Consolidated Financial Statements

Plato Gold Corp.

For the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

INDEX

PLATO GOLD CORP

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The consolidated financial statements and other financial information for this annual report were prepared by the management of Plato Gold Corp., reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, and approved by the Board of Directors.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and believes that they fairly represent the Company's financial position and the results of operations in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. Management has included amounts in the Company's consolidated financial statements based on estimates, judgments, and policies that it believes reasonable in the circumstances.

To discharge its responsibilities for financial reporting and for the safeguarding of assets, management believes that it has established appropriate systems of internal accounting control which provide reasonable assurance that the assets are maintained and accounted for in accordance with its policies and that transactions are recorded accurately in the Company's books and records.

"Anthony J. Cohen"
President and CEO

"Greg K. W. Wong"
CFO

Toronto, Ontario
February 17, 2015

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Plato Gold Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Plato Gold Corp. and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' 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 Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the presentation 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Plato Gold Corp. and its subsidiary as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013 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 consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP

Licensed Public Accountants
Chartered Accountants
Toronto, Ontario
February 17, 2015

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Plato Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
Stated in Canadian dollars

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 3,678	$ 5,670
Other receivables (note 4)	65,157	161,140
Deposits and prepaid expenses	165	2,554
Portfolio investments (note 5)	47,529	70,231
	116,529	239,595
Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (note 6)	1,342,031	1,366,380
Equipment (note 7)	261	373
	$ 1,458,821	$ 1,606,348
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 13)	$ 536,579	$ 427,237
Due to a related party (note 8 & 13(e))	552,200	313,500
	1,088,779	740,737
Shareholders' Equity		
Share Capital (note 9)	6,179,587	6,179,587
Contributed Surplus (note 11)	3,187,275	3,187,275
Deficit	(9,008,285)	(8,512,716)
	358,577	854,146
Non-Controlling Interest	11,465	11,465
	$ 1,458,821	$ 1,606,348

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board

"Anthony J. Cohen", Director

"Robert Van Tassell", Director

Plato Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended December 31
Stated in Canadian dollars

	2014	2013
Income		
Interest income	$ 2,074	$ 2,461
Expenses		
Amortization	112	159
Consulting fees	117,996	117,996
Insurance	10,009	8,308
Interest and flow-through fees (note 17)	2,139	47,098
Mining duties and fees	7,003	-
Office and general	6,470	9,189
Professional fees	38,414	68,710
Publicity and advertising	5,661	4,779
Rent	6,000	6,000
Salaries and benefits	161,712	161,611
Transfer and filing fees	18,798	22,215
Unrealized loss on portfolio investment	22,702	226,519
Write-down of mineral properties (note 6)	-	73,582
Write off of government mining rebates receivable (note 4)	100,627	-
	497,643	746,166
Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)	$ (495,569)	$ (743,705)
Loss per Share - basic and diluted	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding - basic and diluted	143,591,655	143,591,655

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Plato Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31
Stated in Canadian dollars

	Share Capital						
	Shares	Amount	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance - December 31, 2012	143,591,655	$ 6,179,587	$ 382,691	$ 2,804,584	$ (7,769,011)	$ 11,465	$ 1,609,316
Warrants expired	-	-	(382,691)	382,691	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(743,705)	-	(743,705)
Balance - December 31, 2013	143,591,655	$ 6,179,587	$ -	$ 3,187,275	$ (8,512,716)	$ 11,465	$ 865,611

	Share Capital						
	Shares	Amount	Warrants	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Non-Controlling Interest	Total
Balance - December 31, 2013	143,591,655	$ 6,179,587	$ -	$ 3,187,275	$ (8,512,716)	$ 11,465	$ 865,611
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(495,569)	-	(495,569)
Balance - December 31, 2014	143,591,655	$ 6,179,587	$ -	$ 3,187,275	$ (9,008,285)	$ 11,465	$ 370,042

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Plato Gold Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
For the Years Ended December 31
Stated in Canadian dollars

	2014	2013
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net loss	$ (495,569)	$ (743,705)
Items not involving cash		
Amortization	112	159
Write-down of mineral properties	-	73,582
Write off of government mining rebates receivable	100,627	-
Unrealized (gain) loss on portfolio investments	22,702	226,519
	(372,128)	(443,445)
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Other receivables	(4,644)	514
Deposits and prepaid expenses	2,389	5,245
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	109,342	(183,350)
	(265,041)	(621,036)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Advances from a related party (note 8 & 13(e))	238,700	56,000
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Mineral properties and deferred explorations costs	(5,651)	(91,359)
Option payments received	30,000	280,000
	24,349	188,641
Change in cash	(1,992)	(376,395)
Cash - beginning of year	5,670	382,065
Cash - end of year	$ 3,678	$ 5,670

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Plato Gold Corp. (the "Company") is an Ontario corporation formed by amalgamation on May 30, 2005. The primary offices are located at 1300 Bay Street, Suite 300, Toronto, Ontario M5R 3K8.

