(An Exploration Stage Company)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(In Canadian Dollars)

March 31, 2015

Head Office and location of books and records
Suite 1500 – 701 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC
V7Y 1C6

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
AndeanGold Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of AndeanGold Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of AndeanGold Ltd. as at March 31, 2015 and 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about AndeanGold Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

October 20, 2015

ANDEANGOLD LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(In Canadian dollars)
AS AT MARCH 31,

	2015	2014
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash	$ 1,768	$ 168,558
Receivables (Note 3)	7,710	23,515
Prepaid expenses	1,155	5,805
	10,633	197,878
Equipment (Note 4)	6,632	14,334
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	5,879,507	8,462,467
TOTAL ASSETS	$ 5,896,772	$ 8,674,679
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	$ 2,442,617	$ 1,512,066
Shareholders' Equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	17,075,791	16,387,123
Share-based payment reserve (Note 8)	2,452,510	2,452,510
Deficit	(16,074,146)	(11,677,020)
	3,454,155	7,162,613
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	$ 5,896,772	$ 8,674,679

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Contingencies (Note 13)
Subsequent events (Note 16)

On behalf of the Board:

"Alex Pena" Director *"Alberto E. Paz"* Director

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

ANDEANGOLD LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(In Canadian dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31

	2015	2014
EXPENSES		
Amortization (Note 4)	$ 7,702	$ 7,501
Auditor fees	47,916	52,290
Consulting services	59,000	98,700
Director fees	61,703	50,000
Foreign exchange loss	124,828	22,765
Insurance	9,997	15,846
Interest	11,477	-
Investor relations fees and related costs	23,952	26,367
Legal fees	126,237	106,122
Management fees	9,000	-
Office and miscellaneous	74,365	44,381
Transfer agent, filing and regulatory fees	30,730	47,411
Travel	18,070	62,161
Wages and benefits (Note 6 & 13)	101,069	161,989
Write off of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 5)	3,670,591	-
Write-off of receivables	20,489	-
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ 139,628	$ (695,533)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.04)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	102,971,935	74,727,811

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

ANDEANGOLD LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In Canadian dollars)

	Number of Common Shares		Share Capital		Share-based payment reserve		Deficit		Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, March 31, 2013	63,300,080	$	14,898,777	$	2,430,510	$	(10,981,487)	$	6,347,800
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	520,000		24,610		-		-		24,610
Private placements	28,894,855		1,582,487		-		-		1,582,487
Share issue costs	-		(96,751)		-		-		(96,751)
Share issue costs – agent's warrants	-		(22,000)		22,000		-		-
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(695,533)		(695,533)
Balance, March 31, 2014	92,714,935		16,387,123		2,452,510		(4,397,126)		7,162,613
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	250,000		10,000		-		-		10,000
Private placements	7,567,133		287,014		-		-		287,014
Share issue costs	-		(6,572)		-		-		(6,572)
Shares for debt	7,964,511		398,226		-		-		398,226
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(4,397,126)		(4,397,126)
Balance, March 31, 2015	108,496,579	$	17,075,791	$	2,452,510	$	(4,397,126)	$	3,454,155

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

ANDEANGOLD LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Company)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In Canadian dollars)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31,

	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	$ (4,397,126)	$ (695,533)
Adjustment for items not involving cash:		
Amortization	7,702	7,501
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	3,670,591	-
Write-off of receivables	20,489	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables	(4,684)	8,966
Decrease (increase) in prepaid	4,650	(3,535)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	, 544,479	349,265
Net cash used in operating activities	(153,899)	(333,336)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	(293,333)	(1,081,331)
Disposal of equipment	-	333
Net cash used in investing activities	(2,053,331)	(1,080,998)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from issuance of share capital	287,014	1,582,487
Share issuance costs	(6,572)	(48,114)
Net cash provided by financing activities	280,442	1,534,373
CHANGE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR	$ (166,790)	$ 120,039
CASH, BEGINNING OF YEAR	168,558	48,519
CASH, END OF YEAR	$ 1,768	$ 168,558

Supplemental disclosure with respect to Cash Flows (Note 9)

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

AndeanGold Ltd. (the “Company”) was incorporated on February 28, 2006 pursuant to the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia). The Company is engaged in the identification, acquisition, exploration and, if warranted, development of primarily precious metals resources in Peru and Ecuador. During the year ended March 31, 2013, the Company’s common shares were listed for trading on the Bolsa de Valores de Lima (“BVL”). Trading is under the ticker symbol “AAU” which is the same symbol as the Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”).

