(formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.)
An Exploration Stage Company

Interim Financial Statements For the nine month period ended July 31, 2014

Expressed in Canadian dollars

Contact Information:

Copper Lake Resources Ltd. 232-4664 Loughheed Highway Burnaby, BC V5C 5T5

Contact Person: Mr. Jimmy Mah Email: jmah@whitetigermining.com

(formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.)

Management's Comments on Unaudited Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Copper Lake Resources Ltd (formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.) for the nine months ended July 31, 2014 have been prepared by management, reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited interim financial statements for the nine month period ended July 31, 2014.

Statement of Financial Position

(Unaudited)

| | Notes | As at July 31, 2014 | As at October 31 2013 |
|--|-------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | \$ | \$ |
| Assets | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | 3,131 | 10,018 |
| Accounts receivables | | 4,388 | 5,448 |
| Prepaid expenses | | 2,600 | 1,300 |
| | | 10,119 | 16,766 |
| Deposits | | - | 18,500 |
| Exploration and evaluation assets | 4 | 4,268,434 | 4,267,084 |
| | | | |
| Total assets | | 4,278,553 | 4,302,350 |
| | | | |
| Liabilities | | | |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | | 112,006 | 351,019 |
| Loan payable | | 100,000 | 25,000 |
| | | 212,006 | 376,019 |
| Shareholders' equity | | | |
| Capital stock | 6 | 11,566,218 | 11,566,218 |
| Reserves | 6 | 791,950 | 791,950 |
| Deficit | | (8,291,621) | (8,431,837) |
| | | 4,066,547 | 3,926,331 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | | 4,278,553 | 4,302,350 |

Going concern (note 1) Related party transactions (note 5)

Approved and authorized by the Board on September 29, 2014.

| "Ed Yurkowski" | Director |
|------------------|----------|
| Ed Yurkowski | <u></u> |
| | |
| "Brian Kynoch" | Director |
| Brian Kynoch | |

Copper Lake Resources Ltd. (formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.) Interim Statement of Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited)

| | Three mo | nths ended | Nine Mont | hs ended |
|-------|------------------|---|---|---|
| Notes | July 31, 2014 | July 31, 2013 | July 31, 2014 | July 31, 2013 |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| | | | | |
| 5 | 23,375 | 64,675 | 112,725 | 295,005 |
| | | , | | 100,943 |
| | , | , | | 62,455 |
| 5 | , | , | | 40,067 |
| | • | · | , | 78,698 |
| | | | | 15,983 |
| 5 | , | | | 27,000 |
| | _ | | | 1,528 |
| Ü | - | , | 2,20 . | 38,724 |
| | _ | | _ | 26,983 |
| | _ | | _ | 6,502 |
| | | | | 0,002 |
| | (49,891) | (176,304) | (257,815) | (693,888) |
| | | | | |
| | 379.371 | - | 397.891 | - |
| | | 48 | 140 | 2,944 |
| | 379,410 | 48 | 398,031 | 2,944 |
| | | | | |
| | 329,519 | (176,256) | 140,216 | (690,944) |
| | | | | |
| | | .= | | |
| | | | | 37,306,758 |
| | 37,866,282 | 37,466,282 | 37,866,282 | 37,306,758 |
| | | | | |
| | 0.04 | (0.04) | 0.004 | (0.00) |
| | 0.01 | (0.01) | 0.004 | (0.02) |
| | 5 5 5 5 5 | Notes July 31, 2014 \$ 5 23,375 5 5,910 5,752 5 7,984 5 4,924 1,667 5 110 5 169 (49,891) 379,371 39 379,410 | Notes 2014 2013 \$ \$ 5 23,375 64,675 5 5,910 26,631 5,752 6,186 5 7,984 13,132 5 4,924 28,178 1,667 7,997 5 110 9,000 5 169 1,260 - 11,251 - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - 7,994 - - 176,304) - 379,371 - 39 48 379,410 48 329,519 (176,256) | Notes July 31, 2014 July 31, 2014 \$ \$ \$ 5 23,375 64,675 112,725 112,725 5 5,910 26,631 48,307 5,752 6,186 31,368 5 7,984 13,132 27,384 21,927 5 4,924 28,178 21,927 21,927 1,667 7,997 7,714 5 110 9,000 6,139 5 169 1,260 2,251 - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 7,994 - - - 39 48 140 398,031 379,410 48 398,031 398,031 329,519 (176,256) 140,216 37,866,282 37,866,282 37,866,282 |

