G4G CAPITAL CORP.
(FORMERLY G4G RESOURCES LTD.)

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR SIX MONTHS ENDED
JUNE 30, 2015
(PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT WITHOUT AUDITORS' REVIEW)

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF

UNAUDITED CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the unaudited condensed interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited condensed financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

G4G Capital Corp. (Formerly G4G Resources Ltd.)
Unaudited Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2015

(Prepared by Management without Auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	2015 Jun 30	2014 Dec 31
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash & Cash equivalents	(416)	7,029
Amounts receivables	1,208	643
Marketable securities [Note 6]	-	-
Prepaid expenses	355	377
	1,147	8,049
Property bonds [Note 5(b)]	19,982	19,915
Mineral property costs [Note 5]	-	-
Equipment [Note 7]	-	-
Total Assets	21,129	27,964
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	149,124	129,234
Accrued liablities	-	8,800
Note payable [Note 17]	372,838	316,191
Due to related parties [Note 8]	110,562	110,562
	632,524	564,787
Shareholders's equity		
Share capital [Note 9]	8,676,809	8,676,809
Contributed surplus [Note 12]	1,716,079	1,716,079
Deficit	(11,004,283)	(10,929,711)
Total Equity	(611,395)	(536,823)
Total Liability and Equity	21,129	27,964

Nature of operations and continuance of business [Note 1]
Contingency [Note 18] and Subsequent events [Note 19]

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Basil Botha"	"David D'Onofrio"
Basil Botha, Director	David D'Onofrio, Director

G4G Capital Corp. (Formerly G4G Resources Ltd.)
Unaudited Condensed Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

(Prepared by Management without Auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Three months ended		Six months ended	
	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Expenses				
Investor relations	-	2,029	-	2,029
Interest and bank charges	259	298	500	555
Consulting fees [Note 8]	2,800	4,200	7,000	8,400
Amortization	-	-	-	-
Loan interest	21,504	14,965	40,537	28,420
Office expenses	1,480	2,482	2,544	5,481
Professional fees	-	-	-	-
Transfer agent, regulatory	11,880	6,374	24,059	13,357
Loss for the period	(37,923)	(30,348)	(74,640)	(58,242)
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation gain	-	-	-	-
Interest income	33	37	68	70
Loss on disposal of investment	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the period	(37,890)	(30,311)	(74,572)	(58,172)
Deficit - beginning of the period	(10,966,393)	(10,843,977)	(10,929,711)	(10,816,116)
Deficit - end of the period	(11,004,283)	(10,874,288)	(11,004,283)	(10,874,288)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)
Weighted average shares outstanding	3,236,825	3,236,825	3,236,825	3,236,825

G4G Capital Corp. (Formerly G4G Resources Ltd.)
Unaudited Condensed Interim Statements of Shareholders' Equity
For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

(Prepared by Management without Auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Amount $	Contributed Surplus $	AOCI $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance at January 1, 2015	3,236,825	8,676,809	1,716,079	-	(10,929,711)	(536,823)
Net loss for the period					(74,572)	(74,572)
Balance at June 30, 2015	3,236,825	8,676,809	1,716,079	-	(11,004,283)	(611,395)
Balance at January 1, 2014	3,236,825	8,676,809	1,716,079	-	(10,816,116)	(423,228)
Net loss for the period					(58,172)	(58,172)
Balance at June 30, 2014	3,236,825	8,676,809	1,716,079	-	(10,874,288)	(481,400)

G4G Capital Corp. (Formerly G4G Resources Ltd.)
Unaudited Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For The Six Months Ended June 30, 2015

