Stinton Exploration Ltd.
Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Stinton Exploration Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Stinton Exploration Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the 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 Stinton Exploration Ltd. as at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements which indicate that the Company has incurred operating losses and negative cash flows from operations. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Calgary. Alberta

MNP LLP

April 29, 2014

Chartered Accountants

1500, 640 - 5th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3G4, Phone: (403) 263-3385, 1 (877) 500-0792

MNP

Stinton Exploration Ltd.
Statement of Financial Position
As at December 31

	2013	*2012*
	$	*$*
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	**196**	15,541
Accounts receivable	**5,984**	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**-**	67,610
Total assets	**6,180**	83,151
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**46,151**	43,707
Long term		
Shareholder loans (Note 9)	**96,932**	62,702
	143,083	106,409
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)		
Share capital (Note 6)	**120,423**	120,423
Deficit	**(257,326)**	(143,681)
	(136,903)	(23,258)
Total liabilities and shaholders' equity	**6,180**	83,151

Going concern (Note 1)

Approved on Behalf of the Board

Signed "*Wayne Stebbe*" - Director

Signed "*Keith Sinclair*" - Director

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Stinton Exploration Ltd.
Statement of Comprehensive Loss
For the Year Ended December 31

	2013	*2012*
Interest revenue	**-**	154
Expenses		
Administrative expenditures	**46,279**	99,477
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Note 8)	**67,366**	7,837
	113,645	107,314
Loss before deferred income taxes	**113,645**	107,160
Provision for deferred income taxes (Note 5)	**-**	428
Net loss and comprehensive loss	**113,645**	107,588
Loss per share (Note 7)		
Basic	**0.03**	0.03
Diluted	**0.03**	0.03

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Stinton Exploration Ltd.

Statement of Changes in Equity (Deficit)

For the Year Ended December 31

	Number 2013	***Amount $ 2013***	*Number 2012*	*Amount $ 2012*
Common shares				
Balance at beginning and end of year	**3,740,000**	**120,423**	3,740,000	120,423
Deficit				
Balance, beginning of year		**(143,681)**		(36,093)
Net comprehensive loss		**(113,645)**		(107,588)
Balance, end of year		**(257,326)**		(143,681)
Total deficit		**(136,903)**		(23,258)

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

Stinton Exploration Ltd.
Statement of Cash Flows
For the Year Ended December 31

	2013	*2012*
Operating activities		
Net loss	**(113,645)**	(107,588)
Items not involving cash:		
Deferred taxes	**-**	428
Changes in non-cash working capital accounts:	**(113,645)**	(107,160)
Accounts receivable	**(5,984)**	650
Prepaid expenses and deposits	**67,610**	(67,610)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**2,444**	21,440
	(64,070)	(45,520)
Financing activities		
Advances from shareholders	**34,230**	62,702
	34,230	62,702
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(15,345)**	(89,978)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**15,541**	105,519
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**196**	15,541

The accompanying notes form part of the financial statements

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Stinton Exploration Ltd. (the "Company") is a mineral exploration company incorporated under the laws of Manitoba on September 1, 2010. The Company's registered office and principal place of business is located at 295 Broadway, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, R3C 0R9. The Company's principal business is the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources.

The Company has not generated operating revenues and has limited financial resources. The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of development. These risks include the challenges of securing adequate capital in view of exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the mining industry and global economic and commodity price volatility. The underlying value of the Company's mineral property rights and the recoverability of the related expenditures are entirely dependent on the Company's ability to obtain the necessary permits to operate and secure the required financing to complete development of and establish future profitable production from its mineral assets, or the proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property.

While these financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its commitments, continue operations, realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, there are events and conditions that indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the validity of that assumption. During the 2013 fiscal year, the Company incurred a loss before taxes of $113,645 (2012- $170,160) and as at December 31, 2013 has an accumulated deficit of $257,326 (2012 - $143,681). The Company will require additional funding to commence and maintain its current and planned exploration programs and property commitments and for administrative purposes.

While the Company has been successful in obtaining its required financing in the past, there is no assurance that sufficient funds will be available to the Company in the future.

These financial statements do not reflect adjustments in the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used, that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Significant accounting policies

IFRS compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) in effect as at December 31, 2013.

Presentation of financial statements

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

These financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2014.

Estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies, the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the year then ended. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimates are revised and in any future years affected.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and deposits with the Company’s financial institution.

Equity instruments

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

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued from previous page)*

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with other parties are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

The fair value of stock options granted to directors, officers, and employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model using assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividends yields, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares, expected forfeitures and expected life of the options. The fair value of this share-based payment is recognized as a charge to the statements of loss and comprehensive loss with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity on the statement of financial position.

Per share information

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The computation of diluted earnings per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on earnings per share. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by an amount that assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive options and warrants are applied to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the year in calculating the net dilution impact.

Revenue recognition

Interest revenue is recognized on an accrual basis.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The Company expenses exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. Exploration and evaluation expenditures include acquisition costs of resource properties, property option payments and evaluation activities.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for extraction activities.

Current and deferred income tax

Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax is recognized either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, or the tax arises from a business combination.