The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage as it has not placed any of its exploration and evaluation assets into production. The underlying value of the Company’s exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence and economic recovery of reserves in the future and the ability of the Company to raise long-term financing to complete the development of the properties. In addition, the Company’s properties may be subject to sovereign risk, including political and economic stability, government regulations relating to mining which may delay the receipt of required permits or impede the Company’s ability to acquire the necessary surface rights, currency fluctuations and local inflation. These may adversely affect the investment and may result in the impairment or loss of all or part of the Company’s investments.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company has a history of losses and no current source of revenue. Continuing operations, as intended, are dependent on management’s ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances, asset sales or a combination thereof, which is not assured, especially in today’s volatile and uncertain financial markets. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

On August 4th, the Company announced that it was in default of complying with the continuous disclosure filing requirements with respect to its Financial Statements (Part 4 of National Instrument 51-102: Continuous Disclosure Obligations) and its Management Discussion and Analysis (Part 5 of NI 51-102) for the year ended March 31, 2015. In the interim, as requested by the Board of Directors of the Company, the British Columbia Securities Commission (“BCSC”) has issued a Management Cease-Trade Order (“CTO”) dated July 30, 2015. The Company has already commenced the process of identifying and appointing an interim Chief Financial Officer to oversee and complete the final steps in its on-going audit procedure.

On August 27th, the Company reported that it in addition to the existing default status, the Company would also be in default of complying with continuous disclosure filing requirements with respect to its Interim Financial Statements (Part 4 of National Instrument 51-102: Continuous Disclosure Obligations) and its Management Discussion and Analysis (Part 5 of NI 51-102) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2015.

On October 2, 2015, IIROC placed a temporary Trading Halt on the Company's Stock.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the functional currency of the company and its subsidiaries.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

The policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS' issued and outstanding as of March 31, 2015. The Board of Directors approved the consolidated financial statements on October 20, 2015.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (Note 14). Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Estimates and judgments

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting year, that could result in a material adjustment of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The recoverability of receivables which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.
ii) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position.
iii) The inputs in the Black-Scholes option pricing model to value stock options and finder's warrants.
iv) The recognition and recovery of deferred income taxes.

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

i) Economic recoverability and probability of future benefits of exploration and evaluation costs

Management has determined that exploration, evaluation and related costs incurred which were capitalized may have future economic benefits and may be economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including, geologic and other technical information, history of conversion of mineral deposits with similar characteristics to its own properties to proven and probable mineral reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities and existing permits.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustments are as follows:

ii) Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model

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

Foreign exchange

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currency for all entities within the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Foreign exchange (cont'd…)

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are reflected in profit or loss for the period.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

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

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized through profit or loss.

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

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized through profit or loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for- sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized through profit or loss.

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

The Company has classified its cash at fair value through profit or loss. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Financial instruments (cont'd…)

Financial liabilities

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

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

Other financial liabilities: This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Equipment

Equipment is measured at cost less accumulated amortization, less any accumulated impairment losses. When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) within equipment. Amortization is recorded at annual declining balance rates of between 10% and 33%.

Exploration and evaluation assets

Upon acquiring the legal right to explore an exploration and evaluation asset, costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation are capitalized by property. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs are not recoverable, or the exploration and evaluation assets are abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the exploration and evaluation assets are written down to their net realizable value.

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and evaluation, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost is capitalized to the related assets 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 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 year.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Share-based compensation

The Company grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Share-based compensation (cont'd…)

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share-based compensation. Otherwise, share-based compensation is measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, 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 based on providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or 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 statement of financial position date.