(Prepared by Management without Auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Six months ended June 30, 2015	June 30, 2014
Operating activities	$	$
Net loss for the period	(74,572)	(58,172)
Items not involving cash		
Loan interest accruals	40,537	28,420
Amortization	-	-
Loss on disposal of investment	-	-
	(34,035)	(29,752)
Change in non-cash components of working capital		
Amounts receivables	(566)	235
Prepaid expenses	22	642
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,090	5,258
Due to related parties	-	-
Cash used in operating activities	(23,489)	(23,617)
Financing activities		
Short term loan	16,110	30,510
Proceeds on disposal of investment	-	-
Cash provided by financing activities	16,110	30,510
Investing activities		
Property bonds	(66)	(65)
Cash used in investing activities	(66)	(65)
Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(7,445)	6,828
Cash and cash equivalents-beginning of the period	7,029	2,766
Cash and cash equivalents-end of the period	(416)	9,594

1. Nature of operations and continuance of business

The Company was incorporated on March 26, 1987 under the provisions of the Company Act of British Columbia and was transitioned to the Business Corporations Act (BC) on June 30, 2005. The Company's head office is located at suite# 1001, 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2, Canada. The Company was named "G4G Resources Ltd." since October 15, 2007, and the common shares were traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under its symbol "GXG". The Company is classified as a 'Junior Natural Resource-Mining' company.

The Company changed its name again to "G4G Capital Corp." on January 23, 2015 and the common shares commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange under its new symbol "GGC". The Company continues to be classified as a 'Junior Natural Resource-Mining' company and remains halted trading.

The Company is in the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties on Vancouver Island, B.C. and other locations. There has been no determination whether properties held contain ore reserves, which are economically recoverable. The recoverability of valuations assigned to mineral properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the properties, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and future profitable production or proceeds from disposition.

These unaudited condensed financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. They do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern. The Company has incurred significant losses totalling $11,004,283 since inception, had a (negative) working capital of ($631,377) (2014: $(501,249)) which may not be sufficient to sustain operations over the foreseeable future and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management will continue to raise additional capital through future private placements and public offerings to finance the exploration activities. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to find economically recoverable reserves to generate cash flows from operations and/or to obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company.

2. Basis of preparation – Statement of Compliance

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, Interim Financial Reporting. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value, In addition, these unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Since the unaudited condensed interim financial statements do not include all disclosures required by the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for annual financial statements, they should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The policies set out were consistently applied to all the periods presented unless otherwise noted below. The preparation of interim financial statements in accordance with IAS 1 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The preparation of interim financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, profit and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future period.

3. Significant accounting policies

[a] Basis of presentation

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

These unaudited condensed financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the board of directors of the Company on August 28, 2015.

All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

[b] Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the year. Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the depreciation of equipment, valuation of share-based payments and recognition of deferred income tax amounts and provision for restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs.

Critical judgments and estimates exercised in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are as follows:

<u>Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of exploration and evaluation expenditures</u>

Management has determined that exploration and evaluation expenditures which were capitalized have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

Valuation of share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified.

Site decommissioning obligations

The Company recognizes a provision for future abandonment activities in the financial statements equal to the net present value of the estimated future expenditures required to settle the estimated future obligation at the statement of financial position date. The measurement of the decommissioning obligation involves the use of estimates and assumptions including the discount rate, the expected timing of future expenditures and the amount of future abandonment costs. The estimates were made by management and external consultants considering current costs, technology and enacted legislation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

Cash generating units

The determination of the Company's CGU's impacts the measurement of impairment that is recognized in the financial statements. The determination of CGU's requires judgement in defining smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or group of assets. CGU's are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risk and materiality.

[c] Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance, to be cash equivalents.

[d] Mineral property costs

The Company is in the exploration stage with respect to its investment in mineral properties and accordingly follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration and development of mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received for farm-out arrangements or recovery of costs against the cost of the 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 or farm-out of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

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 the costs recovered on mineral properties when the 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 expenditure is monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditure is not expected to be recovered, it is charged to the results of 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.

[e] Long-lived assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs 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 current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss.

[f] Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives and financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. Cash, property bonds held in the form of GICs and marketable securities have been classified under this category.

