



**TARSIS RESOURCES LTD**  
**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS**  
**September 30, 2014**

**INTRODUCTION**

This is Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for Tarsis Resources Ltd. ("Tarsis" or the "Company") and has been prepared based on information known to management as of December 18, 2014.

The MD&A is intended to complement and supplement the Company's consolidated financial statements, but it does not form part of those consolidated financial statements. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the years ended September 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All dollar figures included in those financial statements and/or this MD&A are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

**FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS**

Certain sections of this MD&A provide, or may appear to provide, a forward-looking orientation with respect to the Company's activities and its future results. Consequently, certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute expressed or implied forward-looking statements. Terms including, but not limited to, "anticipate", "estimate", "believe" and "expect" may identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, while they are based on the current knowledge and assumptions of the Company's management, are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause or contribute to the actual results being materially different than those expressed or implied. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement that may be in this MD&A.

Forward looking statements that have been made in this MD&A include:

- Plans for exploration of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets;
- Plans or activities to be performed by optionee companies on the Company's exploration and evaluation assets;
- References to future commodity prices;
- Budgets or estimates with respect to future activities;
- Estimates of how long the Company expects its working capital to last; and
- Management expectations of future activities and results.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Financial statements, MD&A's and additional information relevant to the Company and the Company's activities can be found on SEDAR at [www.SEDAR.com](http://www.SEDAR.com) and/or on the Company's website at [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca).

## SUMMARY AND OUTLOOK

Tarsis follows the prospect generator model whereby it acquires mineral exploration and evaluation assets (Mineral Properties) on attractive terms, adds value through early stage exploration and then vends or options some or all of a value-added Mineral Property to a third party explorer for further advancement. The Company may receive cash or share consideration at the time of the option agreement or during the term of the option agreement. In addition, the Company normally retains an ownership interest in the Mineral Property and a royalty on potential future production.

The environment for junior resource companies has been challenging for many months and it is anticipated that recovery of the sector may take many more months. We have evaluated our projects based on criteria that include political environment, relative cost of exploration, seasonality and type of mineral. As a result of our review, the Company has reclassified some properties to growth pipeline properties, e.g. properties in Yukon, Canada, and will focus its efforts on properties designated as key properties (e.g. properties in Mexico) until exploration capital becomes more available.

The Company has one key property, Yago, located in Nayarit State, Mexico. In addition, the Company has a selection of other properties referred to as “growth pipeline” properties in this MD&A. The current growth pipeline properties are located in Mexico, Nevada and the Yukon and Tarsis may invest in other geographic areas as appropriate. Growth pipeline properties may be new properties that the Company has acquired or existing properties that are at some stage of exploration or evaluation and for which Tarsis has the desire to transform them into key properties. The exploration environment in Mexico is becoming more complicated as Mexico has increased some requirements for minimum exploration expenditures and the Company is assessing the impact that may have, if any, on further exploration in Mexico.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company purchased 5 properties located in Mexico and 2 properties located in Nevada by issuing 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden Minerals Ltd (NYSE: AAU; TSX: AMM). Almaden has a 2% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty on future production from these mineral claims. In addition, the Company will issue 200,000 common shares to Almaden for each new property acquired within the “area of influence” and the will issue a further 800,000 common shares to Almaden upon the first time disclosure of a mineral resource on each and any of the new properties.

Additional Mineral Property information, including 2014 activity, can be found in Section 3 and more detailed Mineral Property information can be found on the Company’s website at [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca).

For the 2014 fiscal year Tarsis continued to monitor its cash very closely and focused on key objectives to improve shareholder value. The Company completed three private placements with gross proceeds of \$1,012,750 in 2014 and intends to raise more funds either through exploration partnership agreements or with additional private placements in fiscal 2015.

Management’s overall expectations for the Company are positive, due in part to the following factors:

- ❑ The Company is focusing its exploration on gold, silver and copper due to management’s expectation of increasing gold, silver and copper prices;
- ❑ The Company purchased an additional 5 properties in Mexico and 2 properties in Nevada which extends the Company’s geographic diversity and further increases the exposure to gold;
- ❑ The Company completed a non-brokered private placement issuing 9,000,000 units (“Unit”) at a price of \$0.05 per Unit of gross proceeds of \$450,000, which is sufficient for the Company’s plan for the first quarters of fiscal 2015; and
- ❑ The Company is focusing its efforts on optioning one of four Mexican properties and may continue with others once the Company completes its analysis of the new Mexican work commitment requirements.

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## **1. Background**

Tarsis was incorporated in Alberta, Canada, on October 21, 2005 under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta and changed its name on June 17, 2009. The Company was listed and began trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX”) as a Capital Pool Company (“CPC”) under Exchange Policy 2.4 on March 1, 2006 under the symbol “TCC”. On July 23, 2007, the Company completed a Qualifying Transaction and moved from being a CPC to an operating exploration company. Historical information on the formation of the Company and the Company’s qualifying transaction can be found on the Company’s website [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca) or on SEDAR at [www.sedar.com](http://www.sedar.com).

## **2. Overview**

### **2(a) Company Mission and Focus**

As an early stage explorer, the Company’s goal is to identify, acquire and exploit properties with gold, silver and copper mineralization. The Company has amended its core focus to include Nevada and to minimize exploration in Yukon, Canada. The goal is to acquire and/or generate good mineral prospects, add value to those prospects through preliminary exploration efforts, and then either vend them to 3<sup>rd</sup> parties or option them to partners who will fund further exploration in order to earn a partial interest in the prospects. An acquisition of a prospect can be the outright purchase of a property, such as the properties purchased from Almaden in 2007 and 2013, or it can be as a result of generative exploration efforts. Generative exploration consists largely of prospecting, target reconnaissance and the staking of claims that the Company’s geological team considers viable targets to meet the Company’s prospect generator exploration criteria.

The Company’s key indicators of success are: (1) Acquisition of properties with potential merit for exploration, option and partner agreements, (2) Exploration or definition of properties such that they are more attractive to potential exploration partners and (3) Exploration partner/option agreements.

### **2(b) Qualified Person**

Mr. Marc G. Blythe, P. Eng., who is the Company’s President and CEO, is the Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101 responsible for the technical disclosure in this document.

Mr. Blythe prepared the technical information contained in this MD&A.

### **2(c) Description of Metal Markets**

Gold and silver prices have remained well above their long term averages, albeit with high levels of volatility. Market interest in gold exploration is currently stronger than for base metals.

Market interest in exploration for zinc and lead is increasing and interest in copper is reasonable. The Company will monitor its resources relative to its opportunities during the fiscal year.

### **2(d) Use of the terms “Mineral Resources” and “Mineral Reserves”**

Any reference in this MD&A to Mineral Resources does not mean Mineral Reserve.

A Mineral Reserve is the economically mineable part of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource demonstrated by at least a Preliminary Feasibility Study. This Study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A Mineral Reserve includes diluting materials and allowances for losses that may occur when the material is mined.

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied

to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

### **3. Mineral Properties**

The following is a brief description of the Mineral Properties owned by the Company. Additional information can be obtained from the Tarsis website ([www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca)).

#### **3(a) Mexican Properties**

##### *The Yago Property – a Key Property*

On June 10, 2013, the Yago property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. The project is 50 km north of Tepic, the state capital of Nayarit. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production on Yago. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden to pay for the Yago property together with four other properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

In addition, an area of influence has been outlined in Mexico, where Almaden will provide its proprietary data and concepts to the Company. In return, the Company will issue 200,000 shares to Almaden for each new property acquired within the area of influence. The Company will issue a further 800,000 shares to Almaden upon the first time disclosure of a mineral resource on each and any of the new properties.

On October 2, 2013, the Company announced exploration and assay results from Yago property. During August 2013, a focused orientation was conducted at two historical locations referred to as La Tejona and La Sarda within the central and northern parts of the property, respectively. At both sites, previously reported vein zones were re-exposed and channel samples were collected using a diamond blade rock saw.

Highlights from within broadly mineralized intervals from the sawn channel sampling include:

- 13.65 g/t gold and 57.4 g/t silver across 0.37 m at La Tejona
- 10.40 g/t gold and 92.5 g/t silver across 0.52 m at La Sarda

On May 5, 2014, the Company announced that it has carried out further exploration at its Yago project, including sawn channel sampling of outcrop, mapping and rock and soil sampling. Assay results include:

- 8.90 m grading 4.12 g/t gold and 32.8 g/t silver, including;
- 3.00 m grading 11.10 g/t gold and 31.6 g/t silver, which in turn includes;
- 1.35 m grading 22.34 g/t gold and 36.5 g/t silver

On July 17, 2014, the Company provided an update on its continued exploration at the Yago project.

#### **Mapping and Sampling**

Preliminary mapping and sampling has been carried out along the La Tejona Trend, over approximately 1,600 m, primarily focusing on historically documented outcrops with little to no recorded sample data. Mapping and prospecting has identified at least four different structural orientations within the trend.

In the central and southern portions of the La Tejona Trend, the main structural zones are marked by a series of parallel high-level opalescent silica boulder trains with lesser crustiform banded silica and hematitic breccias. The best exposures occur within the highest elevation portions of the ridge system defining the structural trend. Two main silica trains are apparent ranging from tens of cm thick to roughly 10 m thickness. They are approximately 100 m apart and have been traced along strike intermittently for

550 m. Narrower veins, less than a meter in thickness, occur between the two main zones and on either side. Significant results from samples collected along a 400 m portion of the trend are tabulated below.

Table I – Significant Results from La Tejona Prospecting

Main Structure	Secondary Structure	Chip Sample (Y/N)	Thickness (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)
Q346339		Y	0.40	<b>12.70</b>	96
Q346329		Y	0.35	<b>14.60</b>	100
Q346340		Y	0.35	<b>6.31</b>	59
	Q346341*	Y	0.03-0.10	1.57	44
	Q346334	Y	0.08	<b>3.79</b>	-
	Q346333	N	0.35	<b>3.53</b>	52
Q346335		N	0.20	1.84	88
Q346336		N	0.25	1.32	74
Q346337		Y	1.25	0.65	-
Q346338		Y	1.25	1.00	32
	Q346322	Y	0.15	<b>3.77</b>	692

\* Compilation of 8 veins collected across 15 m section of old trench

Deep pit soil sampling at the south-western end of the La Tejona Trend in an area referred to as the Florencio Zone identified highly elevated gold values, ranging from 96 ppb to 499 ppb (0.499 g/t gold) and averaging 289 ppb from seven contiguous pits. The pits were excavated at roughly 10 m spacing across a 160 m section interpreted to coincide with the buried southern extension of the central gold-bearing La Tejona structural zone.

The Florencio Zone is situated at a similar elevation to the Caliente Zone 1,600 m to the northeast. Samples of high-level silicification were collected from insitu and locally weathered material approximately 30 m and 180 m along strike to the northeast, respectfully. The nearest exposure to the Florencio Zone was identified in a road cut and consists of 0.45 m of opalescent silica and hematized clay altered andesite within a northerly trending vertical structure. A channel sample across the exposure returned 0.66 g/t Au. Similar material sampled in an earlier program across a 6 m portion of a 15 m wide boulder train 150 m to the northeast, yielded 0.42 g/t Au.

A new discovery was made while prospecting east of the La Tejona Trend in an area where no previous work has been documented. The Vaca Blanca Zone is located approximately 800 m east of the central La Tejona Trend and is defined by a series of massive high-level silicification boulder trains approximately 5 to 7 m wide within a low lying field. Smaller zones of crustiform banded quartz material and lesser hematized breccia material are also observed among the boulder trains. One sample of silica-clay altered material with localized hematized breccia and minor dark bands returned **6.31 g/t gold and 58.9 g/t silver**.

### Diamond Drilling

At the Caliente Zone, previously reported work by the Company identified high-grade gold and silver samples, including **8.9 m of sawn channel sample grading 4.12 g/t gold and 32.8 g/t silver**. To test the geological continuity of this zone and ore shoot potential beneath the surface sawn channel sampling, the Company completed a seven hole, 663 m diamond drill program. The holes tested an 85 m section of the Caliente Zone to a depth of approximately 100 m vertical.

The Caliente Zone consists of a coherent zone of silicification containing crustiform and coliform banded textures along with extensive multiphase brecciation. Minor banded sulphide is present, comprising galena, sphalerite, pyrite and lesser chalcopyrite. The zone was intercepted as predicted in all holes and its drilled intervals ranged from 7.33 m to 17.09 m (true thicknesses are approximately 70 to 90% of the drilled intervals). Anomalous gold and silver values were detected in all holes; however the target

intervals did not pierce ore shoot mineralization associated with the sawn channel sampling. Hole CZDD14-03 intercepted **1.42 m grading 0.5 g/t gold and 25.5 g/t silver** from 48 m depth.

Additional information can be found on the Company's website at [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca)

### The Erika Property

The Erika property was purchased from Almaden in 2007 and Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them. It is located in the Guerrero Gold Belt, near Goldcorp's Los Filos mine, a significant gold producer and Torex Gold's Morelos gold project which is being developed.

The property covers approximately 16,000 hectares in Guerrero State, Mexico and was initially staked in the early 1990's after prospecting revealed evidence of epithermal mineralization. Large scale geochemical soil surveys conducted on the property revealed elevated levels of mercury, arsenic and antimony. Mercury was mined historically on the property. A number of anomalous gold and silver assays have also been located.

The Company has completed a first stage drill program of approximately 2,450 meters and following this, the Company expanded the drill program by 1,000 meters. The Company also completed grid soil sampling on two grids to follow up on anomalous stream sediment results. In total, 4,020.8 meters were drilled at Erika. Company personnel also reviewed historic diamond drill core from a prior operator and as a result, identified Carlin-style gold mineralization.

The Company then drilled five diamond drill holes on this target and four of them intersected anomalous gold in a sediment-hosted environment. Results include 2.25 g/t gold over 3.60 meters from within a broader interval of 10.28 meters grading 1.14 g/t gold from drill hole ER-11-14. In addition to elevated gold response in the drill holes analysed, coincident key pathfinder elements including arsenic (65 to >10,000 ppm), thallium (3 to 510 ppm), mercury (3 to 71 ppm), antimony (27 to 5,220 ppm) and molybdenum (3 to 1,385 ppm) are moderately to strongly elevated with respect to background levels. Base metal values are very low and generally not anomalous for copper, lead or zinc.

Key characteristics of the Erika mineralizing system include:

- Localized zones of intense decarbonatization accompanied by increased density of multi-phase calcite veining
- Orpiment and realgar preferentially replacing portions of the decarbonatized siltstone and occurring in late stage calcite veins
- Increased silicification correlative with decarbonatization within the mineralized interval
- Significantly elevated thallium, mercury, arsenic and antimony trace element geochemistry exhibiting excellent correlation with gold mineralization in drill core
- Presence of bituminous or tar-like substance in two drill holes at or near the mineralized horizon

The Company has also completed a ground magnetic survey over prospective parts of the property.

The Company also completed soil sampling programs at Erika, over two separate areas, known as the Maxela grid and the SW grid. Two distinct gold-in-soil anomalies have been outlined within the SW grid south of the current drill transect. Both anomalies are defined by intermittent clusters of gold-in-soil values 20 ppb and greater, and up to a maximum of 92 ppb. The larger of the two anomalies measures approximately 1,100 by 500 meters and trends northeasterly while the second anomaly covers an area roughly 700 by 300 meters and trends north-northeasterly. The anomalies are 600 meters apart and both



contain coincidentally elevated arsenic (below detection to 3,320 ppm), thallium (0.07 to 23 ppm), mercury (below detection to 7 ppm) and antimony (0.35 ppm to 563 ppm) response.

