### TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. COMOX, BRITISH COLUMBIA

### AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2012 and OCTOBER 31, 2011 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

#### TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Troymet Exploration Corp., which comprise the statements of financial position as at October 31, 2012, October 31, 2011 and November 1, 2010, and the statements of net and comprehensive loss, statements of changes in shareholders' equity and statements of cash flows for the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

#### Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

#### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements.

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Troymet Exploration Corp. as at October 31, 2012, October 31, 2011 and November 1, 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describes the uncertainty related to Troymet Exploration Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern. The conditions described in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Troymet Exploration Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

**Chartered Accountants** 

Deloitte LLP

January 9, 2013 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

### TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. Statements of Financial Position

	October 31 2012	October 31 2011	November 1 2010
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS  Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Exploration advances Short term investments Prepaid expenses	\$ 110,562 325,847 40,500 400,229 24,828	\$ 353,091 251,517 40,000 1,679,063 32,549	\$ 218,808 56,349 48,000 - 2,900
DEFERRED INCOME TAX MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Note 4) INVESTMENT IN MCCLARTY LAKE (Note 5)	901,966 - 5,346,742 1,557,428	2,356,220 - 5,781,837 -	326,057 1,188 3,675,864
	\$ 7,806,136	\$ 8,138,057	\$ 4,003,109
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITY Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	276,015	247,391	94,345
DEFERRED INCOME TAX	159,249	291,481	
	435,264	538,872	94,345
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
SHARE CAPITAL (Note 6) RESERVE (Note 7) DEFICIT	9,159,714 991,181 (2,780,023)	8,979,958 897,960 (2,278,733)	4,587,128 412,295 (1,090,659)
	7,370,872 \$ 7,806,136	7,599,185 \$ 8,138,057	3,908,764 \$ 4,003,109

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 "Richard Kusmirski"	Director
"David Billard"	Director

### TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. Statements of Net and Comprehensive Loss For the years ended October 31

	2012	2011
EXPENSES		
Management fees	\$ 82,785	\$ 126,619
General and administration	36,777	37,991
Interest expense	1,490	846
Professional fees	181,939	90,725
Public company costs	266,467	144,893
Share based compensation	55,839	485,665
Travel and related costs	20,990	20,324
	646,287	907,063
LOSS BEFORE FINANCE INCOME AND INCOME TAXES	(646,287)	(907,063)
FINANCE INCOME	12,990	10,717
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(633,297)	(896,346)
DEFERRED INCOME TAX RECOVERY (EXPENSE)	132,007	(291,728)
NET AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	<b>\$</b> (501,290)	\$ (1,188,074)
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.01)

# TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity For the years ended October 31

### **Equity Attributable to Common Shareholders**

	Number of				
	common	Share			Total
	shares	capital	Reserve	Deficit	equity
Balance, November 1, 2011	118,380,410	\$ 8,979,958	\$ 897,960	\$ 2,278,733	\$ 7,599,185
Common shares issued for cash	3,207,350	176,404	-	-	176,404
Flow-through shares issed for cash	268,465	16,108			16,108
Share issue costs, net of tax effect	-	(12,756)	-	-	(12,756)
Share based compensation	-	-	93,221	-	93,221
Loss for the year	=	-	-	501,290	(501,290)
Balance, October 31, 2012	121,856,225	\$ 9,159,714	\$ 991,181	\$ 2,780,023	\$ 7,370,872
Balance, November 1, 2010	68,117,113	\$ 4,587,128	\$ 412,295	\$ 1,090,659	\$ 3,908,764
Common shares issued for cash	23,427,500	1,743,125	-	-	1,743,125
Flow-through shares issed for cash	21,773,053	2,330,927	-	-	2,330,927
Share purchase warrants exercised	4,637,744	469,762	-	-	469,762
Options exercised	75,000	11,250	-	-	11,250
Common shares issued for property	350,000	77,000	-	-	77,000
Share issue costs, net of tax effect	=	(239,234)	-	-	(239,234)
Share based compensation	-	-	485,665	_	485,665
Loss for the year	-	-	-	1,188,074	(1,188,074)
Balance, October 31, 2011	118,380,410	\$ 8,979,958	\$ 897,960	\$ 2,278,733	\$ 7,599,185

### TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP.

### Statements of Cash Flows For the years ended October 31

	2012	2011
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES  Net and comprehensive loss  Items not affecting cash and cash equivalents	\$ (501,290)	\$ (1,188,074)
Deferred income tax (recovery) expense	(132,007)	291,728
Share based compensation	55,839	485,665
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 11)	24,265	(71,532)
	(553,193)	(482,212)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Decrease (increase) in short term investments	1,278,834	(1,679,063)
Investment in mineral exploration and evaluation	(1,084,951)	(2,020,969)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 11)	(62,750)	(242)
	131,133	(3,700,274)
CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES Issuance of common shares	179,531	4,316,770
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(242,529)	134,283
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	353,091	218,808
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 110,562	\$ 353,091

#### 1. INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Troymet Exploration Corp. (the "Company"), of 1963 Comox Avenue, Comox, British Columbia, was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on June 4, 2007. A Plan of Arrangement between the Company, Signet Minerals Inc., and Cash Minerals Ltd. was completed on August 7, 2007. The Company was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on September 20, 2007.

The Company is in the process of exploring and evaluating its mineral exploration and evaluation assets. On the basis of the information to date, it has not yet determined whether these assets contain economically recoverable ore reserves. The underlying value of the mineral exploration and evaluation assets and related deferred costs is entirely dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development and upon future profitable production. The amounts shown as mineral exploration and evaluation assets and deferred exploration costs represent net costs to date, less any amounts written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values.

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on accessing capital markets, or entering into collaborative agreements that would provide additional financing. The outcome of these matters is materially uncertain at this time.

Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classifications of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

#### 2. ADOPTION OF INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Statement of compliance and transition to International Financial Reporting Standards

The Company adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), with a transition date of November 1, 2010. IFRS 1, First-Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards, has been applied.

The impact of the transition from Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") to IFRS is explained in Note 14.

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied consistently to all periods presented by the Company. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

Approval of the financial statements

The financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2012, were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue on January 3, 2013 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies of the Company include the following:

#### **Measurement basis**

These financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value as explained in the accounting policy set out in this note.

#### Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include the determination of impairment of mineral exploration and evaluation assets (including the Company's investment in McClarty Lake), the recoverability and measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities, the recognition and valuation of provisions for restoration and environmental liabilities and assumptions used in valuing options and warrants in share-based compensation calculations. Management believes the estimates are reasonable; however, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

#### Mineral exploration and evaluation

Expenditures incurred before the entity has obtained the legal rights to explore a specific area are expensed. Expenditures related to the development of mineral resources are not recognized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenditures related to development are accounted for as an asset only when technical feasibility and commercial viability of a specific area are demonstrable and when recognition criteria of IAS 16, *Property, Plant and Equipment* or IAS 38, *Intangible Assets* are met.

All costs directly associated with property acquisition and exploration activities are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Costs that are capitalized are limited to costs related to the acquisition and exploration activities that can be associated with finding specific mineral resources, and do not include costs related to production, and administrative expenses and other general indirect costs.

Costs related to the acquisition of mineral property interests and to exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource become demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets will be reclassified as mining assets under development. Exploration and evaluation assets will be assessed for impairment before reclassification, and any impairment loss will then be recognized.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral property interest, as consideration, for an agreement by transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

mineral property interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

#### Impairment of non-financial assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. The recoverability tests are carried out on a property-by-property basis. Impairment of a property is generally considered to have occurred if one of the following factors are present: the rights to explore have expired or are near to expiry with no expectation of renewal, no further substantive expenditures are planned, exploration work is discontinued in an area for which commercially viable quantities have not been discovered, or there are indications in an area with development likely to proceed that the carrying amount is unlikely to be recovered in full by development or sale.

The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized in for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Value in use is determined using discounted estimated future cash flows of the relevant asset. For the purpose of measuring recoverable amounts, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows, which are cash-generating units. The Company evaluates impairment losses for potential reversals when events or circumstances warrant such consideration.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Interest from cash is recorded on an accrual basis.

#### **Income taxes**

Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in the statement of net and comprehensive loss. Current tax expense (recovery) is the expected tax payable on the taxable income (loss) 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 assets and liabilities and the related deferred income tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized 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, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

#### 3. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> - continued

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.

#### **Provisions**

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money, and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Changes in closure and reclamation estimates are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost. Costs of rehabilitation projects for which a provision has been recorded directly against the provision as incurred.

At each financial reporting date presented, the Company has not incurred any decommissioning costs related to the mineral exploration and evaluation assets and, accordingly, no provision has been recorded for such site reclamation or abandonment.

#### **Equity issuances**

The proceeds from equity issuances are allocated between common shares and common share purchase warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated to capital stock based on the fair value of the common shares and any residual value is allocated to common share purchase warrants.