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 amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. Amounts receivable has been classified under this category.

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 less any provision for impairment.

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 in other comprehensive income (loss). 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 accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and recognized profit or loss.

All financial assets except those measured 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 objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives and financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and due to related parties have been classified under this category.

[g] Income taxes

Income tax expense 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. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affects neither accounting nor taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

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

[h] Flow-through shares

Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares whereby the Company assigns the tax deductions arising from the related resource expenditures to the shareholders. Any premium received by the Company on the issuance of flow-through shares is initially recorded as a liability ("flow-through tax liability') and included in accounts payables and accrued liabilities. Upon renouncement by the Company of the tax benefits associated with the related expenditures, a deferred tax liability is recognized and the flow-through tax liability will be reversed. To the extent that suitable deferred tax assets are available, the Company will reduce the deferred tax liability and record a deferred tax recovery.

[i] Stock-based compensation

The Company operates an employee stock option plan. Share based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the relevant 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 fair value of options is determined using a Black-Scholes 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.

[j] Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of mineral properties and equipment. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation 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 reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

As at June 30, 2015, the Company, given the early stage of exploration on its mineral properties, has no reclamation costs and therefore no provision for environmental rehabilitation has been made.

[k] Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share. Stock options and warrants are dilutive when the average market price of the common shares during the period exceeds the exercise price of the options and warrants.

As the Company has recorded a loss in each of the periods presented, basic and diluted loss per share are the same since the exercise of warrants or options is anti-dilutive.

[l] Foreign currency translation

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the year-end exchange rate and all income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the rates prevailing at the dates the assets were acquired or liabilities incurred.

Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included as a charge to operations in the year incurred.

(Prepared by Management without auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

[m] Equipment

Equipment is reported at cost. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method over 5 years.

4. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: classification and measurement
The IASB issued IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which will replace IAS 39, Financial Instrument: Recognition and Measurements, on November 12, 2009. The new standard provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial asset and financial liabilities. In November 2013, the IASB amended IFRS 9, IAS 39 and IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, to include the new hedge accounting requirements. The new amendments do not have a mandatory effective date. The full impact of the changes in accounting for financial instruments will not be known until the IASB's project has been completed.

5. Mineral property costs

Alberni and Nanaimo, B.C.	Cumulative to December 31, 2010	Capitalized Expenditures During the Year	Cumulative to December 31, 2011	Capitalized Expenditures During 2012, 2013 and 2014	Cumulative to Jun 30, 2015
Access road	$ 173,649	$ -	$ 173,649	$ -	$ 173,649
Assays and metallurgy	117,660	20,652	138,312	-	138,312
Automotive and fuel	333,967	9,577	343,544	-	343,544
Consulting	73,992	43,026	117,018	-	117,018
Contracted services	36,366	16,187	52,553	-	52,553
Drilling	246,740		246,740	-	246,740
Engineering	139,039		139,039	-	139,039
Equipment rental	741,983	6,152	748,135	-	748,135
Exploration supplies	87,617	4,276	91,893	-	91,893
Filing, recording and assessment	101,021	6,481	107,502	-	107,502
Geologist and report writing	633,448	27,019	660,467	-	660,467
Geophysical	246,173	-	246,173	-	246,173
Personnel and management	353,055	-	353,055	-	353,055
Prospecting	38,475	-	38,475	-	38,475
Staking	7,000	-	7,000	-	7,000
Surveying	23,710	-	23,710	-	23,710
Wages and benefits	60,198	-	60,198	-	60,198
	3,414,093	133,370	3,547,463	-	3,547,463
Acquisition costs	108,524	-	108,524	-	108,524
Impairment loss	(3,266,643)	(109,417)	(3,376,060)	(1)	(3,376,061)
METC - investment tax credit	(255,973)	(23,953)	(279,926)	-	(279,926)
	$ 1	$ -	$ 1	$ (1)	$ -

Alberni and Nanaimo Mining District, B.C.

