

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.
FINANCIAL STATEMENT
May 31, 2013
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Super Nova Minerals Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Super Nova Minerals Corp., which comprise the statements of financial position as at May 31, 2013 and 2012, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity 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 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 auditors consider 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 in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Super Nova Minerals Corp. as at May 31, 2013 and 2012 and its financial performance 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 in the financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Super Nova Minerals Corp. to continue as a going concern.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

September 23, 2013

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.
Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
[Expressed in Canadian dollars]

	Notes	For the years ended	
		May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
Expenses			
Administrative fees		\$ 46,594	\$ 6,126
Consulting fees		173,228	24,639
Corporate communications		99,105	57,650
Filing and regulatory fees		25,548	1,089
Listing fees	1	189,407	-
Office		27,090	4,784
Professional fees		110,918	70,768
Rent		40,381	14,795
Travel and entertainment		27,820	3,110
		740,091	182,961
Other item			
Flow through share premium recovery	11	(1,663)	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		\$ 738,428	\$ 182,961
Net loss per share, basic and diluted			
		(0.04)	(0.02)
Weighted average number of shares			
outstanding - basic and diluted		18,781,869	11,328,694

(The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements)

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.
Statement of Financial Position
[Expressed in Canadian dollars]

	Note	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 1,522	\$ 122,289
Receivables and prepayments	4	20,722	55,852
		22,244	178,141
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	1,502,417	703,661
Total assets		\$ 1,524,661	\$ 881,802
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 197,551	\$ 57,334
Due to related parties	7	112,330	60,554
Flow through premium liability	11	12,577	-
		322,458	117,888
Flow through premium liability	11	-	14,240
		322,458	132,128
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	6	2,336,536	1,093,629
Share subscriptions received in advance	6	29,250	81,200
Deficit		(1,163,583)	(425,155)
		1,202,203	749,674
Total liabilities and equity		\$ 1,524,661	\$ 881,802

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 13)

Approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors on September 23, 2013 and signed on its behalf by:

/s/Wolf Wiese

Wolf Wiese, Director

/s/ Rita Tung

Rita Tung, Director

(The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements)

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.
Statements of Changes in Equity
[Expressed in Canadian dollars]

		Share Capital				
	Note	Number of Shares	Amount	Share subscriptions received in advance	Deficit	Total
Balance, May 31, 2011		7,034,050	\$ 688,879	\$ 202,500	\$ (242,194)	\$ 649,185
Private placement		6,532,500	404,750	(202,500)	-	202,250
Share subscriptions		-	-	81,200	-	81,200
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(182,961)	(182,961)
Balance, May 31, 2012		13,566,550	1,093,629	81,200	(425,155)	749,674
Property acquisition		7,045,555	733,555	-	-	733,555
Private placement	6	3,481,395	300,280	(81,200)	-	219,080
Issuance of shares for debt	6	1,348,933	109,920	-	-	109,920
Issuance of shares upon amalgamation	1	1,006,447	100,645	-	-	100,645
Share subscriptions		-	-	29,250	-	29,250
Share issuance costs		-	(1,493)	-	-	(1,493)
Loss for the year		-	-	-	(738,428)	(738,428)
Balance, May 31, 2013		26,448,880	\$2,336,536	\$29,250	\$ (1,163,583)	\$1,202,203

(The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements)

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.
Statements of Cash Flows
[Expressed in Canadian dollars]

	For the years ended May 31	
	2013	2012
Cash flows used in operating activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (738,428)	\$ (182,961)
Items not affecting cash:		
Issuance of stock upon amalgamation	100,645	-
Flow-through shares premium recovery	(1,663)	-
	(639,446)	(182,961)
Non-cash working capital adjustments:		
Change in receivables and prepayments	48,443	(53,692)
Change in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	272,074	13,456
Change in due to related parties	51,776	17,015
	372,293	(23,221)
Net cash flows used in operating activities	(267,153)	(206,182)
Cash flows used in investing activities		
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	(100,451)	(104,055)
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(100,451)	(104,055)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares, net of share issuance costs	217,587	202,250
Proceeds from subscriptions to common shares	29,250	95,440
Net cash flows from financing activities	246,837	297,690
Net decrease in cash	(120,767)	(12,547)
Cash, beginning	122,289	134,836
Cash, ending	\$ 1,522	\$ 122,289

Supplement disclosures with respect to cash flow (Note 9)

(The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements)

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Super Nova Minerals Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated on January 21, 2005, under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. The current registered office of the Company is located at Suite 1100, 736 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 1G3 while the current corporate office is located at Suite 575, 1111 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 2J3. On October 2, 2012, Super Nova Minerals Corp. was amalgamated with 0922519 B.C. Ltd.; the resulting company continued under the name of Super Nova Minerals Corp.

