ALEXANDRA CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

November 30, 2012 and 2011

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of Alexandra Capital Corp. ("the Company") were prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances. The significant accounting policies of the Company are summarized in Note 2 to the financial statements.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the years presented by the financial statements and (ii) the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date and for the periods presented by the audited financial statements.

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

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

(signed)

"Timothy Crowhurst"
director

(signed)

"Suzanne Wood"
director

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Alexandra Capital Corp.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alexandra Capital Corp., which comprise the statements of financial positions as at November 30, 2012 and 2011 and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the year ended November 30, 2012 and for the period from October 17, 2011 (incorporation) to November 30, 2011, and notes comprising 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, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our 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 auditors' 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 Alexandra Capital Corp. as at November 30, 2012 and 2011, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended November 30, 2012 and for the period from October 17, 2011 (incorporation) to November 30, 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

MNP LLP

Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
March 13, 2013

ALEXANDRA CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	November 30, 2012	November 30, 2011
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 12,327	$ 4,985
Interest receivable	1,062	-
Sales tax receivable	301	4
Short-term investment (Note 2)	481,500	480,000
	495,190	484,989
DEFERRED FINANCE CHARGES (Note 2)	-	14,610
Total Assets	$ 495,190	$ 499,599
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 9,600	$ -
Total Current Liabilities	$ 9,600	$ -
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital (Note 3)	503,109	500,000
Contributed Surplus	78,930	-
Deficit	(96,449)	(401)
	485,590	499,599
Total Liabilities and Shareholder's Equity	$ 495,190	$ 499,599

Nature of Operations and Ability to Continue as a Going Concern (Note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Suzanne Wood"	"Timothy Crowhurst"
Director	Director

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

ALEXANDRA CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	For The Year Ended November 30, 2012	For The Period From October 17, 2011 (Incorporation) to November 30, 2011
OPERATING EXPENSES		
General office expenses	$ 2,009	$ 15
Professional fees (Note 8)	16,752	386
Rent	1,200	-
Share-based payment	72,980	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	7,939	-
	(100,880)	(401)
OTHER INCOME		
Interest income	4,832	-
NET (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) FOR THE PERIOD	$ (96,048)	$ (401)
(LOSS) PER SHARE, Basic and Diluted	$ (0.01)	$ (0.00)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING, Basic and Diluted	9,708,876	4,545,455

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

ALEXANDRA CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	For The Year Ended November 30, 2012	For The Period From October 17, 2011 (Incorporation) to November 30, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) for the period	$ (96,048)	$ (401)
	-	-
Non-cash items:		
Share-based payment	72,980	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Interest receivable	(1,062)	-
Sales tax receivable	(297)	(4)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,600	-
	(14,827)	(405)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of common shares, net of repurchase	109,400	500,000
Deferred finance charges	14,610	(14,610)
Share issuance costs	(100,341)	-
	23,669	485,390
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Short-term investment	(1,500)	(480,000)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	7,342	4,985
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	4,985	-
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 12,327**	**$ 4,985**
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest paid	$ -	$ -
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -

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

ALEXANDRA CAPITAL CORP.

(A Capital Pool Company)

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at October 17, 2011	-	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Shares issued for cash at $0.05 per share	10,000,000	500,000	-	-	500,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(401)	(401)
Balance at November 30, 2011	**10,000,000**	**$ 500,000**	**$ -**	**$ (401)**	**$ 499,599**
Repurchase of shares previously issued by the Company at $0.05 per share	(2,000,000)	(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)
Initial Public Offering at $0.10 per share	2,000,000	200,000	-	-	200,000
Share issuance costs	-	(111,567)	11,226	-	(100,341)
Exercise of Agent's Warrants	94,000	14,676	(5,276)	-	9,400
Stock Options	-	-	72,980	-	72,980
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(96,048)	(96,048)
Balance at November 30, 2012	**10,094,000**	**$ 503,109**	**$ 78,930**	**$ (96,449)**	**$ 485,590**

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND ABILITY TO CONTINUE AS A GOING CONCERN

Alexandra Capital Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on October 17, 2011 and is classified as a capital pool company as defined by the rules of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V" or the "Exchange") in Policy 2.4 of the Exchange. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of assets or businesses with a view to completing a Qualifying Transaction ("QT"). The Company has not commenced commercial operations and has no assets other than cash and cash equivalents, sales tax receivable, interest receivable and short-term investments. Given the nature of the activities, no separate segmented information is reported.