#### **Share-based compensation**

The Company has a stock option plan that is described in Note 6.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss, unless they are related to the issuances of shares. Amounts related to the issuances of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of direct awards of stock is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's stock. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options expected to vest. For both employees and non-employees, where the terms and conditions are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after modification, is also

#### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES – continued

charged to share based compensation in the statement of comprehensive loss over the remaining vesting period.

#### Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if potentially dilutive securities were exercised or converted to common shares. The dilutive effect of options and warrants and their equivalent is computed by application of the treasury stock method. Diluted amounts are not presented when the effect of the computations are anti-dilutive due to the losses incurred. Accordingly, there is no difference in the amounts presented for basic and diluted loss per share.

#### Flow-through shares

The Company finances a portion of its exploration activities through the issue of flow-through shares.

The Company provides certain share subscribers with a flow-through component for tax incentives available on qualifying Canadian exploration expenditures. The Company renounces the qualifying expenditures upon issuance of the respective flow-through common shares and accordingly is not entitled to the related taxable income deductions for such expenditures, giving rise to taxable temporary differences for accounting purposes. A portion of the future income tax assets that were not recognized in previous years, due to the recording of a valuation allowance, are recognized as recovery of income taxes in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The shares issued require that the Company make certain qualifying expenditures for tax purposes on or before December 31, the deduction of which flow through to the shareholders.

The proceeds from issuing flow-through shares are allocated between the offering of shares and the sale of tax benefits. The allocation is based on the difference ("premium") between the quoted price of the Company's existing shares and the amount the investor pays for the actual flow-through shares. A liability is recognized for the premium ("other liability"), and is reversed into the statement of loss as a deferred tax recovery when the eligible expenditures are incurred. If the flow-through shares are not issued at a premium, a liability is not recorded.

#### **Financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

#### 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:

#### 3. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> – continued

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - This category comprises derivatives, or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments are classified as FVTPL.

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 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. Accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

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

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

All financial assets except for those classified as FVTPL 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 disclosed above.

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. The Company has not realized profit from operations since its inception and there can be no assurance that it will either achieve or maintain profitability in the future.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its plans of achieving and maintaining profitable operations, accessing capital markets, or entering into collaborative agreements that would provide additional financing. The outcome of these matters is materially uncertain at this time.

Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as show and these financial statements do not include any adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classifications of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

#### 3. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> – continued

#### 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 financial liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes accounts payables and accrued liabilities. Subsequent to initial recognition, other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

#### New accounting standards issued but not vet effective

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after November 1, 2011 or later periods. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company have been excluded from the list below.

#### IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued as part of the IASB's ongoing project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 replaces the multiple classification and measurement models in IAS 39 with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. Classification under IFRS 9 is driven by the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The standard also adds guidance on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities. Modifications made to the requirements for transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9 introduce new disclosure requirements and eliminate the requirement to restate prior periods to reflect the new presentation.

IFRS 9 is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with earlier application permitted. Management has not yet determined the potential impact the adoption of IFRS 9 will have on the Company's financial statements.

#### IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* ("IFRS 11") replaces IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures* ("IAS 31") and requires a party to a joint arrangement to determine the type of joint arrangement in which it is involved by assessing its rights and obligations. Unlike IAS 31, the use of proportionate consolidation to account for joint ventures is not permitted. Under IFRS 11 equity accounting is mandatory for participants in joint ventures.

#### 3. <u>SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u> – continued

IFRS 11 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. Management has not yet determined the potential impact the adoption of IFRS 11 will have on the Company's financial statements.

#### IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* ("IFRS 12") requires extensive disclosure of information that enables users of financial statements to evaluate the nature of, and risks associated with, interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

IFRS 12 is to be applied retrospectively and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 12 will have on the Company's financial statements.

#### IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13") replaces the guidance on fair value measurement in existing IFRS accounting literature with a single standard. IFRS 13 defines fair value, provides guidance on how to determine fair value and requires disclosures about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements. Entities are required to make various disclosures depending upon the nature of the fair value measurement and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which it is classified.

IFRS 13 is to be applied prospectively and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. Management has not yet determined the potential impact that the adoption of IFRS 13 will have on the Company's financial statements.

#### 4. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

#### a) McClarty Lake

The McClarty Lake property is comprised of five contiguous mineral claims totaling 596 hectares. The Company owns 100% of three of the claims that were staked in 2000 and pursuant to an option agreement between the Company and Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited ("HBED"), dated February 15, 2000 and amended on September 28, 2000, August 31, 2001, August 31, 2005, and June 28, 2007, the Company had an option to acquire a 60% interest in two claims comprising 252 hectares. As consideration, the Company made option payments totaling \$125,000 to HBED. No further option payments are required.

The Company has fulfilled the expenditure requirements and completed the earn-in requirements of the option agreement by incurring \$800,000 of exploration expenditures on or before August 15, 2008. Pursuant to the option agreement, HBED incurred sufficient expenditures to earn back a 20% interest in the two claims covered by the option agreement by spending \$750,000 on exploration and development. This earn-back was completed in June 2011 and on July 30, 2012 an agreement was signed to jointly continue exploration on the property (see note 5).

#### 4. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - continued

#### b) Golden Eagle

Pursuant to an option agreement dated September 24, 2001 the Company acquired a 100% interest in the Golden Eagle property located in British Columbia. The Company has granted the optionor a 1% net smelter royalty.

#### c) Key

The Company owns a 100% interest in the Key property located in British Columbia. Under terms of the option agreement, there is also an underlying 3% net smelter royalty, 2% of which may be bought for \$1,000,000 in cash or stock at any time.

#### d) Thelon

On March 29, 2012, the Company announced that it had signed an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Thelon project located in Nunavut Territory. Under terms of the option agreement, the Company will pay the optionor \$5,000 upon signing and \$5,000 on each anniversary date while the option is valid and in good standing. In addition, the Company will pay 2% of all exploration expenditures until a production decision is reached. Under terms of the option agreement, there is also a 2% gross royalty payable to the optionor. One half (1/2) of 1% of the royalty can be purchased for \$1,000,000 at any time while one-third of the remaining royalty can be purchased for an additional \$2,000,000 at any time.

#### 4. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - continued

At October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011, expenditures incurred on mineral exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	N	McClarty	Golden			
		Lake	Eagle	Key	Thelon	Total
Balance, November 1, 2010	\$	1,236,793	\$ 2,261,436	\$ 177,635	\$ 1	\$ 3,675,864
Additions during the period						
Acquisition Costs		-	-	88,244	-	88,244
Geophysics		7,905	129,601	257,089	-	394,595
Geochemistry / Assays		2,890	-	363,185	-	366,075
Drilling Costs		272,846	275,685	657,251	-	1,205,782
Geological		-	385	59,389	-	59,774
Camp Costs		25,206	-	-	-	25,206
Travel / Transport / Communication		-	6,500	5,950	-	12,450
Total Additions		308,847	412,171	1,431,107	-	2,152,126
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit ("METC")		-	(1,160)	(44,993)	-	(46,153)
Balance, October 31, 2011	\$	1,545,640	\$ 2,672,447	\$ 1,563,749	\$ -	\$ 5,781,837
Additions During the Period						
Acquisition Costs		-	22,908	17,726	66,644	107,279
Geophysics		-	-	46,377	-	46,377
Geochemistry / Assays		-	13,569	439,406	-	452,975
Drilling Costs		9,000	38,774	570,895	-	618,670
Geological		2,788	14,068	32,210	-	49,065
Total Additions		11,788	89,319	1,106,616	66,645	1,274,366
Share Based Compensation		1	489	35,194	1,699	37,382
Transferred to investment in McClarty Lake		(1,557,428)	-	-	-	(1,557,428)
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		-	(1,039)	(188,376)	-	(189,415)
Balance, October 31, 2012	\$	0	\$ 2,761,215	\$ 2,517,184	\$ 68,344	\$ 5,346,742

Share based compensation included in mineral exploration and evaluation was \$37,382 for the year ended October 31, 2012 (2011 - \$Nil).

#### 5. INVESTMENT IN MCCLARTY LAKE

On July 30, 2012, the Company signed an agreement with HBED for joint exploration of the McClarty Lake property. Both companies, having previously incurred expenditures on the McClarty Lake property, agreed to combine their interests and jointly explore the property going forward, with the Company incurring 40% of the expenditures and HBED incurring 60% of the expenditures. No new entity was created upon signing of the agreement. The Company's contribution to the McClarty Lake agreement was its exploration expenditures on the McClarty Lake property of \$1,557,428. Under terms of the agreement, HBED must contribute \$1,151,052 in joint venture expenditures before the Company is required to fund its participating interest.