The Company is a public gold exploration company with two projects. The first project, the Lolita Project in Santa Cruz, Argentina, includes three adjoining concessions in Southern Argentina, which are held by the Company's 75% owned subsidiary, Winnipeg Minerals S.A. ("WMSA"). The second project is the Timmins Gold Project in Northern Ontario which includes four properties (Guibord, Harker, Holloway and Marriott) in what is sometimes referred to as the Harker/Holloway gold camp located east of Timmins.

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether its properties in Argentina and Ontario contain economic mineral reserves. Consequently, at December 31, 2014 the Company considers itself to be an exploration stage company with respect to these properties.

The Company has not yet realized profitable operations and has incurred significant losses to date resulting in a cumulative deficit of $9,008,285 as at December 31, 2014. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon its ability to raise additional capital and/or obtaining financing from related parties and develop profitable operations. Management believes that it has the ability to raise the required additional funding. While management has been historically successful in raising the necessary capital, it cannot provide assurance that it will be able to execute on its business strategy or be successful in future financing activities. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had current assets of $116,529 to cover current liabilities of $1,088,779.

The consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, then adjustments may be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities and the classifications used. These adjustments may be material.

2. Basis of Presentation

The Company's consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity as at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 75% owned subsidiary, Winnipeg Minerals S.A., an Argentinean company. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation.

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

a) Statement of Compliance

The significant accounting policies (note 3) have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

The policies applied in the Company's consolidated financial statements are based on International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") effective as of December 31, 2014. The date that the Board of Directors approved the statements is February 17, 2015.

b) Basis of Measurement

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included.

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

Plato Gold Corp.'s and Winnipeg Minerals S.A.'s ("WMSA") functional currency is Canadian Dollars. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars.

d) Use of Estimates

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of operations during the reporting period. Significant estimates and assumptions include those related to the following:

- the recoverability of the carrying value of the resource properties,
- the inputs used in determining the value of share based payments,
- management's determination that there is no deferred tax asset recognized in these consolidated financial statements and
- the ability to continue as a going concern.

While management believes that the estimates and assumptions are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates.

Management has also used its judgement in determining that the functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar and the state of development of the mineral properties as exploration stage for the Company's properties in Argentina and Ontario.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Foreign Currency Transactions

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars. Costs are primarily incurred in Canadian Dollars. The Company incurs costs at its Lolita Project in Argentina primarily in US Dollars and Argentine Pesos. Although these transactions are in foreign currencies, the predominant currency of financing and management decisions is the Canadian Dollar, and as such, it is also the Company's functional currency and the functional currency of its subsidiary.

The Company translates monetary assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Income and expenses are translated at average rates in the month they occur. Gains and losses on translation are recorded in the statement of operations.

b) Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs

The Company records its mineral exploration expenditures at cost. Acquisition costs of resource properties together with direct exploration expenditures thereon are deferred in the accounts starting on the date of acquisition of the property rights. When production is attained, these costs will be amortized on a units-of-production basis. If the properties are abandoned, sold or considered to be impaired in value, the costs of the properties and related deferred expenses will be written down at that time. When deferred expenditures on individual producing properties exceed the estimated recoverable amount, the properties are written down to the recoverable amount.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include costs which are directly attributable to acquisition, surveying, geological, geochemical, geophysical, exploratory drilling, land maintenance, sampling and assessing technical feasibility and commercial viability. Management salaries directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are not capitalized. These expenditures are capitalized until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral reserves in a project is demonstrated. Amounts received from other parties to earn an interest in the Company's resource properties are applied as a reduction of the resource properties. During the exploration period, exploration and evaluation assets are not amortized.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment, to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or that exploration activities related to the property are continuing or planned for the future. If an exploration property does not prove viable, all unrecoverable costs associated with the project are expensed. Once a project is determined to be technically feasible and commercially viable and a decision has been made to proceed with development, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is tested for impairment and the balance is reclassified as a mine development asset which is allocated between property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. All subsequent expenditures to ready the property for production are capitalized within mine development assets, other than those costs related to the construction of property, plant and equipment. Once production has commenced, all costs included in mine development assets are reclassified to mining properties.

Government rebates and option payments received related to exploration are reflected as a reduction of the cost of exploration.