A deferred 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 deferred tax asset will be recovered, it will not be recognized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Adoption of accounting policies effective April 1, 2014

The following standards were adopted during the year ended March 31, 2015:

IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation*

IAS 32 is amended to clarify requirements for offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.

IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets*

Amended to address the disclosures required regarding the recoverable amount of impaired assets or cash generating units (CGUs) for periods in which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed.]

The adoption of the policies above had no impact on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2015.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

Future accounting pronouncements

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015

IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments – Disclosure*

Amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement*

IFRS 9 is a new standard on financial instruments that will replace IAS 39*, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.*

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as derecognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit or loss.

(In Canadian dollars)

3. RECEIVABLES

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
HST/GST receivable	$ 5,711	$ -
Other receivables	1,999	23,515
	$ 7,710	$ 23,515

4. EQUIPMENT

	Exploration equipment	Exploration vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance at March 31, 2013	$ 19,215	$ 31,915	$ 28,167	$ 79,297
Additions	-	-	706	706
Disposals	-	(443)	(2,039)	(2,482)
Balance at March 31, 2014	19,215	31,472	26,834	77,521
Additions	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2015	$ 19,215	$ 31,472	$ 26,834	$ 77,521
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at March 31, 2013	$ 16,950	$ 15,852	$ 24,327	$ 57,129
Amortization	930	5,179	1,392	7,501
Disposals	-	-	(1,443)	(1,443)
Balance at March 31, 2014	17,880	21,031	24,276	63,187
Amortization	1,006	5,332	1,364	7,702
Disposals	-	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2015	$ 18,886	$ 26,363	$ 25,640	$ 70,889
Carrying amounts				
At March 31, 2014	$ 1,335	$ 10,441	$ 2,558	$ 14,334
At March 31, 2015	$ 329	$ 5,109	$ 1,194	$ 6,632

(In Canadian dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

For the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred the following property related costs:

	As at March 31, 2014	For the year ended March 31, 2015				As at March 31, 2015
Property	**Total**	**IVA/IGV taxes incurred**	**Acquisition costs**	**Exploration costs**	**Write-off**	**Total**
PERU						
Urumalqui	$ 4,833,000	$ -	$ 610,000	$ 241,536	$ -	$ 5,684,536
IGV Taxes	193,883	1,088	-	-	-	194,971
	5,026,883	1,088	610,000	241,536	-	5,879,507
ECUADOR						
Curiplaya	3,096,152	-	-	217,117	(3,313,269)	-
Other	155,987	-	-	14,739	(170,726)	-
IVA Taxes	183,445	3,151	-	-	(186,596)	-
	3,435,584	3,151	-	231,856	(3,670,591)	-
Total	$ 8,462,467	$ 4,239	$ 610,000	$ 473,392	$ (3,670,591)	$ 5,879,507

For the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company incurred the following property related costs:

	As at March 31, 2013	For the year ended March 31, 2014			As at March 31, 2014
Property	**Total**	**IVA/IGV taxes incurred**	**Acquisition costs**	**Exploration costs**	**Total**
PERU					
Urumalqui	$ 3,335,994	$ -	$ 434,610	$ 1,062,396	$ 4,833,000
IGV Taxes	173,866	20,017	-	-	193,883
	3,509,860	20,017	434,610	1,062,396	5,026,883
ECUADOR					
Curiplaya	2,798,714	-	-	297,438	3,096,152
Other	75,186	-	-	80,801	155,987
IVA Taxes	177,146	6,299	-	-	183,445
	3,051,046	6,299	-	378,239	3,435,584
Total	$ 6,560,906	$ 26,316	$ 434,610	$ 1,440,635	$ 8,462,467

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Libertad, Peru – Urumalqui

In January 2012, the Company entered into a memorandum of understanding (the "MOU") with Gitennes Exploration Inc. ("Gitennes") which was formalized in May 2012 with the signing of a definitive Share Sale and Mining Agreement (the "Agreement"), which was amended in May 2013, in September 2013, in February 2014, in June 2014 in September 2014 and December 2014, to acquire Gitennes' 40% interest in the Urumalqui Ag-Au Project. Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares (the "Shares") of an offshore holding company of Gitennes that owns all of the issued and outstanding shares of Minera Corimalqui S.A., the Gitennes indirect Peruvian subsidiary that is the titleholder of the concessions.