The principal activity of the Company is the acquisition and exploration of mineral resource properties in BC and Quebec, Canada and oil and gas properties in Montana, US. The Company’s common shares are listed for trading on the Canada National Stock Exchange (“CNSX”) under the symbol “SNP”.

The Company has not yet determined whether its properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production.

Management is actively targeting sources of additional financing which would assure the continuation of the Company’s operations and exploration programs. To the extent financing is not available, lease payments, rental payments, and other payments may not be satisfied and could result in a loss of property ownership or earning opportunities for the Company. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

a) Basis of Measurement

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical costs basis except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

b) Amalgamation with 0922519 B.C. Ltd.

On October 2, 2012, Super Nova Minerals Corp. (“SNMC”) and 0922519 B.C. Ltd. (“519 BC”) were amalgamated into one entity. Upon amalgamation the company continued under the name of Super Nova Minerals Corp. (the “Company”). The shareholders of 519 BC received one common share of the Company for every six common shares of 519 BC they held before the amalgamation; the shareholders of SNMC received one share of the Company for each common share of SNMC held before the amalgamation. As a result of this transaction, control passed to the former shareholders of SNMC and the transaction constituted a reverse take-over of 519 BC by SNMC and has been accounted for as a reverse takeover transaction in accordance with guidance provided in IFRS 2, Share-based Payment, and IFRS3, Business Combinations.

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

According to the definition in IFRS 3, 519 BC did not qualify as a business and the reverse takeover transaction did not constitute a business combination; in addition, as the main purpose of the amalgamation was to list the shares of the resulting Company on Canadian National Stock Exchange (“CNSX”), the acquisition cost over the net assets acquired were recorded as listing fees on the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

The total consideration for the acquisition of 519 BC was as follows:

Valuation of 1,006,445 common shares issued	\$ 100,645
Transaction costs	<u>83,292</u>
Total consideration	183,937

The allocation of the purchase cost was as follows:

Cash	\$ 592
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,062)
Listing Fees	<u>189,407</u>
Total	<u>183,937</u>

On October 22, 2012, the common shares of the Company were listed on CNSX under the symbol “SNP”.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the reporting periods. Such estimates relate primarily to unsettled transactions and events as of the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ materially from those reported.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of judgments and estimates that management has made at the statement of financial position date, that could result in material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- The provision of deferred tax is based on judgments in applying income tax law and estimates on timing, likelihood and reversal of temporary differences between the accounting and tax basis of the assets and liabilities;
- The estimated value of exploration and evaluation costs which is included in the statement of financial position;
- The assessment of indications of impairment of each of the exploration and evaluation assets and

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those assets where applicable.

b) Refundable tax credits and mining duties

The Company is entitled to apply for government grants in the form of refundable tax credits and mining duties in respect of qualifying mining exploration expenses incurred. These recoveries are accounted for using the cost reduction approach whereby amounts received are applied against the cost of related assets or expenditures.

c) Foreign currency

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are initially recorded at the respective spot rate of exchange at the date of the transaction, and then translated into Canadian dollars at the rates of exchange prevailing at the reporting date. All differences are taken to profit or loss on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical exchange rates prevailing at each transaction date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates throughout the reporting period.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of mineral properties are capitalized by property after the Company has obtained the legal right to explore the property.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures for each area of interest are carried forward as an asset, provided that such costs are expected to be recouped in full through successful development and exploration of the area of interest or, alternatively, by its disposal or through farm-out arrangements.

Once development commences, these costs are reclassified to property, plant and equipment and are charged to operations upon commercial production on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves.

The recoverability of amounts recorded as exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The costs recovered on exploration and evaluation assets in excess of the carrying amounts are recognized in income.

e) Decommissioning liabilities

The fair value of the statutory, contractual, constructive or legal liabilities associated with the retirement and reclamation of mining assets are recorded when incurred, with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related production assets. The amount recognized is the estimated cost of decommissioning, discounted to its present value using the Company's risk free rate. Changes in the estimated timing of decommissioning or decommissioning cost estimates and changes to the risk free rates are dealt with prospectively by recording an adjustment to the provision, and a corresponding adjustment to the related production assets. The unwinding of the discount on the decommissioning provision is charged to net earnings or loss.