Current tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The calculation of current tax is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the assets are realized or the liabilities are settled. The calculation of deferred tax is based on the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time the transaction affects neither accounting or taxable income.

Recognition of deferred tax assets is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable income will be available which allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued from previous page)*

Financial instruments

All financial instruments are initially recognized on the statement of financial position at fair value. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as fair value through profit or loss, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. During the year, there has been no reclassification of financial instruments.

The financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in income. The Company's financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss include cash and cash equivalents.

The financial assets classified as loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, than subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company's financial instruments classified as loans and receivables include accounts receivable.

Financial instruments classified as other financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and shareholder loans. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, then subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Transaction costs related to fair value through profit or loss are expensed as incurred. Transaction costs related to loans and receivables and other financial liabilities are netted against the carrying value of the asset or liability and amortized over the expected life of the instrument using the effective interest rate method.

De-recognition of financial assets

De-recognition of a financial asset occurs when:

- The Company does not have rights to receive cash flows from the asset;
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either: to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a “pass-through” arrangement; and either:
- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, and has neither transferred or retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset nor transferred control of the asset, the asset is recognized to the extent that the Company’s continuing involvement in the asset, in that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of the existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amount is recognized in comprehensive income.

Impairment of assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

Non-financial assets are assessed for any indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Any indication of impairment requires formal testing of impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to an estimate of the recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is calculated as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount of the asset.

2. Significant accounting policies *(continued from previous page)*

New IFRS standards and interpretations not applied

On January 1, 2013, the Corporation adopted the following new standards and amendments which became effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2013:

(i) IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements," supersedes IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC-12 "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities". This standard provides a single model to be applied in control analysis for all investees including special purpose entities. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the amounts recorded in the Corporation's financial statements.

(ii) IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements," whereby joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint arrangements, each with their own accounting treatment. All joint arrangements are required to be reassessed on transition to IFRS 11 to determine their type to apply the appropriate accounting. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the amounts recorded in the Corporation's financial statements.

(iii) IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities," combines the disclosure requirements for entities that have interest in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, and associates as well as unconsolidated structured entities. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(iv) IFRS 13, "Fair Value Measurement," establishes a framework for measuring fair value and sets out disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. This standard defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The adoption of this standard had no material impact on the Corporation's financial statements except for the expanded disclosure on the fair value measurement.

(v) IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosures" was amended to develop common disclosure requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities that are offset in the financial statements, or that are subject to enforceable master netting arrangements or similar agreements. The adoption of this amendment had no material impact on the Corporation's financial statements.

(vi) The Corporation has adopted the amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, effective January 1, 2013. These amendments required the Corporation to group other comprehensive income items by those that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will not be reclassified. These changes did not result in any adjustments to net and other comprehensive income or loss.

Certain new standards have been published that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014 or later periods that the Company has decided not to early adopt. The new IFRS standards not yet applied include:

In November 2013, the IASB issued the third phase of IFRS 9 which details the new general hedge accounting model. Hedge accounting remains optional and the new model is intended to allow reporters to better reflect risk management activities in the financial statements and provide more opportunities to apply hedge accounting. The Company does not employ hedge accounting for its risk management contracts currently in place. In July 2013, the IASB deferred the mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 and has left this date open pending the finalization of the impairment and classification and measurement requirements. IFRS 9 is still available for early adoption. The full impact of the standard on the Company's financial statements will not be known until the project is complete.

IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation clarifies certain aspects in the application of the requirements on offsetting. The standard defines the meaning of 'currently has a legally enforceable right of set-off,' and provides guidance on the application of simultaneous realization and settlement, the offsetting of collateral amounts and the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The Company is currently assessing the impact of this standard.

3. Financial Instruments

Fair value of financial instruments

Financial instruments consisting of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder loans on the statement of financial position are carried at amortized cost. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at fair value. The Company classifies the fair value of these transactions according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents have been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above and are considered Level 1. There were no transfers between fair value hierarchy levels for the year ended December 31, 2013.

For all financial instruments held by the Company, fair value is approximated by the instruments' carrying values due to their relative short-term nature of the instruments.

Nature and extent of risk associated with financial instruments

The Company's activities result in exposure to a number of financial risks including market risk (commodity price risk, interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk), credit risk, and liquidity risk.

The Company's overall risk management program seeks to mitigate these risks and reduce the volatility of the Company's financial performance. Financial risk is managed by senior management under the direction of the Board of Directors.

The Company may enter into various risk management contracts to manage the Company's exposure to commodity price fluctuations. Currently no risk management agreements are in place. The Company does not speculatively trade in risk management contracts.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flow of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Components of market risk to which the Company is exposed are discussed below.

Commodity price risk

At present, the Company is not exposed to significant commodity price risk as it is currently in the exploration phase of its business plan and only upon successful conclusion of exploration which is not necessarily certain, will commercial production commence from the Company's property.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk refers to the risk that the value of a financial instrument or cash flows associated with the instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises from interest bearing financial assets and liabilities that the Company uses. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as it has no financial instruments that are subject to significant interest rates.