[a] The following properties were owned by the Company prior to the agreement with Nahminto Resources Ltd., all located in the Alberni and Nanaimo Mining Divisions, B.C.:

i) The Company owned a 100% interest in 40 mineral claims covering 17,452 hectares, known as the Macktush Property (formerly Sky Claims). In the year of 2008, all exploration costs capitalized on this property were written off and an impairment loss of $1,433,088 was recorded. In the year of 2009 to 2011, the Company wrote down the remaining acquisition costs to $1 which was written off in the year of 2014 to $Nil after selling its 100% interest in the Macktush Property to Nahminto.

ii) During the year 2005, the Company exercised its option to acquire 19 mineral claims covering 8,687 hectares. The claims were held by the former President of the Company. These 19 mineral claims consisted of four Macktush Property claims covering 2,584 hectares and 15 Cameron Valley Property claims covering 6,103 hectares. In order to acquire the claims, 398,922 and 54,400 common shares of the Company were issued to the President of the Company and a director, respectively, at $0.16 per share or $72,532.

All costs associated with the Cameron Valley Property were written off in 2006 and its respective claims were subsequently dropped in 2007. Consequently, the Company's remaining holdings are the four Mactush Property claims covering 2,584 hectares which is part of i) above.

On March 11, 2013, The Company entered into an agreement with Nahminto Resources Ltd.("Nahminto") whereby Nahminto has since acquired 100% of its interest in the Company's Macktush properties in British Columbia and the Company remains to own a 1% Net Smelter Return Royalty.

On February 2, 2015, the Company entered into a definitive earn-in option and joint agreement ("Option") with Ryan Gold Corp ("Ryan"). The agreement provides that the Company can earn a 60% right, title and interest in and to the ARM claims, consisting of 544 contiguous mining claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District east of Kluane Lake's Talbot Arm, Yukon ("Property"). The Company also proposes to (i) consolidate its outstanding common shares (the "Consolidation") pursuant to which shareholders of the Company shall receive one "new" common share (a "Post-Consolidation Share") for every 10 common shares previously held, which was already completed by the Company; and (ii) complete a private placement, which consists of a non-brokered offering of no less than 10,000,000 Post-consolidation Shares at a price of $0.05 per share (the "Private Placement"). The Company also proposes to convert an aggregate of $550,000 in debt into 11,000,000 Post-Consolidation Shares at a price of $0.05 per share(the "Debt Conversion").

In order for the Company to earn in the Option, the Company must:
(i) issue an aggregate of 400,000 Post-Consolidation Shares to Ryan upon receipt of TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") approval of the Option;
(ii) make total cash payments of $375,000 to Ryan as set forth below:
• CDN$50,000 on the second anniversary of the date of approval by TSXV (the "Effective Date");
• CDN$75,000 on the third anniversary of the Effective Date;
• CDN$100,000 on the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date; and
• CDN$150,000 on the fifth anniversary of the Effective Date; and
iii) incur total expenditures on the Property in the aggregate amount of CDN$600,000 over a five year period, of which CDN$50,000 must be incurred within the first year from the Effective Date.

The Option agreement is still to be subject to the receipt of TSXV approval. Completion of each of the Private Placement and Debt Conversion will also be subject to the receipt of TSXV approval.

(Prepared by Management without auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Effective January 30, 2014, trading in the shares of the Company was halted at the request of the Company, pending news. This regulatory halt was imposed by Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada, the market Regulator of the Exchange pursuant to the provisions of Section 10.9(1) of the Universal market Integrity Rules.

[b] Property bonds

Property bonds are cash deposits pledged to the Province of B.C. The bonds mature and roll over every year until the Company is released from its property bonds.