#### 5. INVESTMENT IN MCCLARTY LAKE - continued

All decisions regarding exploration of the property will be made by a management committee consisting of two appointees by each of the Company and HBED. Voting is based on the relative contributions by each company. Accordingly the Company has 40% of the voting power, while HBED has 60% of the voting power. Only very specific circumstances require the unanimous consent of the Company and HBED. Management believes that these circumstances are unlikely to occur. Based on the preceding, there is no joint control of the McClarty Lake property. Accordingly, the Company has applied the equity method in accounting for the McClarty Lake property from July 30, 2012 onwards as it has significant influence.

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL

#### a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of Common Shares without nominal or par value Unlimited number of Preferred Shares

The Preferred Shares may be issued in one or more series and the directors are authorized to fix the number of shares in each series and to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions, and conditions attached to the shares of each series.

#### b) Issued:

See Statement of Changes in Equity

On November 1, 2010 and November 10, 2010, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement raising gross proceeds of \$2,309,875. The private placement consisted of 5,717,500 units ("Units") at a price of \$0.15 per Unit and 8,068,053 common shares issued on a flow-through basis priced at \$0.18 per flow-through share. Each Unit consisted of one common share (issued on a non-flow-through basis) and one half of one common share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each full Warrant is exercisable into one common share for two years from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.25 per share for the first year from closing and \$0.35 per share in the second year. In addition, 914,748 finder's warrants were issued with each finder's warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.15 per common share for a period of one year from the date of issuance.

The flow-through shares included a \$0.01 premium per share. Accordingly, of the \$1,452,258 raised on flow-through shares, \$1,371,577 was recorded as capital stock and \$80,681 was recorded as a flow-through share premium liability. The premium was reduced as qualifying expenditures occurred, and as at October 31, 2011, no premium remained.

On November 22, 2010, the Company issued 350,000 common shares at a deemed price of \$0.22 per common share as consideration to acquire additional land.

On August 19, 2011, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement raising total proceeds of \$1,844,850 by issuing 17,710,000 Units at a price of \$0.05 per Unit for gross proceeds

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

of \$885,500 and 13,705,000 common shares issued on a "flow-through" basis at a price of \$0.07 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of \$959,350. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one full common share purchase warrant exercisable into one common share for one year from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per share.

The flow-through shares did not include a premium, and the full proceeds were recorded to capital stock.

On December 23, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 268,465 common shares issued on a flow-through basis at a price of \$0.075 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of \$20,135 and 3,207,350 Units at a price of \$0.055 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$176,404. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each Warrant is exercisable into one common share for one year from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per share. Total gross proceeds were \$196,539. In addition, 80,000 finder's warrants were issued with each finder's warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.05 per common share for a period of one year from the date of issuance. A finder's fee of \$4,400 was paid.

The flow-through shares included a \$0.015 premium per share. Accordingly, of the \$20,135 raised on flow-through shares, \$16,108 was recorded as capital stock and \$4,027 was recorded as a flow-through share premium liability. The premium was reduced as qualifying expenditures occurred, and as at October 31, 2012, no premium remained.

#### c) Per Share Data

Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of 121,352,897 (2011 – 92,592,755) shares outstanding during the period. The effect of the exercise of stock options and warrants would be anti-dilutive for the purposes of calculating the fully diluted earnings per share.

#### d) Stock Options

The Company has a Stock Option Plan where the Company may grant options to its directors, officers, key employees and consultants for up to 10% of the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Company has issued stock options to acquire common shares as follows:

### 6. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

	Options	Weighted Average
	Outstanding	Exercise Price
Balance at November 1, 2010	5,375,000	\$ 0.10
Granted on November 22, 2010	1,450,000	\$ 0.21
Granted on September 26, 2011	3,000,000	\$ 0.10
Exercised on December 1, 2010	(75,000)	\$ 0.15
Balance at October 31, 2011	9,750,000	\$ 0.12
Expired on January 11, 2012	(1,000,000)	\$ 0.10
Granted on July 9, 2012	1,450,000	\$ 0.10
Expired on September 19, 2012	(2,250,000)	\$ 0.10
Balance at October 31, 2012	7,950,000	\$ 0.12

### **Options Outstanding:**

A summary of options outstanding at October 31, 2012 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Number of Options	Exercise		Expiry
	Under Option	Exercisable		Price	Date
	225,000	225,000	\$	0.10	August 14, 2014
	1,700,000	1,700,000	\$	0.12	January 11, 2015
	700,000	700,000	\$	0.21	November 22, 2015
	2,000,000	2,000,000	\$	0.10	September 26, 2016
	1,150,000	1,150,000	\$	0.10	July 9, 2017
Employee	5,775,000	5,775,000			
	125 000	125 000	Φ	0.15	August 1, 2012
	125,000	125,000	\$		August 1, 2013
	750,000	750,000	\$	0.21	November 22, 2015
	1,000,000	750,000	\$	0.10	September 26, 2013
	300,000	300,000	\$	0.10	July 9, 2014
Consultants	2,175,000	1,925,000			

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

A summary of options outstanding at October 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Number of Options	Exercise		Expiry
	<b>Under Option</b>	Exercisable		Price	Date
	2,250,000	2,250,000	\$	0.10	September 19, 2012
	225,000	225,000	\$	0.10	August 14, 2014
	1,700,000	1,700,000	\$	0.12	January 11, 2015
	700,000	700,000	\$	0.21	November 22, 2015
	2,000,000	2,000,000	\$	0.10	September 26, 2016
Employee	6,875,000	6,875,000			
	1,000,000	1,000,000	\$	0.10	January 11, 2012
	125,000	125,000	\$	0.15	August 1, 2013
	750,000	750,000	\$	0.21	November 22, 2015
	1,000,000	250,000	\$	0.10	September 26, 2013
Consultants	2,875,000	2,125,000			

On July 9, 2012, the Company granted 1,450,000 stock options to management, directors and non-employees. These options, which have an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, vested immediately. Of the options granted, 1,150,000 options expire on July 9, 2017 while 300,000 options expire on July 9, 2014. As a result of this grant, the Company recognized share based compensation of \$87,768. A total of \$50,386 was expensed, while \$37,382 was capitalized to mineral exploration and evaluation assets. Included in the \$87,768 recognized on the grant during the period, was \$14,116 related to non-employee options. Typically share-based payments with non-employees are calculated using the fair value of the goods or services received. No reasonable fair value could be determined for the services provided by the non-employees. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to determine the fair value.

The fair value of the share options granted July 9, 2012 was calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Risk free interest rate (%)	1.10%
Expected life (years)	4.38
Expected volatility (%)	120%
Forfeiture (%)	0%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0%

The Company used its historical volatility to estimate the volatility of the share price. For expected lives that exceeded the Company's trading history, the Company used the historical volatility of a comparable company. The weighted average grant date fair value was \$0.06.

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

Additionally, during the year ended October 31, 2012, \$5,453 was recognized as an expense on the vesting of options previously granted to non-employees.

During the year ended October 31, 2011, the Company recognized share based compensation expense of \$485,665. Of the \$485,665 recognized, \$462,367 was on grants totaling 4,450,000 options to employees and non-employees during the period, while \$23,298 related to the vesting of options previously granted to non-employees. Included in the \$462,367 recognized on the grants during the period, was \$64,271 related to non-employee options. Typically share-based payments with non-employees are calculated using the fair value of the goods or services received. No reasonable fair value could be determined for the services provided by the non-employees. The Black-Scholes option pricing model was used to determine the fair value.

The fair value of the share options was calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Risk free interest rate (%)	1.72%
Expected life (years)	4.14
Expected volatility (%)	229%
Forfeiture (%)	0%
Expected dividend yield (%)	0%

The Company used its historical volatility to estimate the volatility of the share price. For expected lives that exceeded the Company's trading history, the Company used the historical volatility of a comparable company. The weighted average grant date fair value was \$0.11.