The Company recognizes a decommissioning liability in the period in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of the fair value can be made. Management reviews these estimates and changes on a periodic basis; if an indication exists, the changes are applied prospectively. The fair value of the

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

estimated provision is recorded as a long-term liability, with a corresponding increase in the carrying amount of the related asset. The capitalized amount is depleted on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the proved developed reserves. The liability amount is increased each reporting period due to the passage of time and this amount is charged to earnings in the period. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligations are charged against the provision to the extent of the liability recorded and the remaining balance of the actual costs is recorded in the statement of loss.

f) Impairment of long-lived assets

At each reporting date, all capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditure are assessed for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditures are not expected to be recovered, they are charged to operations. Exploration areas where reserves have been discovered, but require major capital expenditures before production can begin, are continually evaluated to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or to ensure that additional exploration work is underway as planned.

The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. An impairment charge relating to a mineral property is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farm-out of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, a long-lived asset is grouped with other assets and liabilities to form an asset group, at the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and liabilities. Estimates of future cash flows used to test recoverability of a long-lived asset include only the future cash flows that are directly associated with, and that are expected to arise as a direct result of, its use and eventual disposition.

g) Stock-based compensation

The fair value of stock options granted is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Where options are granted to consultants for goods or services rendered, the options are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received by the Company. If the fair value of the goods and services received cannot be reliably measured, the fair value of the stock options granted is used instead. At each reporting date, prior to vesting, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the awards that are expected to ultimately vest is computed. The movement in cumulative expense is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss with a corresponding entry within equity, against reserves. No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest. When options are exercised, the proceeds received, together with any related amount in reserves, are credited to share capital.

h) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. To compute diluted loss per share, adjustments are made to common shares outstanding. The weighted average number of common shares outstanding is adjusted to include the number of additional common shares that would be outstanding if, at the beginning of the period or at time of issuance, if later, all options and warrants were exercised. The proceeds from exercise would be used to purchase the Company's common shares at their average market price during the period. If this computation is anti-dilutive, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share.

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

i) Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded 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 following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. 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 statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it is probable that a future tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize the asset.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

j) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivable and available for sale investments. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest or credit risk arising from these financial instruments.

- *Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Assets in this category are classified as current assets and include cash, which is initially recognized at fair value.

- *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are classified as current or non-current assets based on their maturity date. Assets in this category include receivables and are measured at amortized cost less impairment.

- *Available-for-sale financial assets*

Available-for-sale financial assets are either designated as available for sale or not classified in any other categories. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and are

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

subsequently carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recorded in other comprehensive income until disposition or other-than-temporary impairment at which time the gain or loss is recorded in earnings. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

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

Other financial liabilities – are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently stated at amortized cost and include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the date of the statement of financial position.

Impairment of financial assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. If such evidence exists, the Company recognizes an impairment loss, as follows:

- Financial assets carried at amortization: the loss is the difference between the amortized cost and its value of estimated future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate;
- Available-for-sale financial asset: The loss is the amount comprising the difference between its original cost and its current fair value, less any impairment previously recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. This amount represents the cumulative loss in accumulated other comprehensive income that is reclassified to net loss.

Reversals of impairment losses on financial assets carried at amortized cost are recorded through the statement of loss and comprehensive loss if the increase in fair value of the instrument can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss had been recognized. Impairment on available-for-sale instruments is not reversed.

k) Flow-through Shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian income tax legislation. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the flow-through premium liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET IMPLEMENTED

Each of the additional new standards outlined below is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted, except for IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" which is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. The Company has not yet assessed the impact, if any, that the new amended standards will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements.

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

IFRS 9 “Financial Instruments”

The result of the first phase of the IASB’s project to replace IAS 39, “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”. The new standard replaces the current multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets and liabilities with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value.

IFRS 10 “Financial Statements”

Replaces Standing Interpretations Committee 12, “Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities” and the consolidation requirements of IAS 27 “and Separate Financial Statements”. The new standard replaces the existing risk and a reward based approaches and establishes control as the determining factor when determining whether an interest in another entity should be included in the financial statements.