Foreign exchange risk

The Company has no foreign operations and all of the transactions currently entered into are denominated in Canadian currency. The Company currently has no outstanding risk management agreements. The Company will assume full risk in respect of foreign exchange fluctuations.

3. Financial Instruments *(continued from previous page)*

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a contracting party will not complete its obligations under a financial instrument and cause the Company to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk on all financial assets included on the statement of financial position. To help mitigate this risk, the Company only enters into material agreements with credit worthy counterparties.

The Company assesses quarterly if there has been any impairment of the financial assets of the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2013, there was no material impairment provision required on any of the financial assets of the Company due to historical success of realizing financial assets.

As at December 31, 2013, no accounts receivable were considered past due. The Company actively monitors past due accounts and takes the necessary actions to expedite collection. If the Company subsequently determines an account is uncollectable, the account is provided for with a charge to the allowance account. The Company has determined that no doubtful accounts balance is considered necessary at December 31, 2013. There were no accounts written off during the year.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk includes the risk that, as a result of the Company's operational liquidity requirements:

- The Company will not have sufficient funds to settle a transaction on the due date;
- The Company will be forced to sell assets at a value which is less than what they are worth; or
- The Company may be unable to settle or recover a financial asset at all.

To help reduce these risks the Company monitors its cash requirements and cash position to ensure it can meet all obligations as they come due.

The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholder loans. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due in their entirety within one year. The shareholder loans have no fixed terms of repayment.

4. Capital management

The Company's objective is to maintain access to sources of capital, through equity and debt financing, with which to finance its operations. The Company maintains a capital structure consisting of equity and debt.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes changes to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying investments. The Company will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate in the specific circumstances. There are no external restrictions on capital.

The Company manages the following as capital:

	2013	*2012*
Shareholder loans	**96,932**	62,702
Equity (deficit)	**(136,903)**	(23,258)
Capital	**(39,971)**	39,444

5. Deferred taxes

The Company's effective income tax rate is calculated as follows:

	2013	*2012*
Combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates	**27.00%**	27.00%
Reduction for Canadian Controlled Private Corporations (CCPCs)	**(16.00%)**	(16.00%)
Permanent differences	**-**	-
Effect of through shares	**-**	(8.01%)
Deferred tax asset not recorded	(11.00%)	(3.39%)
Provision for (recovery of) deferred income taxes as reported	**-**	(0.40%)

5. Deferred taxes *(continued from previous page)*

The Company has deferred tax assets of $29,387 (2012 - $8,306) which has not been applied to these financial statements.

Deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized include the following:

	2013	*2012*
Deferred tax asset		
Non-capital losses carried forward	**17,260**	11,093
Share issuance costs	**3,083**	4,161
Cumulative Canadian Development expenditures	**9,024**	(6,948)
	29,367	8306
Deferred tax asset not recognized	**(29,367)**	(8306)
	-	-

As at December 31, 2013, subject to confirmation by income tax authorities, the Company has approximately the following undeducted tax pools:

	2013	*2012*
Non-capital losses carried forward	**156,916**	100,845
Share issuance costs	**28,034**	37,823
Cumulative Canadian Development expenditures	**82,203**	(63,163)

The non-capital losses carried forward are available to reduce taxable income in future years, and expire in 2032.

6. Share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of voting common shares with no par value. Details of share capital transactions for the year ended December 31, 2013 are included in the statement of changes in equity (deficit). All common shares issued are fully paid as at December 31, 2013 and 2012.

7. Loss per share

The following table summarized the weighted average common shares used in calculating net loss per share:

	2013	*2012*
Numerator		
Net loss for the year - basic and diluted	**113,645**	107,588
Denominator		
Weighted average shares - basic and diluted	**3,740,000**	3,740,000
Basic and diluted loss per share	**0.03**	0.03

Basic and diluted loss per share are the same as there are no outstanding instruments that would be dilutive or potentially dilutive in nature.

8. Exploration and evaluation expenditures

	Cumulative Expenditures January 1, 2012	*Current Expenditures*	*Cumulative Expenditures December 31, 2013*
Buffalo Project	7,000	7,837	14,837

	Cumulative Expenditures January 1, 2013	***Current Expenditures***	***Cumulative Expenditures December 31, 2013***
Buffalo Project	**14,837**	**67,366**	**82,203**

9. Related party transactions

The Company has defined key management personnel ("KMP") as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the key activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including all directors. As the Company does not currently have any permanent employees, KMP consists solely of the four directors of the Company. Certain of the directors also act as the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. In the event that either of these individuals became unable to perform their duties, the Company may not be able to operate normally until suitable replacements are found.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, total amounts paid to KMP were $nil (2012 - $16,000). As at December 31, 2013, $nil was included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (2012 - $16,000) for services provided by KMP for the year then ended. These balances are not secured, non-interest bearing and have no set terms of repayment.

During the year, the Company obtained additional loans from shareholders totalling $34,230 (2012 - $62,702). These loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment but are recorded as long term as a result of waivers received from the shareholders.

These transactions are in the normal course of operations.