#### e) Share Purchase Warrants

The following table presents information with respect to share purchase warrants issued and outstanding:

						Finders'	Finders'	
	Warrants	Warrants	Warrants	Warrants	Warrants	Warrants	Warrants	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	Total
Outstanding, November 1, 2010	500,000	7,100,000	-	-	-	424,000	-	8,024,000
Issued in Period	-	-	2,858,750	17,710,000	-	-	3,323,948	23,892,698
Exercised in Period	(500,000)	(3,500,000)	(165,000)	-	-	(424,000)	(48,744)	(4,637,744)
Expired, unexercised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u> </u>
Outstanding, October 31, 2011	-	3,600,000	2,693,750	17,710,000	-	-	3,275,204	27,278,954
Issued in Period	-	-	-	-	3,207,350	-	80,000	3,287,350
Exercised in Period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expired, unexercised	-	(3,600,000)	-	(17,710,000)	-	-	(3,275,204)	(24,585,204)
Outstanding, October 31, 2012	-	-	2,693,750	-	3,207,350	-	80,000	5,981,100

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

- (1) Originally comprised of 1,300,000 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement that was completed by the Company on December 31, 2008 and January 16, 2009. Entitles the holders, at their election to acquire 1,300,000 shares of the Company at \$0.05 per share for the first year after closing and at \$0.10 per share for the second year after closing of the financing; 700,000 share purchase warrants expire on December 31, 2010 and 600,000 share purchase warrants expire on January 16, 2011. During fiscal 2011, 500,000 warrants were exercised generating proceeds of \$50,000.
- (2) Originally comprised of 10,000,000 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement that was completed by the Company on January 21, 2010. Entitles the holders at their election, to acquire 10,000,000 common shares of the Company; expire on January 21, 2012. In fiscal 2011, 3,500,000 warrants were exercised generating proceeds of \$350,000. During the year, 3,600,000 warrants expired unexercised.
- (3) Comprised of 2,858,750 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement that was completed by the Company on November 1, 2010 and November 10, 2010. Entitles the holders at their election, to acquire 2,858,750 common shares of the Company at \$0.25 per share for the first year after closing and at \$0.35 per share for the second year after closing of the financing; 2,783,750 share purchase warrants expire on November 1, 2012 and 75,000 share purchase warrants expire on November 10, 2012. In fiscal 2011, 165,000 warrants were exercised generating proceeds of \$41,250.

Subsequent to year end, these share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

- (4) Comprised of 17,710,000 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement that was completed by the Company on August 19, 2011. Entitles the holders, at their election, to acquire 17,710,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.15 per share for the first year after closing. During the year, 17,710,000 warrants expired unexercised.
- (5) Comprised of 3,207,350 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement that was completed by the Company on December 23, 2011. Entitles the holders, at their election, to acquire 3,207,350 common shares of the Company at \$0.15 per share for the first year after closing.

Subsequent to year end, these share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

- (6) Originally comprised of 424,000 finders' warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement completed by the Company on January 22, 2010. Entitles the holder, at their election, to acquire 424,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.05 per share, expiring on January 21, 2012. During fiscal 2011, 424,000 finders' warrants were exercised generating proceeds of \$21,200.
- (7) The total of 3,323,948 finder's warrants issued in fiscal 2011 is comprised of 914,748 finder's warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement completed by the Company on November 1, 2010 and November 10, 2010 and 2,409,200 finder's

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL continued

warrants issued in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement completed by the Company on August 19, 2011.

The finder's warrants issued in November 2010 entitles the holder, at their election, to acquire 914,748 regular common shares of the Company at \$0.15 per share within one year of the date of closing the financing; 888,304 finder's warrants expire on November 1, 2011 and 26,444 finder's warrants expire on November 10, 2011. During fiscal 2011, 48,744 finder's warrants were exercised generating proceeds of \$7,312. In the year ended October 31, 2012, 866,004 finder's warrants from this financing expired unexercised.

The finder's warrants issued in August 2011 entitles the holder, at their election, to acquire 2,409,200 regular common shares of the Company at \$0.05 per share until August 19, 2012. In the year ended October 31, 2012, 2,409,200 finder's warrants from this financing expired unexercised.

A total of 80,000 finder's warrants were issued conjunction with a non-brokered private placement completed by the Company on December 23, 2011. Entitles the holder to acquire 80,000 regular common shares at \$0.055 per share until December 23, 2012.

Subsequent to year end, these finder's warrants expired unexercised.

As at October 31, 2012, the Company has outstanding common share purchase warrants exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price		Expiry Date
2,618,750	\$	0.350	November 1, 2012
75,000	\$	0.350	November 10, 2012
3,207,350	\$	0.150	December 23, 2012
80,000	\$	0.055	December 23, 2012
5,981,100			

As at October 31, 2011, the Company has outstanding common share purchase warrants exercisable to acquire common shares of the Company as follows:

#### 6. SHARE CAPITAL – continued

Warrants	Exercise	
Outstanding	Price	Expiry Date
		_
3,600,000	\$ 0.100	January 21, 2012
2,618,750	\$ 0.350	November 1, 2012
75,000	\$ 0.350	November 10, 2012
839,560	\$ 0.150	November 1, 2011
26,444	\$ 0.150	November 10, 2011
17,710,000	\$ 0.150	August 19, 2012
2,409,200	\$ 0.055	August 19, 2012
27,278,954		

#### 7. RESERVE

The share-based payment reserve records stock options recognized as share-based payments expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. Upon cancellation, expiry or forfeiture, the amount is transferred to deficit.

#### 8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

On March 29, 2012, the Company announced that it had negotiated an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Thelon project, which is located in Nunavut Territory from a director of the Company. The transaction was recorded at the exchange amount.

The Company has paid fees of \$153,600 (2011 - \$153,600) to companies in which Directors held an interest for management, administrative, accounting and technical services. These amounts are included in general and administration expenses and/or exploration and evaluation assets as outlined below.

October	31	2012
OCTOBEL	JI,	4014

	Short-term employee benefits		Share based payments (iii)		Total
Tristia Ventures Corp. (i)	\$	96,000	\$	19,214	\$ 115,214
Scimitar Ventures Corporation (ii)	\$	57,600	\$	19,214	\$ 76,814
Directors and other key managment	\$	-	\$	35,225	\$ 35,225

October 31, 2011

Short-term employee benefits		oyee based		Total
\$ 96,00	0	\$	111,850	\$ 207,850
\$ 57,60	0	\$	89,390	\$ 146,990
\$	-	\$	111,760	\$ 111,760

#### 8. <u>RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u> - continued

- (i) Tristia Ventures Corp. ("Tristia") is a private company controlled by Dr. Kieran Downes, President & CEO, and a director of the Company. Short-term employee benefits paid or payable to Tristia are included within exploration and development expenditures for the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011. Share based payments made in the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 were made to Dr. Downes in an individual capacity.
- (ii) Scimitar Ventures Corporation ("Scimitar") is a private company controlled by Mr. Brian Cebryk, Chief Financial Officer, and a director of the Company. Short-term employee benefits paid or payable to Scimitar are included as management fees in the statement of net and comprehensive loss for the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011. Share based payments made in the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 were made to Mr. Cebryk in an individual capacity.
- (iii) The share based payments made in the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 reflect the Black Scholes value of the options granted in the period.

#### 9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT:

#### (a) Overview:

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks that arise as a result of its exploration, development, and financing activities such as credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

The Board of Directors oversees managements' establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management guidelines. The Company's risk management guidelines are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

#### (b) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The maximum exposure to credit risk at period-end is as follows:

	Octob	er 31, 2012	October 31, 2011			
Cash Accounts receivable	\$	110,562 325,847	\$	353,091 251,517		
Short-term investments	\$	400,229	\$	1,679,063 2,283,670		

All of the Company's operations are conducted in Canada. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer.

#### 9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT- continued

The Company limits its exposure to credit risk on cash and by only investing in liquid securities offered by Chartered Banks. Given the credit rating of the bank and the securities owned, management does not expect significant credit losses on cash and cash equivalents.

At October 31, 2012, the Company held a Guaranteed Investment Certificate ("GIC") with a total value of \$400,229 (October 31, 2011 - \$1,679,063). The GIC bears interest at 0.85% and matures on November 25, 2013.

The Company's accounts receivable are as follows:

	Octob	er 31, 2012	Octobe	er 31, 2011
GST Minuted Food and in Ton Condition	\$	136,432	\$	170,573
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit Total accounts receivable	\$	189,415 325,847	\$	80,944 251,517

As at October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011, the Company's accounts receivable are current (less than 90 days) with the exception of \$62,548 (October 31, 2011 - \$83,280) related to the GST ITC receivable from the Government of Canada. The Company believes all outstanding balances are collectible and therefore there is no allowance for doubtful accounts at October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011.

#### (c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it anticipates and determines the funds required to support normal operation requirements and the growth and development of its mineral exploration and evaluation assets. The Company coordinates this planning and budgeting process with its financing activities through the capital management process described in Note 12. Management has increased its focus on liquidity risk given the impact of the current economic and financial market climate on the availability of equity.

The Company's financial liabilities are comprised of accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The financial liabilities at October 31, 2012 are summarized below:

#### 9. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

			Less	One	Two	More
	Carrying		than	to two	to five	than five
	amount	cash flows	one year	years	years	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities  Trade and other payables	\$ 276,015	\$ -	\$ 276,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 276,015	\$ -	\$ 276,015	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

#### (d) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company expects the fluctuation in finance income as a result of interest rate fluctuations to be minimal.

#### (e) Commodity price risk:

The Company's ability to raise the capital required to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risk associated with the market price of gold and base metals and the outlook for these commodities.

#### (f) Fair value:

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the 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 the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Due to the short-term maturity of the Company's existing financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value approximates the fair value and no classification in the hierarchy is made.