IFRS 11 “Joint Arrangements”

Replaces IAS 31 “Interests in Joint Ventures”. The new standard focuses on the rights and obligations of an arrangement, rather than its legal form. The standard redefines joint operations and joint ventures and requires joint operations to be proportionately and joint ventures to be equity accounted.

IFRS 12 “Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities”

Provides comprehensive disclosure requirements on interests in other entities, including joint arrangements, associates, and special purpose vehicles. The new disclosures require information that will assist financial statement users in evaluating the nature, risks and financial effects of an entity’s interest in subsidiaries and joint arrangements.

IFRS 13 “Fair value measurement”

Clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received from the sale of an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

Amendments to other standards

In addition to the above, there have been amendments to existing standards, including IAS 27 “Separate Financial Statements” and IAS 28 “Investments in Associates”. IAS 27 addresses accounting for subsidiaries, associates, and joint controlled entities in non-consolidated financial statements. IAS 28 has been amended to include joint ventures in its scope and to address the changes in IFRS 10 – 13 (see above).

4. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

Receivables and prepayments are comprised of the following:

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

As at		May 31, 2013		May 31, 2012
HST Receivables	\$	7,409	\$	17,026
Exploration tax credits receivable		13,313		-
Prepayments		-		38,826
Receivables and prepayments	\$	20,722	\$	55,852

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Marbridge	Iron Ridge	Preissac	Elk Hills	Total
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	
At May 31, 2011	\$305,357	\$295,872	\$ -	\$ -	\$601,229
Exploration Expenditures	47,670	54,762	-	-	102,432
At May 31, 2012	353,027	350,634	-	-	703,661
Acquisition cost	-	-	174,000	641,555	815,555
Exploration expenditures	2,781	9,975	-	-	12,756
Tax credits	(13,313)	(16,242)	-	-	(29,555)
At May 31, 2013	\$342,495	\$344,367	\$174,000	\$641,555	\$1,502,417

Title to exploration and evaluation assets

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its properties and, to the best of its knowledge; these titles are in good standing. However, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The mineral properties may be subject to prior claims, arguments or transfers and rights of ownership may be affected by undetected defects.

a) Marbridge Property, Quebec

Pursuant to a series of agreements, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in Marbridge Property, located in the Lamotte Township, Quebec.

The property is subject to a net smelter return royalty of 3%, of which 2% may be purchased for \$1,000,000.

As at May 31, 2013, the Company had paid total of \$83,950 in cash acquisition cost and issued a total of 1,300,000 shares of its common stock with a total value of \$130,000.

The Company also accrued tax credits totalling \$13,313, which were recognized against exploration expenditures on the Marbridge Property and received subsequent to year end.

b) Iron Ridge Property, British Columbia

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Pursuant to a series of agreements, the Company entered into an option to acquire 100% interest in the Iron Ridge Property, located near Creston, British Columbia. Pursuant to the agreements, the Company agreed to the following payments:

	Cash	Shares
Upon signing of the Option Agreement (issued)	\$ -	1,300,000
1 st cash payment (paid)	9,000	-
2 nd cash payment (paid)	30,000	-
Share Issuance (issued)	-	2,000,000
60 days from the listing on CNSX (December 21, 2012)	6,000	-
	\$ 45,000	3,300,000

The property is subject to a net smelter return royalty of 3%, of which 2% may be purchased for \$1,000,000.

As at May 31, 2013, the Company had paid a total of \$39,000 in cash acquisition costs, issued total of 3,300,000 of its common stock with a total value of \$230,000 and incurred \$91,609 in exploration expenditures. The Company received a tax credit on qualifying exploration expenditures for the total of \$16,242, which was recognized against exploration expenditures.

Subsequent to May 31, 2013, the Company entered into an amendment to waive the \$6,000 cash payments.

e) Preissac Property

On November 2, 2012, the Company entered into a purchase agreement (the "Preissac Agreement") with Pristine Capital Corp. ("Pristine") to acquire 100% in the Preissac Property, located in the Rouyn-Noranda-Val dor mining camp in Northwest Quebec. To purchase the property the Company agreed to the following payments:

	Cash	Shares
No later than two days following the CNSX approval (issued)	\$ -	1,450,000
On or before January 15, 2013	10,000	-
On or before February 28, 2013	20,000	-
	\$ 30,000	1,450,000

As at May 31, 2013, the Company did not make agreed upon cash payments and is therefore at risk of losing its option to acquire the 100% interest in the property. The Company has started negotiations with Pristine to extend the payment obligations.