Copper Lake Resources Ltd. (formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.) Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited)

| | 0 | Latask | Share- based | Residual value of | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|
| | Capita Shares | l stock Amount | payment reserve | warrant reserve | Deficit | Total |
| | | \$ | \$ | | \$ | \$ |
| Balance, October 31, 2013 Net gain and comprehensive gain for the | 37,866,282 | 11,566,218 | 774,887 | 17,063 | (8,431,837) | 3,926,331 |
| period | - | - | | | 140,216 | 140,216 |
| Balance, July 31, 2014 | 37,866,282 | 11,566,218 | 774,887 | 17,063 | (8,291,621) | 4,066,547 |
| | | | | | | |
| Balance, October 31, 2012 | | 11,506,906 | 774,887 | - | (7,682,696) | 4,599,097 |
| Property expense | 200,000 | 38,000 | - | - | - | 38,000 |
| Private placement | 262,500 | 42,000 | - | - | - | 42,000 |
| Net loss and | | | | | | |
| comprehensive loss | - | - | - | - | (690,944) | (690,944) |
| Balance, July 31, 2013 | 37,466,282 | 11,586,906 | 774,887 | - | (8,373,640) | 3,988,153 |

Copper Lake Resources Ltd. (formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.) Interim Statement of Cash Flows (Unaudited)

| | Three months ended | | Nine months ended | | |
|---|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|--|
| | July 31, 2014 | July 31, 2013 | July 31, 2014 | July 31, 2013 | |
| | \$ | | | \$ | |
| Cash flows (used in) from operating | | | | | |
| activities: | | | | | |
| Net income (loss) and comprehensive | | | | | |
| income (loss) for the period | 329,519 | (176, 256) | 140,216 | (690,944) | |
| Settlement of accounts payable and accrued | | | | | |
| liabilities | (379,371) | | (397,891) | | |
| Change in non-cash working capital items: | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,478 | 44,641 | 1,060 | 99,138 | |
| Prepaid expenses | 1,300 | 1,300 | (1,300) | (1,300) | |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | 33,810 | 60,623 | 158,878 | 7,596 | |
| | (13,264) | (69,692) | (99,037) | (585,510) | |
| Cash flows (used in) from investing activities: Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets, net of recoveries | | | | | |
| Deposits | - | 8,000 | 18,500 | 8,000 | |
| Exploration advances | - | 24,642 | , - | 32,613 | |
| Exploration and evaluation asset | | • | | • | |
| expenditures | - | (52,334) | (1,350) | (672,257) | |
| • | - | (19,692) | 17,150 | (631,644) | |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | | | | |
| Loan advances | _ | 25,000 | 75,000 | 25,000 | |
| Proceeds on issuance of capital stock | _ | | - | 42,000 | |
| | - | 25,000 | 75,000 | 67,000 | |
| Increase (decrease) in cash and cash | | | | | |
| equivalents | (13,264) | (64,384) | (6,887) | (1,150,154) | |
| | (13,204) | (0+,30+) | (0,007) | (1,130,134) | |
| | | | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 16,395 | 76,285 | 10,018 | 1,162,055 | |

1. Nature of business and going concern

Copper Lake Resources Ltd. (formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and is in the business of exploration and development of mineral resource properties. On September 23, 2014 White Tiger Mining Corp. received TSX Venture Exchange acceptance and officially changed its name to Copper Lake Resources Ltd.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

Management believes the Company will be successful at securing additional funding so that its capital resources will be sufficient to carry its operations through the next twelve months and intends to continue the exploration of its Norton Lake and Marshall Lake properties and to continue additional exploration programs on its other mineral properties; however, there are several conditions that cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including that the Company has incurred significant operating losses over the past several fiscal years (2013: \$749,141; 2012: \$1,239,026), is currently financed but unable to self-finance operations in the long term, and has a deficit of \$8,291,621, has limited resources, no source of operating cash flows and no assurances that sufficient funding will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its mineral property projects. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties is dependent upon several factors. These include the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these properties and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of mineral properties.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and receive continued financial support from its creditors and shareholders. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on new projects, is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements and has undertaken available cost-cutting measures. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements, then adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

The business of mining and exploration involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company has no source of revenue, and has significant cash requirements to meet its administrative overhead and maintain its mineral interests. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on several factors. These include the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of these exploration and evaluation assets, and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of exploration and evaluation assets.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

These unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), and follow the same accounting policies applied and disclosed in the Company's financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2013. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2013.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention except for financial assets (marketable securities) designated as held for trading with the change in fair value through profit and loss. The presentation and functional currency of the Company is Canadian dollars.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

(b) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are those incurred in the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources prior to determining the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a resource. Once a license to explore an area has been secured, the Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and evaluation of mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received, including any government tax credits, during the exploration and evaluation stage, against the cost of the related claims.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures consist of:

- Acquisition of exploration rights;
- Exploratory drilling, trenching and sampling;
- Gathering data through topographical and geological studies; and
- Compiling data for technical feasibility and commercial viability.

From time to time, the Company acquires or disposes of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as exploration and evaluation expenditures (or recoveries thereof) when the payments are made or received.

If no mineable ore body is discovered, exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed in the period in which it is determined the property has no future economic value.

(c) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest level, for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows or cash generating units. The carrying values of exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed at least annually to determine whether there are any facts and circumstances indicative of impairment, such as if expenditure on further exploration and evaluation is not budgeted or planned, or if the exploration and evaluation activities have not led to a discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the Company has decided to discontinue activities. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any.

Impairment exists when the net carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The asset's recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and its value in

use. Fair value is defined as the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The value in use of an asset is calculated as the present value of expected future cash flows from that asset. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and an impairment loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of judgments and estimates that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions. Actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Areas of significance requiring the use of management judgments and estimates are:

Going concern

Determining if the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to achieve profitable operations or obtain sources of alternative financing. Certain judgments are made when determining if the Company will achieve profitable operation.

Mineral reserves and resources

The Company's reserves and resources are evaluated and reported on by a qualified person within the meaning of National Instrument 43-101. Reserve and resource estimates have a material impact on the depletion expense, impairment assessment and decommissioning liability, all of which could possibly have a material impact on comprehensive loss. The estimation of economically recoverable gold reserves and resources is based upon a number of variable factors and assumptions, such as historical production from the properties, production rates, ultimate reserve and resource recovery, timing and amount of capital expenditures, the price of gold, and future costs, all of which may vary from actual results. Assumptions that are valid at the time of estimation may change significantly when new information becomes available.

Recoverability of exploration and development assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses its exploration and development assets for impairment, to determine if there are events or changes in circumstances that indicate that the carrying values of the assets may not be recoverable. Determination as to whether and how much an asset is impaired involves management judgment on highly uncertain matters such as commodity prices, future capital requirements, future exploration potential and operating performance, discount rates and reserves. An impairment loss could result in a material loss in future periods but future depletion expense would be reduced as a result.

4. Exploration and development assets

Realization of assets

The investment in and expenditures on mineral properties comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal.

Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately

developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore.

Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company. Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of the exploration and the development of a mineral property, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

Title to mineral properties

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties are in good standing. However, such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfer and title may be affected by undetected defects.

The Company has entered into agreements to acquire, explore and develop certain mineral properties located in certain regions of Canada. Several aboriginal groups are claiming inextinguishable aboriginal title to the lands and resources in these regions, which may include one or more of the mineral claims beneficially owned by the Company. The extent to which any successful aboriginal claim would materially affect the ability of the Company to exploit its mineral properties is not determinable at this time.

Norton Lake Property

The Company entered into a Joint Venture Assignment Agreement dated on January 21, 2009 with Cascadia International Resources Inc. of Calgary, Alberta ("Cascadia'), pursuant to which Cascadia assigned its 51% joint venture interest in the Norton Lake property to the Company for the sum of \$300,000. The other joint venture partners are Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp. ("Rainy Mountain"), a company with certain common directors, and Trillium North Minerals Ltd ("Trillium"). The property is located north of Thunder Bay, Ontario and the Company is the operator. The Norton Lake Project consists of two properties, namely, the Norton West Property (the principal property) and the Norton East Property. Joint venture expenditures are being recorded by each joint venture partner on a cash call basis and as a result of the programs completed by the Company on the Norton West Property, the Company had a 57.6% interest in the Norton West Property (with Rainy Mountain having a 9.8% interest) and a 51% interest in the Norton East Property (with Rainy Mountain having a 9.8% interest and Trillium having a 39.2% interest). By agreement dated February 21, 2012, the Company, Rainy Mountain and Trillium combined and consolidated their respective interests in the Norton West and Norton East Properties, and as a result, the Company has a 57.6% interest in the combined Properties (with Rainy Mountain having a 32.6% interest and Trillium having a 9.8% interest).