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating its mineral properties and has not yet determined the amount of reserves available. On a quarterly basis in connection with quarterly reporting, senior management reviews the carrying amount of mineral properties and deferred exploration and development costs to assess whether there has been any indication of impairment in value.

c) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Amortization is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets using the declining-balance method at the following rates per annum:

Computer equipment	30%
Furniture and fixtures	30%

During the year of acquisition, half of the annual amortization is recorded.

d) Impairment of Long Lived Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

d) Impairment of Long Lived Assets (continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

e) Flow-through Financing

The Company has financed a portion of its exploration activities through the issuance of flow-through shares, which transfer the tax deductibility of exploration expenditures to the investors. Proceeds received on the issuance of such shares have been credited to share capital less the premium paid for the sale of tax deductions.

The issue of flow through shares is in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of tax deductions. The sale of tax deductions are measured using the relative fair value method. At the time the flow through shares are issued, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and is presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position, because the Company has not yet fulfilled its obligation to pass on the tax deductions to the investor. When the Company fulfills its obligation:

(i) the sale of tax deductions is recognized in the income statement as a reduction of the deferred tax expense; and

(ii) a deferred tax liability is recognized, in accordance with IAS 12, Income Taxes, for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures capitalized as an asset in the statement of financial position and its tax base.

The obligation is fulfilled when the eligible expenditures are incurred and there is an intention to renounce the expenditures.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities on the statement of financial position and their corresponding tax value, using the substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when these temporary differences are reversed. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, it is probable that they will be realized. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity.

g) Share-based Payments

The Company accounts for share-based payments to employees using the fair value method. Under this method, compensation expense is measured at fair value on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized as an expense or capitalized, depending on the nature of the grant, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the options are earned, after taking any expected forfeitures into account. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option and stock price volatility.

Common share purchase warrants, stock options and other equity instruments issued to parties other than employees and as purchase consideration in non-cash transactions are recorded at the fair value of the goods and services received, unless the fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably estimated, then the value is determined by management using the Black-Scholes option pricing model or for shares issued as purchase consideration for mineral property assets is based upon the trading price of those shares on the date that the consideration is transferred.

h) Warrants

Proceeds from unit placements, net of issuance costs, are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair value.

i) Decommissioning Liabilities

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are continually changing and becoming more restrictive. The fair value of an obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs is to be recognized when incurred and the corresponding increase to the asset is amortized over the life of the asset. The liability is increased over time to reflect an accretion element considered in the initial measurement at fair value.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) Decommissioning Liabilities (continued)

As at December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company has not incurred and is not committed to any decommissioning obligations in respect of its mineral exploration properties.

j) Loss Per Share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, including contingently issuable shares which are included when the conditions necessary for issuance have been met. Diluted loss per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options, if dilutive. The number of additional shares included in the calculation is based on the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all potentially dilutive options into common shares. The Company was in a loss position as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, therefore its options are anti-dilutive.

If the number of shares increases or decreases as a result of capitalization, bonus issue, share splits or share consolidation, earnings per share is accounted for retrospectively. If these transactions occur after the reporting period but prior to the issuance of the financial statements, loss per share is calculated based on the new number of shares.

k) Related Party Transactions

All transactions with related parties are in the normal course of business and are measured at the amount agreed to by the parties involved in the transactions.

l) Cash

Cash include bank deposits. As at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

m) Financial Instruments

IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") requires classification of financial instruments into one of four categories: financial assets at fair value through profit and loss, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale securities, and other financial liabilities. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

m) Financial Instruments (continued)

All of the Company's financial instruments are initially measured at fair value, with subsequent measurements dependent on the classification of each financial instrument. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include cash and portfolio investments, which are measured at fair value and all gains and losses are included in net loss in the period in which they arise. Loans and receivables, which include other receivables, are recorded at amortized cost. The Company has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale or as held-to-maturity. Other financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable and accrued liabilities and amount due to a related party.

The Company's financial instruments measured at fair value on the statement of financial position consist of cash and portfolio investments. Cash and portfolio investments are measured at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1: Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3: Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

Transaction costs are expensed as incurred for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss. For other financial instruments, transaction costs are capitalized on initial recognition.

n) New Accounting Policies

The Company adopted the following new standard in preparing these consolidated financial statements:

IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment

In the second quarter of calendar 2014, the IASB issued Amendments to IFRS 2, Share-based Payment. The amendments changed the definitions of “vesting condition” and “market condition” in the Standard, and added definitions for “performance condition” and “service condition”. It also clarified that any failure to complete a specified service period, even due to the termination of an employee’s employment or a voluntary departure, would result in a failure to satisfy a service condition. This would result in the reversal, in the current period, of compensation expense previously recorded reflecting the fact that the employee failed to complete a specified service condition. These amendments are effective for transactions with a grant date on or after July 1, 2014. The amendment did not have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

o) Future Accounting Changes

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") introduces the new requirements for the classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. Specifically, IFRS 9 requires all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. The effective date of IFRS 9 has not yet been determined. The Company has not yet determined the impact of IFRS 9 on its financial statements.