As at May 31, 2013, the Company had issued 1,450,000 shares of its common stock with the total value of \$174,000, and did not have any exploration expenses associated with this property.

Subsequent to May 31, 2013, the Company entered an amendment to waive the \$30,000 cash payments.

d) Elk Hills Property

Pursuant to a series of agreements, the Company entered into a farmout (the "Farmout Agreement") with Elk Hills Petroleum Canada Ltd. and Elk Hills Heavy Oil LLC (the "Farmors"). Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has a right to acquire a 50% working interest in both Morris Block and

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Cottonwood Creek Lease Projects within the Elk Hills Property, until the Farmers receive a total of \$3,000,000 in net revenue from oil production through their fully carried working interest and an 87.5% working interest thereafter, by completing the following:

- (i) Making the following cash payments:

	Cash
Initial payment (paid)	\$ 47,000
February 25, 2013 (paid)	25,000
March 15, 2013 (\$10,000 paid)	48,000
April 30, 2013	30,000
May 31, 2013	100,000
July 31, 2013	150,000
One week subsequent to the first well for the 5 spot being spudded	300,000
	<u>\$ 700,000</u>

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

- (ii) Issue common shares to the shareholders of Elk Hills Petroleum Canada Ltd. totalling 16,786,665 as follows:
- 5,595,555 shares within five business days after the CNSX approval (issued)
 - 5,595,555 shares within one week of drilling, casing and logging a well on Cottonwood Creek Prospect
 - 5,595,555 shares after all lifting costs and flow rates have been established by a huff and puff on either the Bauwens 15-13 well or the newly drilled Cottonwood Creek Prospect well.
- (iii) Drill, core and case one well in the Cottonwood Creek Prospect no later than April 30, 2013
- (iv) Start a Steam Injection Test at the Bauwens well or the newly drilled and cased Cottonwood Creek well within 60 days after the Cottonwood Creek well is drilled and cased and no later than July 31, 2013;
- (v) Complete a 5 spot well consisting of drilling an injection well and thereafter drilling four additional producing wells surrounding the injection well in an area on the Morris Block or in the Cottonwood Creek Area designated by the Farmors; the drilling of the 5 Spot well shall commence within 60 days of the completion of the Steam Injection Test.

The Elk Hills Property is subject to royalty totalling 20%, of which 10% will be payable by the Company until the \$3,000,000 in net revenue from oil production is reached and 17.5% thereafter.

As at May 31, 2013 the Company had paid total of \$82,000 in cash acquisition costs and issued 5,595,555 shares of its common stock with the total value of \$559,555. The Company did not commence required drilling and did not make all the payments required by the agreements.

On August 12, 2013, the Company and Farmors reached an agreement that replaced and superseded the original agreement and its amendment. The new agreement retained the same working interest percentages as were contemplated in the original series of agreements. The terms and conditions to acquire the interest were changed to the following:

- (i) Cash payment requirements:

	Cash
Upon signing of the contract, non-refundable payment (paid)	\$ 25,000
Within 30 days of signing of the agreement (September 12, 2013); plugging costs associated with existing wells on the property	15,000*
On or before September 15, 2013, non-refundable payment	25,000**
On or before September 30, 2013; cost to renew top leases	35,000*
On or before November 30, 2013; non-refundable payment	25,000
On March 31, 2014 or 45 days after receiving permits for steam testing, whichever is later	100,000
On July 15, 2014 or 45 days after receiving five spot permits, whichever is later	150,000
Within 90 day of extracting first barrel of oil from the five spot well	340,000
	\$ 715,000

*subsequent to year end the Company was in negotiations with the Farmors on these payments.

**subsequent to year end the due date of this payment was extended 45 days.

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

- (ii) Common stock:
- The Company agreed to issue 16,750,000 shares of its common stock upon receiving approval from CNSX. These shares will be held in escrow and will be released to Elk Hills Petroleum as follows: 25% upon receiving approval from CNSX, and 25% every six months following the initial release.
 - Upon signing of the agreement, the Company agreed to issue 500,000 shares of its common stock as a finders fee. Subsequent to year end issuance of these shares was under negotiation with the Farmors.
- (iii) Drilling:
- No later than November 15, 2013 - drill, core and case one well in the Cottonwood Creed Prospect.
 - No later than June 1, 2014 – start steam injection test on Bauwens or Cottonwood Creek Prospect well.
 - Within 60 days of completion of the steam injection test – complete five spot well.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Shares held in escrow

	<u>Security holder</u>	
	Fayz Yacoub	Quorum Capital Corp.
Number of Securities Subject to the Escrow Agreement	2,650,000	2,136,050
Securities Release on October 23, 2012	(265,000)	(213,605)
Securities Release on April 22, 2013	<u>(397,500)</u>	<u>(320,408)</u>
Shares held in Escrow	<u>1,987,500</u>	<u>1,602,037</u>

b) Common shares

Authorized: An unlimited number of common shares without par value.