Follow up prospecting on the SW grid recovered 16 rock samples containing various alteration assemblages. Two of the samples returned anomalous gold values (0.27 and 0.15 g/t gold) from silicified, hematitic carbonate (Morelos Limestone), strongly fractured, locally brecciated and infilled with white clay alteration.

Prospecting in mid-2012 at Erika, identified in-situ gold-bearing jasperoid breccias, features that are commonly found in Carlin gold systems. Four samples of hematitic jasperoid breccias were collected from outcrop and returned assays ranging from 0.17 g/t gold to 0.94 g/t gold. The jasperoids are located within the core of one of four discrete gold-in-soil anomalies measuring approximately 600 meters by 300 meters with gold values ranging from 10 ppb to 90 ppb gold. The other three soil anomalies are located 500 meters to 1,500 meters away. All four soil anomalies feature coincident anomalous arsenic (50 to 3,320 ppm) and thallium (1 to 23 ppm) and are coarsely defined by 200 meter by 50 meter spaced samples.

On February 5, 2013, the Company signed an option/joint venture agreement with Osisko, whereby the Company granted Osisko the right to earn up to a 75% interest in the Erika property by funding exploration and development of the property and making cash payments to the Company. Osisko was eligible to earn an initial 51% interest in the Erika property by making the following cash payments to the Company:

	Cash (US\$)		Cumulative Exploration Work Commitments (US\$)
Upon Signing	\$ 50,000	Paid	-
By January 28, 2014	100,000		\$ 500,000
By January 28, 2015	150,000		\$ 1,250,000
By January 28, 2016	300,000		\$ 2,250,000
By January 28, 2017	400,000		\$ 4,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000</b>		

After earning the initial 51% interest, Osisko was able to elect to earn an additional 24% interest (total 75%) by funding and delivering a Feasibility Study. Osisko was to be the operator of the project during the initial earn in phase and during the joint venture as long as it had at least a 50% interest in the project.

On 2013, the Company announced that the exploration being carried out consisted of detailed geological mapping and supplemental geochemical sampling. During the first quarter of 2014, Osisko performed drilling on the property and the results were announced on February 12, 2014. On December 18, 2013, Osisko terminated the option agreement and returned the project to Tarsis. And on January 13, 2014, Osisko announced that Goldcorp Inc. had commenced an offer to acquire all of the outstanding common shares of Osisko.

The Company continues to seek a venture partner to further explore this property and the Company's next step will be to further evaluate the potential value of its claims relative to the cost of required Mexican work commitments.

### 3(b) Growth Pipeline Properties – Yukon Territory

Additional detail information may be found on the Company's website at [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca).

#### The Goz Creek Property – a Growth Pipeline property



The Goz Creek property was purchased from Almaden in 2007 and Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from these mineral claims. The Goz Creek property is located 180 kilometres north east of Mayo, Yukon. The property consists of 90 mineral claims (approximately 1,800 hectares). A significant amount of information with respect to the purchase of the property and any exploration efforts may be found on the Company's website.

The property covers an area of Lower Cambrian carbonate rocks that are believed to host Mississippi Valley Type (MVT) mineralization. Diamond drilling in the 1970's defined a historic, non NI 43-101 compliant resource of:

Tons	Zinc (%)	Zinc (lbs)
2,893,000	11.25	650,925,000

Tarsis does not consider the historical estimates as current mineral resources. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the historical estimate as current mineral resources. The historical estimate should, therefore, not be relied upon. The Company's own exploration confirmed the presence of significant intercepts of zinc and silver during a 2008 exploration program including 13.55% zinc and 29.88 g/t silver over 40.68 meters. (Press Release dated November 10, 2008).

The exploration potential to expand the known mineralization is considered favorable.

The Company did not conduct any work on the property during fiscal 2013 and the first two quarters of fiscal 2014. Yukon Government recently received and adverse judgement in the Yukon Supreme Court relating to its planned Peel Watershed Land Use Plan. The court judgement requires the Yukon Government to implement a restrictive Land Use Plan as proposed by the Peel Watershed Planning Commission. Yukon Government may choose to appeal the ruling. These legal actions and the proposed Land Use Plans have discouraged exploration in this part of the Yukon and the Company is evaluating whether the changes amount to expropriation. While the Company will continue to seek viable exploration partners to enter into exploration option agreements with respect to Goz Creek, the focus of the Company will most likely remain on the Company's properties that are prospective for gold, copper and silver as it is anticipated that those properties are more likely to attract optionees in the current market.

In accordance with the Company's significant accounting policy, management is required to evaluate the carrying value of an exploration asset whenever there are signs that would indicate potential impairment. With respect to the Goz Creek property, management has identified a potential dispute regarding the property's continued exploration because of the existence of a watershed. This has, in management's opinion, impaired the Company's ability to progress with exploration. If the dispute is favourably resolved, management fully intends to continue their exploration of the property. However, if the issue cannot be resolved, management intends to seek compensation from the dispute. Accordingly, for accounting purposes management has determined that an impairment allowance is appropriate.

As at September 30, 2014 and subsequent thereto, the Company continues to negotiate the issue with the other parties involved.

*The MOR Property – a Growth Pipeline property*

The MOR property was purchased from Almaden in 2007 and Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them. The MOR property is located 35 kilometres east of Teslin, Yukon and is 1.5 kilometres north of the paved Alaska Highway. In 2009 the Company added six mineral claims to the southwest of MOR by purchasing a 100% interest from Strategic Metals Ltd. (TSXV:SMD) ("Strategic") and these claims have since been found to lack sufficient geological prospectivity to justify further exploration expenditures and have been dropped. The property consists of 290 mineral claims (approximately 6,000 hectares). A significant amount of information with respect to

the purchase of the property and any exploration efforts may be found in the MD&A for October 31, 2009 and/or on the Company's website [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca).

The MOR property covers an extensive VHMS system with excellent potential for the discovery of additional VHMS mineralization. Exploration to date has identified narrow accumulations of massive sulphide that likely represent a "vent distal" depositional environment. The project has high quality, untested, drill-ready targets.

During 2009, the Company focused on low cost activities, including analysis of data already collected, property-wide litho-geochemical sampling and additional gravity surveys and prospecting. During June, 2010, Tarsis initiated a diamond drill program at the east end of the Discovery Zone, designed to test the IP and gravity anomaly defined during 2009, which is approximately coincident with a copper geochemical soil anomaly.

Two holes totaling 443.83 meters were drilled by Top Rank Diamond Drilling under the supervision of Archer Cathro & Associates (1981) Limited. Drilling intercepted massive, semi-massive and heavily disseminated sulphides. Highlights from the program include 7.80 meters of 0.71% copper, 0.41 g/t gold and 0.80% zinc. Full details are provided below:

Hole	From	To	Interval (m)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Zn (%)
MOR 10-01	85.10	92.90	7.80	0.71	0.41	19.3	0.80
including	92.25	92.90	0.65	1.43	1.13	49.1	1.98
MOR 10-02	No Significant Assays						

\* Intervals shown above approximate true widths.

The drilling is interpreted to have successfully intersected an extension to the Discovery Horizon which was also intersected in diamond drill programs conducted in 2007 and 2008. The Discovery Horizon has now been tested and is apparently continuous over 600 meters of strike length. Soil geochemical sampling on the Highway claims resulted in weakly anomalous copper and zinc values over a part of the claims. Additional information may be found in the Company's press releases of May 25, July 8, and August 31, 2010 and/or on the Company's website.

The Company believes that it has satisfactorily explained the geochemical anomaly identified through prior augur soil sampling and that significant potential exists for the discovery of additional VHMS mineralization at the MOR property, particular in the Discovery Zone. Tarsis will now focus on finding a partner who would like to option the property to continue exploration.

Additional information can be found on the Company's website at [www.tarsis.ca](http://www.tarsis.ca)

The Company did not perform exploration effort on MOR during 2013. The Company remains confident that MOR has value for an exploration partner.

In accordance with the Company's significant accounting policy, management is required to evaluate the carrying value of an exploration asset whenever there are signs that would indicate potential impairment. With respect to the MOR property, management has identified that the Company is currently not in a position to develop an exploration program for the property due to shortage of funds. Once raising additional financing becomes more consistent, management intends to continue exploration on this property. Accordingly, for accounting purposes management has determined that an impairment allowance is appropriate.

*The Prospector Mountain Property – a Growth Pipeline Property*

The Prospector Mountain property was purchased from Almaden in 2007 and Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them.

The Prospector Mountain property consists of 271 mineral claims (approximately 5,500 hectares), located 90 kilometres northwest of Carmacks, Yukon. A significant amount of information with respect to the purchase of the property and any exploration efforts prior to fiscal 2009 may be found in the MD&A for October 31, 2009 and/or on the Company's website.

Prospector Mountain lies within the Dawson Range portion of the Tintina Gold Belt and covers an area of hydrothermal alteration and mineralization indicative of both a porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold-silver mineralizing environment. Copper-gold mineralized and K-silicate altered Cretaceous intrusive rocks outcrop on the project as well as banded quartz veins that have returned high silver and gold values from samples taken in historic work programs. The property lies within an unglaciated portion of the Tintina Gold Belt, approximately 15 km northwest of the Freegold Mountain Project and 55 km southeast of the Casino copper-gold-molybdenum deposit.

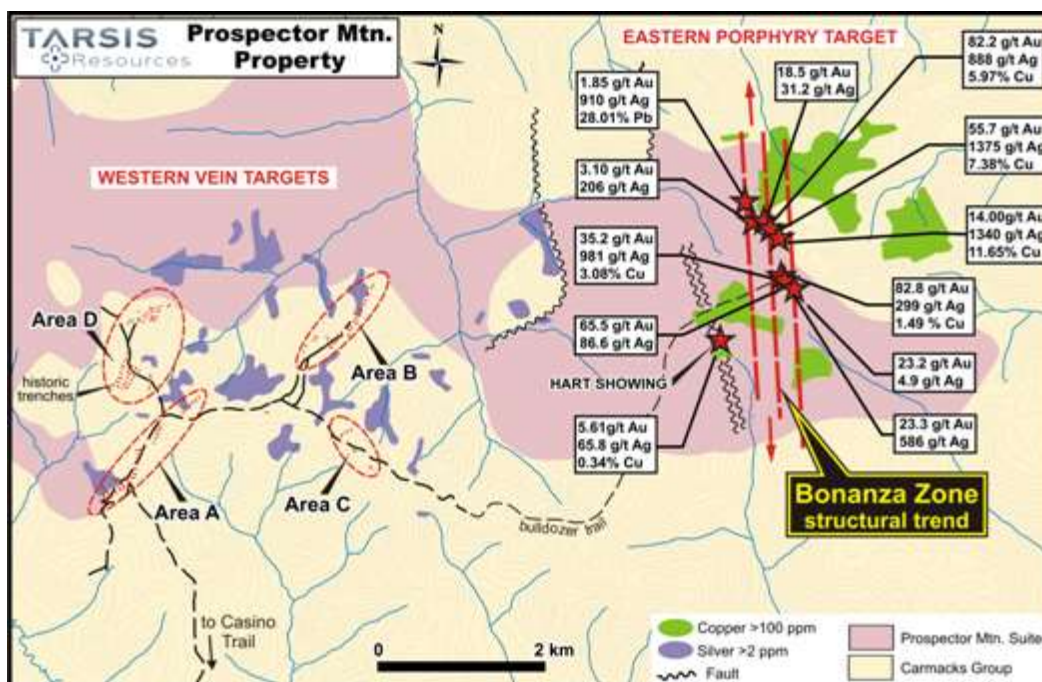
Other significant properties in the area include Capstone Copper's operating Minto copper mine, 30 kilometres to the north-east and Western Copper's Carmacks project, currently in the permitting phase for mine operation, 55 kilometres to the south-east. In addition, Northern Freegold Resources is actively exploring its Freegold Mountain property, located 15 kilometers to the south-east.

The Prospector Mountain claims cover a high-level porphyry copper-gold system, the core of which is believed to be hosted within the eastern part of the claim block while peripheral epithermal gold-silver-lead vein targets occur within the western part of the property.

During 2009, the Company's technical team discovered the Bonanza zone at Prospector Mountain. Highlights from select prospecting samples of rock talus include:

- 82.8 g/t Au , 299 g/t Ag and 1.49 % Cu
- 14.0 g/t Au , 1340 g/t Ag and 11.65 % Cu
- 55.7 g/t Au , 1375 g/t Ag and 7.38 % Cu
- 82.2 g/t Au , 888 g/t Ag and 5.97 % Cu

The Bonanza Zone hosts a series of high grade gold-silver-copper showings defined along a 1,200 m northwesterly structural trend. Eighteen samples of locally weathering vein talus were taken in total and results ranged from below detection to 82.8 g/t Au, below detection to 1,375 g/t Ag and 3 ppm to 11.65 % Cu. Some of the samples were collected specifically for fluid inclusion work and alteration characterization. A number of samples contain malachite and azurite either as breccia clasts, matrix filling and later fracture filling. Only rare occurrences of pyrite and chalcopyrite are noted within the samples. Recessive lineaments defining the Bonanza structural trend are somewhat intermittent but are interpreted to span a width of roughly 200 meters.



Map showing details of high-grade samples from the Bonanza zone.

In the first quarter of the 2010 fiscal year, Tarsis optioned the Prospector Mountain property to an exploration company.

In August, 2010, the partner announced that it had improved on the prospecting results from the property, by locating select samples including one which returned an assay value of 109 g/t gold from the Bonanza Zone. They also announced the completion of a soil geochemical survey which defined an anomalous gold and copper zone measuring 1,000 meters by 550 meters in size. In September, 2010, they announced the commencement of drilling of up to eleven holes for an anticipated total of 1,500 meters.

During the eleven months ended September 30, 2011, the partner announced the results of the drilling program. It completed eight holes for a total of 1,463 meters of diamond drilling. The high-grade samples lie within a 1.4-kilometre trend of anomalous gold, silver and copper soil geochemical response known as the Bonanza zone. The diamond drill holes were located within the central part of the Bonanza zone and tested approximately 580 meters of strike length, with all holes drilled to the east on dips of minus 45 or 50 degrees.

Assay results from the drill program are presented in the attached table.

Drill hole	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au (g/t)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
PM10-01	77.40	81.90	4.50	2.64	-	3.1
Including	77.40	80.80	3.40	3.42	-	3.9
Including	78.75	79.32	0.57	14.15	-	15.0
PM10-02	179.40	181.40	2.00	0.21	-	0.7
PM10-03	152.00	154.00	2.00	1.23	-	0.2
PM10-05	14.74	16.43	1.69	0.13	0.12	7.1
PM10-05	79.80	89.00	9.20	1.13	0.04	9.9
Including	79.80	82.69	2.89	2.95	0.07	25.4
Including	81.69	82.69	1.00	6.49	0.12	69.7
PM10-06	33.12	33.98	0.86	0.31	-	0.8
PM10-06	75.90	78.70	2.80	0.49	-	2.8

PM10-06	154.90	155.44	0.54	0.03	0.02	167.0
PM10-06	172.63	174.00	1.37	1.53	0.36	18.3
PM10-07	63.70	65.65	1.95	0.28	-	1.7
PM10-08	41.23	41.70	0.47	2.07	0.14	2.0
PM10-08	79.64	80.99	1.35	0.40	0.12	3.1

Note: True widths are estimated to be 80 to 90 per cent of the mineralized intervals.

Based on these results, it appears that the mineralized system has greater structural complexity than expected.

The partner exceeded the required expenditures by spending approximately \$750,000 on exploration during 2010. They continued exploration during the 2011 field season, including diamond drilling, extensive mapping and a property-wide airborne magnetic and radiometric survey.