Pursuant to the terms of the MOU, the Company must:

i) pay $125,000 on or before December 19, 2014 (paid).
ii) pay $150,000 on or before February 15, 2015 (accrued).
iii) pay $150,000 on or before April 19, 2015 (accrued).
iv) pay $175,000 on or before June 21, 2015 (accrued).

If there are any amounts outstanding under (ii), (iii) or (iv) by June 21, 2015 the agreement states the amounts will become an unsecured convertible debenture with a three year term, a coupon of 6% per annum and a conversion of $0.06 per share.

The MOU is subject to a 1.5% Net Smelter Returns royalty ("NSR") on all metals produced from Urumalqui.

Ecuador

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company abandoned the concessions and wrote-off the related exploration and evaluation assets.

On April 18, 2008, the Ecuador Constituent Assembly passed a Mining Mandate which, among other provisions, provided for the suspension of exploration activities in Ecuador for 180 business days or unto a new Mines Law was enacted. In January 2009, Ecuador's National Assembly passed a new Mines Law. The Ministry of Mon-Renewable Natural Resources ("MMNR") has completed specific mining regulations for the implementation of the new law which Ecuador's president signed into law in November 2009. Concessions then had 120 days to negotiate new contracts with the MMNR to have their concessions comply with the provisions of the new law, In April 2010, the Company received the new mining titles for its concessions, pursuant to the regulations of the new Mines Law. The Company has filed the requisite documents in support of its request to resume exploration activities on the Company's key projects in Ecuador and is actively working with the applicable ministries to achieve this objective. In September 2012, the Company received authorization from MMNR to recommence exploration activities on the Curiplaya Project.

(In Canadian dollars)

6. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of executive and non-executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers. The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during the year ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

(a) Included in wages and benefits for the year ended March 31, 2015 is $101,069 (2014 - $161,989) paid or accrued to the Company's former President and former Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"). At March 31, 2015, $289,913 (2014 - $145,523) was owing to the former CEO and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(b) Included in management fees for the year ended March 31, 2015 is $9,000 (2014 - $Nil) accrued to the Company's CEO. At March 31, 2015, $14,595 (2014 - $Nil) was owing to the CEO and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(c) Included in consulting services and interest expense for the year ended March 31, 2015 is $54,000 (2014 - $66,000) and $11,477 (2014 - $Nil), accrued to an accounting firm in which the Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") has an interest. At March 31, 2015, $94,715 (2014 - $26,538) was owing to this accounting firm and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(d) Included in director fees for the year ended March 31, 2015 is $61,703 (2014 - $50,000) accrued equally to all non-executive directors. At March 31, 2015, $134,691 (2014 - $69,519) was owing to the current and former directors for accrued director fees, and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(e) Included in legal fees, office costs and share issue costs for the year ended March 31, 2015 is $89,347 (2014 - $92,569), $40,000 (2014 - $Nil) and $4,324 (2014 - $Nil), respectfully, paid or accrued to a law firm in which the corporate secretary of the Company is a principal. At March 31, 2015, $196,869 (2014 - $62,972) was owing to this law firm and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(f) Included in exploration and evaluation costs for the year ended March 31, 2015 is $16,993 (2014 - $36,893) paid or accrued to a law firm in which a former director of the Company is a partner. At March 31, 2015, $26,340 (2014 - $48,316) was owing to this law firm and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(g) Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as at March 31, 2015 is $Nil (2014 - $264,344) owing to a drilling corporation in which a former director of the Company is also a director.

7. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Trade accounts payable	$ 2,396,617	$ 1,396,547
Accrued liabilities	46,000	115,519
	$ 2,442,617	$ 1,512,066

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

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

Issued and Outstanding Share Capital

<u>During the year ended March 31, 2015:</u>

i) The Company settled accounts payable of $398,226 by issuing 7,964,511 common shares of the Company at a price of $0.05 per share of which 6,151,730 at a value of $307,586 were issued to former related parties.

ii) The Company issued a total of 250,000 common shares to Gitennes valued at $10,000 pursuant to an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Urumalqui project (Note 5).

iii) The Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 3,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $150,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.07 per share until February 11, 2016.

iv) The Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 4,567,133 common shares at a price of $0.03 per share for gross proceeds of $137,014.

<u>During the year ended March 31, 2014:</u>

i) On May 2, 2013, the Company closed the first tranche of a private placement by issuing 4,015,712 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $281,100. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.12 per share until September 1, 2014.

   The Company incurred share issuance costs of $22,290, including finders' fees of $16,590 as well as 237,000 agent's warrants valued at $5,700 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the first tranche.

   On May 16, 2013, the Company closed the second tranche of a private placement by issuing 2,871,500 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $201,005. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.12 per share until September 15, 2014.

   The Company incurred share issuance costs of $17,870, including finders' fees of $14,070 as well as 201,000 agent's warrants valued at $3,800 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the second tranche.

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (cont'd…)

During the year ended March 31, 2014: (cont'd…)

ii) On August 26, 2013, the Company closed the first tranche of a private placement by issuing 3,500,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $175,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per share until February 26, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $5,150, including finders' fees of $3,500 as well as 70,000 agent's warrants valued at $900 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the first tranche. The Company paid share issuance costs of $750 for filing fees related to the private placement above.

On September 30, 2013, the Company closed the second tranche of a private placement by issuing 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $100,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per share until March 30, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $4,100, including finders' fees of $3,500 as well as 70,000 agent's warrants valued at $600 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the second tranche.

On November 1, 2013, the Company closed the third tranche of a private placement by issuing 700,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $35,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per share until May 1, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $2,850, including finders' fees of $2,450 as well as 49,000 agent's warrants valued at $400 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the third tranche.

On November 22, 2013, the Company closed the fourth tranche of a private placement by issuing 1,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $50,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per share until May 22, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $4,100, including finders' fees of $3,500 as well as 70,000 agent's warrants valued at $600 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the fourth tranche.

On December 19, 2013, the Company closed the fifth and final tranche of a private placement by issuing 1,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $50,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per share until June 18, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $5,953, including finders' fees of $3,500 as well as 70,000 agent's warrants valued at $300 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the final tranche. The Company also paid share issuance costs of $2,153 for filing fees related to the private placement above.

(In Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (cont'd…)

During the year ended March 31, 2014: (cont'd…)

iii) On February 27, 2014, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement by issuing 11,796,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $589,800. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.07 per share until February 27, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $48,097, including finders' fees of $39,197 as well as 783,720 agent's warrants valued at $8,900 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the first tranche.

On March 26, 2014, the Company closed the second tranche of a private placement by issuing 2,011,643 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $100,582. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.07 per share until March 26, 2015.

The Company incurred share issuance costs of $8,341, including finders' fees of $7,041 as well as 140,815 agent's warrants valued at $800 under the same terms as the warrants described above for the second tranche. The Company also paid share issuance costs of $500 for fees related to the private placement above.

iv) The Company issued a total of 520,000 common shares to Gitennes valued at $24,610 pursuant to an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Urumalqui project (Note 5).

Stock Options

Pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan the board of directors is authorized to grant stock options up to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option granted cannot be less than the market price of the Company's stock as calculated on the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years. Vesting terms are set at the discretion of the directors except where vesting terms are dictated by regulators.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, March 31, 2013	2,600,000	$ 1.19
Expired	(350,000)	0.25
Outstanding, March 31, 2014	2,250,000	0.25
Expired	(1,650,000)	0.25
Outstanding, March 31, 2015	600,000	$ 0.25

As at March 31, 2015, the following stock options were outstanding:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Options	Number of Options Exercisable
March 4, 2021	$0.25	600,000	600,000

(In Canadian dollars)