On July 2011, the Company closed a private placement and raised \$248,500 by issuance of 4,970,000 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.05 per share, of which \$202,500 was received in fiscal 2011. In May 2012, the Company closed another private placement and raised \$156,250 through the issuance of 1,562,500 common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.10 per share.

On June 13, 2012, the Company closed a private placement of 1,212,000 common shares, which comprised of 500,000 non-flow-through common shares at \$0.10 per share, of which \$10,000 was received prior to May 31, 2012 and 712,000 flow-through common shares at \$0.12 per share, of which \$85,440 was received prior to May 31, 2012 for total proceeds of \$135,440. A flow-through share premium liability of \$14,240 was recorded as a result of the private placement.

On September 27, 2012, the Company closed a private placement of 705,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$35,500. A total of 350,000 common shares issued as part of this private placement were used to pay \$35,000 in debt owed to the certain debt holders of the Company.

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

On October 2, 2012, upon amalgamation with 519 B.C, the Company issued 1,006,447 common shares with a fair value of \$100,645 to the former shareholders of 519 B.C. The total cost of these shares was attributed to listing of the Company on CNSX and expensed as listing fees (Note 1).

On November 6, 2012, pursuant to the Preissac purchase agreement, the Company issued 1,450,000 common shares with a fair value of \$174,000.

On January 18, 2013, the Company closed a private placement of 1,146,662 units at a price of \$0.075 per unit for gross proceeds of \$86,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable for a period of two years at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share during the first year and \$0.20 per share during the second year.

On February 20, 2013, the Company closed a private placement of 1,766,666 units at a price of \$0.075 per unit for gross proceeds of \$57,580. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable for a period of two years at an exercise price of \$0.125 per share during the first year and \$0.175 per share during the second year. A total of 998,933 units issued as part of this private placement were used to pay the debt owed to certain debt holders for a total of \$74,920. The Company paid \$1,493 in finder's fees for this private placement.

On March 11, 2013, pursuant to the Farmout Agreement, the Company issued 5,595,555 common shares with a fair value of \$559,555.

Subsequent to May 31, 2013, the Company issued 508,334 common shares in settlement of debt in the amount of \$25,417 with an unrelated party.

Subsequent to May 31, 2013, the Company closed a private placement of 5,390,000 units at a price of \$0.01 per unit for gross proceeds of \$53,900. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant is exercisable for a period of four years at an exercise price of \$0.05 per share during the first year, 0.10 per share during the second year, \$0.15 per share during the third year and \$0.20 per share during the fourth year.

c) Share Subscriptions received

As at May 31, 2013, the Company received \$29,250 for a unit private placement which was not yet completed subsequent to year end.

d) Share purchase warrants

The following table summarizes the warrants activity.

	Number of warrants	Weighted Average Price
Balance at May 31, 2011 and May 31, 2012	-	\$ -
Issued	2,913,328	0.135
Expired	-	-
Balance at May 31, 2013	2,913,328	\$ 0.135

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

Information regarding share purchase warrants outstanding as May 31, 2013 is as follows:

Number of warrants outstanding and exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date	Remaining contractual life (years)
1,146,662	\$ 0.15	January 18, 2015	1.6
1,766,666	0.125	February 20, 2015	1.7
2,913,328			

As at May 31, 2013, the weighted-average remaining contractual life of warrants was 1.69 years.

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following amounts were due to related parties as at May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012:

	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
Payable to a company owned by common directors	\$ 64,382	\$ 13,145
Due to a company owned by a director	36,518	23,409
Due to a director	755	-
Due to a company owned by an officer	10,675	-
Due to a former director	-	24,000
Due to related parties	\$ 112,330	\$ 60,554

Transactions with related parties

The following table represents costs the Company incurred with related parties during the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012:

	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
Office and other general administrative expenses paid on behalf of the Company by a company owned by common directors	\$ 70,311	\$ 35,047
Consulting fees paid to the company owned by a director	\$ 56,000	\$ 12,000
Geological services paid to director	\$ 9,975	\$ -
Administrative fees paid to a company owned by an officer	\$ 28,050	\$ -
Professional fees paid to a former director	\$ -	\$ 24,000

The Company considers senior officers and directors to be key management. During the year ended May 31, 2013, the remuneration for key management was \$101,280 (2012 - \$49,709).

8. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amounts due to related parties. Unless otherwise noted, it is management's opinion that the Company

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash and receivables. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions. Receivables consist of Goods and Services Tax ("GST") receivable from the Canadian government and are considered low risk.

Currency risk

The Company operates primarily in Canadian dollars and, as such, is not affected by the fluctuations of the Canadian dollar with other currencies.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company has historically relied upon equity financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon equity capital to finance its activities. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain required financing in the future on acceptable terms. The Company anticipated it will need additional capital in the future to finance ongoing exploration of its properties, such capital to be derived from the exercise of outstanding warrants and/or the completion of other equity financings. The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating income and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for future exploration and development of its projects, although the Company has been successful in the past in financing its activities through the sale of equity securities. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions and exploration success. In recent years, the securities markets in Canada have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. Any quoted market for the common shares may be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenue, cash flows or earnings.

Interest rate risk

The Company normally invests in short-term interest bearing financial instruments. There is a minimal risk that the Company would recognize any loss as a result of a decrease in the fair value of any guaranteed bank investment certificate included in cash as they would be held in large financial institutions.

Fair value measurements of financial assets and liabilities

Disclosure about significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements is as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e.: as prices) or indirectly (i.e.: derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

The fair value of cash is determined based on “Level 1” inputs, which consist of quoted prices in active markets for identical assets. The Company believes that the recorded values of receivables, due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their current fair values because of their nature and relatively short maturity dates or durations.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

- During the year ended May 31, 2013, a total of 7,045,555 common shares (2012 – nil) of the Company, valued at \$733,555 (2012 - \$nil) were issued for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets.
- As at May 31, 2013, a total of \$1,781 (2012 - \$23,718) in exploration and evaluation assets were accrued through accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- During the year ended May 31, 2013, the Company issued 1,348,933 shares (2012 – nil) and 998,933 warrants (2012 – nil) as payment for \$109,920 (2012 - \$nil) owed to the unaffiliated debt holders.
- As at May 31, 2013, a total of \$13,333 (2012 - \$nil) in exploration and evaluation credits were accrued through receivables.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company’s capital structure consists of shareholders’ equity. The Company’s objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the development of its businesses and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. This is done primarily through equity financing. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, highly-liquid, high-grade financial instruments. There were no changes to the Company’s approach to capital management since the year ended May 31, 2012. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company does not currently have adequate sources of capital to complete its exploration plan and ultimately the development of its business, and will need to raise adequate capital by obtaining equity financing through private placements or debt financing. The Company may raise additional debt or equity financing in the near future to meet its current obligations.

11. COMMITMENTS

Flow-Through Exploration Expenditures

During the year ended May 31, 2013, the Company raised the total of \$85,440 in flow-through funds, which the Company is committed to use in exploration activities on its active projects. The Company allocated \$14,240 of the proceeds to the flow through share premium liability and the remaining proceeds of \$71,200 to share capital. As of May 31, 2013, the Company had incurred \$9,975 (resulting in a flow through share premium recovery of \$1,663) and a reduction of the flow through share premium liability to \$12,577 in eligible exploration expenses and is committed to incur an additional \$75,465 no later than December 31, 2013.

12. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rate as follows:

SUPER NOVA MINERALS CORP.

Notes to the financial statements

Year ended May 31, 2013

Expressed in Canadian Dollars, unless otherwise stated

	2013	2012
Net loss for the year	\$ (738,428)	\$ (182,961)
Expected income tax recovery	(185,838)	\$ (47,341)
Change in tax rates and other items	(1,162)	6,224
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	187,000	41,117
Total income taxes	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2013	2012
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(40,000)	(31,895)
Non-capital loss carry forwards	310,000	113,012
Total unrecognized deferred tax asset	\$ 270,000	\$ 81,117

Significant components of the Company's unrecognized deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2013	Expiry date	2012
Losses available for future periods	1,190,477	2014-2033	\$ 459,996
Capital assets	1,372	No expiry	1,372
Exploration and evaluation assets	(153,837)	No expiry	(119,915)