During late calendar 2011, the partner was taken over by New Gold and in April 2012 they returned the project to Tarsis.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, Tarsis carried out a short program of confirmation work at Prospector Mountain to confirm the work that was carried out by the optionee. During this visit, a selection of diamond drill core and rock samples were collected for petrography and further detailed analysis to identify potential future exploration concepts. The Company remains confident that this property has value for an exploration partner.

#### The Tim Property – a Growth Pipeline property

The Tim property was purchased from Almaden in 2007 and Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from these mineral claims. It is located 72 kilometres west of Watson Lake, Yukon and 12 kilometres northeast of the Silvertip/Midway deposit (owned by Silver Standard Resources Ltd.) The property consists of 73 mineral claims (approximately 1,500 hectares). The property is road accessible from the Alaska Highway, with the turn off at Georges Gorge. A significant amount of information with respect to the purchase of the property, the option to ACME (see below) and any exploration efforts may be found in the MD&A for October 31, 2009 and/or on the Company's website.

The property features carbonate hosted silver-lead-zinc mineralization. It was staked in the early 1980's, around the same time as the Silvertip/Midway property (by the same geological team). In fiscal 2007 the property was optioned to ACME Resources Inc. ("ACME") (formerly International KRL Resources Ltd. "KRL") and at that time ACME referred to the property as "Wolf". Exploration to date prior to the option agreement included prospecting, geochemical soil surveys, geophysics and diamond drilling.

Diamond drilling in 5 holes by ACME during 2008 failed to intersect significant mineralization, although ACME announced that the drill program identified a four metre zone of mineralization in hole W-08-01 with assays of 10.6 g/t silver, 0.21% lead and 0.83% zinc. ACME ran into significant cash flow problems during 2008 and in fiscal 2009 the Company announced that ACME had withdrawn from the option agreement. ACME spent approximately \$800,000 on exploration including drilling five diamond holes (1,254 metres). Additional information is available in the Company's press release dated November 18, 2010 and/or on the Company's website.

On November 11, 2013, the Company announced assay results from its road accessible Tim property. During September 2013, a short, focused work program was conducted to re-evaluate an historical zone of silver-lead rich Carbonate Replacement Mineralization (CRM) exposed by mechanized trenching in 1988. Tarsis' field crew relocated the central historical trench (T-3) and exposed the main mineralized showing with the use of hand tools. A total of 6.4 meters of footwall alteration and CRM were exposed at the base of the trench. Three series of sawn channel samples were taken across the exposure at approximately 1 m spacing between channels. The central channel tested a partial exposure of footwall



alteration and the CRM while the outer channels only tested the partially exposed CRM. Weighted average assays for each of the channel series are shown below.

**Table I – Central Trench T-3 CRM Results**

<b>Channel</b>	<b>Interval (m)</b>	<b>Silver (g/t)</b>	<b>Lead (%)</b>
Central	6.40	220	4.74
<i>Including</i>	3.70	365	7.54
<i>including</i>	0.70	976	8.32
West	2.70	269	8.23
<i>including</i>	0.70	829	7.94
East	2.50	280	10.28

The Company remains confident that this property has value for an exploration partner.

In accordance with the Company's significant accounting policy, management is required to evaluate the carrying value of an exploration asset whenever there are signs that would indicate potential impairment. With respect to the Tim property, management has identified that the Company is currently not in a position to develop an exploration program for the property due to shortage of funds. Once raising additional financing becomes more consistent, management intends to continue exploration on this property. Accordingly, for accounting purposes management has determined that an impairment allowance is appropriate.

*The White River Property – a Growth Pipeline Property*

During the 2010 fiscal year, Tarsis acquired and named the White River Property through staking, as part of the Company's generative exploration program. The project was optioned to an exploration partner in 2012 resulting in exploration expenditures of approximately \$833,000 by that exploration partner (see "Driven" below). While Driven has subsequently returned the project to the Company, the shareholders have benefited from the expenditures made by Driven to advance the project. Further, during 2013 there was a court decision in the Yukon Territory supporting the White River First Nation's ("WRFN") assertion that the Yukon Government did not properly consult the WRFN on issuing a drilling permit on the Project. Tarsis will continue to work with the Yukon Government and the WRFN in a limited manner.

The Company believes it has behaved appropriately, responsibly and in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements in its dealings with both First Nations regarding the White River property. On July 5, 2013, Justice Vale of the Supreme Court of Yukon supported the WRFN which indicates to Tarsis that there is work to be done between the Yukon Government and the WRFN with respect to defining a mutually acceptable consultation process.

As stated in the Summary and Outlook section of this MD&A, the Company has evaluated each project based on criteria that include political environment, relative cost of exploration, seasonality and exploration potential. In June 2013 the Company re-classified the White River Project as a Growth Pipeline project. It was previously included as a Key Project. The Company remains confident that this property has value for an exploration partner.

A history of the project follows:

During the 2010, Tarsis announced the acquisition of a 100% interest in the property it has named White River, through the staking of 168 claims covering approximately 3,500 hectares. The property is located at the western end of the Nisling Range, within the Tintina Gold Province. It is situated 11 kilometers north of Koidern, a minor settlement on the paved, all weather Alaska Highway. The Alaska Highway can be seen from the property.

During 2009, the Yukon Geological Survey and Geological Survey of Canada completed an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over a wide area, including the White River property. Tarsis utilized this survey as a fundamental input into its generative targeting process, along with the Government regional stream sediment database, as the basis for staking the Property.

Subsequent to staking, a soil geochemical survey was completed and additional prospecting and reconnaissance work was carried out. Assays were received for 47 select prospecting samples collected from the main zone of mineralization on the property, which is roughly 350 meters wide by 600 meters long. These samples returned values ranging from 8 ppm to 2.08% copper, below detection to 4.41 g/t gold and below detection to 1,120 g/t silver. As a result of the soil sampling program, the Company increased the size of the property to 168 claims through further staking.

In late October 2010, the Company reported updated results to the end of the 2010 field season and further assay results on 111 select rock samples, including the 47 original samples as above. The 11 samples are all within the unglaciated main discovery zone, which is 350 meters wide by 600 meters long. These samples returned values ranging from 8 ppm to 8.52% copper, below detection to 19.3 g/t gold and below detection to 1,310 g/t silver. Rock specimens were collected with visible sulphide mineralization and alteration and assays confirmed the presence of strongly anomalous copper, gold and silver values, including one select prospecting sample containing 19.3 g/t gold, 0.21% copper and 16.9 g/t silver. Another sample contained 8.52% copper and 6.0 g/t silver, while another contained 1,310 g/t silver, 0.51 g/t gold and 2.02% copper.

During the eleven months ended September 30, 2011, the Company reported final results from the 2010 exploration program at White River. Detail prospecting has identified a high-grade, east-trending gold zone (HG zone), defined by strongly anomalous gold-in-soil response over an 800-metre strike length. Locally derived talus samples returned gold values below detection to 39.8 grams per tonne gold within an approximately 200 meter portion of the anomaly. In total, 267 select prospecting samples were collected from the White River property, yielding values ranging from below detection to 39.8 g/t gold, four parts per million to 8.52 per cent copper and below detection to 1,310 g/t silver. Further information can be found in the Company's press release dated January 24, 2011, including a table of the most significant results, and on the Company's website. The Company staked an additional 140 claims to bring the total to 308 claims in 2011.

Tarsis announced the discovery of a new mineralized zone on the property, 500 meters north of the HG zone, which produced seven select prospecting samples with grades ranging from 0.02 g/t to 18.9 g/t gold, copper values range from 146 ppm to 22.1% and silver values range from 2.25 g/t to 595 g/t.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2012, final results were announced from the White River property exploration program that took place during the 2011 field season and comprised prospecting, mapping, two phases of soil sampling and hand trenching, along with a preliminary induced polarization (IP) survey. Highlights from this work include the discovery of 1.0 meter grading 82.2 g/t gold from trench TR-HG11-02, along with strongly anomalous gold values from nine of eleven trenches excavated.

In addition, 27 claims were added to the property to cover anomalous soil samples on the eastern side of the property, approximately 8 kilometers from the HG zone. A strong gold-in-soil anomaly has been detected on these claims.

In April 2012, Tarsis signed an option agreement with Driven Capital Corp. (TSXV: DVV) ("Driven") with respect to the White River Property. Under the terms of the agreement, Driven could earn a 60% interest in the White River Property by completing the following commitments before January 15, 2016:

- Making cash payments to the Company of \$400,000
- Issuing 2,000,000 Driven shares to the Company
- Completing \$4,250,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property



The Company retained a 2% NSR royalty on any mineral produced from the Property, half of which could be purchased for \$2,000,000 by Driven. The Company received \$50,000 and 250,000 Driven shares in April 2012.

During 2012, Driven completed 1,327 meters of diamond drilling at the property, partially testing the HG, MB and Cool Zones, and spent approximately \$833,000.

All drill holes encountered multiple, well-developed shear zones from 1 to 40 meters in drill thickness and mineralized by combinations of quartz-feldspar veining, pyrite-arsenopyrite-chalcopyrite veining and breccia, carbonate ± sulphide veining and breccia, limonitic fracture networks and gossans, present in complex, multiple cross-cutting relationships. These shear zones are believed to be steeply dipping with an en-echelon geometry showing good continuity along strike from hole to hole. Vein density increases dramatically where these high angle shear zones intersect brittle cherty metasediments, providing potentially large volume host units with low angle geometries.

About half of the shear zones intercepted by drilling can be correlated with trench exposures and surface lineaments, while the other half are blind with no surface geologic or geochemical indications. The presence of these blind zones is very encouraging and suggests that the degree of structural preparation and hydrothermal fluid flow is greater than initially thought.

Poor core recovery to total loss of core, in intervals from 1.0 to 3.0 meters in drill thickness, was encountered within one or more shear zones in each drill hole due to the high degree of fracturing, strong surface oxidation/weathering and presence of clay-rich gouge. Since these intervals of missing geologic and assay data occur within some of the mineralized shear zones, drilling was not completely successful in testing the near surface mineralized zones.

Moderately elevated gold values were identified in six of the seven holes with assays ranging from 0.42 to 3.68 g/t gold over intervals ranging from 0.38 to 1.47 meters. Poor drill core recovery was also noted by Driven, due to the high degree of fracturing, strong surface oxidation/weathering and presence of clay-rich gouge. Elevated gold intervals are coincident with strongly anomalous arsenic (in some cases greater than 10,000 ppm) and bismuth.

Elsewhere on the property, two select prospecting samples were collected from the spoil pile of a trench, excavated at the MS2 Showing in 2011. This particular material was not previously sampled and each specimen contains disseminated to semi-massive arsenopyrite in silicified metasediments interpreted to be part of the Yukon-Tanana assemblage underlying the stratigraphic sequence hosting the HG, Cool and MB zones. The two samples collected returned 18.90 and 3.25 g/t gold and both samples have strongly anomalous accessory arsenic, bismuth and tellurium. The MS2 Showing is located approximately 500 meters south of the HG Zone and was not drilled during the 2012 campaign.

In February 2013, Driven returned the White River project to the Company.

### **3(c) Growth Pipeline Properties – Mexico**

#### *The Gallo de Oro Property – a Growth Pipeline property*

On June 10, 2013, the Gallo de Oro property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from these mineral claims. Subsequent to June 30, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden to pay for Gallo de Oro property together with other four properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

#### **The Gallo de Oro property adjoins the Yago property.**

In addition, areas of influence will be outlined in Mexico, where Almaden will provide its proprietary data and concepts to the Company. In return, the Company will issue 200,000 shares to Almaden for each

new property acquired within the area of influence. The Company will issue a further 800,000 shares to Almaden upon the first time disclosure of a mineral resource on each and any of the new properties.

The San Pedro Property – a Growth Pipeline property

On June 10, 2013, the San Pedro property was purchased, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from these mineral claims. Subsequent to June 30, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden to pay for San Pedro property together with other four properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA. In addition, areas of influence will be outlined in Mexico, where Almaden will provide its proprietary data and concepts to the Company. In return, the Company will issue 200,000 shares to Almaden for each new property acquired within the area of influence. The Company will issue a further 800,000 shares to Almaden upon the first time disclosure of a mineral resource on each and any of the new properties.

Other – Growth Pipeline property

The Company also has one other property that is not material at this time and the costs of such pipeline projects are included in “other properties”.

**3(d) Growth Pipeline Properties – USA**

At present, the Company is focusing its efforts on its key properties however it is also evaluating the potential and/or future steps with respect to its Growth Pipeline properties.

The BP Property – a Growth Pipeline property

On June 10, 2013, the BP property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nevada, USA. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from these mineral claims. Subsequent to June 30, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden to pay for BP property together with another property in Nevada, US and five properties in Mexico.

In addition, areas of influence will be outlined in Nevada, where Almaden will provide its proprietary data and concepts to the Company. In return, the Company will issue 200,000 shares to Almaden for each new property acquired within the area of influence. The Company will issue a further 800,000 shares to Almaden upon the first time disclosure of a mineral resource on each and any of the new properties.

On September 18, 2013, the Company announced exploration results from the newly acquired BP property. The BP property is being explored for Carlin-style gold mineralization within the southern Carlin Trend between the Rain and Bald Mountain deposits.

Prospecting and outcrop sampling carried out by the Company has identified gold-bearing jasperoid breccia samples with grades ranging from below detection to 247 ppb gold. The most significant of these samples occur intermittently along an 850 meter linear trend believed to coincide with a series of high-angle faults providing conduits for Carlin-style gold bearing fluids.

**Geochemistry**

A variety of jasperoid is present at BP and some styles are altered but unmineralized. Jasperoid with anomalous gold values feature elevated Carlin-style pathfinder elements which include arsenic, thallium, mercury and antimony. The most significant gold-bearing samples are shown below accompanied by anomalous key Carlin-style pathfinder elements.

Sample	Gold (ppb)	Arsenic (ppm)	Thallium (ppm)	Mercury (ppm)	Antimony (ppm)
L993072	247	125	14.6	2.6	87
L995588	191	224	0.9	3.6	60
L995589	162	256	1.0	4.5	66

L995353	77	1,490	18.2	26.7	339
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During 2013, Tarsis collected 144 rock samples from the property in addition to 232 infill and grid expansion soil samples. Anomalous gold-in-soil values range from 5 ppb to a maximum of 34.9 ppb and are coincident with the gold-bearing jasperoid samples listed in the table above.

### **Stratigraphy/Structure**

Detailed geological mapping by Tarsis and a cursory inspection by a local Great Basin specialist identified a sequence of upper Silurian to early Mississippian clastic and carbonate rocks of which at least four sub-units are believed to host gold mineralization elsewhere within the southern Carlin Trend.

Structural mapping has identified a network of high-angle normal faults that are associated with highly silicified carbonate and/or jasperoid. Intense jasperoid development occurs at the intersection of NNW, E and NE striking high-angle fault zones.

A simplified structural interpretation of the BP property consists of a series of large horst and graben fault blocks that have down-dropped younger siliciclastic units against older carbonate stratigraphy. All stratigraphy is believed to be upright.

A broad open syncline occurs within a large fault block located in the northeast part of the property and some of the higher gold-bearing jasperoid development occurs within the hinge zone of the syncline.

#### Other – Growth Pipeline property

The Company has other properties that are not material at this time and the costs of such pipeline projects are included in “other properties”.

## **4. Risks and Uncertainties**

### **4(a) Metal Prices and Equity Funding**

Tarsis is an exploration company and as such two of the primary risks faced by the Company are the prices of metals and the availability of equity funds at reasonable rates. For example, the price of zinc reached an all time high in late 2006 to early 2007 (over \$2.00 per pound), then fell to under \$0.50 per pound, although they have since recovered to over \$1.00 per pound. Management anticipates that the inventories of zinc will be lower in the near future due to global mine reserve depletion and that the price of zinc may subsequently increase. However, as with any forward-looking assumption, there is no guarantee that management’s assumption will be realized.

