GIMUS RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements
September 30, 2012

Content

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Gimus Resources Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Gimus Resources Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2012 and 2011 and the statements of comprehensive loss, the statements of changes in equity and the statements of cash flows for the years of 366 days and of 26 days ended respectively September 30, 2012 and 2011 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 International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the 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 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 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gimus Resources Inc as at September 2012 and 2011. and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended these dates in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company has not generated any income or cash flows from operations. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 2, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP [1]

Montréal

January 22, 2013

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[1] CPA auditor, CA public accountancy permit no. A126822

GIMUS RESOURCES INC.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	September 30, 2012	September 30, 2011
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash	6	867,930	-
Taxes receivable		26,269	-
Tax credits and credit on duties receivable		7,023	-
Prepaid expenses		1,567	-
		902,789	-
Non-current			
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	310,210	300,000
Total assets		1,212,999	300,000
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trade and other payables		30,426	-
Other liabilities		133,165	-
Total liabilities		163,591	-
EQUITY			
Share Capital	9	1,310,400	300,000
Contributed surplus	10	77,232	-
Deficit		(338,224)	-
Total equity		1,049,408	300,000
Total liabilities and equity		1,212,999	300,000

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

These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on January 22, 2013.

(s) Guy Girard,
President and Chief Executive Officer

(s) Marc Labrecque,
Chief Financial Officer

GIMUS RESOURCES INC.

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2012 (366 days)	2011 (26 days)
		$	$
EXPENSES			
Share-based payments	10	67,500	-
Professional fees		42,366	-
Initial public fees		35,912	-
Evaluation and exploration expenses		24,378	-
Trustees and registration fees		15,090	-
Office expenses		10,457	-
Shareholders relations		3,533	
Travel expenses		3,418	-
Part XII.6 income taxes		2,787	-
Bank charges		357	-
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES		(205,798)	-
Deferred income taxes		(8,285)	-
NET LOSS AND TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR		(197,513)	-
LOSS PER SHARE			
Basic and diluted loss per share	12	(0.019)	(0.000)

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

GIMUS RESOURCES INC.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total equity
			$	$	$	$
Balance at September 6, 2011		-	-	-	-	-
Shares issued for acquisition of mining rights	9	3,000,000	300,000	-	-	300,000
Balance at September 30, 2011		3,000,000	300,000	-	-	300,000
Shares issued by a private placement	9	3,700,000	370,000	-	-	370,000
Shares issued by flow-through private placements	9	6,404,000	640,400	-	-	640,400
Share issuance costs	9	-	-	9,732	(140,711)	(130,979)
Share-based payments	10	-	-	67,500	-	67,500
Transactions with owners		13,104,000	1,310,400	77,232	(140,711)	1,246,921
Net loss and total comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	(197,513)	(197,513)
Balance at September 30, 2012		13,104,000	1,310,400	77,232	(338,224)	1,049,408

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

GIMUS RESOURCES INC.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years ended September 30, 2012 and 2011 (in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2012 (366 days) $	2011 (26 days) $
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income taxes		(205,798)	-
Adjustments for:			
Share-based payments		67,500	-
Changes in working capital items			
Taxes receivable		(26,269)	-
Prepaid expenses		(1,567)	-
Trade and other payables		30,426	-
Cash flows from operating activities		(135,708)	-
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets and cash flows from investing activities		(17,233)	-
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of shares by a private placement		370,000	-
Issuance of shares by flow-through private placements		781,850	-
Share issuance costs		(130,979)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		1,020,871	-
Net change in cash		867,930	-
Cash, beginning of year		-	-
Cash, end of year		867,930	-
Additional information on cash flows	14		

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

1. *NATURE OF OPERATIONS*

Gimus Resources Inc. (hereinafter the «Company») specializes in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties in base metals and uranium in Canada.

2. *GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION*

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption, meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Given that the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not yet generated income nor cash flows from its operations. As at September 30, 2012, the Company has a deficit of $338,224 ($nil as at September 30, 2011). These material uncertainties cast a significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing to further explore its mineral properties. Even if the Company has been successful in the past in doing so, there is no assurance that it will manage to obtain additional financing in the future.

The carrying amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses presented in the financial statements and the classification used in the statement of financial position have not been adjusted as would be required if the going concern assumption was not appropriate.

3. *GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS*

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The Company is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. Its head office is located at 28 -1002 rue Sherbrooke Ouest, Montréal, Québec, Canada. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES*

4.1 Overall considerations of IFRS

The significant accounting policies that have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below.

