for the period	508
Balance at May 31, 2014	1,286
Net book value:	
Balance at August 31, 2013	1,212
Balance at May 31, 2014	**$ 1,504**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

4. Exploration and evaluation assets

On November 15, 2010, the Company signed a Mineral Property Purchase Agreement ("MMPA") to acquire a 100% interest in the Rainbow Claim Group comprising of 318 hectares located in the Greenwood Mining Division, Midway, British Columbia. The Company issued 2,015,700 common shares in exchange for mineral property interests of $20,157 to a director of the Company. These shares are subject to an escrow agreement.

The composition of accumulated acquisition and deferred exploration costs is:

	May 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
Acquisition costs:		
Balance, opening	**$ 20,157**	$ **20,157**
Additions	-	-
	$ 20,157	$ 20,157
Deferred exploration costs:		
Balance, opening	$ 189,822	$ 163,537
Equipment rental	-	7,123
Geological Field Work	-	5,386
Geological and GIS mapping services	-	13,776
Balance, ending	$ 189,822	$ 189,822
Exploration and evaluation assets, ending	**$ 209,979**	$ 209,979

5. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At May 31, 2014 there were 13,716,700 issued and fully paid common shares (August 31, 2013 – 13,716,700).

Share issuances

There were no share issuances for the nine months ending May 31, 2014.

Basic and diluted loss per share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the three and nine months ended May 31, 2014 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $161,536 and $170,780, respectively, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 13,716,700.

Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 1,165,000 stock options as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

Shares held in escrow

The escrow agreement provides share release equal to 10% upon completion of the IPO and listing on the TSX Venture Exchange, the remaining shares will be released in 6 equal tranches (15%) every six months. As of May 31, 2014, a total of 1,739,990 shares have now been released and a total of 745,710 shares remain in the escrow pool.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

5. **Share capital** (cont'd)

Stock option plan and stock options

The Company has a 10% rolling stock option plan for its directors, employees and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company at a price determined by the fair market value of the shares at the date of grant. During the nine months ended May 31, 2014, the Company granted 400,000 stock options. The Company's stock option plan provides for immediate vesting or vesting at the discretion of the Board at the time of the option grant. Stock options granted to investor relations' consultants vest over a twelve month period, with one quarter of such options vesting in each three month period.

Stock option plan and stock options

The changes in options during the nine months ended May 31, 2014 were as follows:

	May 31, 2014		August 31, 2013	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of year	1,350,000	$ 0.18	940,000	$ 0.15
Options surrendered	(585,000)	0.20	(80,000)	0.15
Options granted	400,000	0.13	490,000	0.22
Options outstanding, end of year	1,165,000	$ 0.15	1,350,000	$ 0.18
Options exercisable, end of year	1,165,000	$ 0.15	1,350,000	$ 0.18

As of May 31, 2014 the weighted average life of outstanding share purchase options was 3.55 years (August 31, 2013 – 3.54 years).

As at May 31, 2014 the following stock options were outstanding:

Total number of options	**Exercise price**	**Expiry date**
665,000	$0.15	September 15, 2016
100,000	$0.20	November 19, 2017
400,000	$0.13	April 11, 2019
1,165,000		

Stock-based compensation

The weighted average grant date fair value of the 400,000 options granted during the nine month period ended was $32,966 or $0.08 per option (May 31, 2013 - $94,339). The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

	Nine months ended May 31, 2014	**Nine months ended May 31, 2013**
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	83%	131 – 160%
Risk-free interest rate	1.64%	1.24 – 1.32%
Dividend rate	0%	0%

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

5. Share capital (cont'd)

Share purchase warrants

The changes in share purchase warrants during the nine months ended May 31, 2014 were as follows:

	May 31, 2014			August 31, 2013		
	Number of options		**Weighted average exercise price**	Number of options		Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	2,199,000	$	0.29	2,400,000	$	0.19
Granted	-		-	-		-
Expired	(2,199,000)	$	0.29	-		-
Exercised	-		-	(201,000)		0.15
Outstanding, end of period	-	$	-	2,199,000	$	0.29

6. Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following transactions with directors, officers and companies that are controlled by directors of the Company.