### **4(b) Exploration**

Mineral exploration and development involves a high degree of risk and few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into economic, producing mines. The Company also competes with other mining companies, some of which have greater financial resources and technical facilities, for the acquisition of mineral claims and other interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel.

### **4(c) Political**

All junior resource companies face some level of risk with respect to the political environment of the countries in which they operate. Tarsis currently has properties in Canada, USA, and Mexico, all of which are generally considered to be relatively friendly to mining. While management believes that the risks associated with the political environments of anticipated operations are low, it is not possible to accurately predict the likelihood of future political events or circumstances.

#### 4(d) Environmental and Regulatory

The current level of exploration activities will require permits from various federal and local governmental authorities and will fall under the applicable country's legislation. While there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to satisfy all the mining laws and regulations and obtain all the necessary permits, management believes that the risk of non-compliance or permitting issues is low in the countries and areas where it currently holds properties.

#### 4(e) Market and Economic

The Company is not expected to produce significant revenue or profits in the near future and as such will be dependent on raising money in the capital markets for its cash flow to fund its current and future operation.

#### 5. Impairment of Long-lived Assets

The Company completed an impairment analysis as at September 30, 2014, which considered the indicators of impairment in accordance with IAS 36, "Impairment of Assets". Management concluded that no further impairment charges were required other than those already taken because:

- there have been no significant changes in the legal factors or climate that affects the value of the properties;
- all property rights remain in good standing;
- there have been no significant changes in the projections for the properties;
- exploration results are generally positive;
- the Company intends to continue its exploration and development plans on its properties or seek optionees/partners for future exploration of its properties.

#### 6. Material Financial and Operations Information

##### 6(a) Selected Financial Information for the Period, including Share Capital and Mineral Property Expenditures

The following selected annual financial information has been derived from the last three audited financial statements of the Company, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

	<i>Year Ended September 30, 2014</i>	<i>Year Ended September 30, 2013</i>	<i>Year Ended September 30, 2012</i>
Loss for the year	\$ 4,118,039	\$ 1,316,658	\$ 1,320,376
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04
Total assets	\$ 4,327,326	\$ 7,248,052	\$ 8,374,505
Cash	\$ 228,579	\$ 21,044	\$ 1,050,662
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 4,086,063	\$ 7,203,482	\$ 7,268,231
Common shares outstanding <sup>(1)</sup>	59,640,444	43,137,111	32,267,111
Warrants outstanding	23,373,333	6,870,000	6,500,000
Options outstanding	4,250,000	2,410,000	2,575,000
Finders' warrants	740,300	471,500	105,000
Fully diluted common shares outstanding	88,004,077	52,888,611	41,447,111
Weighted average shares outstanding	48,861,202	39,814,892	30,522,167

Cumulative Mineral Property Expenditures to September 30, 2014:

	Canadian Properties	Mexican Property			American Properties	
	Growth Pipeline			Growth Pipeline	Growth Pipeline	
		Yago (Key)	Erika	Other Properties		Total
Acquisition and development expenditures	\$ 1,638,599	\$ 184,087	\$ 665,166	\$ 34,516	\$ 24,750	\$ 2,547,118
Exploration expenditures	4,107,330	238,328	1,672,429	525	157,243	6,175,855
Recovery from Optionee	(426,500)	-	(49,500)	-	-	(476,000)
Government Assistance	(115,900)	-	-	-	-	(115,900)
Excess recovered	98,746	-	-	-	-	98,746
Write-off of properties	(688,931)	-	-	(15,650)	-	(704,581)
Impairment allowance	(3,439,175)	-	-	-	-	(3,439,175)
<b>Total property expenditures as at September 30, 2014</b>	<b>\$ 1,174,169</b>	<b>\$ 422,415</b>	<b>\$ 2,288,095</b>	<b>\$ 19,391</b>	<b>\$ 181,993</b>	<b>\$ 4,086,063</b>

## 6(b) Review of Operations and Financial Results

### For the three months ended September 30, 2014 compared with the three months ended September 30, 2013:

The Company recorded a net loss for the three months ended September 30, 2014 of \$3,587,566 (loss per share - \$0.07) compared to a loss of \$683,842 (loss per share - \$0.02) for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Excluding the non-cash depreciation of \$443 (2013 - \$433), the expenses decreased to \$113,077 (2013 - \$130,935). The change in the expenses was mainly due to:

- Accounting and legal fees decreased to \$42,187 (2013 - \$60,707);

The Company has been monitoring its use of cash and has been actively seeking ways to reduce its operating expenses.

During the three months ended September 30, 2014, the Company recognized an impairment allowance of \$3,439,175 (2013 - \$Nil) from writing down certain of its Canadian properties.

### For the year ended September 30, 2014 compared with the year ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

The Company recorded a net loss for the year ended September 30, 2014 of \$678,864 (loss per share - \$0.08) compared to a loss of \$1,316,658 (loss per share - \$0.03) for the year ended September 30, 2013 and a loss of \$1,320,376 (loss per share - \$0.04) for the year ended September 30, 2012.

Excluding the non-cash share-based payments of \$167,091 (2013 - \$Nil; 2012 - \$134,433) and depreciation of \$1,772 (2013 - \$1,731; 2012 - \$1,402), the expenses decreased to \$476,713 (2013 - \$576,938; 2012 - \$764,311). The change in the expenses was mainly due to:

- Accounting and legal fees decreased to \$130,042 (2013 - \$150,752; 2012 - \$186,670);
- Investor relations and shareholder information decreased to \$46,271 (2013 - \$87,936; 2012 - \$130,112); and
- Property investigation expenses decreased to \$731 (2013 - \$32,507; 2012 - \$129,375).

The Company has been monitoring its use of cash and has been actively seeking ways to reduce its operating expenses.

During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company wrote off properties of \$Nil (2013 – \$704,581; 2012 - \$Nil) and recognized an impairment allowance of \$3,439,175 (2013 - \$Ni; 2012 - \$Nil) from writing down certain of its Canadian properties.

### 6(c) Summary of Quarterly Results

The following is a summary of the Company's financial results for the last eight quarters:

	(\$) Interest income and other items	(\$) Mineral property write-off / Impairment allowance	(\$) Share-based payments	(\$) Wages, benefits and consulting fees	(\$) Accounting and legal fees	(\$) Investor relations and shareholder information	(\$) Property investigation expenses	(\$) Other expenses	(\$) Net (loss)	(\$) Basic & diluted gain/ (loss) per share
<b>Q4 – Sep. 30, 2014</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3,439,175</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43,750</b>	<b>42,187</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>56,740</b>	<b>(3,587,566)</b>	<b>(0.07)</b>
Q3 – Jun. 30, 2014	215	-	-	44,181	37,430	4,785	-	26,992	(113,173)	(0.00)
Q2 – Mar. 31, 2014	1,239	-	167,091	47,024	18,859	20,690	731	39,456	(292,612)	(0.01)
Q1 – Dec. 31, 2013	129	-	-	45,469	31,566	14,953	-	32,829	(124,688)	(0.00)
Q4 – Sep. 30, 2013	163	515,637	-	43,750	60,707	9,743	193	53,975	(683,842)	(0.02)
Q3 – Jun. 30, 2013	664	-	-	47,354	27,818	11,679	990	30,655	(117,832)	(0.00)
Q2 – Mar. 31, 2013	1,118	188,944	-	43,750	(6,336)	23,199	3,461	40,091	(291,991)	(0.01)
Q1 – Dec. 31, 2012	1,647	-	-	39,900	68,563	43,315	27,863	44,999	(222,993)	(0.01)

Please see explanatory notes below.



## Explanatory Notes:

During the quarter ended September 30, 2014, the Company earned interest of \$129. Accounting and legal expenses were \$42,187 and wages, benefits and consulting fees were \$43,750. During the fourth quarter of 2014 the Company recorded \$5,843 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,301 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended September 30, 2014 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$3,682 in office expenses, \$788 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$4,526 incurred for travel expense and \$443 in depreciation. The Company recognized an impairment allowance of \$3,439,175 from writing down certain of its Canadian properties.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2014, the Company earned interest of \$215. Accounting and legal expenses were \$37,430 and wages, benefits and consulting fees were \$44,181. During the third quarter of 2014 the Company recorded \$4,785 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,304 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended June 30, 2014 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$3,901 in office expenses, \$3,843 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$6,501 incurred for travel expense and \$443 in depreciation.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2014, the Company earned interest of \$239. Accounting and legal expenses were \$18,859 and wages, benefits and consulting fees were \$47,024. During the second quarter of 2014 the Company recorded \$20,690 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information, and paid \$731 for property investigation expenses. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,308 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended March 31, 2014 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$6,723 in office expenses, \$10,328 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$9,654 incurred for travel expense and \$443 in depreciation.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, the Company earned interest of \$129. Accounting and legal expenses were \$31,566 and wages, benefits and consulting fees were \$45,469. During the first quarter of 2014 the Company recorded \$14,953 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,775 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended December 31, 2013 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$2,473 in office expenses, \$3,365 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$13,773 incurred for travel expense and \$443 in depreciation.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company earned interest of \$163. Accounting and legal expenses were \$60,707 and wages and benefits were \$43,750. During the fourth quarter of 2013 the Company recorded \$9,743 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information, and paid \$193 for property investigation expenses. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,302 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended September 30, 2013 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$1,638 in office expenses, \$769 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$1,833 incurred for travel expense and \$433 in depreciation.

During the quarter ended June 30, 2013, the Company earned interest of \$664. Accounting and legal expenses were \$27,818 and wages and benefits were \$47,354. During the third quarter of 2013 the Company recorded \$11,679 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information, and paid \$990 for property investigation expenses. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,312 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended June 30, 2013 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$6,323 in office expenses, \$3,501 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$8,086 incurred for travel expense and \$433 in depreciation.

During the quarter ended March 31, 2013, the Company earned interest of \$1,118. Accounting and legal expenses were a negative amount of \$6,336 and wages and benefits were \$43,750. During the second quarter of 2013 the Company recorded \$23,199 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information, and paid \$3,461 for property investigation expenses. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,314 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended March 31, 2013 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$8,976 in office expenses, \$13,518 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$4,851 incurred for travel expense and \$432 in depreciation.

During the quarter ended December 31, 2012, the Company earned interest of 1,647. Accounting and legal expenses were \$68,563 and management and consulting fees were \$39,900. During the first quarter of 2013 the Company recorded \$43,315 with respect to investor relations and shareholder information, and paid \$27,863 for property investigation expenses. Included in the other expenses in the table above are: \$12,980 incurred for office rent and administrative expenses including \$4,100 per month for office facilities and administrative expenses paid to a related company for the three months ended December 31, 2012 (See "Transactions with Related Parties"), \$5,885 in office expenses, \$2,056 incurred for transfer agent & listing and filing fees, \$23,645 incurred for travel expense and \$433 in depreciation.

## **6(d) Liquidity and Capital Resources**

### Cash Flow

As at September 30, 2014, the Company had a cash balance of \$228,579 (September 30, 2013 - \$21,044), receivables of \$4,199 (September 30, 2013 - \$5,561), marketable securities of \$1,625 (September 30, 2013 - \$1,250) and prepaid expenses of \$4,368 (September 30, 2013 - \$12,451).

Management estimates that the current cash position, and cash received from the private placements in 2014, and future cash flows from warrants and options, receivables, and any option agreements Tarsis may achieve, will be sufficient for the Company to carry out its anticipated exploration and operating plans through the first quarter of fiscal 2015. If opportunities to expand the Company's growth pipeline or key property portfolio become evident to the Company, it is likely that the Company will seek additional financing by way of private placement of shares during fiscal 2015.

### Sources of Cash

On October 3, 2012, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 6,870,000 units at a price of \$0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,030,500. The units had a hold period of 4 months ending on February 3, 2013.

On December 16, 2013, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 4,836,666 units ("Unit") at a price of \$0.075 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period, expiring on December 16, 2016 at a price of \$0.15 per common share.

On March 17, 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 2,666,667 units ("Unit") at a price of \$0.075 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period, expiring on March 17, 2017 at a price of \$0.15 per common share.

On September 11, 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 9,000,000 units ("Unit") at a price of \$0.05 per Unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period, expiring on September 11, 2017 at a price of \$0.10 per common share.

The financing proceeds will be used for mineral exploration in the Yukon, Mexico and USA, the review of new projects, and general corporate purposes.

### Uses of Cash

The Company's base plans for additional geological exploration programs on Prospector Mountain, Erika, new properties (see 3) and generative projects are budgeted at less than \$250,000 and the Company estimates it will spend approximately \$40,000 per month for general and administrative expenses and therefore the current cash and receivables is sufficient to last through the first quarter of fiscal 2015.

There may be circumstances where, for sound business reasons, a reallocation of funds may be necessary in order for the Company to achieve its stated business objectives.

## **6(e) Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data**

### Common Shares

Authorized: unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series.

	Issued and Outstanding	
	September 30, 2014	December 18, 2014
Common shares	59,640,444	59,640,444

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options are summarized as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2013	Granted	Exercised	Expired / cancelled	September 30, 2014
December 11, 2013	\$0.10	275,000	-	-	(275,000)	-
October 5, 2014*	\$0.30	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
June 23, 2015	\$0.20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
October 1, 2015	\$0.59	865,000	-	-	-	865,000
May 4, 2016	\$0.61	425,000	-	-	-	425,000
May 7, 2017	\$0.26	645,000	-	-	(10,000)	635,000
February 25, 2019	\$0.10	-	2,130,000	-	(5,000)	2,125,000
Options outstanding		2,410,000	2,130,000	-	(290,000)	4,250,000
Options exercisable		2,410,000	2,130,000	-	(290,000)	4,250,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.42	\$0.10	\$Nil	\$0.11	\$0.28

\*Subsequently, 100,000 stock options expired. As at the date of this MD&A, there were 4,150,000 stock options outstanding.

The continuity of warrants for the year ended September 30, 2014 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2013	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2014
October 3, 2015	\$0.25	6,870,000	-	-	-	6,870,000
December 16, 2016	\$0.15	-	4,836,666	-	-	4,836,666
March 17, 2017	\$0.15	-	2,666,667	-	-	2,666,667
September 11, 2017	\$0.10	-	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000
Outstanding		6,870,000	16,503,333	-	-	23,373,333
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.25	\$0.12	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$0.16

As at the date of this MD&A, there were 23,373,333 warrants outstanding.

The continuity of finder's warrants for the year ended September 30, 2014 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2013	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2014
October 3, 2015	\$0.15	471,500	-	-	-	471,500
September 11, 2015	\$0.05	-	268,800	-	-	268,800
Outstanding		471,500	268,800	-	-	740,300
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.15	\$0.05	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$0.11

As at the date of this MD&A, there were 740,300 finder's warrants outstanding.

The remaining outstanding stock options, warrants and finder's warrants, if all exercised, would increase the Company's cash by \$5,112,240. However, the strike prices of the options, warrants and finder's warrants are greater than the current share price, and this may influence whether options, warrants and finder's warrants that expire in the near future will be exercised.

As at the date of this MD&A, there were 59,640,444 common shares issued and outstanding and 88,375,577 common shares outstanding on a diluted basis.