4. Other Receivables

Other receivables include Government mining rebates receivable of $Nil (2013 - $100,627) based on exploration expenditures and receivables from related party of $53,926 (2013 - $53,926). During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company determined the full amount of the mining rebates to be uncollectible and incurred a write off of $100,627.

The receivables from related party are due on demand and do not bear interest. Due to the short term nature, the carrying amount of the receivables approximates fair value. The related party holds the non-controlling interest in WMSA.

5. Portfolio Investments

a) Northern Gold Mining Inc.

On May 25, 2011, the Company acquired 175,000 common shares of the publicly traded company Northern Gold Mining Inc. ("Northern Gold") with a cost of $89,250 as a result of a property sale agreement.

On July 26, 2012, the Company acquired 1,000,000 shares of the publicly traded company Victory Gold Mines Inc. ("Victory Gold") with a cost of $140,000 as a result of an option agreement. On February 7, 2013, Victory Gold amalgamated with Northern Gold, therefore the 1,000,000 Victory Gold shares were exchanged for 500,000 Northern Gold shares.

On February 1, 2013, the Company sold an 80% interest in its Harker Properties to Northern Gold and entered into a joint venture agreement with Northern Gold in exchange for $200,000 payable to the Company and 250,000 common shares of Northern Gold issuable to the Company.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company holds a total of 925,000 shares of Northern Gold. The estimated fair value of this investment at December 31, 2014 is $13,875 (2013 - $37,000).

b) Monarques Gold Corporation (formerly known as Monarques Resources Inc.)

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company acquired 192,308 shares of the publicly traded company Monarques Gold Corporation with a cost of $25,000 as a result of a property sale agreement. The estimated fair value of this investment at December 31, 2014 is $21,154 (2013 - $19,231).

Stated in Canadian Dollars

5. Portfolio Investments (continued)

c) St Andrew Goldfields Ltd.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company acquired 50,000 shares of the publicly traded company St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. with a cost of $15,250 as a result of an option agreement. The estimated fair value of this investment at December 31, 2014 is $12,500 (2013 - $14,000).

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs

	December 31, 2014		
	Lolita Project	Timmins Gold Project	Total
Acquisition costs	$ -	$ -	$ -
Geology	-	-	-
Other	4,296	1,355	5,651
Current expenditures	4,296	1,355	5,651
Less option consideration received	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
Net current expenditures (recoveries)	4,296	(28,645)	(24,349)
Balance - beginning of year	312,668	1,053,712	1,366,380
Balance - end of year	$ 316,964	$ 1,025,067	$ 1,342,031

	December 31, 2013			
	Lolita Project	Val d'Or Project	Timmins Gold Project	Total
Acquisition costs	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Geology	-	13,600	-	13,600
Other	17,745	8,434	1,816	27,995
Current expenditures	17,745	22,034	1,816	41,595
Less option consideration received	-	-	(364,000)	(364,000)
Net current expenditures (recoveries)	17,745	22,034	(362,184)	(322,405)
Balance - beginning of year	294,923	76,548	1,415,896	1,787,367
Disposal of mineral property	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)
Write-down of mineral property	-	(73,582)	-	(73,582)
Balance - end of year	$ 312,668	$ -	$ 1,053,712	$ 1,366,380

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

a) Lolita Project

On August 27, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a 75% interest in 29,904 hectares known as the Lolita Property in Argentina. The Company is required to incur US$50,000 in initial expenditures before June 19, 2009. On June 16, 2009 the parties extended this requirement to December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2009 the initial expenditures of US$50,000 (CDN$50,094) had been met in accordance with the agreement.

Upon completion of the initial expenditures, a Joint Work Program for up to US$500,000 was to be jointly developed and financed 75% by the Company and 25% by the other party ("Lhotka").

The agreement allows that Lhotka shall have its Joint Venture interest in the property diluted by 5% for each US$100,000 in expenditures spent by the Company, if Lhotka declines its portion of the expenditure. Lhotka's interest in the property shall not be reduced to less than 2%, unless otherwise agreed by the parties, and Lhotka is entitled to receive a 2% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"). The Company has available an option to purchase all but not less than all of the NSR for US$500,000.

With the completion of the initial expenditures, registration of ownership of the property will proceed in accordance with the Joint Venture Agreement. As of August 9, 2011, Winnipeg Minerals S.A. ("WMSA") was incorporated in Argentina with the Company holding 75% and Lhotka holding 25% of the outstanding shares. The mineral claims totalling 27,857 hectares were subsequently transferred to WMSA as of November 14, 2011.