6. Mining Claims in Fermont and Marketable securities

In 2010, the Company acquired a property from a vendor located in the Fermont region of the Province of Quebec. The vendor then transferred the claims to another public company. The Company started judicial proceedings related to the claims which reached settlement in July 2011.

As a result of the settlement, the Company received 52,230 common shares of Nevado Resources Corp. with a market value of $21,936, a proportion of Net Smelter Return (NSR) and also received the amount of $21,429, the initial prepayment made by the Company to acquire the property which was written-off during the year ended December 31, 2010 year. The 52,230 shares of Nevado Resources Corp. was classified as fair value through profit or loss financial instruments and was re-measured at a fair value of $14,363 as at December 31, 2011. 22,000 shares were disposed for cash proceeds of $5,635 and loss of $415 recognized in net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012. As at December 31, 2012, the Company had 30,230 common shares of Nevado Resources Corp. and had a marketable value of $4,232 with unrealized loss of $4,081 recognized in net loss for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company sold all shares of Nevado Resources Corp during the year ended December 31, 2013 for $5,074 with a gain of $842.

7. Equipment

	June 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Cost	Acc Amortization	Net Book Value	Cost	Acc Amortization	Net Book Value
Field equipment	$ 15,311	$ 15,311	$ -	$ 15,311	$ 15,311	$ -
	$ 15,311	$ 15,311	$ -	$ 15,311	$ 15,311	$ -

8. Related party transactions

During the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014 the Company did not enter into any transactions with related parties. As at June 30, 2015, there was a balance of $110,562 (2014-$110,562) owed to directors by the Company.

(Prepared by Management without auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

9. Share Capital

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

	Number of Shares		Value
Balance, January 1, 2011	3,136,825	$	8,500,756
Brokers' warrants exercised	100,000		176,053
Balance, Dec 30, 2011 - 2014 and Jun 30, 2015	3,236,825		8,676,809

[a] Commitment to issue common shares to three former directors

The Company is committed to issuing a total of 50,000 common shares to three former directors upon any Alberni and Nanaimo Mining District's mineral property owned by the Company being placed into commercial production. This would reimburse these former directors for transferring 50,000 shares owned by them to a third party to satisfy a debt obligation of the Company.

[b] On January 23, 2015, the Company completed the consolidation of its common share capital on a ten (10) old for one (1) new basis and has 3,236,825 common shares outstanding.

10. Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan whereby it may grant options to its directors, officers and employees at exercise prices determined by the Board. The Company has reserved 323,682 shares for issuance under this stock option plan as at June 30, 2015. The Board of Directors shall have complete discretion to set the terms of any vesting schedule of each option granted. The options can be granted for a maximum term of five years.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, January 1, 2013	192,500	2.19
Expired/forfeited	(102,500)	1.20
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	90,000	1.46
Expired/forfeited	(60,000)	1.00
Outstanding,December 31, 2014	30,000	1.28
Expired/forfeited	(15,000)	1.80
Outstanding,June 30, 2015	15,000	0.75

(Prepared by Management without auditors' review) (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Information regarding options outstanding as at June 30, 2015 is as follows:

	Outstanding			Exercisable	
Exercise price $	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price $	Number of shares	Weighted average exercise price $
0.75	15,000	0.99	0.75	15,000	0.75
	15,000	0.99	0.75	15,000	0.75

11. Share purchase warrants
The Company did not issue any purchase warrants and had no purchase warrants expired/cancelled during the six months ended June 30, 2015. As at June 30, 2015, there were no share purchase warrants outstanding.

12. Contributed surplus

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's contributed surplus:

	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2010	$ 1,306,519
Fair value of brokers' warrants exercised	(66,053)
Share purchase warrants modification	457,629
Fair value of stock options vested	17,984
Balance, December 31, 2011 - 2014 and Jun 30, 2015	$ 1,716,079

13. Commitments and projects development

The Company entered into a definitive option agreement with Ryan Gold Corp to acquire an option to earn an undivided 60% interest in ARM property which consists of 544 contiguous mining claims located in the Whitehorse Mining District east of Kluane Lake's Talbot Arm, Yukon (Note 5).