4.2 Basis of evaluation

These financial statements were prepared using the historical cost method.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian currency, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

4.3 Presentation of financial statements in accordance with IAS 1

The financial statements are presented in accordance with IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements. The Company has elected to present the statement of comprehensive loss in a single statement.

4.4 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value plus transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

Financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the loans and receivables category upon initial recognition.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within Finance Costs or Finance income, if applicable.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES* (Continued)

4.4 Financial instruments (Continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The Company's fall into this category of financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

All financial assets, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:

- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default of delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

Financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within Finance costs.

4.5 Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting loss attributable to common equity holders of the Company, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares which include options and brokers options. Dilutive potential common shares shall be deemed to have been converted into common shares at the average market price at the beginning of the period or, if later, at the date of issue of the potential common shares.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)*

4.6 Tax credits and credit on duties receivable

The Company is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as a reduction of the exploration costs incurred.

4.7 Exploration and evaluation expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of initial search for mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, the costs of acquiring mineral rights, expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties less refundable tax credits related to these expenses, are recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. The various costs are capitalized on a property-by-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expense is recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable, or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts (see Note 4.8); the difference is then immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment (see Note 4.8) and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)*

4.7 Exploration and evaluation expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

4.8 Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project by project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- the right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- no further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- no commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will not be fully recovered.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES* (Continued)

4.8 Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluations assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment charge is reversed if the asset’s or cash-generating unit’s recoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

4.9 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when present obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is significant.

The Company’s operations are governed by government environment protection legislation. Environmental consequences are difficult to identify in terms of amounts, timetable and impact. As of the reporting date, management believes that the Company’s operations are in compliance with current laws and regulations. Site restoration costs currently incurred are negligible. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource have been demonstrated, a restoration provision will be recognized in the cost of the mining property when there is constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

In those cases where the possible outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no liability is recognized, unless it was assumed in the course of a business combination.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. No provisions are recorded in these reporting periods.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES* (Continued)

4.10 Income taxes

Tax expense recognised in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period of realisation, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that they will be able to be utilized against future taxable income. Deferred tax liabilities are always recognized for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intention to set off current tax assets and liabilities from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax in profit or loss, except where they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity, respectively.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES* (Continued)

4.11 Equity

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares. If shares are issued when options are exercised, the share capital account also comprises the compensation costs previously recorded as contributed surplus. In addition, if shares were issued as consideration for the acquisition of a mineral property or some other form of non-monetary assets, they were measured at their fair value according to the quoted price on the day immediately preceding the conclusion of the agreement.

Flow-through placements

Issuance of flow-through shares represents in substance an issue of common shares and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through shares are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through placements are allocated between share capital and the liability using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds are allocated to the liability. The liability component recorded initially on the issuance of shares is reversed when the Company has the firm intention to renounce the right to tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income tax expense. A deferred tax liability is also recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures capitalized as an asset and its tax basis.

Other elements of equity

Contributed surplus includes charges related to share options. When share options are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Deficit includes all current and prior year retained profits or losses and issue costs net of tax benefits related to these issue costs from current and prior year.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)*

4.12 Equity-settled share-based payments

The Company operates an equity-settled share-based payment plan for its eligible directors officers, employees, consultants and individuals providing investors relations' services. None of the Company's plans feature any options for a cash settlement.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payments are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the entity cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or services received, the entity shall measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For the transactions with others providing similar services, the Company measured the fair value of the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

All equity-settled share-based payments (except options to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to Contributed surplus, in equity. Equity-settled share-based payments to brokers in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance costs of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to Contributed surplus in equity.

The expense is allocated over the vesting year, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if share options ultimately exercised are different to that estimated on vesting.

4.13 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company. These standards will be adopted at the effective date.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

Management has not yet determined the impact of these new standards on the Company's financial statements.

4. *SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)*

4.13 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company (Continued)

IFRS 7: ″Disclosures - Offsetting Financial Assets and Financing Liabilities″ adds qualitative and quantitative disclosures relating to gross and net amounts of recognised financial instruments that are (a) set off in the statement of financial position and (b) subject to enforceable master netting arrangements and similar agreements, even if not set off in the statement of financial position. The Amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013 and interim periods within those annual periods. The required disclosures should be provided retrospectively. Management does not anticipate a material impact on the Company's financial statements from these Amendments.