Key management personnel compensation

		Nine Months Ended May 31, 2014		**Nine Months Ended May 31, 2013**
Consulting fees	$	-	$	5,500
Management fees		132,000		89,000
Office and general		-		3,200
Project evaluation		30,000		39,000
Rent		6,250		10,375
Stock based compensation		-		94,339
	$	168,250	$	241,414

During the nine months ended May 31, 2014 there was $57,000 owing to two directors for accrued management fees.

7. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its bank accounts. The Company's bank accounts are held with a major bank in Canada. As all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held by one bank in Canada, there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The Company is not exposed to credit risk on recoverable taxes, as these are due from the Government of Canada.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

7. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements at any point in time. The Company achieves this by maintaining sufficient cash and banking facilities.

The following is an analysis of the contractual maturities of the Company's non-derivative financial liabilities as at May 31, 2014:

	Within one year	Between one and five years	More than five years
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$ 113,497	$ -	$ -
	$ 113,497	$ -	$ -

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices, and interest rates will affect the Company's net earnings or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

Foreign currency exchange rate risk and commodity price risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. Commodity price risk is the risk that market values and future incomes will fluctuate because of changes in commodity prices. The Company does not have any direct exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts or commodity price contracts in place as at May 31, 2014.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. As at May 31, 2014, the Company did not have any significant interest rate risk.

The Company had no interest rate swap or financial contracts in place as at May 31, 2014.

Capital Management

The Company defines capital that it manages as shareholders' equity that is expected to be realized in cash. The Company raises capital through private and public share offerings and related party loans and advances. Capital is managed in a manner consistent with the risk criteria and policies provided by the board of directors and followed by management. All sources of financing and major expenditures are analyzed by management and approved by the board of directors.

The Company's primary objectives when managing capital is to safeguard and maintain the Company's financial resources for continued operations and to fund expenditure programs to further advance mineral property interests. The Company is meeting its objective of managing capital through detailed review and due diligence on all potential acquisitions, preparing short-term and long-term cash flow analysis to maintain sufficient resources.

The Company is able to scale its expenditure programs and the use of capital to address market conditions by reducing expenditures and the scope of operations during periods of commodity pricing decline and economic downturn.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended May 31, 2014. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars - Unaudited)

7. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Classification of financial instruments

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as at May 31, 2014:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 29,645	$ -	$ -
Term deposits	$ 41,550	$ -	$ -

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	$ 113,497	$ -	$ -

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

8. Segmented information

Operating segments

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Geographic segments

The Company's non-current assets are located in Canada.

9. Subsequent events

On June 2, 2014 the Company announced that it has signed a Non-Binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") to acquire 100% of the outstanding shares of a private Medical Marihuana services company based in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. The proposed transaction has a purchase price of $4,312,500 and will be facilitated by the issuance of Infinity treasury stock at a deemed price of $0.15 per share.

The LOI is subject to the execution of a definitive agreement ("the Transaction") between the two parties by July 1, 2014. The closing of the Transaction will be subject to a number of other conditions including completing due-diligence to the satisfaction of Infinity management, financing, completion of non-compete agreements and receipt of all necessary shareholder, regulatory and stock exchange approvals. It is anticipated that a closing of this transaction will represent a Fundamental Change as defined by the policies of the CSE.

9. Subsequent events (cont'd)

On June 23, 2014, the Company closed $1,353,500 for its previously announced non-brokered private placement (June 2, 2014, news release) of $1-million. Infinity Minerals will issue 6,767,500 common shares at $.20 and 3,383,750 warrants that expire June 24, 2015, with an exercise price of $.30 The Company paid finder fees of $19,600 cash and 49,000 full warrants to PI Financial Corp. and $2,480 in cash and 6,200 full warrants to Canaccord Genuity Corp. The terms of the broker warrants are the same as those of the financing. The Company also announces that it has granted a total of 150,000 incentive stock options to consultants. The grant allows for the exercise of the options at a price of $0.42 up until expiry on June 23, 2017.