Marshall Lake Property

The Company entered into an option agreement dated July 6, 2010 with Rainy Mountain Royalty Corp. ("Rainy Mountain") and Marshall Lake Mining PLC of London, England, whereby the Company was granted an option to acquire up to a 50% joint venture interest in certain mining claims that comprise the Marshall Lake property located north-northeast of Thunder Bay, Ontario. The Marshall Lake property is a copper, gold, silver and zinc exploration property and consists of certain unpatented mining and leased claims. Under the option agreement, the Company is required to incur \$4,000,000 in expenditures on the property over five years and issue 2.000,000 shares over a four year period (400,000 issued in fiscal 2010 at a value of \$88,000, 400,000 issued in fiscal 2011 at a value of \$104,000, and 400,000 issued in fiscal 2012 at a value of \$60,000 and 400,000 issued in fiscal 2013 at a value of \$20,000). The Company will earn a 12.5% joint venture interest in the Marshall Lake property for every \$1,000,000 in expenditures incurred and for every 400,000 shares issued (except for the initial 12.5% interest whereby the Company was required to issue 800,000 shares to Rainy Mountain). Additionally, once the Company has completed its share issuance and spending requirements, it has the additional option to increase its joint venture interest to 75% by incurring such additional property expenditures as are necessary to take the Marshall Lake property to bankable feasibility stage. As at July 31, 2014, the Company has earned a 25% joint venture interest in the Marshall Lake project.

During the reporting period the Company incurred \$1,350 on geological and geophysical costs in relation to exploration of Marshall Lake property.

(formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.)

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

5. Related party transactions

Companies controlled by common directors

The Company paid or accrued the following costs incurred on transactions with the companies, controlled by the common directors:

| | Nine months ended July 31, 2014 | Nine months ended July 31, 2013 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 6,000 | 27.000 |
| Administrative services | 6,000 | 27,000 |
| Consulting fees | 101,975 | 174,675 |
| Interests | 1,744 | 1,099 |
| Professional fees | 31,832 | 54,750 |
| Rent | 27,384 | 40,067 |
| Wages and benefits | 21,222 | 68,536 |
| | 190,157 | 366,127 |
| Settlement of payable liabilities | (397,891) | - |

Key management personnel compensation

Key management includes directors and other key personnel, including the CEO, President and CFO, who have authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. The compensation paid to these key management personnel for the nine months ended July 31, 2014 and 2013 is outlined below:

| | Nine months ended July 31, 2014 | Nine months ended July 31, 2013 | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Consulting fees | 101,975 | 174,675 | |
| Professional fees | 31,832 | 54,750 | |
| | 133,807 | 229,425 | |

The Company entered into a loan agreement, dated July 19, 2013, pursuant to which it received \$25,000 for working capital purposes. The loan was provided by a company controlled by a director and is for a term of 1 year with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum) and a loan facility fee of \$1,000. No loan bonus shares were issued in connection with this loan.

The Company entered into a loan agreement, dated March 31, 2014, pursuant to which the lender has agreed to loan the Company up to \$75,000 for working capital purposes. The loan was provided by a company controlled by a director of the Company, and any advances under the loan agreement will be repayable within 1 year of such advance and with interest at a rate of 1% per month (12% per annum). As of April 30, 2014, \$75,000 has been advanced to the Company by the lender. No loan bonus shares were issued in connection with this loan.

As of July 22, 2014, the loan has been assigned to Prairie Enterprise (Alberta) Ltd.

(formerly, White Tiger Mining Corp.)

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

6. Capital stock

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares, without par value Unlimited number of preferred shares, without par value

Options

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's stock options for the reporting period:

Nine months ended July 31, 2014

| | July 31, 2014 | | |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| | Number of options | Weighted average exercise price | |
| Outstanding and exercisable, beginning of year Expired | 3,443,000 (2,523,000) | \$0.24 \$0.45 | |
| Exercised | - | - | |
| Outstanding and exercisable, end of the period | 920,000 | | |

