FREEPORT
RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements April 30, 2015 (Unaudited)

Management Discussion and Analysis

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Notice to Reader

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Freeport Resources Inc. for the period ended April 30, 2015 have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company. These statements have not been reviewed by the Company's independent auditors.

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FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.
INTERIM STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	April 30, 2015 $	January 31, 2015 $
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash		14,169	20,054
GST receivable		2,715	2,179
Available-for-sale investment		300	300
Total current assets		17,184	22,533
Non-current assets			
Equipment	4	560	594
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	1,456,080	1,456,035
Total non-current assets		1,456,640	1,456,629
Total assets		1,473,824	1,479,162
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	16,836	10,574
Total current liabilities		16,836	10,574
Non-current liabilities			
Amounts due to related parties	7	1,345,993	1,323,493
Total non-current liabilities		1,345,993	1,323,493
Total Liabilities		1,362,829	1,334,067
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	8	4,620,561	4,620,561
Contributed surplus	8	398,458	398,458
Deficit		(4,908,024)	(4,873,924)
Total shareholder's equity		110,995	145,095
Total liabilities and shareholder's equity		1,473,824	1,479,162

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

On behalf of the Board:

"Brenda Clark" Director *"Tracy Clark"* Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Notes	Three Months Ended April 30, 2015 $	April 30, 2014 $
EXPENSES			
Advertising and promotion		200	253
Amortization	4	34	45
Audit and accounting		2,000	1,500
Management fees	7	22,500	22,500
Office and general		2,131	1,421
Stock exchange fees and licences		5,200	5,200
Telephone		896	1,060
Transfer agents fees		1,139	624
		(34,100)	(32,603)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(34,100)	(32,603)
LOSS PER COMMON SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED		(0.00)	(0.00)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING - BASIC AND DILUTED		16,831,232	16,831,232

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Common shares		Share-based Payment Reserve	Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount			
		$	$	$	$
Balance, January 31, 2014	16,831,232	4,620,561	398,458	(4,761,572)	257,447
Loss for the period				(32,603)	(32,603)
Balance, April 30, 2014	16,831,232	4,620,561	398,458	(4,794,175)	224,844
Balance, January 31, 2015	16,831,232	4,620,561	398,458	(4,873,924)	145,095
Loss for the period				(34,100)	(34,100)
Balance, April 30, 2015	16,831,232	4,620,561	398,458	(4,908,024)	110,995

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

FREEPORT RESOURCES INC.
INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED APRIL 30, 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended April 30, 2015 $	Three Months Ended April 30, 2014 $
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(34,100)	(32,603)
Adjustments to add (deduct) non-cash items		
Amortization	34	45
Working capital adjustments:		
Sales tax receivable	(536)	-
Trade payable and accrued liabilities	6,262	7,723
Net cash used in operating activities	(28,340)	(24,835)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Amounts due to related parties	22,500	22,500
Net cash provided by financing activities	22,500	22,500
CASH FLOWS USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(45)	4,666
Net cash used in investing activities	(45)	4,666
Increase in cash	(5,885)	2,331
Cash, beginning of period	20,054	52,320
Cash, end of period	14,169	54,651

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Freeport Resources Inc. (the "Company") is incorporated in British Columbia in 1981 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). The Company is a Canadian junior mineral exploration company with a diversified portfolio of gold, tungsten, molybdenum, fluorspar and garnet properties in Newfoundland and Labrador (NL) and British Columbia (BC). The Company's current focus is to take its Hutton Garnet Beaches property in Labrador to production.

The Company's head office, principal address and registered and records office are located at Freeport Resources Inc. 8711 Elsmore Road, Richmond, B.C., V7C 2A4.

These unaudited financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at April 30, 2014 the Company had not advanced its properties to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and or private placement of common shares.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements were authorized for issue on June 25, 2015 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance and conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance to IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include:

- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and
- the classification / allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the share-based payment reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes option pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are expensed as incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses and costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. Option payments are considered acquisition costs provided that the Company has the intention of exercising the underlying option.

Property option agreements are exercisable entirely at the option of the optionee. Therefore, option payments (or recoveries) are recorded when payment is made (or received) and are not accrued.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. The Company capitalizes costs to specific blocks of claims or areas of geological interest. Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment if facts or circumstances indicate that impairment exists. Examples of such facts and circumstances are as follows:

- the period for which the Company has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;
- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and
- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

After technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the Company stops capitalizing expenditures for the applicable block of claims or geological area of interest and tests the asset for impairment. The capitalized balance, net of any impairment recognized, is then reclassified to either tangible or intangible mine development assets according to the nature of the asset.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the group commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which include equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of income and comprehensive income.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Income taxes *(cont'd)*

Flow-through shares:

On the issuance of flow-through shares, any premium received in excess of the closing market price of the Company's common shares is initially recorded as a liability ("flow-through tax liability") and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. Provided that the Company has renounced the related expenditures, or that there is a reasonable expectation that it will do so, the flow-through tax liability is reduced on a pro-rata basis as the expenditures are incurred and a deferred tax liability is recognized. The reduction to the flow-through tax liability is recognized in profit or loss as other income.