With the exception of the amendment on June 16, 2009, there have been no changes to the terms of the option agreement since August 27, 2007.

Expenditures after the initial stage from January 1, 2010 to the incorporation of Winnipeg Minerals S.A. in 2011 incurred by the Company were $179,829. As of the incorporation of Winnipeg Minerals S.A., the total due from Lhotka amounted to CDN $47,823 and consisted of:

1. 25% of $179,829 which amounts to $44,957
2. 25% of the mandatory deposit for shares of $11,465 which amounts to $2,866

Subsequent to August 9, 2011 the incorporation of Winnipeg Minerals S.A., funding to the Lolita Project consists of loans to Winnipeg Minerals S.A. from the Company (75%) and Lhotka (25%). As of December 31, 2014, the total loan receivable from Lhotka was $64,426.

The option agreement, including the amendment, is in good standing as of December 31, 2014 and there are no breaches of any covenants, terms or conditions in respect thereof.

b) Val d'Or Project

The Val d'Or Project was comprised of five properties located south east of Val d'Or, Quebec. The properties consisted of 192 claims for a total of 3,214 hectares. One property with 2 claims was subject to a 2% net smelter royalty.

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

b) Val d'Or Project (continued)

i) Globex Option

On August 8, 2006, the Company entered into an option agreement with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex") to acquire a 100% interest in mineral claims known as the Nordeau East and Nordeau West Property in Vauquelin Township, Quebec, and a 60% interest in certain contiguous mineral claims known as the Bateman Claims in Vauquelin Township, Quebec ("Nordeau Bateman Properties").

As part of the original agreement, in order to acquire the interests in the Nordeau Bateman Properties, the Company agreed to pay Globex cash payments totalling $500,000 by December 31, 2007, of which $100,000 was paid on the effective date in 2006, $100,000 due by December 31, 2006 and $300,000 due by December 31, 2007. As well, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares to Globex at a deemed price of $0.16 per share on the effective date in 2006. Furthermore, the Company must incur exploration expenditures of $6,000,000 by December 31, 2008, of which $1,000,000 was due by December 31, 2006, $2,000,000 due by December 31, 2007 and $3,000,000 due by December 31, 2008. A bankable feasibility study was to be completed by December 31, 2009.

Globex would retain a 2% net metal royalty on all mineral productions as well as a 10% Net Profit Interest after the Company has first recouped out of the Net Profits from operations $5,000,000 of all monies expended for preproduction costs and/or operating costs.

On December 12, 2006, the Company amended the agreement so that the exploration expenditures of $1,000,000 due December 31, 2006 were due March 31, 2007.

On November 2, 2007, the Company amended the agreement so that a cash payment of $300,000 due December 31, 2007 was staged with $25,000 due December 31, 2007, $25,000 due March 31, 2008 and $250,000 due June 30, 2008. As well, exploration expenditures of $2,000,000 due December 31, 2007 were staged with $300,000 due March 31, 2008 and $1,700,000 due December 31, 2008.

On April 22, 2008, the Company amended the agreement so that the cash payment of $250,000 due June 30, 2008 was staged with $125,000 due December 31, 2008 and $125,000 due December 31, 2009. In addition, further cash payments of $75,000 were due by December 31, 2010 and $100,000 by December 31, 2011. As well, the remaining exploration expenditures of $1,700,000 due December 31, 2008, as per the November 2, 2007 amendment, were changed to $700,000 due by December 31, 2008, $1,000,000 due by December 31, 2009, $1,500,000 due by December 31, 2010 and $1,500,000 due by December 31, 2011. As further compensation, the Company agreed to issue an additional 500,000 shares by December 31, 2008, 500,000 shares by December 31, 2009, 500,000 shares by December 31, 2010 and 500,000 shares by December 31, 2011. The bankable feasibility study was extended to December 31, 2012.

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

b) Val d'Or Project (continued)

i) Globex Option (continued)

On January 28, 2009, Globex transferred a 2% interest in the 44 claims of the Nordeau Bateman Properties to the Company. On September 27, 2010, the parties agreed to extend the funding of expenditures of $1,500,000 due by December 31, 2010 to April 30, 2011, representing a cumulative total of $4,500,000.

On December 31, 2011, the parties agreed to extend all outstanding timelines by six months. Specifically, the exploration expenditures of $1,500,000, cash payment of $100,000 and share issuance of 500,000 shares are all extended to June 30, 2012. The bankable feasibility has been extended to June 30, 2013. All other terms of the agreement remain unchanged.