#### 10. INCOME TAXES

The reconciliation of income tax provision computed at statutory rates to the reported income tax provision is as follows:

#### 10. INCOME TAXES - continued

	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2011		
Loss before tax	\$ (633,297)	\$	(896,346)	
Expected tax rate	25.00%		26.75%	
Income tax recovery computed at statutory rates	(158,324)		(239,773)	
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible				
Share based payment expenses	23,305		129,915	
Non-deductible meals and allowances	945		685	
Other taxable items	2,068		-	
Tax effect of flow-through shares	-		393,760	
Tax effect of deferred tax rate differences	-		7,141	
Total deferred income tax (recovery) expense	<b>\$</b> (132,007)	\$	291,728	

Effective January 1, 2012, the Canadian federal corporate tax rate decreased from 16.5% to 15.0%. The overall reduction in tax rates has resulted in a decrease in the Company's statutory tax rate from 26.75% to 25.00%.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 are as follows:

	Octol	per 31, 2012	October 31, 2011			
Taxable temporary differences:						
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$	4,386,291	\$	4,181,086		
Deductible temporary differences:						
Share issue and financing costs		(226,854)		(307,211)		
Non-capital losses carried forward		(3,522,439)		(2,707,953)		
Net temporary differences	\$	636,998	\$	1,165,922		
Enacted rate		25.00%		25.00%		
Deferred income tax liability	\$	159,249	\$	291,481		

#### 10. INCOME TAXES - continued

As of October 31, 2012, the Company has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses of approximately \$3,522,439. These losses, if not utilized, will expire commencing in 2029.

#### 11. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash working capital is comprised of:

	October 31, 2012		October 31, 2011		
Source / (use) of cash					
Accounts receivable	\$	(74,830)	\$	(195,171)	
Advances and prepaid expenses		7,721		(29,649)	
Accounts payable		28,624		153,046	
	\$	(38,485)	\$	(71,774)	
Related to operating activities		\$24,265	\$	(71,532)	
Related to investing activities		(62,750)		(242)	
	\$	(38,485)	\$	(71,774)	

Significant non-cash transactions during the year ended October 31, 2012 included:

• The Company allocated \$37,382 (2011 – \$Nil) of share based payment expense to its exploration and evaluation assets.

#### 12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic and financial market conditions. The Company considers its capital structure to include shareholders' equity and working capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue shares and adjust its spending to manage current and projected cash levels.

As the Company is in the exploration stage, it endeavors to manage its capital structure in a manner that provides sufficient funding for operational activities through funds primarily secured through equity capital obtained in private placements. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to continue raising capital in this manner.

The Company facilitates the management of capital through preparation of annual expenditure budgets and cash forecasts that are updated as necessary. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

#### 13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company currently operates in a single reportable operating segment, mineral exploration and development, and all of its operations are in Canada.

#### 14. TRANSITION TO IFRS

As result of the Accounting Standards Board of Canada's decision to adopt IFRS for publicly accountable entities for financial reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011, the Company has adopted IFRS in these financial statements. These financial statements are the first annual financial statements of the Company under IFRS. The Company previously applied the available standards under previous Canadian GAAP that were issued by the Accounting Standards Board of Canada.

These are the Company's first annual financial statements for the period covered by the first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position and comprehensive loss is set out in this note.

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2011, effective November 1, 2010 (the Company's date of transition).

IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" (IFRS 1)

IFRS 1 generally requires that first-time adopters retrospectively apply all effective IFRS standards and interpretations in effect as at the reporting date. IFRS 1 also provides for certain optional exemptions and certain mandatory exceptions to this general principle.

#### Mandatory Exemption

In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates under IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. The Company's IFRS estimates as of November 1, 2010 are consistent with its Canadian GAAP estimates for the same date.

Adjustments on transition to IFRS

IFRS has many similarities to Canadian GAAP as it is based on a similar conceptual framework. However, there are important differences with regards to recognition, measurement and disclosure.

### 14. TRANSITION TO IFRS - continued

The November 1, 2010 Canadian GAAP statement of financial position has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

CURRENT ASSETS	Canadian GAAP		Adjustment		IFRS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	218,808	-		\$	218,808	
Accounts receivable		56,349	-			56,349	
Exploration advances		48,000	-			48,000	
Short term investments		-	-			-	
Prepaid expenses		2,900				2,900	
		326,057	-			326,057	
DEFERRED INCOME TAX		1,188	-			1,188	
MINERAL EXPLORATION AND							
EVALUATION ASSETS		3,675,864				3,675,864	
	\$	4,003,109			\$	4,003,109	
LIABILITIES							
CURRENT LIABILITIES							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$	94,345	-		\$	94,345	
Flow-through share premium		-	-			-	
DEFERRED INCOME TAX						<u>-</u>	
		94,345	-			94,345	
SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY							
CAPITAL STOCK		4,587,128	-			4,587,128	
RESERVE		418,861	(6,566)	(1)		412,295	
DEFICIT		(1,097,225)	6,566	(1)		(1,090,659)	
		3,908,764				3,908,764	
	\$	4,003,109			\$	4,003,109	

### 14. TRANSITION TO IFRS - continued

The October 31, 2011 Canadian GAAP statement of financial position has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

CURRENT ASSETS	Canadian GAAP	Adjustment	IFRS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 353,091	-	\$ 353,091		
Accounts receivable	251,517	-	251,517		
Exploration advances	40,000	-	40,000		
Short term investments	1,679,063	-	1,679,063		
Prepaid expenses	32,549	-	32,549		
	2,356,220	-	2,356,220		
MINERAL EXPLORATION AND					
EVALUATION ASSETS	5,781,837		5,781,837		
	\$ 8,138,057		\$ 8,138,057		
LIABILITIES					
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 247,391	-	\$ 247,391		
DEFERRED INCOME TAX	419,941	(128,460) (2)	291,481		
	667,332	(128,460)	538,872		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
CAPITAL STOCK	8,457,738	522,220 (2)	8,979,958		
RESERVE	937,806	(39,846) (1)	897,960		
DEFICIT	(1,924,819)	(353,914) (1), (2)	(2,278,733)		
	7,470,725	128,460	7,599,185		
	\$ 8,138,057		\$ 8,138,057		

### 14. TRANSITION TO IFRS - continued

The Canadian GAAP statement of net and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

#### **EXPENSES**

Management fees	\$ 126,619	\$	-		\$ 126,619
General and administration	37,991		-		37,991
Interest expense	846		-		846
Professional fees	90,725		-		90,725
Public company costs	144,893		-		144,893
Share based compensation	518,945		(33,280)	(1)	485,665
Travel and relatedy costs	 20,324		-		 20,324
	 940,343		(33,280)		 907,063
LOSS BEFORE FINANCE INCOME AND TAXES	(940,343)		33,280		(907,063)
FINANCE INCOME	 10,717				 10,717
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(929,626)		33,280		(896,346)
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES RECOVERY (EXPENSE)	 102,032	_	(393,760)	(2)	 (291,728)
NET AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$ (827,594)	\$	(360,480)		\$ (1,188,074)

#### 14. TRANSITION TO IFRS - continued

#### **Cash Flows**

There were no changes to the cash flows from operating, financing or investing activites for the year ended October 31, 2012 and the year ended October 31, 2011 as a result of the adoption of IFRS. Accordingly, no reconciliations have been presented.

#### **Notes to the Reconciliations**

#### (1) Share based compensation

Under IFRS, the fair value of share based awards with vesting terms issued in exchange for the receipt of goods and services from non-employees were recalculated on the dates the non-employees rendered services to the Company using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Typically share based payments with non-employees are calculated using the fair value of the goods or services received. As no reasonable fair value could be determined for the services provided by the non-employees, an option pricing model was used.

Measuring the options on the dates the non-employees rendered services created differences in the fair value of the share based awards. As a result, the following adjustments were required on transition:

- At November 1, 2010, share based compensation previously recognized was reduced by \$6,566 resulting in a reduction to opening reserve of \$6,566 and a reduction to the opening deficit of \$6,566.
- For the year ended October 31, 2011, share based compensation was decreased by \$33,280. At October 31, 2011, the cumulative effect of the transition date difference and the year end difference was a decrease in reserve of \$39,846 and a decrease in deficit of \$39,846.

#### (2) Flow-through shares

Under Canadian GAAP the issuance of flow-through shares initially recorded in share capital at their issue price less the deferred tax liability related to the renounced expenditures. Under IFRS, flow-through shares are recognized based on the quoted price of existing shares on the issue date. The difference ("premium") between the quoted price of Company's shares and the amount paid by investors for the flow-through shares is recognized as a flow-through share related liability. The liability is reversed into the statement of net and comprehensive loss when the eligible expenditures are incurred. The difference between the liability and the value of the tax assets renounced is recorded as a deferred tax expense. There is no subsequent reduction to share capital under these new standards. Where flow-through shares were issued but expenditures not incurred by the end of the reporting period, a liability is shown in current liabilities as flow-share premium.

# TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS For the years ended October 31, 2012 and 2011

### 14. TRANSITION TO IFRS - continued

As a result of the change in accounting policy under IFRS, the following adjustments were required on transition:

- At November 1, 2010, there were no adjustments required.
- During the year ended October 31, 2011, flow-through shares were issued for proceeds of \$2.411.608.
  - O Under Canadian GAAP, capital stock was increased by this amount and subsequently reduced by \$602,903 due to the deferred income tax liability on renouncement of expenditures. The deferred income tax liability was reduced at October 31, 2011 by deferred income tax assets, resulting in a deferred income tax recovery.
  - O Under IFRS, capital stock was increased by \$2,330,927 and a liability of \$80,681 was recorded for the premium. The premium liability was eliminated at October 31, 2011 due to qualifying expenditures recorded in the year. These qualifying expenditures resulted in a deferred income tax liability which was subsequently reduced by recognizing deferred income tax assets.

## MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for the year ended October 31, 2012 was prepared with information available up to January 9, 2013 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended October 31, 2012.

The financial information presented in this MD&A and referenced above are in Canadian dollars and have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Our significant accounting policies are set out in Note 3 of the audited financial statements of the Company, as at and for the year ended October 31, 2012.

Any scientific or technical information as described in National Instrument 43-101 disclosed in this Management Discussion and Analysis has been reviewed and approved by Dr. Kieran Downes, P.Geo, President and Chief Executive Officer of Troymet Exploration Corp. and a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, under whose direction the Company's exploration program is being carried out.

## **Company Overview**

Troymet Exploration Corp. ("Troymet" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on June 4, 2007. A Plan of Arrangement between the Company, Signet Minerals Inc. ("Signet"), and Cash Minerals Ltd. ("Cash Minerals") was completed on August 7, 2007 and the Company became a reporting issuer at that time (see Company Reorganization below). The Company was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange on September 20, 2007. The trading symbol is "TYE".

The Company is involved in gold, and base metal exploration. Troymet's corporate strategy is to acquire interests in projects that have the potential to host large, high grade gold, and base metal deposits. Currently, all of the Company's projects are located in Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunuvat.

As of the date of this MD&A, Troymet has not earned any production revenue, nor found any resources on any of its properties. The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia and Alberta.

#### **Outlook**

Troymet's Key project offers significant discovery potential for epithermal gold-silver, VMS and porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits. It is strategically located between the Blackwater gold deposit (New Gold Inc.) and the 3Ts gold-silver deposit (Independence Gold Corp.). The Key project is currently the Company's primary focus, with a reverse circulation drill program recently completed. Assay results are pending.

At the McClarty Lake project, a joint venture agreement has been established with Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Company Limited ("HudBay") holding a 60% interest and Troymet holding a 40% interest. Under the terms of the agreement, HudBay must contribute \$1,151,052 in joint venture expenditures before Troymet is required to fund its participating interest. Troymet

believes HudBay is the best partner to explore and develop the project, and their participation lends strong support to management's belief that McClarty Lake is a property of substantial merit with excellent discovery potential for a precious metal rich volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposit(s). Troymet anticipates a winter 2013 diamond drilling program on the joint venture claims as well as on its 100% owned claims.

The Golden Eagle property has the potential to host several deposit types, including bulk tonnage intrusion-related, high-grade gold-silver vein-hosted, and VMS deposits. Results to date from stream sediment sampling and diamond drilling support the hypothesis of a widespread mineralizing event on the property, and a new bulk tonnage gold target has been identified on the Skarn zone.

Troymet recently optioned the Thelon project, where five target areas prospective for high-grade uranium and rare earth mineralization have been identified. The Thelon project is a strategic acquisition given the current rare earth element ("REE") market and supply situation, and Troymet is seeking a partner to fund its exploration and development.

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern. This assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year and in this regard, at October 31, 2012, the Company had net working capital of \$625,951 and is sufficiently financed to meet its operating needs and financial obligations for the foreseeable future.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and continue the exploration of its properties is dependent on accessing capital markets, or entering into collaborative agreements that would provide additional financing. The outcome of these matters is materially uncertain at this time.

## **International Financial Reporting Standards**

The October 31, 2012 audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). Subject to certain transition elections disclosed in Note 14 from the notes to the audited financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2012, we have consistently applied the same accounting policies in our opening IFRS statement of financial position as at November 1, 2010 and throughout all periods presented, as if these policies had always been in effect. Note 14 discloses the impact of the transition to IFRS on our reported statement of financial position, statement of net and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows, including the nature and effect of significant changes in accounting policies from those used in our financial statements for the year ended October 31, 2011. It should be noted that there were no significant differences in the Company's previously reported financial position, results of operations or cash flows upon transition to IFRS.

### **Critical Accounting Estimates**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. By nature, asset valuations are subjective and do not necessarily result in precise determinations.

#### **Exploration Projects**

Troymet currently holds four mineral projects in its property portfolio. Dr. Kieran Downes, P.Geo., President and Chief Executive Officer is the qualified person under NI 43-101 who has reviewed the scientific and technical disclosure provided below.

## **Key Project – Copper, Zinc and Gold**

Troymet has a 100% interest in the 8,854 hectare Key property subject to certain royalties payable to third parties on certain claims. The property is road accessible and located 125 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia.

Exploration on the Key project is targeting epithermal gold-silver deposits, precious metals-rich VMS deposits, and porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits. The property straddles an apparent graben developed in a volcano-sedimentary sequence and covers an area with anomalous lake sediment geochemistry and locally anomalous gold-lead-arsenic-silver-zinc in soils. The anomalous metal suite and geological setting is characteristic of the gold- and silver-rich Eskay Creek deposit in northwest British Columbia.

The Key property is strategically located between and adjacent to the Blackwater gold deposit (New Gold Inc.) and the 3Ts gold-silver deposit (Independence Gold Corp.). The Capoose silver deposit (New Gold Inc.) is located approximately 12 kilometres to the northwest. The Key property covers a number of geological sequences, all of which host important gold +/- silver mineralization at Blackwater, 3Ts and Capoose. Outcrop is sparse and limited to the peaks and ridges. As a consequence, soil geochemistry and geophysics are important exploration tools.

A helicopter-borne VTEM survey completed over the central portion of the Key property in 2008 delineated major north-trending fault systems that cut the property and may be related to the gold and silver mineralization at Blackwater. Four EM targets were identified as well as a number of intrusions that may have associated gold-silver or porphyry-style mineralization

In 2010, the Company conducted reconnaissance prospecting and sampling over the central project area, followed by line cutting, induced polarization ("IP") and soil sampling over selective grid areas. In winter 2011, Troymet completed a 12 hole (1,576.8 m) reconnaissance drilling program, including five holes in the area of Good News Lake, four holes on the Crag Grid on the west side of the property, and three holes lost in broken rubbly ground or in thick overburden (see May 9, 2011 news release). This was the first drilling ever conducted on the property.

Of the four holes drilled on the Crag grid, two tested coincident IP/gold-in-soil/surface gold targets and two tested VTEM ("time domain electromagnetic surveying") targets. The VTEM anomalies appear to be associated with fault/breccia zones in felsic to intermediate volcanics with local vein/disseminated pyrite. The IP/gold-in-soil/surface gold targets comprise silicified and pyritized (trace to 1%) felsic to intermediate volcanics. No significant values were returned from these holes.

Highly anomalous porphyry-style mineralization was intersected in the five widely-spaced holes in the area of Good News Lake. Individual holes carry copper or molybdenum +/- zinc, and locally weak to moderate silver and elevated to anomalous gold. The mineralization occurs in altered volcanics capping a multi-phase intrusive that is postulated to extend over a 4 to 5 kilometre areal extent. The magnetic signature includes a 1 kilometre diameter magnetic low that appears to be the focus of the porphyry mineralization.

The Company's 2011 reconnaissance soil sampling program completed coverage of the eastern half of the property, extending anomalous trends from the 2010 program and covering several important mineralized structures.

Troymet has currently identified eight large target areas with significant gold + silver + other element anomalies. Several trend towards the Blackwater property and one anomaly is on the property border. Four of the anomalies lie north of Good News Lake where 2011 drilling intersected anomalous porphyry style mineralization and a large hydrothermal system with high sulphide content. One of the anomalies encompasses an area with layered sphalerite mineralization in tuffs/sediments on Tsacha Mountain, approximately 2.5 kilometres north of Good News Lake, as well as two strong, undrilled VTEM anomalies.

The 2012 field program commenced in early June; delayed by a heavy snow pack in the area. The first phase, completed in July, consisted of detailed infill sampling of previously identified gold-insoil anomalies and prospecting and over seven principal anomalous zones; assay results are pending. Line cutting and IP surveying to better define targets prior to drilling was delayed for safety reasons due to active logging by Canfor in the proposed survey area. The program resumed in mid-September and a reverse-circulation (RC) drill was mobilized to site in early October.