8. SHARE CAPITAL AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE (cont'd…)

Warrants

Share purchase warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, March 31, 2013	14,312,500	$ 0.12
Granted	23,042,784	0.08
Expired	(7,164,000)	0.10
Outstanding, March 31, 2014	30,191,284	0.10
Grant	3,000,000	0.07
Expired	(10,476,500)	0.13
Outstanding, March 31, 2015	22,714,784	$ 0.08

As at March 31, 2015, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Number of Warrants
May 1, 2015*	$0.10	399,000
May 22, 2015*	$0.10	570,000
June 18, 2015*	$0.10	570,000
August 27, 2015*	$0.07	12,579,720
September 28, 2015*	$0.07	2,152,458
February 11, 2016	$0.07	3,000,000
November 2, 2015 **	$0.12	2,007,856
November 16,2015 **	$0.12	1,435,750
		22,714,784

*expired subsequently
** warrants were extended one year from the previous expiry date

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of finders' fee share purchase warrants granted.

	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2014
Risk-free interest rate	-	1.038%
Expected life	-	1.5 years
Volatility	-	101.81%
Dividend rate	-	Nil

(In Canadian dollars)

9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

The significant non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2015 were:

i. At March 31, 2015, accounts payable included amounts relating to exploration and evaluation assets of $1,397,179.
ii. The Company issued a total of 250,000 common shares for exploration and evaluation assets at a value of $10,000 (Note 5).
iii. At March 31, 2015, accounts payable included finder's fees of $48,637.
iv. The Company issued 7,964,511 common shares to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $398,226, of which $361,621 consisted of exploration and evaluation assets accrued through accounts payable and accrued liabilities in the year ended March 31, 2014.

The significant non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2014 were:

i. At March 31, 2014, accounts payable included amounts relating to exploration and evaluation assets of $974,502.
ii. The Company issued a total of 520,000 common shares for exploration and evaluation assets at a value of $24,610 (Note 5).
iii. The Company granted warrants valued at $22,000 recorded as finder's fees on private placement (Note 8).
iv. At March 31, 2014, accounts payable included finder's fees of $48,637.

10. SEGMENTED DISCLOSURE

The Company has one operating segment, being the exploration of exploration and evaluation assets.

The Company's equipment and exploration and evaluation assets are located in the following geographic areas:

		As at March 31, 2015		As at March 31, 2014
Ecuador	$	1,558	$	3,449,917
Peru		5,884,581		5,026,884
	$	5,886,139	$	8,476,801

The Company's loss (income) and comprehensive loss (income) for the year ended March 31 by geographic area is as follows:

		2015		2014
Canada	$	430,734	$	417,820
Ecuador		3,692,281		(1,619)
Peru		107,811		15,032
United States		166,300		264,300
	$	4,397,126	$	695,533

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the entity's ability to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis, continue the exploration of its exploration and evaluation assets and support any expansionary plans.

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders, comprising of issued capital, share-based payment reserve and deficit. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets.

To effectively manage the entity's capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its operating and growth objectives. The Company has historically relied on issuance of shares to fund its exploration projects and will be required to do so again in the future.

The Company monitors market conditions to secure the funding at the lowest cost of capital. The Company is exposed to various funding and market risks which could curtail its access to funds. There has been no change to the Company's capital management policy during the year ended March 31, 2015.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company has applied a three-level hierarchy to reflect the significance of the inputs used in making fair value measurements. The three levels of fair value hierarchy are:

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

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The carrying value of these instruments, other than cash, approximates their fair values due to the short term to maturity of the instruments. Cash is measured at fair value using level 1 fair value inputs.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to cash is remote as it maintains accounts with highly-rated financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to target that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. As at March 31, 2015, the Company had a cash balance of $1,768 (2014 - $168,558) to settle current liabilities of $2,442,617 (2014 - $1,512,066). All of the Company's financial liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

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 and equity prices. These fluctuations may be significant.