The proceeds raised from the issuance of share capital may only be used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses for future investment, with the exception that up to the lesser of 30% of the gross proceeds realized by the Company in respect of the sale of its securities or $210,000, may be used for purposes other than evaluating businesses or assets. These restrictions apply until completion of a Qualifying Transaction by the Company as defined under the policies of the Exchange. The Company is required to complete its QT on or before two years from the date the Company receives regulatory approval.

The Company's shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol "AXC.P" on May 2, 2012.

The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company are located at 2075 West 37 Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6M 1N7. The Company does not have any subsidiaries. These financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on March 14, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards applicable to a going concern, with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation.

At November 30, 2012, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has accumulated losses of $96,449 since its inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate an acquisition of, a participation in or an interest in properties, assets or businesses. Such an acquisition will be subject to regulatory approval and may be subject to shareholder approval. In order to continue as a going concern and meet its corporate objectives, the Company will require additional financing through debt or equity issuances or other available means. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be on terms advantageous to the Company.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") which include International Accounting Standards and Interpretations ("IFRIC" and "SIC") adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board. IFRS has been applied since incorporation on October 17, 2011.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for assets.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates includes:

- The inputs used in assessing the recoverability of deferred income tax assets to the extent that the deductible temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and that the Company will have future taxable income; and
- The inputs used in accounting for share-based payments such as stock options and agent warrants granted.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash and cash equivalents. As at November 30, 2012, the Company's cash and cash equivalents consist of cash only.

The proceeds raised from the issuance of share capital and from the initial public offering (the "Offering") may only be used to identify and evaluate assets or businesses for future investment, with the exception that up to the lesser of $210,000 or 30% of the gross proceeds may be used to cover prescribed costs of issuing the common shares or administrative and general expenses of the Company. These restrictions apply until the completion of a QT by the Company as defined under the policies of the TSX Venture.

Deferred financing costs

Costs directly identifiable with the raising of capital will be charged against the related capital stock. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded as deferred financing costs. These costs will be deferred until the issuance of the shares to which the costs relate, at which time the costs will be charged against the related capital stock or charged to operations if the shares are not issued. On May 1, 2012, the Company completed its initial public offering and all deferred finance charges have now been charged to share capital.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payment

The Company recognizes Share-based payment expense for the estimated fair value of equity-based instruments granted to both employees and non-employees. Compensation expense is recognized when the options are granted with the same amount being recorded as contributed surplus. The expense is determined using an option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the current share price, the expected volatility of the underlying shares, the expected dividend yield, and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. If the options are exercised, contributed surplus will be reduced by the applicable amount. Share-based payment calculations have no effect in the Company's cash position.

Comprehensive income/loss

Comprehensive income/loss is the change in the Company's shareholders' equity that results from transactions and other events from other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that would not normally be included in net earnings, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments. Certain gains and losses are presented in other "comprehensive income" until it is considered appropriate to recognize into net earnings.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Financial instruments

Financial Assets

<u>Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")</u>

Financial assets at FVTPL are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designed as effective hedges. Financial assets at FVTPL are initially recognized, and subsequently carried, at fair value, with changes recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs are expensed. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and measured at fair value. Gains and losses related to periodical evaluations are recorded in net income.

<u>Loans and receivables</u>

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories:

a) Fair value through profit or loss; and

b) Other financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss
This category comprises of derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities
Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expenses over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include: significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or the likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

The Company classified its cash as FVTPL which is measured at fair value. Interest receivable is classified as loans and receivable and measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which is measured at amortized cost.

Income taxes

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are investments which are transitional or current in nature with an original maturity greater than three months and less than twelve months. As at November 30, 2012, short-term investments consist of $161,500 Guaranteed Investment Certificates (“GICs”) with a variable rate of Prime minus 2.05% and maturing on April 30, 2013 and $320,000 GICs with a variable rate of Prime minus 1.95% and maturing on November 13, 2013.

Standards issued but not yet effective

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company’s financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective. The Company does not expect the impact of such changes on the financial statements to be material.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

- IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with early adoption permitted, introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

- IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities.

- IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides for a more realistic reflection of joint arrangements by focusing on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form.

- IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, requires the disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

- IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement' – effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with early adoption permitted, provides the guidance on the measurement of fair value and related disclosures through a fair value hierarchy.