To the extent that the Company has suitable unrecognized deductible temporary differences, an offsetting recovery of deferred income taxes would be recorded.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on the declining balance method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives. The depreciation and amortization rates applicable are as follows:

Class of equipment	Depreciation rate
Office equipment	30%
Computer equipment	20%

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

Restoration and environmental obligations *(cont'd)*

The costs of restoration projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

At present, the Company has not identified any significant restoration and environmental obligations. Accordingly, no provision has been made.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as of January 31, 2013 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

New standard IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets, additional changes relating to financial liabilities, a new general hedge accounting standard which will align hedge accounting more closely with risk management. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

4. EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment $	Office Equipment $	Total $
Cost			
Balance, January 31, 2015 and April 30, 2015	11,490	12,938	24,428
Depreciation			
Balance, January 31, 2015	11,055	12,779	23,834
Charge for the period	21	13	34
Balance, April 30, 2015	11,076	12,792	23,868
Net book value			
April 30, 2015	414	146	560
January 31, 2015	435	59	594

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Hutton Property NL, Canada $	Red Rose Mine BC, Canada $	Q (Eaglet) Property BC, Canada $	Spanish Mountain Gold Property BC, Canada $	Tsirku-Jarvis Property BC, Canada $	Total $
Acquisition costs:						
Balance, January 31, 2015 and April 30, 2015	-	15,000	2,012	19,032	-	36,044
Exploration and evaluation costs:						
Balance, January 31, 2015	1,162,975	137,356	85,670	30,727	3,263	1,419,991
Additions:						
Field expenditures	45	-	-	-	-	45
	1,163,020	137,356	85,670	30,727	3,263	1,420,036
Balance , April 30, 2015	1,163,020	152,356	87,682	49,759	3,263	1,456,080

The Company owns 100% of these properties and has no future commitments with respect to these properties.

6. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	April 30, 2015 $	January 31, 2015 $
Trade payables	6,773	2,574
Accrued liabilities	10,063	8,000
Total	16,836	10,574

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following balances owing to directors, officers and companies controlled by the directors and officers as at April 30, 2015 and January 31, 2015 are unsecured and non-interest bearing. The amounts are due on June 1, 2016.

	April 2, 2015	January 31, 2015
	$	$
Due to a company controlled by the President of the Company	1,112,150	1,089,650
Due to former directors of the Company	233,843	233,843
	1,345,993	1,323,493

The Company had the following transactions with a director of the company and key management personnel during the period ended April 30, 2015 and 2014.

	April 30, 2015	April 30, 2014
	$	$
Management fees	22,500	22,500

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Unlimited common shares without par value.

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby allowing for the granting of options to the Company's directors, officers, employees, consultants and other service providers. Under this plan, the exercise price shall be determined by the board or its designated committee (collectively the "Committee") at the time the option is granted, provided the exercise price shall not be less than the market price less applicable discounts permitted by the TSX-V. All options granted shall vest in six equal installments over a period of 18 months, with the first installment vesting immediately and the remaining options vesting upon six months, nine months, one year, 15 months and 18 months after the date of grant. The option period shall be determined by the Committee at the time of the grant and may be up to ten years from the date of the grant.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL

Stock options (continued)

The following is a summary of stock options as at April 30, 2015 and January 31, 2015:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, January 31, 2015	800,000	$ 0.10
Expired	(800,000)	$ 0.10
Balance, April 30, 2015	-	
Number of options exercisable	-	

Share-based payment reserve

Share-based payment reserve records the fair value of warrants and options issued for services until such time that the warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital structure, consists of working and share capital, and makes adjustments to it depending on the funds available to the Company for acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company’s management to sustain future development of the business.

The exploration and evaluation assets in which the Company currently has interests are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned exploration and pay for on-going general and administrative expenses, the Company will use existing working capital and expects to raise additional amounts through related parties or private placements as needed. The Company will continue to assess new exploration and evaluation assets and seeks to acquire additional interests if sufficient geologic or economic potential is established and adequate financial resources are available.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the small size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no significant changes in its approach to capital management during the period ended April 30, 2015.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	April 30, 2015 $	January 31, 2015 $
Loans and receivables:		
Cash	14,169	20,054
Available for sale financial assets:		
Available-for-sale investment	300	300
	14,469	20,354

Financial liabilities included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	April 30, 2015 $	January 31, 2015 $
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	16,836	10,574
Due to related parties	1,345,993	1,323,493
	1,362,829	1,334,067

Fair Value

As at April 30, 2015, the Company’s financial instruments consisted of cash, sales tax receivable, available-for-sale investment, accounts payable and amounts due to related parties. The fair values of cash, sales tax receivable, accounts payable and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying values because of their current nature.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with the three level fair value hierarchy as follows:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market date.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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

	As at April 30, 2014		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$
Cash	14,169	-	-
Marketable securities	300	-	-
	14,469	-	-

	As at January 31, 2015		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$
Cash	20,054	-	-
Marketable securities	300	-	-
	20,354	-	-

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to a number of risks that are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with one major bank in Canada so there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to risk on its sales tax receivable is minimal since it is recoverable form the Canadian government.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the Company's functional currency. The Company only operates in Canada and is therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash account is relatively small and unaffected by changes in short term interest rates.

10. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

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 has a planning and budgeting processing place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company attempts to ensure there is sufficient access to funds to meet on-going business requirements, taking into account its current cash position and potential funding sources. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.