## 6(f) Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None at this time.

## 6(g) Transactions with Related Parties

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

For the year ended September 30, 2014

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Marc G. Blythe Chief Executive Officer, Director <sup>(c)</sup>	\$ 175,000	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 35,301	\$ 210,301
Mark T. Brown Chief Financial Officer, Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 35,301	\$ 35,301
Adrian Fleming Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 15,689	\$ 15,689
Craig Lindsay Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 15,689	\$ 15,689
Jason Weber Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 15,689	\$ 15,689

For the year ended September 30, 2013

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Marc G. Blythe Chief Executive Officer, Director <sup>(c)</sup>	\$ 171,150	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ -	\$ 171,150

For the year ended September 30, 2012

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Marc G. Blythe Chief Executive Officer, Director <sup>(c)</sup>	\$ 147,131	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 41,685	\$ 188,816
Mark T. Brown Chief Financial Officer	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 26,053	\$ 26,053
Adrian Fleming Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 10,421	\$ 10,421
Craig Lindsay Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 10,421	\$ 10,421

#### Related party transactions and balances

	Services	Years ended		Balance due	
		September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	As at September 30, 2014	As at September 30, 2013
Amounts due to:					
Marc G. Blythe	Management fees and wages	\$ 175,000	\$ 171,150	\$ 3,594	\$ 14,909
Pacific Opportunity Capital Ltd. <sup>(a)</sup>	Accounting, financing and shareholder communication services	\$ 155,857	\$ 113,720	\$ 21,840	\$ 18,375
Almaden Minerals Ltd. <sup>(b)</sup>	Rent, insurance, office facilities and expenses	\$ 49,200	\$ 52,469	\$ 13,024	\$ 14,324
<b>TOTAL:</b>				<b>\$ 38,458</b>	<b>\$ 47,608</b>

(a) The president of Pacific Opportunity Capital Ltd., a private company, is the CFO and a director of the Company.

(b) A director of Almaden Minerals Ltd., a public company, is an officer of the Company. 4,000,000 common shares were issued to Almaden during the year ended September 30, 2013 as consideration for seven properties.

(c) Marc Blythe became an employee of the Company effective January 1, 2013.

#### 6(h) Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consists of cash, receivables, marketable securities (classified as available-for-sale), accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties which are all in the normal course of business. Available for sale securities are recognized at fair value due to their ability for prompt liquidation or short term maturity.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk and commodity price risk.

##### (a) Currency risk

The Company's property interests in Mexico make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and foreign functional currencies. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks. The Company's exploration program, some of its general and administrative expenses and financial instruments denoted in a foreign currency are exposed to currency risk. A 10% change in the Mexican peso / Canadian dollar currency rate changes the results of operations by approximately \$400.

##### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to the liquidity of its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with a large Canadian financial institution. The Company's receivables consist of goods and services/harmonized sales tax due from the federal government of Canada.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. The Company believes that these sources will be sufficient to cover the likely short-term cash requirements, but that further funding will be required for significant asset acquisition and development, and to meet long-term operating requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

(d) Market risk

Market risks to which the Company is exposed include unfavorable movements in commodity prices, interest rates, and foreign exchange rates. As at September 30, 2014, the Company has no producing assets and holds the majority of its cash in secure, Canadian dollar-denominated deposits. Consequently, its exposure to these risks has been significantly reduced, but as the Company redeploys its cash, exposure to these risks may increase. The objective of the Company is to mitigate exposure to these risks while maximizing returns.

The Company may from time-to-time own available-for-sale marketable securities, in the mineral resource sector. Changes in the future pricing and demand of these commodities can have a material impact on the market value of the investments. The nature of such investments is normally dependent on the invested company being able to raise additional capital to further develop and to determine the commercial viability of its resource properties. Management mitigates the risk of loss resulting from this concentration by monitoring the trading value of the investments on a regular basis.

i) Interest rate risk

As at September 30, 2014, the Company's exposure to movements in interest rates was limited to potential decreases in interest income from changes to the variable portion of interest rates for its cash. Market interest rates in Canada are at historically low levels, so management does not consider the risk of interest rate declines to be significant, but should such risks increase the Company may mitigate future exposure by entering into fixed-rate deposits.

ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company may maintain cash and other financial instruments, or may incur revenues and expenditures in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Significant changes in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to these foreign currencies, which may include but are not limited to US dollars and the Mexican peso, could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

(e) Commodity price risk

The ability of the Company to develop its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of minerals such as gold, zinc, lead and copper. The Company's input costs are also affected by the price of fuel. The Company closely monitors mineral and fuel prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 (unobservable inputs).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 228,579	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 228,579
Marketable securities	\$ 1,625	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,625
	\$ 230,204	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,204

## **7. Events after the Reporting Period**

None other than disclosed already in other sections.

## **8. Policies and Controls**

### **8(a) Significant Accounting Judgments and Estimates**

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the consolidated statement of financial position date, that could result in a 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:

#### **Critical judgments**

- The analysis of the functional currency for each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent, management considered both the funds from financing activities and the currency in which goods and services are paid for. The functional currency of its wholly-owned subsidiary in Mexico is the Mexican Peso. The management's consideration of the functional currency mainly resulted from the influence of the cost of providing goods and services in the subsidiary.



## Estimates

- the recoverability of receivables and prepayments which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the carrying value of any marketable securities and the recoverability of the carrying value which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- the estimated useful lives of equipment which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the related depreciation included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss;
- the inputs used in accounting for share-based payments, if any, in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss; and
- the assessment of indications of impairment of each exploration and evaluation asset and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those properties where applicable.

### **8(b) Exploration and Evaluation Assets**

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in exploration and evaluation assets and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of its mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received against the cost of related claims. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. 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 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.

The recoverability of amounts shown for 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 Company recognizes in income costs recovered on exploration and evaluation assets when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Upon transfer of "Exploration and evaluation costs" into "Mine Development", all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalized within "Mine development". After production starts, all assets included in "Mine development" are transferred to "Producing Mines".

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored 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 expenditure 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.

## **9. Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

### **Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting (“ICFR”)**

In connection with National Instrument 52-109, *Certification of Disclosure in Issuer’s Annual and Interim Filings* (“NI 52-109”) adopted in December 2008 by each of the securities commissions across Canada, the Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) of the Company will file a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to financial information contained in the unaudited interim financial statements and the audited annual financial statements and respective accompanying Management’s Discussion and Analysis. The Venture Issue Basic Certification does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI52-109.

### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company’s CEO and CFO are responsible for establishing and maintaining the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures. Management, including the CEO and CFO, have evaluated the procedures of the Company and have concluded that they provide reasonable assurance that material information is gathered and reported to senior management in a manner appropriate to ensure that material information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the Company is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the appropriate time periods.

While management believes that the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance, they do not expect that the controls and procedures can prevent all errors, mistakes, or fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

## **10. Information on the Officers and Board of Directors**

Tarsis is proud of the experienced team of Officers and Directors that it has assembled.

The following are the directors and officers of the Company as of the date of this report:

***Marc G. Blythe – President, Chief Executive Officer and Director***

***Mark T. Brown – Chief Financial Officer and Director***

***Craig T. Lindsay – Director***

***Adrian Fleming – Director***

***Jason Weber - Director***

The Audit Committee members are:

***Marc G. Blythe, Craig T. Lindsay and Adrian Fleming***



## **TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.**

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012

## INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of  
Tarsis Resources Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tarsis Resources Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated statements of 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 preparation of consolidated 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 consolidated 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 auditors' 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, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tarsis Resources Ltd. as at September 30, 2014, 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 consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Tarsis Resources Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

**“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”**

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

December 18, 2014

TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION  
(Presented in Canadian Dollars)

	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Equipment (Note 5)	\$ 2,492	\$ 4,264
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	4,086,063	7,203,482
	<u>4,088,555</u>	<u>7,207,746</u>
<b>Current assets</b>		
Prepaid expenses	4,368	12,451
Receivables	4,199	5,561
Marketable securities (Note 4)	1,625	1,250
Cash	228,579	21,044
	<u>238,771</u>	<u>40,306</u>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,327,326</b>	<b>\$ 7,248,052</b>
<b>Shareholders' equity</b>		
Share capital (Note 7)	\$ 11,693,260	\$ 10,751,788
Reserves (Note 7 and 8)	2,130,562	1,954,724
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(2,135)	(31,588)
Deficit	(10,170,594)	(6,052,555)
	<u>3,651,093</u>	<u>6,622,369</u>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Deferred income tax liability (Note 12)	532,000	497,000
	<u>532,000</u>	<u>497,000</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Due to related parties (Note 9)	38,458	47,608
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	105,775	81,075
	<u>144,233</u>	<u>128,683</u>
<b>Total shareholders' equity and liabilities</b>	<b>\$ 4,327,326</b>	<b>\$ 7,248,052</b>

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

These consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 18, 2014.

**On behalf of the Board of Directors:**

Director "Marc G. Blythe"

Director "Craig Lindsay"

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS  
(Presented in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended		
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
<b>Expenses</b>			
Accounting and legal fees (Note 9)	\$ 130,042	\$ 150,752	\$ 186,670
Depreciation (Note 5)	1,772	1,731	1,402
Investor relations and shareholder information	46,271	87,936	130,112
Office facilities and administrative services (Note 9)	49,688	49,908	60,215
Office expenses	16,779	22,822	17,773
Property investigation expenses	731	32,507	129,375
Share-based payments	167,091	-	134,433
Transfer agent, listing and filing fees	18,324	19,844	21,206
Travel	34,454	38,415	71,829
Wages, benefits and consulting fees (Note 9)	180,424	174,754	147,131
	<u>(645,576)</u>	<u>(578,669)</u>	<u>(900,146)</u>
Interest income and other income	1,712	3,592	2,320
Gain on sale of marketable securities	-	-	27,450
Proceeds received in excess of exploration and evaluation asset costs	-	-	10,000
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	-	(704,581)	-
Impairment allowance (Note 6)	<u>(3,439,175)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Loss before income taxes</b>	<b>(4,083,039)</b>	<b>(1,279,658)</b>	<b>(860,376)</b>
Deferred income tax expense (Note 12)	<u>(35,000)</u>	<u>(37,000)</u>	<u>(460,000)</u>
<b>Net loss for the year</b>	<b>\$ (4,118,039)</b>	<b>\$ (1,316,658)</b>	<b>\$ (1,320,376)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss)</b>			
Unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities (Note 4)	375	(10,000)	(25,550)
Exchange difference arising on the translation of foreign subsidiary	29,078	6,062	(1,322)
<b>Total comprehensive loss for the year</b>	<b>\$ (4,088,586)</b>	<b>\$ (1,320,596)</b>	<b>\$ (1,347,248)</b>
<b>Basic and diluted loss per common share</b>	<b>\$ (0.08)</b>	<b>\$ (0.03)</b>	<b>\$ (0.04)</b>
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	48,861,202	39,814,892	30,522,167

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements



TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY  
(Presented in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital			Equity settled employee benefits	Reserves		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			Deficit	Total equity
	Number of shares	Amount	Share subscription		Warrants	Finders' warrants	Available-for- sale securities	Foreign exchange reserve			
<b>Balance, September 30, 2011</b>	<b>27,427,736</b>	<b>\$ 8,580,006</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,008,761</b>	<b>\$ 459,805</b>	<b>\$ 160,179</b>	<b>\$ 16,800</b>	<b>\$ (17,578)</b>	<b>\$ (3,415,521)</b>	<b>\$ 6,792,452</b>	
Private placement (Note 7 (b)(ii))	4,800,000	1,200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,200,000	
Share subscriptions received (Note 7(b)(iii))	-	-	1,003,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,003,500	
Share issue costs	-	(63,836)	(6,184)	-	-	18,369	-	-	-	(51,651)	
Issued on finder's warrants exercised (Note 7(b)(i))	39,375	14,082	-	-	-	(4,238)	-	-	-	9,844	
Share-based payments	-	-	-	134,433	-	-	-	-	-	134,433	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(25,550)	(1,322)	(1,320,376)	(1,347,248)	
<b>Balance, September 30, 2012</b>	<b>32,267,111</b>	<b>9,730,252</b>	<b>997,316</b>	<b>1,143,194</b>	<b>459,805</b>	<b>174,310</b>	<b>(8,750)</b>	<b>(18,900)</b>	<b>(4,735,897)</b>	<b>7,741,330</b>	
Private placement (Note 7(b)(iii))	6,870,000	893,100	(1,003,500)	-	137,400	-	-	-	-	27,000	
Purchase of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7 (b)(iv))	4,000,000	220,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220,000	
Share issue costs	-	(91,564)	6,184	-	-	40,015	-	-	-	(45,365)	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,000)	6,062	(1,316,658)	(1,320,596)	
<b>Balance, September 30, 2013</b>	<b>43,137,111</b>	<b>10,751,788</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,143,194</b>	<b>597,205</b>	<b>214,325</b>	<b>(18,750)</b>	<b>(12,838)</b>	<b>(6,052,555)</b>	<b>6,622,369</b>	
Private placements (Note 7(b)(v)(vi)(vii))	16,503,333	1,012,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,012,750	
Share issue costs	-	(71,278)	-	-	-	8,747	-	-	-	(62,531)	
Share-based payments	-	-	-	167,091	-	-	-	-	-	167,091	
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	29,078	(4,118,039)	(4,088,586)	
<b>Balance, September 30, 2014</b>	<b>59,640,444</b>	<b>\$ 11,693,260</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 1,310,285</b>	<b>\$ 597,205</b>	<b>\$ 223,072</b>	<b>\$ (18,375)</b>	<b>\$ 16,240</b>	<b>\$ (10,170,594)</b>	<b>\$ 3,651,093</b>	

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Presented in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended		
	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
<b>Cash flows from (used in) operating activities</b>			
Loss for the year	\$ (4,118,039)	\$ (1,316,658)	\$ (1,320,376)
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation	1,772	1,731	1,402
Share-based payments	167,091	-	134,433
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	-	704,581	-
Impairment allowance	3,439,175	-	-
(Gain) on sale of marketable securities	-	-	(27,450)
Deferred income tax expense	35,000	37,000	460,000
Changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Receivables	1,362	12,787	25,516
Prepaid expenses	8,083	10,290	62,949
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,907)	(15,699)	(10,395)
Due to related parties	(9,150)	(33,786)	58,713
Net cash (used in) operating activities	<u>(491,613)</u>	<u>(599,754)</u>	<u>(615,208)</u>
<b>Cash flows from (used in) investing activities</b>			
Purchase of equipment	-	(2,722)	-
Exploration and evaluation assets	(296,149)	(464,339)	(842,992)
Cash received from option agreements	-	49,500	50,000
Cash advances for mineral exploration	-	-	(9,543)
Cash received from sale of marketable securities	-	-	81,850
Net cash (used in) investing activities	<u>(296,149)</u>	<u>(417,561)</u>	<u>(720,685)</u>
<b>Cash flows from (used in) financing activities</b>			
Share subscriptions received	-	-	1,003,500
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	1,012,750	27,000	1,200,000
Proceeds from exercise of warrants	-	-	9,844
Share issue costs	(46,531)	(45,365)	(51,651)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>966,219</u>	<u>(18,365)</u>	<u>2,161,693</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	29,078	6,062	(1,322)
<b>Change in cash for the year</b>	<b>207,535</b>	<b>(1,029,618)</b>	<b>824,478</b>
<b>Cash, beginning of the year</b>	<b>21,044</b>	<b>1,050,662</b>	<b>226,184</b>
<b>Cash, end of the year</b>	<b>\$ 228,579</b>	<b>\$ 21,044</b>	<b>\$ 1,050,662</b>

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 10)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

## **1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN**

Tarsis Resources Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated in Alberta on October 21, 2005 under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta and its registered office is Suite 410, 325 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 1Z7. The Company was classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") Policy 2.4. On July 16, 2007 the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction. On April 25, 2008 the Company filed for a certificate of continuance and is continuing as a BC Company under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia).