Interest rate risk

The Company has cash deposits with major banking institutions and has no interest-bearing cash equivalents. The Company is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As at March 31, 2015, the Company has no investment grade short-term deposit certificates issued by banking institutions.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in United States dollars and Peruvian soles. However, management believes the risk is not currently significant as the majority of the working capital at March 31, 2015 is cash held in a major Canadian bank.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of gold and other precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

13. CONTINGENCIES

In November 2014, the former CEO resigned as a director and officer of the Company. The former CEO later made a claim for severance on the grounds of constructive dismissal. The Company is currently assessing the former CEO's claim and the outcome is not determinable at the date of these consolidated financial statements. Therefore, no provision has been made in these consolidated financial statements.

(In Canadian dollars)

14. SUBSIDIARIES

Significant subsidiaries of AndeanGold Ltd. are as follows:

	Country of Incorporation	Principal Activity	Effective interest for March 31, 2015	Effective interest for March 31, 2014
Ecuador Gold S.A.	Ecuador	Mineral exploration	100%	100%
PeruGold Resources S.A.C.	Peru	Mineral exploration	100%	100%
ColombiaGold Resources S.A.	Colombia	Inactive	100%	100%
EcuaGold Resources (USA) Inc.	United States	Holding company	100%	100%
Ascension Gold (Barbados) Corporation	Barbados	Holding company	100%	100%
Barbados Exploration BC Ltd.	Canada	Holding company	100%	100%
Barbados Gold Resources BC Ltd.	Canada	Holding company	100%	100%
Barbados Holdco Ltd.	Canada	Holding company	100%	100%
Barbados Gold BC Ltd.	Canada	Holding company	100%	100%
Oromalqui Gold Corp.	Grand Cayman	Holding company	100%	-
Minera Corimalqui SA	Peru	Holding company	100%	-

(In Canadian dollars)

15. INCOME TAXES

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

		2015		2014
Earnings (loss) for the year	**$**	**(4,397,126)**	$	(695,527)
Expected income tax recovery	**$**	**(1,143,000)**	$	(181,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax, foreign exchange rates and other		**297,000**		(20,000)
Permanent Differences		**14,000**		2,000
Share issue cost		**(2,000)**		(25,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		**834,000**		224,000
Total Income tax expense (recovery)	**$**	**-**	$	-

The Canadian income tax rate declined/increased during the year due to changes in the law that reduced/increased corporate income tax rates in Canada/British Columbia.

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

		2015		2014
Deferred Tax Assets (liabilities)				
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	1,045,000	$	393,000
Property and equipment		7,000		6,000
Share issue costs		32,000		60,000
Non-capital losses available for future period		1,428,000		1,219,000
		2,512,000		1,678,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(2,512,000)		(1,678,000)
Net deferred tax assets	$	-	$	-

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

		2015	Expiry Date Range		2014	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences						
Exploration and evaluation assets	**$**	**4,763,000**	No expiry date	$	1,759,000	No expiry date
Property and equipment		**25,000**	No expiry date		1,759,000	No expiry date
Share issue costs		**122,000**	2036 to 2039		232,000	2035 to 2038
Non-capital losses available for future period	**$**	**5,406,000**	2016 to 2035	$	4,688,000	2015 to 2034

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

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Also on August 4th, the Company announced that it was in default of complying with the continuous disclosure filing requirements with respect to its Financial Statements (Part 4 of National Instrument 51-102: Continuous Disclosure Obligations) and its Management Discussion and Analysis (Part 5 of NI 51-102) for the year ended March 31, 2015. In the interim, as requested by the Board of Directors of the Company, the British Columbia Securities Commission ("BCSC") has issued a Management Cease-Trade Order ("CTO") dated July 30, 2015. The Company has already commenced the process of identifying and appointing an interim Chief Financial Officer to oversee and complete the final steps in its on-going audit procedure.

On August 27th, the Company reported that it in addition to the existing default status, the Company would also be in default of complying with continuous disclosure filing requirements with respect to its Interim Financial Statements (Part 4 of National Instrument 51-102: Continuous Disclosure Obligations) and its Management Discussion and Analysis (Part 5 of NI 51-102) for the three-month period ended June 30, 2015.

On October 2, 2015, IIROC placed a temporary Trading Halt on the Company's Stock.

On July 30, 2015 the Company granted 1,750,000 stock options exercisable at $0.05 for a period of three years to the CEO and VP Administration and Exploration.