IP surveys totaling 9.6 kilometres were conducted over the SGN, Blue, Moly, Tsacha, VF and Eye target zones. The strongest association of gold-in-soil and IP anomalies was identified at the Buzz, SGN and Blue target zones. The P1A target is a coincident gold-in-soil anomaly and VTEM anomaly on the north side of a strong IP anomaly.

The RC drill program was completed in November and consisted of 16 holes totaling 867 metres. Drilling tested gold-in-soil anomalies +/- coincident induced polarization anomalies in the Buzz (10 holes), SGN (2 holes), P1A (2 holes) and Blue (2 holes) target areas. Active logging restricted access to certain other drill targets in the SGN, Blue and Moly zones.

Drill samples were shipped for analysis to ALS Chemex Labs Ltd. in Vancouver, BC; results are pending.

Troymet believes the Key project has significant discovery potential. Exploration on the Key project is at an early stage with expenditures small in comparison to other flanking projects where significant discoveries have been made.

Further information on the Key Project is available in a NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report, Key Property, British Columbia, Canada" by Scott Casselman, B.Sc., P.Geo., dated May 18, 2012 and filed on SEDAR (<a href="www.sedar.com">www.sedar.com</a>) June 12, 2012.

#### Golden Eagle Project - Gold and Silver

The 8,178 hectare Golden Eagle project is located just south of the Yukon-British Columbia border, 70 kilometres west-northwest of Atlin, BC. The Company controls a 100% interest in the project subject to a 1% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") payable to a third party on certain claims.

Golden Eagle is situated at the southern end of the Tintina Gold Belt, which contains many intrusion-related gold deposits such as Pogo (Alaska), Fort Knox (Alaska), Dublin Gulch (Yukon) and White Gold (Yukon). The property has the potential to host several deposit types, including bulk tonnage intrusion-related deposits with associated skarn deposits, high-grade gold-silver vein-

hosted deposits and volcanogenic massive sulphide ("VMS") deposits. Thirteen separate mineralized zones have been identified to date over the property's 25-kilometre long extent.

From 2005 to 2008, exploration was primarily focused on the Middle Ridge (Tannis zone) area, where high-grade gold-silver mineralization is hosted in pyrite- and arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins/structures within rhyolitic intrusive, granitic intrusive and to a lesser extent in flanking metavolcanics. The mineralized system has been demonstrated by drilling to continue along a strike length of nearly 150 metres and to greater than 200 metres down dip in both the rhyolitic and granitic intrusions (February 24, 2009 news release). The presence of granitic intrusive at depth indicates a composite, volatile-rich intrusive system in this locale, which to-date has only been tested by shallow drilling.

Since 2009, the Company has focused attention on the north block of the Golden Eagle project ("North Prospect"), where numerous zones of structurally controlled gold-silver-arsenic-antimony mineralization (e.g. Plateau, Skarn, West Gully, Cowboy, and West Draw zones) and gold-in-soil anomalies occur over an approximately 5 x 5 kilometre area. The mineralization is related to two major structures, the Ben Fault and the Paddy Fault, and to the underlying granite-related gold system. Both faults are possible splays of the Llewellyn fault zone, a regionally significant structure that cuts through the project area and has a strong correlation with the majority of mineral occurrences in the region.

Reconnaissance diamond drilling in 2009 tested four previously un-drilled and widely-spaced targets located in the West Gully, LQ, and Stibnite zones (February 17, 2010 news release). Drill hole N0901 tested the West Gully zone, intersecting 0.11 g/t gold over 86.8 metres in variably sheared, silicified and chlorite-sericite altered felsic intrusive, suggesting there is a large, untested gold-bearing structure(s) in this area. Three holes drilled approximately 1,300 metres apart intersected silver-gold mineralization within broader structural zones carrying low to anomalous gold values. No felsic intrusive was intersected in these shallow holes, indicating the target gold zones lie deeper in the system.

Diamond drilling in 2011 (6 holes; 867.2 metres) primarily focused on the West Gully zone, with 5 holes testing various IP targets +/- gold-in-stream sediment anomalies. Results are presented in the Company's February 16, 2012 News Release.

The 2011 program included one hole drilled on the Skarn zone, results of which have identified a new bulk tonnage gold target. Hole N11-06 intersected 36.45 metres grading 1.27 g/t gold in felsic volcanics. The upper portion of this gold intersection was also anomalous in silver, grading 4.05 g/t silver over 15.45 metres. The mineralization is associated with strong potassic alteration, carbonate alteration and silicification developed along the Paddy Fault. The mineralized zone is open southwards along the Paddy Fault towards the Catfish zone (approximately 2.5 kilometres) and at depth. The potential for a wide zone(s) of gold mineralization was not recognized in the past. Modelling of the new historical data in 3D has identified additional drill targets.

No field work was conducted on the project during the three month period ended October 31, 2012.

Further information on the Golden Eagle Project is available in a NI 43-101 technical report entitled "Technical Report, Golden Eagle Property, Atlin Mining Division, British Columbia" by J. Michael Wark, P.Geol., dated May 30, 2012 and filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) July 10, 2012.

#### McClarty Lake Project - Copper, Zinc and Gold

The 596 hectare McClarty Lake property is located 47 kilometres south-southwest of Snow Lake, Manitoba. Troymet owns 100% of three claims (344 hectares) staked in 2000. In June 2008, Troymet completed its earn in for a 60% working interest in two claims (252 hectares) under an option agreement with Hudson Bay Exploration and Development Limited ("HudBay"), a subsidiary of Hudbay Minerals Inc. HudBay subsequently provided notification that it intended to earn back a 20% interest in the McClarty Lake claims, requiring HudBay to make exploration expenditures of \$750,000 over a three year period. As reported on June 6, 2011, HudBay notified the Company that it had incurred the necessary expenditures to earn back a 20% interest and, that as a result, a joint venture was established with HudBay holding a 60% interest and Troymet holding a 40% interest on the two claims ("joint venture claims").

A formal joint venture agreement was signed in August 2012. Under the terms of the agreement, HudBay must contribute \$1,151,052 in joint venture expenditures before Troymet is required to fund its participating interest. Thereafter, HudBay and Troymet will share all future exploration and development expenditures pro-rata based on their participating interests.

The McClarty Lake property is favourably situated within the Flin Flon – Snow Lake greenstone belt, one of the largest Proterozoic volcanic-hosted massive sulphide (VMS) districts in the world. Twenty-seven copper-zinc-gold deposits within the belt have produced more than 183 million tonnes of sulphide ore.

On the McClarty joint venture claims, diamond drilling has identified two laterally continuous zones of massive sulphides within a sequence of variably silicified, sericititized and chloritized felsic volcanics and volcaniclastics. The lower massive sulphide horizon ("Discovery Zone") discovered by Troymet in 2007, is locally gold enriched and returned 1.47% zinc and 0.31% copper over 43.05 metres, including 3.46% zinc over 15.3 metres (true width estimated at 85% of core length). The upper pyritic horizon is also locally gold enriched and lies approximately 150 metres stratigraphically above the lower horizon. Both zones are open along strike and at depth.

The sulphide mineralization and associated alteration system at McClarty Lake is very similar to that associated with HudBay's Chisel Lake and Lalor Lake volcanogenic massive sulphide deposits of the Snow Lake area.

HudBay's 2011 winter program included a surface pulse electromagnetic survey (approximately 20 kilometres) over the Discovery zone and drilling of three holes (1,563 metres). HudBay hole MCC001, drilled on section with 2008 holes MC08-08, 10 and 11, intersected the mineralized zone approximately 150 metres below the intersection in hole MC08-10 at a vertical depth of approximately 300 metres. A wide zone of mineralization comprising a mix of massive, semi-massive and disseminated sulphide was intersected from 293.6 to 404.0 metres. The best intersection within this zone returned 15.63 m grading 1.03% Zn, 0.45% Cu and 0.22 g/t Au, including 3.05 m grading 3.58% Zn, 0.16% Cu and 0.25 g/t Au.

HudBay Holes MCC002 and MCC003 were drilled on section with hole MC08-09. These holes were drilled on the north side of an interpreted fault that offsets the mineralization, to test an off-hole geophysical anomaly. Neither hole intersected significant mineralization, although a wide zone of mineralized schist (1% to 7% disseminated pyrite with rare chalcopyrite) was intersected in

MCC002 from 323.85 to 493.0 metres including an intersection of massive pyrite from 418.9 to 419.9 metres. Hole MCC003 also intersected a wide zone of mineralized schist (trace to 25% disseminated pyrite > pyrrhotite) from 365.5 to 549.6 metres, with massive to semi-massive pyrite intersected from 393.1 to 393.6 metres and 545.7 to 546.9 metres.