IFRS 9: ″Financial Instruments″ aims to replace IAS 39 ″Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement″ in its entirety. The replacement standard (IFRS 9) is being issued in phases. To date, the chapters dealing with recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities have been issued. These chapters are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1st, 2015. Further chapters dealing with impairment methodology and hedge accounting are still being developed. Management do not expect to implement the amendments until all chapters of IFRS 9 have been published and they can comprehensively assess the impact of all changes.

IFRS 13: ″Fair value measurement″ is a new standard that defines fair value, sets out a framework for measuring fair value and requires disclosure about fair value measurements. This IFRS applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosure about fair value measurements (with limited exceptions). This new standard is effective for financial years commencing on or after January 1st, 2013.

IAS 1: ″Presentation of Financial Statements (IAS 1 Amendments) ″ requires an entity to group items presented in other comprehensive income into those that, in accordance with other IFRSs: (a) will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and (b) will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. It is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after July 1st, 2012. Management does not anticipate a material impact on the Company's financial statements from these Amendments.

IAS 32 : ″Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities″ adds application guidance to address inconsistencies in applying IAS 32's criteria for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities in the following two areas:

- the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off'
- that some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement.

The Amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2014 and are required to be applied retrospectively. Management does not anticipate a material impact on the Company's financial statements from these Amendments.

5. *CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS*

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgements, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

The actual results are likely to differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results.

Information about the significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Impairment of property and exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations in many cases.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset or the cash-generating units must be estimated.

No impairment losses or reversal of impairment losses have been recognized for the reporting periods.

Share-based payments

The estimation of share-based payment costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company has made estimates as to the volatility of its own share, the probable life of share options and warrants granted and the time of exercise of those share options and warrants. The model used by the Company is the Black-Scholes valuation model.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and measurement of income tax expense

Management continually evaluates the likelihood that its deferred tax assets could be realized. This requires management to assess whether it is probable that sufficient taxable income will exit in the future to utilize these losses within the carry-forward period. By its nature, this assessment requires significant judgement. To date, Management has not recognized any deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences expected to reverse within the carry-forward period.

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

6. *CASH*

The balance on flow-through financing not spent according to the restrictions imposed by these financing arrangements represents $756,347 ($nil as at September 30, 2011.)

According to the restrictions imposed by these financing arrangements, the Company has to dedicate these funds to exploration of mining properties.

7. *SEGMENTAL REPORTING*

The Company presents and discloses segmental information based on information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the Chairman and the Board of Directors.

The Company has determined that there was only one operating segment being the sector of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

8. *EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS*

The carrying amount can be analyzed as follows :

	Balance as at October 1st, 2011	Additions	Tax credits and credit on duties	Balance as at September 30, 2012
Quebec	$	$	$	$
Property Baie Johann-Beetz				
Mining rights	300,000	-	-	300,000
Exploration and evaluation expenses	-	17,233	(7,023)	10,210
	300,000	17,233	(7,023)	310,210

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

8. *EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Continued)*

	Balance as at September 6, 2011	Additions	Tax credits and credit on duties	Balance as at September 30, 2011
Quebec	$	$	$	$
Property Baie Johann-Beetz				
Mining rights	-	300,000	-	300,000
	-	300,000	-	300,000

Property Bay Johann Beetz

The Company acquired 32 mining claims located in the Bay Johann-Beetz in the north eastern province of Québec**.**

9. *EQUITY*

Share capital

The share capital of the Company consists only of fully paid ordinary shares and an unlimited number of shares without par value. All shares are equally eligible to receive dividends and the repayment of capital, and represent one vote each at the shareholders' meeting of the Company.

Year ended September 30, 2012

a) On October 19, 2011, the Company issued 3,700,000 common shares at a price of $0.10 for total proceeds of $370,000.

b) On December 30, 2011, the Company issued 2,829,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.15 per share for total proceeds of $424,350. A commission equal to 8% of the gross proceeds raised in the private placement was paid and 226,320 options were granted to the brokers. Each option to purchase shares allows its holder to purchase one share at a price of $0.15 per share until December 30, 2013. An amount of $9,732 representing the fair value was recorded as an increase to contributed surplus. An amount of $141,450 related to the portion of liability was recorded in other liabilities in the statement of financial position.

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

9. *EQUITY (Continued)*

c) On March 14, 2012, the Company issued 3,575,000 flow-through shares at a price of $0.10 per share for total proceeds of $357,500. A commission of $9,000 was paid to the brokers. No value was recorded in other liabilities.