14. Segmented information

The Company conducts all of its operations in Canada in one industry segment being the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. As at June 30, 2015, the geographical division of the Company's total assets are as follows:

Assets	Jun 30, 2015	Dec 30, 2014
Canada	$ 21,129	$ 27,964

15. Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. 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 properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the six months ended June 30, 2015.

16. Financial instruments

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, property bonds held in form of GICs, due to related parties, note payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, property bonds in form of GICs are designated as fair value through profit or loss and therefore carried at fair value, with the unrealized gain or loss recorded in the statement of operation. Due to related parties, note payable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

The fair values of the Company's cash and cash equivalent, property bonds held in form of GICs, loan payable, accounts payables and accrued liabilities and due to related parties approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

Fair Value Measurement
The Company classified the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following fair value hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instruments:

- Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e.: as prices) or indirectly (i.e.: derived from prices).
- Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

At June 30, 2015, the levels in the fair value hierarchy into which the Company's financial instruments measured and recognized in the balance sheet at fair value are categorized are as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2
Cash and cash equivalents	$ (416)	
Property bonds in GICs	$ 19,982	

Financial Instrument Risk Exposure

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board approves and monitors the risk management processes.

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

(a) Credit risk

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in a Canadian financial institution. The Company does not have any asset-backed commercial paper in its cash and cash equivalents.

(b)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 manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure.

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

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the cash and cash equivalents is limited because they are generally held to maturity.

(d) 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 its related commodity. The Company has not hedged any of its future related commodity sales. The Company closely monitors the price of its related commodity and its related cost of production to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

17. Note payable

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company entered into a loan agreement for a loan of $200,000 payable, bearing interest of 2% per month with a maturity date of June 21, 2011. The Company re-paid $100,000 during the year ended December 31, 2011. On the maturity date of June 21, 2011, the loan became due on demand. In the year ended December 31, 2013 and 2014, the Company received additional loans of $20,825 and $39,360 respectively, bearing interest of 2% per month and due on demand. For the year ended December 31, 2014, $63,089 (2013- $42,462) was charged to loan interest expense and a total interest of $156,006 (2013 - $92,917) was accrued as at December 31, 2014. In the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company received $16,110 (2014-$30,510) in additional loans and a total interest of $196,544 (2014-$121,337) was accrued as at June 30, 2015.

18. Contingency

As of June 30, 2015, there was a claim filed against the Company together with others people seeking $207,500 compensation for deformation damages (23% ($47,725) of which is attributed to the Company).

The claim is ongoing and the Company believe that the claim will be dismiss due to the fact the Company or any others people associated with the Company have not made or have been party to any such claimed. Any

settlement, if any, will be reflected as a charge to deficit in the year incurred. No provision for possible loss has been included in these financial statements.

19. Subsequent events

On July 8, 2015, the company closed a placement of 9.5 million shares at a price of five cents per share for gross proceeds of $475,000. The shares were issued subject to a hold period expiring Nov. 9, 2015 and debt in the amounts of $199,458 was settled via the issuance of 3,989,160 shares.

On the same date, the company acquired the right to earn a 60-per-cent interest in and to the ARM group of mineral claims consisting of 544 contiguous mineral claims encompassing approximately 11,011 hectares of land located in the Whitehorse mining district, about 210 kilometres northwest of Whitehorse and 35 km northeast of the town of Burwash Landing on the western shore of Kluane Lake, Yukon, by issuing 400,000 shares to Ryan Gold Corp., the optionor of the ARM claims. Particulars of the terms of acquisition are set out in the company's news release of March 20, 2015.

On Thursday, July 16, 2015, shares of the company resumed trading.

On July 22, 2015 debt in the amount of $330,000 was settled via the issuance of 6,600,000 shares.