The following summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2014:

| | Number of Options | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------|--|
| | July 31, | October 31, | Exercise | |
| Expiry Date | 2014 | 2013 | Price | |
| June 3, 2014 | - | 455,000 | \$ 0.45 | |
| October 20, 2015 | 60,000 | 220,000 | \$ 0.22 | |
| February 16, 2015 | 130,000 | 465,000 | \$ 0.38 | |
| May 10, 2016 | 48,000 | 218,000 | \$ 0.30 | |
| August 31, 2016 | 57,000 | 120,000 | \$ 0.25 | |
| July 3, 2017 | 355,000 | 1,125,000 | \$ 0.16 | |
| August 29, 2017 | 270,000 | 840,000 | \$ 0.16 | |
| Outstanding and exercisable | 920,000 | 3,443,000 | | |

Warrants

The following table summarizes the changes in the Company's warrants:

Nine months ended

| Number of warrants | Weighted average exercise price |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| 5,505,250 | \$0.27 |
| (2,020,250) | \$0.30 |
| 3 485 000 | |
| | 5,505,250 (2,020,250) |

| | Numbe warrants ou | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| | July 31, | October 31, | Exercise |
| Expiry Date | 2014 | 2013 | Price |
| March 26, 2014 March 26, 2014 | - | 1,962,500 57,750 | \$ 0.30 \$ 0.30 |
| August 20, 2014 | 3,135,000 | 3,135,000 | \$ 0.26 |
| August 20, 2014 | 87,500 | 87,500 | \$ 0.26 |
| April 5, 2015 | 262,500 | 262,500 | \$ 0.26 |
| | 3,485,000 | 5,505,250 | · |

7. Commitments

The Company has entered into four 5 year term renewable agreements with companies controlled by four directors of the Company for the provision of consulting and/or legal services at a current cost of \$4,500 per month (\$54,000 per annum), \$4,225 per month (\$50,700 per annum) and \$4,250 per month (\$51,000 per annum), respectively. These agreements provided that if any of such agreements were terminated without cause or if there is a change in control of the Company, the Company would be required to pay an amount equal to five times the annual fee payable thereunder.

The Company has entered into four agreements with certain directors/officers for services rendered in such capacities. If such agreements were terminated without consent of the director/officer or the director/officer resigns within 120 days following a change in control, the Company would be required to pay \$100,000 to each such director/officer and allow any unvested stock options to vest.

As of July 22, 2014, in connection with the appointment of Brian Kynoch and Paul Champagne as directors of the company and Edward Yurkowski and Jimmy Mah as interim President and CEO and CFO and Corporate Secretary, respectively, Messrs. Mason, Coombes, Hamzagic, Ainsworth, Morley and Kowalski voluntarily resigned all positions with the Company and all of the commitments referred to above were terminated.

The Company has entered into a 1-year term renewable agreements with Mr. Coombes for the provision of consulting services at current cost of \$7,500 per month (\$90,000 per annum). The Company has also entered into one year renewable agreement with Mr. Mah for the provision of accounting services on an hourly rate. The accounting agreement is terminated without cause or if there is a change in control of the Company, the Company is required to pay \$25,000.

8. Capital management

The Company's shareholders' equity comprises its capital under management. 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 that optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk level.

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.

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. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative

return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

To fund future operations and exploration activities, the Company will need to raise funds through future share issuances, issue new debt or dispose of assets.

There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended July 31, 2014. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

9. Management of financial risk

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its payment obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash and cash equivalents and receivables.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to cash and cash equivalents is remote, as it maintains accounts with highly-rated financial institutions. Receivables are due primarily from companies with related parties.

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its receivables. Credit risk with respect to receivables has been assessed as low from management, as the Company has strong working relationships with the parties involved.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. At July 31, 2014, the Company had accounts current liabilities of \$212,006 (October 31, 2013: \$376,019).

Based on the current funds held, the Company will need to rely upon financing from shareholders and/or debt holders to obtain sufficient working capital. There is no assurance that such financing will be available on terms and conditions acceptable to the Company.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices. The Company is not exposed to any significant interest rate risk volatility.

10. Subsequent events

On September 2, 2014 the Company entered into a loan agreement with Prairie Enterprises (Alberta) Ltd. ("Prairie") under which Prairie agreed to advance to the Company an unsecured loan of up to \$200,000, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the receipt of any and all required regulatory approval. The loan will bear interest at 12% per annum, calculated monthly and will mature on August 31, 2015. The proceeds of the loan will be used by the Company to fund working capital requirements. Prairie is a corporation controlled by Mr. Edward Yurkowski, a director of the Company.