Year ended September 30, 2011

On September 7, 2011, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares to Jourdan Resources Inc. at a price of $ 0.10 per share for a total amount of $300,000 in counterpart of an exploration and evaluation asset.

10. *SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS*

The Company has adopted a share-based payments plan under which members of the Board of Directors may award options for common shares to directors, officers, employees, consultants and individuals providing investors relations services to the Company. The maximum number of shares issuable under the plan represents 10 % of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company. The exercise price of each option is equal to the market value of the common share on the attribution date. The options are vested at the date of the grant for a term of 10 years except for the options granted to brokers which have a term of 2 years. Amongst the outstanding options, none are subject to an escrow agreement.

All share-based payments will be settled in equity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options.

The Company's share options are as follows for the reporting periods presented:

	September 30, 2012 (366 days)		September 30,2011 (26 days)	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding at beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Granted	976,320	0.11	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	976,320	0.11	-	-

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

10. *SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)*

The table below summarizes the information related to share options as at September 30, 2012 :

		Outstanding options			Exercisable options	
	Exercise Price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
	$		$			$
Broker	0.15	226,320	0.15	1.25	226,320	0.15
Directors	0.10	750,000	0.10	9.38	750,000	0.10

The weighted fair values of the granted options of $0.08 for a total of $67,500 to directors and $9,732 to the broker was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and based on the following weighted average assumptions:

	Options to directors	Options to the broker
Average share price at date of grant	$0.10	$0.10
Dividends yield	-	-
Expected weighted volatility	100 %	100 %
Risk-free interest average rate	2.02 %	0.95 %
Expected average life	10 years	2 years
Average exercise price at date of grant	$0.10	$0.15

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of the shares of comparable mining exploration companies listed on the TSX Venture Exchange over the expected average life of the options. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

In total, $67,500 of the share-based payment to directors and $9,732 of the share-based payment to the broker (all of which related to equity-settled share-based payment transactions) were included in the comprehensive loss and the deficit for the reporting period ended September 30, 2012 and credited to contributed surplus.

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

11. *FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES*

Categories of financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts and fair values of financial instruments presented in the statement of financial position are as follows :

	September 30, 2012		September 30, 2011	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	$	$	$	$
Financial assets				
Loans and receivables				
Cash	867,930	867,930	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost				
Trade and other payables	30,426	30,426	-	-

The carrying value of cash and trade and other payables are considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments.

See Note 4.4 for a description of the accounting policies for each category of financial instruments. The Company's financial instruments risks are detailed in Note 17.

12. *LOSS PER SHARE*

In calculating the diluted loss per share, dilutive potential common shares such as share options have not been included as they would have the effect of decreasing the loss per share. Decreasing the loss per share would be antidilutive. Details of share options issued that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future are given in Notes 9 and 10.

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

12. *LOSS PER SHARE (Continued)*

Both the basic and diluted loss per share have been calculated using the net loss as the numerator, i.e. no adjustment to the net loss was necessary in 2012 and 2011.

	September 30, 2012 (366 days)	September 30, 2011 (26 days)
Net loss and total comprehensive loss	(197,513)	-
Weighted average number of common shares	10,614,697	2,880,000
Basic and diluted loss per common share	(0.019)	0.00

There have been no other transactions involving ordinary shares between the reporting date and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

13. *INCOME TAXES*

The effective income tax rate of the Company differs from the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada. This difference results from the following items:

	2012	2011
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	(205,798)	-
Tax expense at combined statutory rate of 27.28% in 2012 and 28.78% in 2011	(56,142)	-
Increase (decrease) in taxes resulting from :		
Difference between current and deferred tax rate	526	-
Temporary differences not recorded	30,343	-
Tax impact of flow-through shares	6,860	-
Reversal of the other liability of flow-through shares	(8,285)	-
Stock-based payments	18,413	-
	(8,285)	-

The effective tax rate in 2012 was lower than the effective tax rate in 2011 because of a change in the federal tax rate that came into effect on January 1st, 2012.

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

13. *INCOME TAXES (Continued)*

	2012	2011
	$	$
Composition of deferred income taxes in the income statement		
Inception and reversal of temporary differences	(37,729)	-
Difference between current and deferred tax rate	526	-
Tax impact of flow-through shares	6,860	-
Reversal of the other liability of flow-through shares	(8,285)	-
Temporary differences not recorded	30,343	-
	(8,285)	-

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and variation of recognized amounts during the year

The following differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases from timing differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits give rise to the following recognized and unrecognized deferred taxes, and the following unrecognized timing differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits:

	Balance as at September 30, 2011	Recognized in profit or loss	Balance as at September 30, 2012
	$	$	$
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	650	650
Tax credits receivable	-	(743)	(743)
Non-capital losses	-	93	93
Reversal of other liabilities relative to flow through shares	-	8,285	-
Variation of deferred income taxes according to the statement of comprehensive loss	-	8,285	-

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

13. *INCOME TAXES (Continued)*

As at September 30, 2012, the Company has the following deductible timing differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recorded.