- IAS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'– as a result of the issue of the new consolidation suite of standards, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements has been reissued, as the consolidation guidance will now be included in IFRS 10. IAS 27 will now only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.

- IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' – as a consequence of the issue of IFRS 10, IFRS 11and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been amended and will provide the accounting guidance for investments in associates and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The amended IAS 28 will be applied by all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee.

- IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' – the IASB amended IAS 1 with a new requirement for entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income on the basis of whether they are potentially re-classifiable to profit or loss.

- IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' – a number of amendments have been made to IAS 19, which included eliminating the use of the "corridor" approach and requiring re-measurements to be presented in OCI. The standard also includes amendments related to termination benefits as well as enhanced disclosures.

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

(a) Issued and Outstanding:

On November 10, 2011, the Company issued 10,000,000 seed common shares at a price of $0.05 per share for total proceeds of $500,000 to directors of the Company. On February 29, 2012, the Company repurchased 2,000,000 previously issued common shares of the Company at $0.05 per share for $100,000.

On May 1, 2012, the Company completed its initial public offering of 2,000,000 common shares at a purchase price of $0.10 per share for aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of $200,000. Canaccord Genuity Corp. acted as agent in respect of the offering and received a cash commission of $20,000, a corporate finance fee of $10,000 and 200,000 agents' warrants, exercisable for a period of two years from the date after the listing of the common shares of the Company on the TSX Venture Exchange (May 1, 2012), at an exercise price of $0.10 per common share. In connection with the issuance of agent warrants, the Company recognized $11,226 of the fair value of agent's warrants to share issuance costs (Note 3(d)).

On May 4, 2012, 94,000 agent's warrants were exercised for gross proceeds to the Company of $9,400, leaving a balance of 106,000 agent's warrants outstanding. $5,276 was reclassified to share capital upon exercise of agent's warrants.

(b) Escrowed shares:

In accordance with the TSX Venture Exchange CPC policy guidelines, all seed shares issued at a price lower than the price of the Initial Public Offering (IPO) shares, all securities acquired by non-arm's length parties to the Company, and all securities acquired by a Control Person are held in escrow and will be released over a period of three years from the acceptance of the Company's Qualifying Transaction. As at November 30, 2012 there are 8,000,000 common shares subject to the escrow provisions.

All common shares acquired on exercise of stock options, granted to directors and officers prior to the completion of a Qualifying Transaction must also be deposited in escrow until the final exchange bulletin is issued.

(c) Stock Options

Any common shares acquired pursuant to the exercise of the stock options prior to the completion of the Qualifying Transaction, will be deposited in escrow and will be subject to escrow until the Final Exchange Bulletin is issued.

On May 1, 2012 the Company granted its three directors an aggregate of 1,000,000 stock options, vesting immediately. Each option allows the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.10 per common share (equal to market price at the date of grant) for a period of ten years from the date of grant. As at November 30 2012, the Company expensed $72,980 Share-based payment as the result of granting the above noted stock options.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

3. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(c) Stock Options (continued)

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options outstanding as at November 30, 2012 are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Opening balance, November 30, 2011	-	$ -
Granted	1,000,000	$ 0.10
Outstanding and exercisable, November 30, 2012	1,000,000	$ 0.10

At November 30, 2012, the above noted stock options have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 9.42 years.

The Company recognizes share-based payment expense for the estimated fair value of stock options granted to both employees and non-employees. Accordingly, compensation costs are measured at fair value at the grant date and recognized over the expected vesting period.

The fair market value of stock options granted was estimated at $0.096 per stock option by using Black-Scholes fair value option-pricing model and the following assumptions were used:

	November 30, 2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.43%
Expected life of stock options	3 years
Annualized volatility	125.77%

The Black-Scholes valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options which are fully transferable and freely traded. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because the Company's stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its stock options. Share-based payment calculations have no effect on the Company's cash position.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

3. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(d) Agent Warrants:

Pursuant to its initial public offering, the Company issued 200,000 Agent's warrants in accordance with the agency agreement dated March 28, 2012. The Agent's warrants were granted to the agent with an exercise price of $0.10 per share (equal to market price at the date of grant), vested immediately and expire May 1, 2014. On May 4, 2012 the agent exercised 94,000 agent's warrants for proceeds to the Company of $9,400.