In the first quarter of the year ended December 31, 2013, upon mutual agreement,the Company and Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. agreed to terminate their option agreement of August 8, 2006 on the Nordeau Bateman properties consisting of 44 claims. Upon termination of the option agreement, a 100% interest in the properties reverted back to Globex Mining Enterprises Inc..

ii) Company owned claims by acquisition or staking

In the second quarter of the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company's acquired or staked claims consisting of five properties known as Vauquelin, Vauquelin Pershing, Vauquelin Horseshoe, Hop O'My Thumb (with 2 claims subject to a 2% net smelter royalty), and Vauquelin II, which are located in Vauquelin Township were sold to Monarques Resources Inc. (see note 5). As a result, the Company incurred a write off of $73,582 during the year ended December 31, 2013.

c) Timmins Gold Project

The Timmins Gold Project is comprised of four properties along the Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone located east of Timmins. The properties are comprised of 4 leases and 93 claims for a total of approximately 2,200 hectares in the region. The properties are subject to a 2% net smelter royalty to a former director of the Company.

i) St Andrew Option

On November 8, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement granting St Andrew Goldfields Ltd. ("St Andrew") the option to earn a 75% interest in the Company's Timmins Gold Project consisting of four properties located in the Townships of Guibord, Harker, Holloway, and Marriott.

The Company received an initial payment of $100,000 upon the execution of the option agreement.

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

c) Timmins Gold Project (continued)

i) St Andrew Option (continued)

(A) With respect to the Holloway Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of $100,000 on or before the first anniversary, $200,000 on or before the second anniversary, and $500,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of $20,000 on or before the first anniversary, $40,000 on or before the second anniversary, and $60,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. On June 21, 2013, the option agreement of November 8, 2010 was amended to incur the $500,000 exploration expenditure on or before the fifth anniversary, and the amendment on the Marriott Property noted below, for 50,000 common shares of St. Andrew. As of December 31, 2014, St Andrew is in compliance with the requirements of this agreement.

(B) With respect to the Marriott Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of $100,000 on or before the third anniversary, and $200,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of $20,000 on or before the third anniversary, and $30,000 on or before the fourth anniversary of the effective date. On June 21, 2013, the option agreement of November 8, 2010 was amended to incur the $100,000 exploration expenditure on or before the fifth anniversary, and $200,000 on or before the sixth anniversary, and the amendment on the Holloway Property noted above, for the same 50,000 common shares of St. Andrew. In addition, for an additional 25,000 shares, St. Andrew at its option may at anytime extend the exercise period of the option for both Holloway and Marriott by one additional year. In November 2014, the company received $30,000 representing the payment due for the fourth anniversary. As of December 31, 2014, St Andrew is in compliance with the requirements of this agreement.

In addition, if a National Instrument 43-101 compliant mineral resource, whether measured, indicated or inferred, of not less than 500,000 ounces of gold is discovered on any one of the properties while St Andrew is earning its interest, St Andrew will make a payment of $1,000,000 to the Company for each property reaching such milestones. The additional payment obligation shall apply to each property independently of the other properties and as of December 31, 2014 this amounts to a potential of up to $2,000,000 in milestone payments. As of December 31, 2014, no such resources have been discovered. The option in respect of each property may be exercised or terminated separately by St Andrew.

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

c) Timmins Gold Project (continued)

i) St Andrew Option (continued)

(C) With respect to the Guibord Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of $100,000 on or before the first anniversary, $200,000 on or before the second anniversary, and $500,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of $60,000 on or before the second anniversary, and $60,000 on or before the third anniversary of the effective date.

In July 2012, an amending joint option agreement was entered into between Victory Gold Mines Inc., St Andrew and the Company in exchange for a cash payment of $40,000 from Victory Gold and 1,000,000 Victory Gold Shares with a fair value at the time of acquisition of $140,000. The 16 claims will be owned 40% by Victory Gold and 10% by St. Andrew, with the remaining 50% retained by the Company. Victory Gold has the opportunity to earn an additional 20% and St. Andrew has the opportunity to earn an additional 5% if Victory Gold spends a minimum of $700,000 in eligible exploration expenditures and makes a cash payment of $100,000 to the Company on or before July 26, 2015.

On February 7, 2013, Victory Gold amalgamated with Northern Gold Mining Inc., therefore the 1,000,000 Victory Gold shares were exchanged for 500,000 Northern Gold Mining Inc shares.

On or before July 26, 2014, Victory Gold, now Northern Gold Mining, could have notified the Company and St Andrew as to whether they intended to complete the option of the additional 20%. The Company received no notice and thus this option expired.

Upon the expiry of the Victory Gold option in 2014, St Andrew has the option to spend an additional $200,000 in eligible expenditures and a $100,000 cash payment by Victory Gold, now Northern Gold Mining, to the Company, by July 26, 2015, to earn a 25% interest in the property, resulting in the property being owned by the Company 25%, Victory Gold, now Northern Gold Mining, 50% and St Andrew 25%.