	Federal	Quebec
	$	$
Deductible timing differences		
Intangible assets	1,875	1,875
Share issuance costs	104,783	104,783
Non-capital losses	137,169	137,066
	243,827	243,724

As at September 30, 2012, the non-capital losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recorded expire as follows:

	Federal	Quebec
	$	$
2032	137,169	137,066

The Company has investment tax credits of $987 ($nil in 2011) that have not been recorded. These credits are available to reduce federal income taxes and expire as of 2032.

14. *ADDITIONAL INFORMATION – CASH FLOWS*

	2012 (366 days)	2011 (26 days)
	$	$
Non-cash investing and financing activities:		
Tax credits receivable in reduction of exploration and evaluation assets	7,023	-
Value of options granted to brokers accounted for in the deficit and contributed surplus	9,732	-
Issuance of shares for acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	-	300,000

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

15. *RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS*

The Company's related parties include its associate, a company and joint key management, as described below.

Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and no guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash.

15.1 Transactions with key management personnel

The Company's key management personnel are the members of the Board of Directors. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following expenses:

	2012 (366 days)	2011 (26 days)
	$	$
Share-based payments (Net loss)	67,500	-

Key management also subscribed shares for a total amount of $345,850 ($nil in 2011) within this year's placements which was recorded in equity.

15.2 Transactions with a company controlled by the president

The Company incurred the following expenses with a company controlled by the president:

	2012 (366 days)	2011 (26 days)
	$	$
Exploration and evaluation projects	19,816	-

As at September 30, 2012 and 2011, trade and other payables include an amount payable to a company controlled by the President, respectively of $ 19,816 and $nil.

September 30, 2012 (in Canadian dollars)

16. *CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES*

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, to increase the value of the assets of the business, and to provide an adequate return to owners of the parent.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production or sale and cash flow, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements except when the Company issues flow-through shares for which an amount should be used for exploration work. See all the details in Notes 9 and 18.

The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings.

When financing conditions are not optimal, the company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve.

17. *FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS*

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The Company's financial assets and liabilities by category are summarized in Note 11. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

17.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

As at September 30, 2012 and 2011, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the reporting date, as summarized below:

	September 30	
	2012	2011
	$	$
Cash	867,930	-

17. *FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS (Continued)*

17.1 Credit risk (Continued)

The Company has no trade accounts. The exposure to credit risk for the Company's receivables is considered immaterial. The Company continuously monitors defaults of counterparties. No impairment loss has been recognized in the periods presented.

The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates under review are of good credit quality. There are no past due assets not impaired in the periods presented.

None of the Company's financial assets are secured by collateral or other credit enhancements.

The credit risk for cash is considered negligible, since the counterparty is a reputable bank with high quality external credit ratings.

17.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has financing sources such as private and public investments for a sufficient amount.

Over the past period, the Company has financed its exploration and evaluation programs, its working capital requirements through private and flow-through financings.

The following table presents contractual maturities (including interest payments where applicable) of the Company's liabilities:

	2012	2011
Within three months	$	$
Trade and other payables	30,426	-
Total	30,426	-

The current cash of the Company significantly exceeds current needs in cash outflows.

18. *CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS*

The Company is partially financed through the issuance of flow-through shares and, according to tax rules regarding this type of financing, the Company is engaged in realizing mining exploration work.

These tax rules also set deadlines for carrying out the exploration work, which must be performed no later than the earlier of the following dates:

- Two years following the flow-through placements;
- One year after the Company has renounced the tax deductions relating to the exploration work.

Commitments to carry out exploration work that are not respected are subject to a combined tax rate of 27% (Canada and Quebec).

However, there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration expenses will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company is committed to taking all the necessary measures in this regard. Refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities would have a negative tax impact for investors.

During the reporting period, the Company received $781,850 following flow-through placements for which the Company renounced tax deductions.

The Company has renounced tax deductions of $424,350 as at December 31, 2011 and will renounce $357,500 as at December 31, 2012 to the investors and management is required to fulfil its commitments within the stipulated deadline of one year from this date.