The Company is an exploration stage company and is engaged principally in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The recovery of the Company's investment in its exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the future discovery, development and sale of minerals, upon the ability to raise sufficient capital to finance these activities, and/or upon the sale of these properties.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on obtaining additional financing through the issuance of common shares or obtaining joint venture or property sale agreements for one or more properties.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. The consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

Adverse financial market conditions and volatility increase the uncertainty of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given the need to both manage expenditures and to raise additional funds. The Company is experiencing, and has experienced, negative operating cash flows. The Company will continue to search for new or alternate sources of financing but anticipates that the current market conditions may impact the ability to source such funds. Accordingly, these material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

As at September 30, 2014, the Company had working capital of \$94,538 (September 30, 2013: working capital deficit of \$88,377) and shareholders' equity of \$3,651,093 (September 30, 2013: \$6,622,369).

## **2. BASIS OF PREPARATION**

### **Statement of Compliance**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and compliance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

**2. BASIS OF PREPARATION - continued**

**Basis of preparation**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, which are stated at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss). In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that are published at the time of preparation.

**New accounting standards and interpretations**

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the September 30, 2014 reporting period. The Company has not early adopted the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but are not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 (Amended 2010) Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2018)
- IAS 32 (Amended 2011) Financial Instruments: Presentation (effective January 1, 2014)

The Company anticipates that the application of the above new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations will have no material impact on its results and financial position.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Basis of Consolidation**

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiary as follows:

	% of ownership	Jurisdiction	Nature of operations
Minera Tarsis, S.A. de C.V.	100%	Mexico	Exploration

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

**Foreign currencies**

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

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of the exchange prevailing on dates of transactions. At each financial position reporting date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at each reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

The Company has determined that the functional currency of its wholly-owned subsidiary in Mexico is the Mexican Peso. Exchange differences arising from the translation of the subsidiary's functional currencies into the Company's presentation currency are taken directly to the exchange reserve.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

#### Exploration and evaluation

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in exploration and evaluation assets and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of its mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received against the cost of related claims. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. 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 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.

The recoverability of amounts shown for 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 Company recognizes in income costs recovered on exploration and evaluation assets when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Upon transfer of “Exploration and evaluation costs” into “Mine Development”, all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalized within “Mine development”. After production starts, all assets included in “Mine development” are transferred to “Producing Mines”.

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored 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 expenditure 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.

#### Equipment

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is calculated using the declining balance method at a rate of 30% per year.

The cost of an item of equipment consists of the purchase price, plus any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

An item of equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

#### **Decommissioning, restoration, and similar obligations**

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when an environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising for the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying value of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight line method. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

As at September 30, 2014, the Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to date is minimal.

#### **Financial instruments**

##### Financial assets

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

*Fair value through profit or loss* - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company's cash has been classified as fair value through profit or loss.

*Loans and receivables* - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. The Company's receivables have been classified as loans and receivables.

*Held-to-maturity investments* - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. No financial assets have been classified as held-to-maturity.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

#### Financial instruments – continued

##### Financial assets –continued

*Available-for-sale* - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The Company's marketable securities have been classified as available-for-sale.

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

##### Financial liabilities

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

*Fair value through profit or loss* - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the consolidated statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. No financial liabilities have been classified as fair value through profit or loss.

*Other financial liabilities* - This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

#### Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the consolidated statement of financial position date, that could result in a 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:



### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

#### Significant accounting judgments and estimates – continued

##### Critical judgments

- The analysis of the functional currency for each entity of the Company is considered a critical judgement. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent, management considered both the funds from financing activities and the currency in which goods and services are paid for. The functional currency of its wholly-owned subsidiary in Mexico is the Mexican Peso. Managements' consideration of the functional currency mainly resulted from the influence of the cost of providing goods and services in the subsidiary.

##### Estimates

- The recoverability of receivables and prepayments which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- The carrying value of any marketable securities and the recoverability of the carrying value which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position;
- The estimated useful lives of equipment which are included in the consolidated statements of financial position and the related depreciation included in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss;
- The inputs used in accounting for share-based payments in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss; and
- The assessment of indications of impairment of each exploration and evaluation asset and related determination of the net realizable value and write-down of those properties where applicable.

##### **Impairment**

At each financial position reporting date, the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss for the period. For the purpose of impairment testing, exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash-generating units to which the exploration activity relates. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so 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 the statement of comprehensive loss.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

#### Share-based payment transactions

The Company's stock option plan allows the Company's employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company through the exercise of granted stock options. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. An individual is classified as an employee when such individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Warrants with the right to acquire common shares in the Company are typically issued through the Company's equity financing activities. Where finders' warrants are issued on a stand-alone basis, their fair values are measured on their issuance date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and are recorded as both an increase to equity reserves and as a share issue cost.

When warrants are exercised, the cash proceeds along with the amount previously recorded in equity reserves are recorded as share capital.

#### Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity. Common shares issued for consideration other than cash, are valued based on their market value at the date the shares are issued.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The Company considers the fair value of common shares issued in a private placement to be the more easily measurable component and the common shares are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as contributed surplus.

Common shares, which by agreement are designated as flow-through shares, are usually issued at a premium to non-flow-through common shares. On issue, share capital is increased only by the non-flow-through share equivalent value. Any premium is recorded as a flow-through share premium liability. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income on settlement of flow-through share premium liability.

### 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

#### Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (“EPS”) data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for own shares held. Diluted EPS is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held and for the effects of all potential dilutive common shares related to outstanding stock options and warrants issued by the Company.

#### Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. 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.

Income tax provisions are recognized when it is considered probable that there will be a future outflow of funds to a taxing authority. In such cases, a provision is made for the amount that is expected to be settled, where this can be reasonably estimated. This requires the application of judgment as to the ultimate outcome, which can change over time depending on facts and circumstances. A change in estimate of the likelihood of a future outflow and/or in the expected amount to be settled would be recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs.

Deferred tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences between the tax and accounting values of assets and liabilities, are recorded based on tax rates expected to be enacted when these differences are reversed. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recovered. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to be realized, and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as in the amounts recognized in income in the period in which the change occurs.

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in income both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods.

TARSIS RESOURCES LTD.  
 NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
 FOR THE YEARS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2014, 2013 AND 2012  
 (Presented in Canadian Dollars)

**4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES**

The Company holds shares of a publicly traded company which are held as available-for-sale and valued in accordance with market price (see Note 6(q)).

	September 30, 2014		September 30, 2013	
Balance, beginning of the year	\$	1,250	\$	11,250
Unrealized gain (loss)		375		(10,000)
<b>Balance, end of the year</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,250</b>

Marketable securities consist of equity securities over which the Company does not have control or significant influence. Unrealized gains and losses due to period end revaluation to fair value, other than those determined to be due to significant or prolonged losses, are recorded as other comprehensive income or loss. During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company determined that \$375 of unrealized loss recorded in available-for-sale securities was not a result of significant or prolonged losses. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive income, is recognized in profit or loss.

**5. EQUIPMENT**

	Equipment	
<b>Cost</b>		
As at September 30, 2012	\$	5,500
Assets acquired		2,722
As at September 30, 2013		8,222
Assets acquired		-
As at September 30, 2014	\$	8,222
<b>Accumulated depreciation</b>		
As at September 30, 2012	\$	2,227
Depreciation for the year		1,731
As at September 30, 2013		3,958
Depreciation for the year		1,772
As at September 30, 2014	\$	5,730
<b>Net book value</b>		
As at September 30, 2013	\$	4,264
<b>As at September 30, 2014</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>2,492</b>

## **6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS**

The Company follows the prospect generator model whereby it acquires projects on attractive terms, adds value through preliminary exploration efforts and then vends or options the project for further advancement.

The Company has properties in the Yukon Territory of Canada (the "Canadian Properties"), in Mexico (the "Mexican Properties") and in Nevada, USA (the "American Properties"). Following are summary tables of exploration and evaluation assets and brief summary descriptions of each of the exploration and evaluation assets:

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued

Exploration and Evaluation Assets for the year ended September 30, 2014

	Canadian		Mexican		American		Total
	Growth Pipeline	Yago (Key)	Erika	Growth Pipeline Other properties	Growth Pipeline		
<b>Acquisition costs as at September 30, 2013</b>	<b>\$ 1,637,375</b>	<b>\$ 165,000</b>	<b>\$ 638,971</b>	<b>\$ 30,250</b>	<b>\$ 24,750</b>	<b>\$ 2,496,346</b>	
Holding	1,224	19,087	-	4,266	-	24,577	
Exchange adjustments	-	-	26,195	-	-	26,195	
<b>Total acquisition costs</b>	<b>1,638,599</b>	<b>184,087</b>	<b>665,166</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>24,750</b>	<b>2,547,118</b>	
<b>Exploration expenditures as at September 30, 2013</b>	<b>4,096,182</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>1,665,632</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>93,032</b>	<b>5,904,871</b>	
Camp, travel and meals	949	34,797	-	-	-	35,746	
Drilling	-	88,820	-	-	-	88,820	
Field supplies and maps	513	5,219	105	-	-	5,837	
Geological consulting	2,000	36,848	3,112	-	20,000	61,960	
Reporting, drafting, sampling and analysis	7,686	23,144	919	-	-	31,749	
Exchange adjustments	-	-	2,661	-	-	2,661	
<b>Total exploration expenditures</b>	<b>4,107,330</b>	<b>238,328</b>	<b>1,672,429</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>157,243</b>	<b>6,175,855</b>	
<b>Exploration expenditures recovered as at September 30, 2013</b>							
Recovered from Optionee	(426,500)	-	(49,500)	-	-	(476,000)	
Yukon Mining Incentive Refund	(115,900)	-	-	-	-	(115,900)	
Excess recovered	98,746	-	-	-	-	98,746	
Write-off of properties	(688,931)	-	-	(15,650)	-	(704,581)	
Impairment allowance	(3,439,175)	-	-	-	-	(3,439,175)	
<b>Cumulative expenditures as at September 30, 2014</b>	<b>1,174,169</b>	<b>422,415</b>	<b>2,288,095</b>	<b>19,391</b>	<b>181,993</b>	<b>4,086,063</b>	
<b>Cumulative expenditures as at September 30, 2013</b>	<b>4,600,972</b>	<b>214,500</b>	<b>2,255,103</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>117,782</b>	<b>7,203,482</b>	
<b>Net expenditures for the year ended September 30, 2014</b>	<b>\$ (3,426,803)</b>	<b>\$ 207,915</b>	<b>\$ 32,992</b>	<b>\$ 4,266</b>	<b>\$ 64,211</b>	<b>\$ (3,117,419)</b>	

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**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**  
**Cumulative Exploration and Evaluation Assets to September 30, 2014**

	Canadian		Mexican		American		
	Growth Pipeline		Growth Pipeline		Growth Pipeline		Total
		Yago (Key)	Erika	Other properties			
<b>Acquisition Costs</b>							
Holding	\$ 54,801	\$ 19,087	\$ 428,960	\$ 4,266	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 507,114
Property acquisition	1,141,531	165,000	216,562	30,250	24,750	-	1,578,093
Staking	442,267	-	-	-	-	-	442,267
Exchange adjustments	-	-	19,644	-	-	-	19,644
<b>Total acquisition costs</b>	<b>1,638,599</b>	<b>184,087</b>	<b>665,166</b>	<b>34,516</b>	<b>24,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,547,118</b>
<b>Exploration expenditures</b>							
Airborne geophysics	123,843	-	-	-	-	-	123,843
Aircraft charter	844,971	-	-	-	-	-	844,971
Camp, travel and meals	336,896	47,636	32,483	-	7,883	-	424,898
Community relations	125,784	-	10,503	-	-	-	136,287
Drilling	732,620	88,820	654,932	-	-	-	1,476,372
Field supplies & overhead	78,664	10,930	22,584	-	-	-	112,178
Geochemical	18,208	-	9,700	-	-	-	27,908
Geological	679,785	-	540,837	-	-	-	1,220,622
Geological consulting	564,995	60,223	125,228	-	47,709	-	798,155
Ground geophysics	43,141	-	34,325	-	-	-	77,466
Legal	56,730	-	-	-	-	-	56,730
Licence and permits	18,412	-	2,354	-	80,257	-	101,023
Reporting, drafting, sampling and analysis	483,281	30,719	236,225	525	21,394	-	772,144
Exchange adjustments	-	-	3,258	-	-	-	3,258
<b>Total exploration expenditures</b>	<b>4,107,330</b>	<b>238,328</b>	<b>1,672,429</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>157,243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,175,855</b>
<b>Exploration expenditures recovered</b>							
Recovered from Optionee/Transferee	(426,500)	-	(49,500)	-	-	-	(476,000)
Yukon Mining Incentive Refund	(115,900)	-	-	-	-	-	(115,900)
Excess recovered	98,746	-	-	-	-	-	98,746
Write-off of properties	(688,931)	-	-	(15,650)	-	-	(704,581)
Impairment allowance	(3,439,175)	-	-	-	-	-	(3,439,175)
<b>Total property expenditures as at September 30, 2014</b>	<b>\$ 1,174,169</b>	<b>\$ 422,415</b>	<b>\$ 2,288,095</b>	<b>\$ 19,391</b>	<b>\$ 181,993</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 4,086,063</b>



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**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**  
**Exploration and Evaluation Assets for the year ended September 30, 2013**

	Canadian		Mexican		American		Total
	Growth Pipeline	Yago (Key)	Erika	Growth Pipeline Other properties	Growth Pipeline		
<b>Acquisition costs as at September 30, 2012</b>	<b>\$ 1,629,772</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 494,257</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ 2,124,029</b>
Holding	7,603	-	139,244	-	-	-	146,847
Property acquisition	-	165,000	-	30,250	24,750	-	220,000
Exchange adjustments	-	-	5,470	-	-	-	5,470
<b>Total acquisition costs</b>	<b>1,637,375</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>638,971</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>24,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,496,346</b>
<b>Exploration expenditures as at September 30, 2012</b>	<b>3,923,091</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,664,765</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,587,856</b>
Camp, travel and meals	9,402	12,839	-	-	7,883	-	30,124
Community relations	18,049	-	-	-	-	-	18,049
Field supplies and maps	2,730	5,711	-	-	-	-	8,441
Geological consulting	17,732	23,375	-	-	27,709	-	68,816
Legal	56,730	-	-	-	-	-	56,730
Licence and permits	150	-	-	-	36,046	-	36,196
Reporting, drafting, sampling and analysis	68,298	7,575	-	525	21,394	-	97,792
Exchange adjustments	-	-	867	-	-	-	867
<b>Total exploration expenditures</b>	<b>4,096,182</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>1,665,632</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>93,032</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,904,871</b>
<b>Exploration expenditures recovered as at September 30, 2012</b>							
Recovered from Optionee	(426,500)	-	-	-	-	-	(426,500)
Yukon Mining Incentive Refund	(115,900)	-	-	-	-	-	(115,900)
<b>Excess recovered</b>	<b>98,746</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>98,746</b>
Recovered from Optionee/Transferee	-	-	(49,500)	-	-	-	(49,500)
Write-off of properties	(688,931)	-	-	(15,650)	-	-	(704,581)
<b>Cumulative expenditures as at September 30, 2013</b>	<b>4,600,972</b>	<b>214,500</b>	<b>2,255,103</b>	<b>15,125</b>	<b>117,782</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,203,482</b>
<b>Cumulative expenditures as at September 30, 2012</b>	<b>5,109,209</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,159,022</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,268,231</b>
<b>Net expenditures (recoveries) for the year ended September 30, 2013</b>	<b>\$ (508,237)</b>	<b>\$ 214,500</b>	<b>\$ 96,081</b>	<b>\$ 15,125</b>	<b>\$ 117,782</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (64,749)</b>

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**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**  
**Cumulative Exploration and Evaluation Assets to September 30, 2013**