(D) With respect to the Harker Property, to earn its 75% interest St Andrew will be required to incur exploration expenditures of $50,000 on or before the first anniversary, and $250,000 on or before the second anniversary of the effective date. As well, St Andrew will be required to make additional payments to the Company of $50,000 on or before the second anniversary of the effective date. As of December 7, 2011, St Andrew has not met the requirement of the option agreement and the property has reverted to the Company.

ii) Sale of Harker Properties

On February 1, 2013, the Company sold 80% of its interest in the Harker Properties to Northern Gold Mining Inc. and entered into a joint venture agreement with Northern Gold in exchange for:

- CDN$200,000 payable to the Company; and
- 250,000 common shares of Northern Gold.

Stated in Canadian Dollars

6. Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Costs (continued)

c) Timmins Gold Project (continued)

ii) Sale of Harker Properties (continued)

If at any time, either party's interest is reduced to 10% or less, such interest shall be surrendered and the forfeiting party shall be granted a one percent (1%) NSR from production on the Harker Properties. The non-forfeiting party shall have the right and option to purchase the entire 1% NSR for $1,000,000.

7. Equipment

	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Total
Cost			
Balance - January 1, 2013, December 31, 2013 and 2014	$ 2,879	$ 5,256	$ 8,135
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance - January 1, 2013	$ 2,715	$ 4,888	$ 7,603
Amortization for the year	49	110	159
Balance - December 31, 2013	2,764	4,998	7,762
Amortization for the year	35	77	112
Balance - December 31, 2014	$ 2,799	$ 5,075	$ 7,874
Net Book Value			
As at December 31, 2013	$ 115	$ 258	$ 373
As at December 31, 2014	$ 80	$ 181	$ 261

8. Due to a Related Party

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Related Company	$ 552,200	$ 313,500

Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand. The Company and the related company have a director in common. This director is also a shareholder and officer of both companies.

Stated in Canadian Dollars

9. Share Capital

a) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares
Unlimited preferred shares

b) Common Shares Issued and Outstanding

	Number	Amount
Balance - January 1, 2013, December 31, 2013 and 2014	143,591,655	$ 6,179,587

There were no share issuances during the years ended December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013.

10. Warrants

	Number	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - January 1, 2013	19,605,000	$ 382,691	$ 0.10
Issued	-	-	-
Expired	(19,605,000)	(382,691)	0.10
Issuance costs	-	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2013 and 2014	-	$ -	$ -

The company had no common share purchase warrants outstanding at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

11. Contributed Surplus

a) Stock Options Plan

The Board of Directors has adopted a stock option plan for the Company (the "Plan"). Pursuant to the Plan, the Board of Directors may, from time to time at its discretion, allocate non-transferable options to purchase shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

Under the Plan, the aggregate number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of options granted thereunder may not exceed 10% of the number of issued and outstanding shares at the time of granting the options. Options shall expire no later than ten years after the date of grant.

The exercise price of options granted pursuant to the Plan shall be established based on the average closing price of the shares for the five days prior to the date of grant or such other method of pricing as may be acceptable to the stock exchange on which the shares are listed. The options shall vest and may be exercised as determined by a resolution of the board of directors.

Stated in Canadian Dollars

11. Contributed Surplus (continued)

b) A summary of changes to stock options is as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - January 1, 2013	7,705,000	$ 0.100
Granted/vested	-	-
Expired	(350,000)	0.100
Forfeited	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2013	7,355,000	$ 0.100
Granted/vested	-	-
Expired	(2,510,000)	0.100
Forfeited	-	-
Balance - December 31, 2014	4,845,000	$ 0.100

All outstanding options have fully vested and are exercisable.

c) During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not issue any options and 2,510,000 options with the weighted average exercise price of $0.10 expired unexercised.

Stock option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Volatility is determined based on historical trends. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

d) As at December 31, 2014 the following options were outstanding:

	Number of Options		
Exercise Price	Unvested	Vested	Expiry Date
$ 0.100	-	595,000	December 4, 2019
$ 0.100	-	1,325,000	April 20, 2020
$ 0.100	-	300,000	November 7, 2020
$ 0.100	-	2,625,000	March 29, 2021
	-	4,845,000	

Stated in Canadian Dollars

12. Income Taxes

a) Income tax recovery attributable to the loss differs from the amounts computed by applying the combined federal and provincial tax rates of 26.50% (2013 - 26.50%) to the pretax loss as a result of the following for the year ended December 31:

	2014	2013
Loss for the year before income taxes	$ (495,569)	$ (743,705)
Income tax recovery computed as statutory rates	(130,100)	(185,157)
Permanent differences		
Non-capital losses and other adjustments	(656)	(17,284)
Non-deductible expenses	4,872	30,073
Change in deferred taxes not recognized	125,884	172,368
	$ -	$ -

b) The income tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities as at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities):		
Canadian exploration and development expenses	$ (185,459)	$ (185,459)
Non-capital loss carryforwards	1,288,415	1,157,115
Share issuance costs and other	43,095	48,541
Property, plant and equipment	2,016	1,986
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	1,148,067	1,022,183
Deferred taxes not recognized	(1,148,067)	(1,022,183)
Net deferred income tax asset (liability)	$ -	$ -

Stated in Canadian Dollars

12. Income Taxes (continued)

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had non-capital loss carryforwards of approximately $4,862,000 which are available to reduce taxable income of future years. The benefit of these losses has been recognized in these consolidated financial statements to offset the deferred income tax liability arising as a result of renunciation of resource expenditures.

2015	$ 325,000
2026	590,000
2027	700,000
2028	342,000
2029	648,000
2031	685,000
2032	537,000
2033	540,000
2034	495,000
	$ 4,862,000

13. Related Party Transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company:

a) incurred rent of $6,000 (2013 - $6,000) with a related company. The Company and the related company have an officer in common. This officer is also a director and shareholder of both companies. As at December 31, 2014, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included (net of taxes) $60,000 (2013 - $54,000).

b) incurred consulting fees of $84,096 (2013 - $84,096) with one of the Company's officers. As at December 31, 2014, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included (net of taxes) $105,120 (2013 - $56,064) of consulting fees payable to the officer.

c) incurred consulting fees of $5,900 (2013 - $5,900) with one of the Company's directors. As at December 31, 2014, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included (net of taxes) $1,475 (2013 - $2,950) of consulting fees payable to the director.

d) incurred directors fees of $28,000 (2013 - $28,000). As at December 31, 2014, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included (net of taxes) $169,700 (2013 - $141,700).

e) received an advance of $238,700 (2013 - $56,000) from a related corporation. The Company and the related corporation have a director in common. This director is also a shareholder and officer of both corporations. As at December 31, 2014, the amount due to the related party was $552,200 (2013 - $313,500).

Stated in Canadian Dollars

14. Management Compensation

Key management includes all directors (management and non-management directors) and the Chief Financial Officer. The Chief Executive Officer is a management director. The compensation paid or payable to key management for services is shown below:

	2014	2013
Salaries and consulting fees	$ 230,099	$ 230,099
Directors fees	28,000	28,000
	$ 258,099	$ 258,099

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at December 31, 2014 includes $274,820 (2013 - $197,764) payable to these parties.

15. Financial Instruments

a) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities as they become due. As at December 31, 2014, the Company had current assets of $116,529 (2013 - $239,595) to settle current liabilities of $1,088,779 (2013 - $740,737). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

The Company has no income and relies on equity financing to support its exploration program. Additional financing is required to fund the related operating expenses required to manage the Company through fiscal 2015. Management prepares budgets and ensures funds are available prior to commencement of any exploration program.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfil its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk relates to cash and other receivables. Cash is held with a reputable financial institution and is closely monitored by management. Management believes the credit risk with respect to other receivables is not significant.

15. Financial Instruments (continued)

c) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as foreign exchange rates and equity prices.

(i) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada and Argentina. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and Argentinean peso could have an effect on the Company's results of operations. At December 31, 2014, the Company is exposed to currency risk through Argentinean cash expressed in Canadian dollars of $807 (2013 - $4,556). A 10% depreciation or appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the Argentinean peso would result in an increase/decrease of approximately $81 (2013 - $456) in the Company's consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

(ii) Equity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company's investments in the common shares of Northern Gold Mining Inc., Monarques Resources and St. Andrew Goldfields Ltd. is subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity market. At December 31, 2014, should the equity prices of the Company’s holdings increase or decrease by 5%, the impact on net loss would be approximately $2,608 (2013 - $3,512).

16. Capital Disclosures

The Company’s objective when managing capital is to raise sufficient funds to execute its exploration plan. At December 31, 2014, the Company’s capital consists of equity in the amount of $358,577 (2013 - $854,146).

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company’s management to sustain future development of the business. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company’s approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2014 or 2013.

17. Contingency

During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company was subject to an audit by the Canada Revenue Agency regarding the Company's 2007-2009 expenditures and renunciation under the federal flow-through program. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company received correspondence regarding preliminary findings of this audit and has formally objected to certain findings. The Company is working to resolve the matter but has accrued an amount as at December 31, 2013 that represents management's estimate of the potential liability. The matter is still ongoing as at December 31, 2014.