The fair value of the agent's warrants granted to the agent was estimated at the date of granting using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free interest rate of 1.33%, volatility factor of 108.11%, and a weighted average expected life of 2 years. The grant date fair value of agent's warrants granted during the year is $0.097 and the Company recognized $11,226 as share issuance costs.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's outstanding agent's warrants as at November 30, 2012:

	Number of Warrants	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Opening balance, November 30, 2011	-	-
Granted	200,000	$ 0.10
Exercised	(94,000)	$ 0.10
Outstanding and exercisable, November 30, 2012	106,000	$ 0.10

As at November 30, 2012, the above noted agent's warrants have a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.42 years.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

4. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

As at November 30, 2012 and November 30, 2011, contributed surplus was $78,930 and $ nil respectively. The increase was the result of Share-based payment calculated on stock options and agent's warrants granted to directors and agent, respectively, during the year ended November 30, 2012.

	Amount
Opening balance, November 30, 2011	$ -
Stock options	72,980
Agent's warrants	11,226
Reclassified to share capital upon exercise of agent's warrants	(5,276)
Balance, November 30, 2012	$ 78,930

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial assets consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and interest receivable. The estimated fair values of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and interest receivable approximate their respective carrying values due to the short period to maturity.

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:

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

All the Company's cash and cash equivalents and short term investments are classified as Level 1.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of counterparty limits, controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

5. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company ensures, as far as reasonably possible, it will have sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. The Company believes that these sources will be sufficient to cover the likely short-term cash requirements. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are currently invested in business accounts which are available on demand by the Company for its operations.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company invests part of the cash balance in variable rate GICs at rate of Prime minus 1.95% and 2.05%. Any change to market rates result in interest rate risk. The exposure to interest rate risk, however, is limited due to the short term nature of variable rate GIC.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Occasional transactions may occur internationally giving rise to exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates. The currency risk is derived primarily from payments related to investing activities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. To limit the impact of fluctuations of the Canadian dollar over the foreign currencies, the Company matches, in general and when possible, the cash receipts in a foreign currency with the cash disbursements in the same foreign currency. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments to cover the variability of cash flows in foreign currencies.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of a loss in a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is limited to its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by holding its cash and short-term investments in deposits with high credit quality Canadian financial institutions.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital is comprised of the Company's shareholders' equity and any debt that it may issue. As at November 30, 2012, the Company's shareholders' equity was $485,590. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial strength and to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. Protecting the ability to pay current and future liabilities includes maintaining capital above minimum regulatory levels, current financial strength rating requirements and internally determined capital guidelines and calculated risk management levels.

The capital for expansion was mostly from proceeds of the issuance of common shares. The net proceeds raised will only be sufficient to identify and evaluate a limited number of assets and businesses for the process of identifying and completing a QT. Additional funds may be required to finance the Company's QT.

EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS

7. INCOME TAXES

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

		For The Year Ended November 30, 2012		For The Period From October 17, 2011 (Incorporation) to November 30, 2011
Combined federal and provincial statutory tax rate		25.13%		13.50%
Loss for the period	$	(96,048)	$	(401)
Expected income tax recovery		(24,132)		(54)
Non-deductible items		18,336		-
Change in estimates		(1,578)		-
Change enacted tax rate		(1,240)		-
Share issuance cost		(24,360)		-
Change in Deferred tax asset not recognized		32,974		54
Total income tax recovery	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets are as follows:

		November 30, 2012		November 30, 2011
Deferred income tax assets:				
Non-capital loss carry forwards	$	11,446	$	54
Financing costs		21,583		-
		33,029		54
Deferred tax asset not recognized		(33,029)		(54)
Net deferred income tax assets	$	-	$	-

The Company has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses of approximately $45,783. These losses, if not utilized, will expire in 2032. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of these non-capital losses have not been recognized in these financial statements and have been offset by a valuation allowance due to the uncertainty of their realization.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Balances and transactions with related parties not disclosed elsewhere in these interim financial statements are as follows:

(a) For the year ended November 30, 2012, the Company incurred accounting and administrative services of $7,000 to a company owned by one of its directors (for the period from October 17, 2011 (incorporation) to November 30, 2011 - $nil).

(b) A director of the Company provides us with office space in which we conduct business on our behalf. The Company is charged $100 per month for use of the office space with a total of $1,200 for the year end November 30, 2012 (for the period from October 17, 2011 (incorporation) to November 30, 2011 - $nil).

(c) See Note 3 (c).