	Canadian		Mexican		American		
	Growth Pipeline		Growth Pipeline		Growth Pipeline		Total
		Yago (Key)	Erika	Other properties			
<b>Acquisition Costs</b>							
Holding	\$ 53,577	\$ -	\$ 428,960	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 482,537
Property acquisition	1,141,531	165,000	216,562	30,250	24,750		1,578,093
Staking	442,267	-	-	-	-		442,267
Exchange adjustments	-	-	(6,551)	-	-		(6,551)
<b>Total acquisition costs</b>	<b>1,637,375</b>	<b>165,000</b>	<b>638,971</b>	<b>30,250</b>	<b>24,750</b>		<b>2,496,346</b>
<b>Exploration expenditures</b>							
Airborne geophysics	123,843	-	-	-	-		123,843
Aircraft charter	844,971	-	-	-	-		844,971
Camp, travel and meals	335,947	12,839	32,483	-	7,883		389,152
Community relations	125,784	-	10,503	-	-		136,287
Drilling	732,620	-	654,932	-	-		1,387,552
Field supplies & overhead	78,151	5,711	22,479	-	-		106,341
Geochemical	18,208	-	9,700	-	-		27,908
Geological	679,785	-	540,837	-	-		1,220,622
Geological consulting	562,995	23,375	122,116	-	27,709		736,195
Ground geophysics	43,141	-	34,325	-	-		77,466
Legal	56,730	-	-	-	-		56,730
Licence and permits	18,412	-	2,354	-	36,046		56,812
Reporting, drafting, sampling and analysis	475,595	7,575	235,306	525	21,394		740,395
Exchange adjustments	-	-	597	-	-		597
<b>Total exploration expenditures</b>	<b>4,096,182</b>	<b>49,500</b>	<b>1,665,632</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>93,032</b>		<b>5,904,871</b>
<b>Exploration expenditures recovered</b>							
Recovered from Optionee/Transferee	(426,500)	-	(49,500)	-	-		(476,000)
Yukon Mining Incentive Refund	(115,900)	-	-	-	-		(115,900)
Excess recovered	98,746	-	-	-	-		98,746
Write-off of properties	(688,931)	-	-	(15,650)	-		(704,581)
<b>Total property expenditures as at September 30, 2013</b>	<b>\$ 4,600,972</b>	<b>\$ 214,500</b>	<b>\$ 2,255,103</b>	<b>\$ 15,125</b>	<b>\$ 117,782</b>		<b>\$ 7,203,482</b>

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Mexico –Properties**

**a) Yago Property (Nayarit State) – a Key Property**

On June 10, 2013, the Yago property was purchased from Almaden Minerals Ltd. (“Almaden”), and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the Yago property together with four other properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

The value of the shares issued to Almaden on acquisition of the seven properties was allocated amongst the properties on a pro-rata basis, based on Almaden’s total capitalized carrying value of the properties immediately preceding transfer.

In addition, areas of influence will be outlined in Mexico, where Almaden will provide its proprietary data and concepts to the Company. In return, the Company will issue 200,000 shares to Almaden for each new property acquired within the area of influence. The Company will issue a further 800,000 shares to Almaden upon the first time disclosure of a mineral resource on each and any of the new properties.

**b) Erika Property (Guerrero State)**

The Erika Property was purchased from Almaden and is located in Guerrero State, Mexico, south of Mexico City. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them.

On February 5, 2013, the Company announced that it had signed an option/joint venture agreement with Osisko Mining Corporation (“Osisko”), whereby the Company granted Osisko the right to earn up to a 75% interest in the Erika property by funding exploration and development of the property and making cash payments to the Company. The property consists of two registered claims located in Guerrero State, Mexico, held by the Company’s Mexican subsidiary Minera Tarsis S.A. de C.V.

Osisko was eligible to earn an initial 51% interest in the Erika property by making the following cash payments to the Company:

	<b>Cash (US\$)</b>		<b>Cumulative Exploration Work Commitments (US\$)</b>
Upon Signing	\$ 50,000	Paid	-
By January 28, 2014	100,000		\$ 500,000
By January 28, 2015	150,000		\$ 1,250,000
By January 28, 2016	300,000		\$ 2,250,000
By January 28, 2017	400,000		\$ 4,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$ 1,000,000</b>		

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Mexico –Properties** - continued

**b) *Erika Property (Guerrero State)*** - continued

After earning the initial 51% interest, Osisko was eligible to elect to earn an additional 24% interest (total 75%) by funding and delivering a Feasibility Study. Osisko could also accelerate these payments at its option in order to earn in sooner. Osisko was to be the operator of the project during the initial earn in phase and during the joint venture as long as it had at least a 50% interest in the project.

On December 18, 2013, Osisko terminated the option agreement with respect to the Erika property and returned the Erika property to the Company. Prior to the return, Osisko had incurred mineral property expenditure of approximately \$604,354 and paid the Company US\$50,000 in cash.

**Mexico – Growth Pipeline Properties**

**c) *Gallo de Oro Property***

On June 10, 2013, the Gallo de Oro property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the Gallo de Oro property together with four other properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

Additional common shares will be issued to Almaden based on the receipt of proprietary data leading to the acquisition of new projects and a final tranche of shares may be issued on first time disclosure of a mineral resource (Note 6(a)).

**d) *Mezquites Property***

On June 10, 2013, the Mezquites property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the Mezquites property together with four other properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

Additional common shares will be issued to Almaden based on the receipt of proprietary data leading to the acquisition of new projects and a final tranche of shares may be issued on first time disclosure of a mineral resource (Note 6(a)).

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company determined that the property was unlikely to attract an exploration optionee or purchaser and since the Company did not work on the property during the period, and has not planned any further exploration efforts going forward, the property was written off as at September 30, 2013.

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Mexico – Growth Pipeline Properties** – continued

**e) *San Pedro Property***

On June 10, 2013, the San Pedro property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the San Pedro property together with four other properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

Additional common shares will be issued to Almaden based on the receipt of proprietary data leading to the acquisition of new projects and a final tranche of shares may be issued on first time disclosure of a mineral resource (Note 6(a)).

**f) *Llano Grande Property***

On June 10, 2013, the Llano Grande property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nayarit State, Mexico. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the Llano Grande property together with four other properties in Mexico and two properties in Nevada, USA.

Additional common shares will be issued to Almaden based on the receipt of proprietary data leading to the acquisition of new projects and a final tranche of shares may be issued on first time disclosure of a mineral resource (Note 6(a)).

**USA – Growth Pipeline Properties**

**g) *BP Property***

On June 10, 2013, the BP property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nevada, USA. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the BP property together with another property in Nevada, USA and five properties in Mexico.

Additional common shares will be issued to Almaden based on the receipt of proprietary data leading to the acquisition of new projects and a final tranche of shares may be issued on first time disclosure of a mineral resource (Note 6(a)).

**h) *Black Jack Springs (“BJS”) Property***

On June 10, 2013, the BJS property was purchased from Almaden, and is located in Nevada, USA. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from it. On July 25, 2013, the Company issued 4,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.055 per share to Almaden as consideration for the BJS property together with another property in Nevada, USA and five properties in Mexico.

Additional common shares will be issued to Almaden based on the receipt of proprietary data leading to the acquisition of new projects and a final tranche of shares may be issued on first time disclosure of a mineral resource (Note 6(a)).

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Canada – Growth Pipeline Properties**

**i) *Burns Property***

The Burns property is located in the western Yukon, north of Haines Junction. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Burns Property, acquired through staking.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company determined that the property was unlikely to attract an exploration optionee or purchaser and since the Company did not work on the property during the period, and has not planned any further exploration efforts going forward, the property was written off as at September 30, 2013.

**j) *Goz Creek Property***

The Goz Creek property was purchased from Almaden and is located northeast of Whitehorse near Mayo. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them.

In accordance with the Company's significant accounting policy, management is required to evaluate the carrying value of an exploration asset whenever there are signs that would indicate potential impairment. With respect to the Goz Creek property, management has identified a potential dispute regarding the property's continued exploration because of the existence of a watershed. This has, in management's opinion, impaired the Company's ability to progress with exploration. If the dispute is favourably resolved, management fully intends to continue their exploration of the property. However, if the issue cannot be resolved, management intends to seek compensation from the dispute. Accordingly, for accounting purposes management has determined that an impairment allowance is appropriate.

As at September 30, 2014 and subsequent thereto, the Company continues to negotiate the issue with the other parties involved.

**k) *Meister River Property***

The Meister River property was purchased from Almaden and is located between Teslin and Watson Lake, Yukon. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company determined that the property was unlikely to attract an exploration optionee or purchaser and since the Company did not work on the property during the period, and has not planned any further exploration efforts going forward, the property was written off as at September 30, 2013.

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Canada – Growth Pipeline Properties - continued**

**l) MOR Property**

The MOR property was purchased from Almaden and is located between Teslin and Watson Lake, Yukon. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them.

On September 9, 2009 the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Highway property, an expansion to the MOR property. The Company has agreed to grant Strategic Metals Ltd. a 2% NSR royalty on any future production from the mineral claims acquired from them.

In accordance with the Company's significant accounting policy, management is required to evaluate the carrying value of an exploration asset whenever there are signs that would indicate potential impairment. With respect to the MOR property, management has identified that the Company is currently not in a position to develop an exploration program for the property due to shortage of funds. Once raising additional financing becomes more consistent, management intends to continue exploration on this property. Accordingly, for accounting purposes management has determined that an impairment allowance is appropriate.

**m) Prospector Mountain Property**

Prospector Mountain was purchased from Almaden and is located in the central Yukon. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them. At any time after any production commences, the Company may repurchase ½ of the NSR from Almaden for fair value as determined by an independent valuator.

The Company will also issue to Almaden 500,000 common shares upon receipt of a positive bankable feasibility study for the property.

On December 15, 2009, the Company signed an option agreement with Silver Quest Resources Ltd. ("Silver Quest"), whereby Silver Quest was able to earn up to a 70% interest in the property. During the eleven months ended September 30, 2011, Silver Quest was taken over and the project was transferred to Independence Gold Corp. ("Independence"), which subsequently returned the project to the Company in April 2012. Prior to the takeover, Silver Quest had incurred its December 31, 2010 mineral property expenditure commitments of at least \$350,000, paid the Company \$100,000 in cash and had issued 200,000 SQI shares to the Company.

**n) Rogue Property**

The Rogue property is located east of Mayo, Yukon. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Rogue property, acquired by staking.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company determined that the property was unlikely to attract an exploration optionee or purchaser and since the Company did not work on the property during the period, and has not planned any further exploration efforts going forward, the property was written off as at September 30, 2013.



**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Canada – Growth Pipeline Properties – continued**

**o) *Rosie Property***

The Rosie property is located in eastern Yukon, northwest of Haines Junction. The Company owns a 100% interest in the Rosie property, acquired by staking.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company determined that the property was unlikely to attract an exploration optionee or purchaser and since the Company did not work on the property during the period, and has not planned any further exploration efforts going forward, the property was written off as at September 30, 2013.

**p) *Tim Property***

The Tim property was purchased from Almaden and is located between Teslin and Watson Lake, Yukon. Almaden has a 2% NSR royalty on future production from mineral claims purchased from them.

During the year ended October 31, 2007, the Company entered into an agreement with ACME Resources Inc. (“ACME”). During the year ended October 31, 2008, ACME spent \$884,066 on exploration of the property (ACME called the property “Wolf”). In addition, ACME issued to the Company 46,666 common shares. An additional 20,000 common shares were issued to the Company during the year ended October 31, 2009. On November 18, 2010, the Company announced that ACME had withdrawn from the option agreement on the Tim property and that they have returned the claims to the Company in good standing until 2013. As at September 30, 2013, the Company has recorded a recovery of \$40,500 from the optionee.

In accordance with the Company’s significant accounting policy, management is required to evaluate the carrying value of an exploration asset whenever there are signs that would indicate potential impairment. With respect to the Tim property, management has identified that the Company is currently not in a position to develop an exploration program for the property due to shortage of funds. Once raising additional financing becomes more consistent, management intends to continue exploration on this property. Accordingly, for accounting purposes management has determined that an impairment allowance is appropriate.

**6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS – continued**

**Canada – Growth Pipeline Properties – continued**

**q) *White River Property***

The White River property is located in the Yukon, northwest of Whitehorse. The Company owns a 100% interest in the White River property, acquired through staking.

On April 18, 2012, the Company signed an option agreement with Driven Capital Corp. (“Driven”) with respect to the White River Property. Under the terms of the agreement, Driven was able to earn a 60% interest in the White River Property by completing the following commitments before January 15, 2016:

- Making cash payments to the Company totalling \$400,000
- Issuing 2,000,000 common shares to the Company
- Completing \$4,250,000 in exploration expenditures on the property; \$500,000 of which is due in year one.

The Company was able to retain a 2% NSR royalty on any mineral produced from the property, half of which could be purchased by Driven for \$2,000,000.

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company received \$50,000 and 250,000 common shares valued at \$20,000 pursuant to the agreement with Driven.

On October 22, 2012, the White River First Nation (“WRFN”), one of two First Nations which assert traditional territory in the White River area, filed a petition in the Supreme Court of Yukon. The petition challenges the Yukon Government’s decision to approve the proposed Class 3 exploration activities of the Company on the White River property, primarily on the basis of inadequate consultation by the Yukon Government. The Company is named as a Respondent in the petition, however all relief requested by the WRFN is from the Yukon Government.

The Company believes it has behaved appropriately, responsibly and in accordance with all legal and regulatory requirements in its dealings with both First Nations regarding the White River property. On July 5, 2013, Justice Veale of the Supreme Court of Yukon supported the WRFN which indicates to the Company that there is work to be done between the Yukon Government and the WRFN with respect to defining a mutually acceptable consultation process.

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

As at September 30, 2014, the authorized share capital is comprised of an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares issuable in series. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Issued:

During the year ended September 30, 2012, the Company:

- i) Issued common shares pursuant to the exercise of 39,375 finders' warrants for cash proceeds of \$9,844;
- ii) Completed a non-brokered private placement on February 10, 2012 consisting of 4,800,000 units ("Unit") at a price of \$0.25 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,200,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of \$0.40 for a period of 18 months. A cash finder's fee of \$26,250 was paid and finder's warrants, entitling the holders to purchase up to 105,000 Units for a period of 18 months from issue at a price of \$0.25 per Unit, were issued. The value of the finder's warrants was determined to be \$18,369 and was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Insiders participated in the offering for a total of 440,000 Units for gross proceeds of \$110,000. Under the residual value approach, no value was assigned to the warrant component of the Units.

During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company:

- iii) Completed a non-brokered private placement on October 3, 2012 by issuing 6,870,000 units ("Unit") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,030,500. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period at a price of \$0.25. In connection with the financing, the Company paid \$35,363 as a cash finder's fee and issued 471,500 finder's warrants, each of which is exercisable into a Unit at a price of \$0.15 for a period of 36 months. The value of the finder's warrants was determined to be \$40,015 and was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Insiders participated in the offering for a total of 400,000 Units for gross proceeds of \$60,000. Under the residual value approach, \$137,400 was assigned to the warrant component of the Units. The Company incurred additional share issue costs of \$16,186 in connection with this financing.
- iv) Issued 4,000,000 common shares to Almaden at a price of \$0.055 per share for a total consideration of \$220,000 to pay for seven exploration and evaluation asset properties (see Note 6).

## 7. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

### b) Issued: – continued

During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company:

- v) Completed a non-brokered private placement on December 16, 2013 by issuing 4,836,666 units (“Unit”) at a price of \$0.075 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$362,750. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period at a price of \$0.15. Insiders participated in the offering for a total of 2,100,000 Units for gross proceeds of \$157,500. Under the residual value approach, no value was assigned to the warrant component of the Units. The Company incurred share issue costs of \$15,689 in connection with this financing.
- vi) Completed a non-brokered private placement on March 17, 2014 by issuing 2,666,667 units (“Unit”) at a price of \$0.075 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$200,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period at a price of \$0.15. Insiders participated in the offering for a total of 943,333 Units for gross proceeds of \$70,750. Under the residual value approach, no value was assigned to the warrant component of the Units. The Company incurred share issue costs of \$11,521 in connection with this financing.
- vii) Completed a non-brokered private placement on September 11, 2014 by issuing 9,000,000 units (“Unit”) at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$450,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share for a 36 month period at a price of \$0.10. In connection with the financing, the Company paid \$9,600 as a cash finder’s fee and issued 268,800 finder’s warrants, each of which is exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.05 for a period of 12 months. The value of the finder’s warrants was determined to be \$8,747 and was calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Insiders participated in the offering for a total of 2,070,000 Units for gross proceeds of \$103,500. Under the residual value approach, no value was assigned to the warrant component of the Units. The Company incurred additional share issue costs of \$25,721 in connection with this financing.

## 8. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS

### a) Stock option compensation plan

The Company grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants pursuant to the Company’s Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”). The number of options that may be issued pursuant to the Plan are limited to 10% of the Company’s issued and outstanding common shares and to other restrictions with respect to any single participant (not greater than 5% of the issued common shares) or any one consultant (not greater than 2% of the issued common shares).

Options granted to consultants performing investor relations activities will contain vesting provisions such that vesting occurs over at least 12 months with no more than one quarter of the options vesting in any 3 month period.

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**8. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS – continued**

a) Stock option compensation plan – continued

Vesting provisions may also be applied to other option grants, at the discretion of the directors. Options issued pursuant to the Plan will have an exercise price as determined by the directors, and permitted by the TSX-V, at the time of the grant. Options have a maximum expiry date of 5 years from the grant date.

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options for the year ended September 30, 2014 are summarized as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2013	Granted	Exercised	Expired / cancelled	September 30, 2014
December 11, 2013	\$0.10	275,000	-	-	(275,000)	-
October 5, 2014*	\$0.30	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
June 23, 2015	\$0.20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
October 1, 2015	\$0.59	865,000	-	-	-	865,000
May 4, 2016	\$0.61	425,000	-	-	-	425,000
May 7, 2017	\$0.26	645,000	-	-	(10,000)	635,000
February 25, 2019	\$0.10	-	2,130,000	-	(5,000)	2,125,000
Options outstanding		2,410,000	2,130,000	-	(290,000)	4,250,000
Options exercisable		2,410,000	2,130,000	-	(290,000)	4,250,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.42	\$0.10	\$Nil	\$0.11	\$0.28

\*Subsequently, 100,000 stock options expired.

As at September 30, 2014, the weighted average contractual remaining life of options is 2.97 years (September 30, 2013 – 2.28 years; September 30, 2012 – 3.09 years). The weighted average fair value of stock options granted during the year ended September 30, 2014 was \$0.08 (2013 - \$Nil; 2012 - \$0.21).

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options for the year ended September 30, 2013 are summarized as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2012	Granted	Exercised	Expired / cancelled	September 30, 2013
January 25, 2013	\$0.70	165,000	-	-	(165,000)	-
December 11, 2013*	\$0.10	275,000	-	-	-	275,000
October 5, 2014	\$0.30	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
June 23, 2015	\$0.20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
October 1, 2015	\$0.59	865,000	-	-	-	865,000
May 4, 2016	\$0.61	425,000	-	-	-	425,000
May 7, 2017*	\$0.26	645,000	-	-	-	645,000
Options outstanding		2,575,000	-	-	(165,000)	2,410,000
Options exercisable		2,575,000	-	-	(165,000)	2,410,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.44	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$0.70	\$0.42

Stock option transactions and the number of stock options for the year ended September 30, 2012 are summarized as follows:

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**8. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS – continued**

a) Stock option compensation plan – continued

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2011	Granted	Exercised	Expired / cancelled	September 30, 2012
July 23, 2012	\$0.50	650,000	-	-	(650,000)	-
January 25, 2013*	\$0.70	165,000	-	-	-	165,000
December 11, 2013	\$0.10	275,000	-	-	-	275,000
October 5, 2014	\$0.30	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
June 23, 2015	\$0.20	100,000	-	-	-	100,000
October 1, 2015	\$0.59	865,000	-	-	-	865,000
May 4, 2016	\$0.61	450,000	-	-	(25,000)	425,000
May 7, 2017	\$0.26	-	645,000	-	-	645,000
Options outstanding		2,605,000	645,000	-	(675,000)	2,575,000
Options exercisable		2,605,000	645,000	-	(675,000)	2,575,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.50	\$0.26	\$Nil	\$0.50	\$0.44

The weighted average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of options for the years ended September 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.67%	n/a	1.52%
Expected life	5 years	n/a	5 years
Expected volatility	136.51%	n/a	134.97%
Expected dividend yield	nil	n/a	nil

b) Warrants

The continuity of warrants for the year ended September 30, 2014 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2013	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2014
October 3, 2015	\$0.25	6,870,000	-	-	-	6,870,000
December 16, 2016	\$0.15	-	4,836,666	-	-	4,836,666
March 17, 2017	\$0.15	-	2,666,667	-	-	2,666,667
September 11, 2017	\$0.10	-	9,000,000	-	-	9,000,000
Outstanding		6,870,000	16,503,333	-	-	23,373,333
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.25	\$0.12	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$0.16

As at September 30, 2014, the weighted average contractual remaining life of warrants is 2.17 years (September 30, 2013 – 2.01 years; September 30, 2012 – 0.63 years).

The continuity of warrants for the year ended September 30, 2013 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2012	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2013
April 1, 2013	\$0.50	4,100,000	-	-	(4,100,000)	-
August 10, 2013	\$0.40	2,400,000	-	-	(2,400,000)	-
October 3, 2015	\$0.25	-	6,870,000	-	-	6,870,000
Outstanding		6,500,000	6,870,000	-	(6,500,000)	6,870,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.46	\$0.25	\$Nil	\$0.46	\$0.25

The continuity of warrants for the year ended September 30, 2012 is as follows:

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**8. STOCK OPTIONS AND WARRANTS – continued**

b) Warrants – continued

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2011	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2012
November 4, 2011	\$0.40	1,000,000	-	-	(1,000,000)	-
April 1, 2013*	\$0.50	4,100,000	-	-	-	4,100,000
August 10, 2013	\$0.40	-	2,400,000	-	-	2,400,000
Outstanding		5,100,000	2,400,000	-	(1,000,000)	6,500,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.48	\$0.40	\$Nil	\$0.40	\$0.46

c) Finder's warrants

The continuity of finder's warrants for the year ended September 30, 2014 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2013	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2014
October 3, 2015	\$0.15	471,500	-	-	-	471,500
September 11, 2015	\$0.05	-	268,800	-	-	268,800
Outstanding		471,500	268,800	-	-	740,300
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.15	\$0.05	\$Nil	\$Nil	\$0.11

As at September 30, 2014, the weighted average contractual remaining life of finder's warrants is 0.99 years (September 30, 2013 – 2.01 years; September 30, 2012 – 0.86 years).

The continuity of finder's warrants for the year ended September 30, 2013 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2012	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2013
August 10, 2013	\$0.25	105,000	-	-	(105,000)	-
October 3, 2015	\$0.15	-	471,500	-	-	471,500
Outstanding		105,000	471,500	-	(105,000)	471,500
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.25	\$0.15	\$Nil	\$0.25	\$0.15

The continuity of finder's warrants for the year ended September 30, 2012 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	September 30, 2011	Issued	Exercised	Expired	September 30, 2012
October 13, 2011	\$0.25	35,000	-	(35,000)	-	-
November 4, 2011	\$0.25	4,375	-	(4,375)	-	-
April 1, 2012	\$0.25	234,150	-	-	(234,150)	-
August 10, 2013	\$0.25	-	105,000	-	-	105,000
Outstanding		273,525	105,000	(39,375)	(234,150)	105,000
Weighted average exercise price		\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25	\$0.25

The weighted average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of finder's warrants for the years ended September 30, 2014, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.14%	1.14%	1.07%
Expected life	1 year	3 years	1.5 years
Expected volatility	132.93%	112.71%	116.12%
Expected dividend yield	n/a	nil	nil



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**9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

For the year ended September 30, 2014

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Marc G. Blythe Chief Executive Officer, Director <sup>(c)</sup>	\$ 175,000	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 35,301	\$ 210,301
Mark T. Brown Chief Financial Officer, Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 35,301	\$ 35,301
Adrian Fleming Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 15,689	\$ 15,689
Craig Lindsay Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 15,689	\$ 15,689
Jason Weber Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 15,689	\$ 15,689

For the year ended September 30, 2013

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Marc G. Blythe Chief Executive Officer, Director <sup>(c)</sup>	\$ 171,150	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ -	\$ 171,150

For the year ended September 30, 2012

	Short-term employee benefits	Post-employment benefits	Other long-term benefits	Termination benefits	Share-based payments	Total
Marc G. Blythe Chief Executive Officer, Director	\$ 147,131	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 41,685	\$ 188,816
Mark T. Brown Chief Financial Officer	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 26,053	\$ 26,053
Adrian Fleming Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 10,421	\$ 10,421
Craig Lindsay Director	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ Nil	\$ 10,421	\$ 10,421

**9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Related party transactions and balances

	Services	Years ended		Balance due	
		September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013	As at September 30, 2014	As at September 30, 2013
Amounts due to:					
Marc G. Blythe	Management fees and wages	\$ 175,000	\$ 171,150	\$ 3,594	\$ 14,909
Pacific Opportunity Capital Ltd. <sup>(a)</sup>	Accounting, financing and shareholder communication services	\$ 155,857	\$ 113,720	\$ 21,840	\$ 18,375
Almaden Minerals Ltd. <sup>(b)</sup>	Rent, insurance, office facilities and expenses	\$ 49,200	\$ 52,469	\$ 13,024	\$ 14,324
TOTAL:				\$ 38,458	\$ 47,608

(a) The president of Pacific Opportunity Capital Ltd., a private company, is the Chief Financial Officer and a director of the Company.

(b) A director of Almaden Minerals Ltd., a public company, is an officer of the Company. 4,000,000 common shares were issued to Almaden during the year ended September 30, 2013 as consideration for seven properties as detailed in Note 6.

(c) Marc Blythe became an employee of the Company effective January 1, 2013.

## 10. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The significant non-cash investing and financing transactions during the year ended September 30, 2014 were as follows:

- As at September 30, 2014, a total of \$70,575 in exploration and evaluation asset costs and a total of \$16,000 in share issue costs were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- The Company recorded \$8,747 in share issue costs related to the issue of finder's warrants pursuant to the private placement financing completed.

The significant non-cash investing and financing transactions during the year ended September 30, 2013 were as follows:

- As at September 30, 2013, a total of \$44,968 in exploration and evaluation asset costs were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- The Company recorded \$40,015 in share issue costs related to the issue of finder's warrants pursuant to the private placement financing completed.
- The Company recorded \$137,400 as the residual fair value of share purchase warrants associated with a private placement financing completed.
- The Company recorded \$220,000 in share capital related to the issue of common shares pursuant to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets.

The significant non-cash investing and financing transactions during the year ended September 30, 2012 were as follows:

- As at September 30, 2012, a total of \$39,975 in exploration and evaluation asset costs were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- The Company reclassified \$4,238 from equity reserves to share capital pursuant to the exercise of finder's warrants.
- The Company recorded \$18,369 in share issue costs related to the issue of finder's warrants pursuant to the private placement financing completed.
- The Company received a total of 250,000 common shares of Driven pursuant to a property option agreement with a fair value of \$20,000.
- The Company granted 645,000 stock options valued at \$134,433.

## 11. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable operating segment, that being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Geographical information is as follows:

	September 30, 2014	September 30, 2013
Exploration and evaluation assets		
Canada	\$ 1,174,169	\$ 4,600,972
Mexico	2,729,901	2,484,728
USA	181,993	117,782
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,086,063</b>	<b>\$ 7,203,482</b>

All of the Company's equipment is located in Canada.

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**12. INCOME TAXES**

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

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Earnings (loss) for the year	\$ (4,083,039)	\$ (1,279,658)
Expected income tax (recovery)	\$ (1,062,000)	\$ (327,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, and other	(42,000)	93,000
Permanent differences	(43,000)	1,000
Share issue cost	(16,000)	(13,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	1,198,000	283,000
Total deferred income tax expense	\$ 35,000	\$ 37,000

The Canadian income tax rate increased during the year due to changes in the law that increased corporate income tax rates in Canada.

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

	<b>2014</b>	<b>2013</b>
Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)		
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ (628,000)	\$ (581,000)
Non-capital losses	96,000	84,000
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (532,000)	\$ (497,000)

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	<b>2014</b>	<b>Expiry Date Range</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>Expiry Date Range</b>
<b>Temporary Differences</b>				
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 3,681,000	No expiry date	\$ -	
Property and equipment	6,000	No expiry date	4,000	No expiry date
Share issue costs	103,000	2035 to 2038	101,000	2034 to 2037
Marketable securities	16,000	No expiry date	19,000	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses	3,000	No expiry date	3,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future periods	4,225,000	2015 to 2034	3,306,000	2015 to 2033

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

### 13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk.

(a) Currency risk

The Company's property interests in Mexico make it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may adversely affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company is affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and foreign functional currencies. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks. The Company's exploration program, some of its general and administrative expenses and financial instruments denoted in a foreign currency are exposed to currency risk. A 10% change in the Mexican peso / Canadian dollar currency rate changes the results of operations by approximately \$400.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to the liquidity of its cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk by maintaining its cash with a large Canadian financial institution. The Company's receivables consist of goods and services/harmonized sales tax due from the federal government of Canada.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company ensures there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term business requirements, after taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash. The Company has sufficient cash to settle its current liabilities, but further funding will be required to meet the Company's short-term and long-term operating needs. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure (Note 14).

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within the current operating period.

(d) Market risk

Market risks to which the Company is exposed include unfavorable movements in commodity prices, interest rates, and foreign exchange rates. As at September 30, 2014, the Company has no producing assets and holds the majority of its cash in secure, Canadian dollar-denominated deposits. Consequently, its exposure to these risks has been significantly reduced, but as the Company redeploys its cash, exposure to these risks may increase. The objective of the Company is to mitigate exposure to these risks while maximizing returns.

The Company may from time-to-time own available-for-sale marketable securities, in the mineral resource sector. Changes in the future pricing and demand of commodities can have a material impact on the market value of the investments. The nature of such investments is normally dependent on the invested company being able to raise additional capital to further develop and to determine the commercial viability of its resource properties. Management mitigates the risk of loss resulting from this concentration by monitoring the trading value of the investments on a regular basis.

**13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS** – continued

(d) Market risk – continued

i) Interest rate risk

As at September 30, 2014, the Company's exposure to movements in interest rates was limited to potential decreases in interest income from changes to the variable portion of interest rates for its cash. Market interest rates in Canada are at historically low levels, so management does not consider the risk of interest rate declines to be significant, but should such risks increase, the Company may mitigate future exposure by entering into fixed-rate deposits.

ii) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company may maintain cash and other financial instruments, or may incur revenues and expenditures in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. Significant changes in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to these foreign currencies, which may include but are not limited to US dollars and the Mexican peso, could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

(e) Commodity price risk

The ability of the Company to develop its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of minerals such as gold, zinc, lead and copper. The Company's input costs are also affected by the price of fuel. The Company closely monitors mineral and fuel prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 (unobservable inputs).

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash	\$ 228,579	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 228,579
Marketable securities	\$ 1,625	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,625
	\$ 230,204	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 230,204

#### **14. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL RISK**

The Company considers items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in highly liquid short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities of 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regard to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations. The Company's approach to managing capital remains unchanged from the year ended September 30, 2013.