On its 100% owned claims, Troymet's 2010-2011 programs focused on the Mac EM conductor, which lies on-trend and is approximately 1000 metres northeast of the Discovery zone. The conductor was originally identified by a VTEM helicopter-borne survey flown in 2008. A ground pulse electromagnetic ("PEM") survey in 2010 over the area indicated a strong conductive response. In 2011, Troymet tested the Mac conductor with three holes (1,156 metres) over a 300-metre strike length. Drilling intersected altered volcanics and strongly sulphidized zones that host zinc and copper mineralization within xenolithic intrusives. Troymet believes the Mac conductor has identified the northern extension of the horizon that hosts the Discovery zone. The results indicate the presence of a +2,000 metre long stratigraphic horizon that carries base metal mineralization in the two locales where tested. The Company plans to conduct an additional PEM survey to better define and extend the MAC conductor prior to further drilling.

The identification of a productive, base metal mineralized horizon extending through Troymet's 100% owned claims significantly increases the possibility of a significant VMS discovery on the Company's 100% owned ground.

Troymet considers that the McClarty Lake is a property of substantial merit with excellent discovery potential for a precious metal rich VMS deposit(s). No work was conducted on the project during the three month period ended October 31, 2012. The Company anticipates a winter 2013 diamond drilling program on the joint venture claims as well as on its 100% owned claims.

Further information on the McClarty Lake project is available in a NI 43-101 technical report entitled "2008 Technical (NI 43-101) Report on the McClarty Lake Property", by Rory Kutluoglu, B.Sc. (Equity Engineering Ltd.) and qualified person, Alan H. Bailes, Ph.D., P.Geo. (Bailes Geoscience), dated June 11, 2008 and filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com).

## **Thelon Project – Uranium and Rare Earth**

Troymet holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in the 7,213 hectare Thelon project, located approximately 150 kilometres northwest of Baker Lake, Nunavut Territory. Under the terms of the option, Troymet will (i) pay \$5,000 on signing (paid) and on each anniversary date while the option is valid and in good standing; (ii) pay 2% of all exploration expenditures to the optionor until a production decision is reached; and (iii) maintain the leases in good standing (approximately \$27,700/year). The optionor will receive a 2% gross royalty on any production from the project properties. One half (½) of 1% of the royalty can be purchased for \$1 million at any time; one-third of the remaining royalty (½ of 1%) can be purchased for an additional \$2 million at any time.

The Thelon project is situated approximately 150 km west of Agnico Eagle's Meadowbank gold mine, 90 kilometres northwest of AREVA's pre-production stage Kiggavik uranium deposit and 100 kilometres south of Uranium North Resources' Amer Lake uranium deposit. The property covers five target areas prospective for high-grade uranium and rare earth mineralization, as identified by uraniferous boulder trains, anomalous rock geochemistry and anomalous lake sediment geochemistry. The uranium mineralization is similar to the high-grade "unconformity-type" mineralization currently being mined in the Athabasca area of Saskatchewan and the Kombolgie area of Australia.

Rare earth elements ("REE") at Thelon are associated with fluorapatite and phosphatic sandstone and uranium. Troymet analyzed six float samples from two of the five target areas at the ALS Minerals' Vancouver laboratory, confirming the presence of a full range of light and heavy REE in the samples tested. Troymet is primarily interested in the Thelon project for its REE potential; however, the property also contains a number of highly attractive uranium drill targets.

No work was conducted on the project during the year ended October 31, 2012. The Thelon project is a strategic acquisition given the current REE market and supply situation, and Troymet is seeking a partner to fund its exploration and development.

#### **Selected Annual Information**

	Year	Year	Year
	Ended	Ended	Ended
Year Ended	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2011	October 31, 2010
Operating Expenses	\$646,287	\$907,063	\$631,717
Other Income			
Interest	\$12,990	\$10,717	\$1,050
Net Loss	\$501,290	\$896,346	(\$543,596)
Per Share - Basic and Diluted	\$0.00	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)
Capital Expenditures	\$1,084,951	\$2,020,969	\$207,040
Total Assets	\$7,806,136	\$8,138,057	\$4,003,109
Total Liabilities	\$435,264	\$538,872	\$94,345

#### **Results of Operations**

In the year ended October 31, 2012, Troymet realized a net and comprehensive loss of \$501,290 (2011 – \$896,346) after expenses of \$664,287 (2011 - \$907,063) for the year, finance income of \$12,990 (2011 - \$10,717), and a provision for deferred income tax recovery of \$132,007 (2011 - \$291,728 deferred income tax expense).

The expenses in 2012 included management fees of \$82,785 (2011 - \$126,619), general and administration expenses of \$36,777 (2011 - \$37,991), professional fees of \$181,939 (2011 - \$90,725), travel and related costs of \$20,990 (2011 - \$20,324) and public company costs of \$266,467 (2011 - \$144,893). Total management fees in 2012 were about the same as management fees incurred in 2011. However, more management fees were capitalized in 2012 versus 2011 and this resulted in a decrease of management fees in the amount of \$43,835 on the Statement of Net and Comprehensive Loss. Professional fees increased by \$91,214 from 2011 to 2012 primarily as a result of the transition to IFRS compliant financial statements and legal costs associated with the formal Joint Venture Agreement signed with HudBay. Public company costs increased by \$121,574 from 2011 to 2012 due to the increased effort to market and promote the Company's projects and opportunities.

The net and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2012 includes a non-cash charge of \$55,839 (2011 - \$485,665) related to share based compensation. Expenses net of the share based compensation charge were \$169,050 higher than the previous year.

During the year ended October 31, 2012, Troymet invested \$1,274,366 in mineral exploration and evaluation assets compared to \$2,152,126 expended in the previous year. After reducing this amount by the British Columbia Mineral Exploration Tax Credit (METC) of \$189,415 (2011 - \$46,153) and adding the capitalized management fees of \$37,382 (2011 – NIL), net investment in mineral exploration and evaluation assets in 2012 was \$1,122,333 versus \$2,105,973 the previous year. The METC refundable tax credit reduces the net amount of exploration investment on Troymet's British Columbia property. The METC of \$189,415 for 2012 is included in Accounts Receivable. Troymet anticipates receiving the 2012 METC in the second or third quarter of 2013.

During the fourth quarter of 2012, Troymet realized a net and comprehensive profit of \$111,700 (2011 - \$258,035 loss) after expenses of \$152,374 (2011 - \$335,914) for the quarter, finance income of \$2,598 (2011 - \$2,051), and deferred income tax recovery of \$261,474 (2011 - \$63,993 income tax expense).

Management fees in the fourth quarter were \$19,530 (2011 - \$16,500), general and administration expenses were \$6,345 (2011 - \$11,662), professional fees were \$58,749 (2011 - \$46,134 and public company expenses were \$56,499 (2011 - \$36,404). The net and comprehensive income for the fourth quarter also includes a non-cash charge of \$1,701 (2011 - \$219,617) related to share based compensation expenses.

### **Capital Expenditures**

	McClarty		Golden						
	Lake		Eagle		Key	Thelon		Total	
Balance, November 1, 2010	\$	1,236,793	\$ 2,261,436	\$	177,635	\$	-	\$	3,675,864
Additions during the period									
Acquisition Costs		-	-		88,244		-		88,244
Geophysics		7,905	129,601		257,089		-		394,595
Geochemistry / Assays		2,890	-		363,185		-		366,075
Drilling Costs		272,846	275,685		657,251		-		1,205,782
Geological		-	385		59,389		-		59,774
Camp Costs		25,206	-		-		-		25,206
Travel / Transport / Communication		-	6,500		5,950		-		12,450
Total Additions		308,847	412,171		1,431,107		1		2,152,126
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit ("METC")		-	(1,160)		(44,993)		-		(46,153)
Balance, October 31, 2011	\$	1,545,640	\$ 2,672,447	\$	1,563,749	\$	1	\$	5,781,837
Additions During the Period									
Acquisition Costs		-	22,908		17,726		66,644		107,279
Geophysics		-	-		46,377		-		46,377
Geochemistry / Assays		-	13,569		439,406		-		452,975
Drilling Costs		9,000	38,774		570,895		-		618,670
Geological		2,788	14,068		32,210		-		49,065
Total Additions		11,788	89,319		1,106,616		66,644		1,274,366
Share Based Compensation		-	489		35,194		1,699		37,382
Transferred to investment in McClarty Lake		(1,557,428)	1		-		1		(1,557,428)
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		-	(1,039)		(188,376)		-		(189,415)
Balance, October 31, 2012	\$	0	\$ 2,761,215	\$	2,517,184	\$	68,343	\$	5,346,742

As shown in the Statement of Financial Position dated October 31, 2012, the Company's long term assets consist of mineral exploration and evaluation assets totaling \$5,346,742 and the McClarty Lake investment of \$1,557,428 or a total of \$6,904,170 (October 31, 2011 - \$5,781,840), a net increase of \$1,122,330. As outlined in the table above, the increase was related to the Company's investment in McClarty Lake of \$11,788, investment of \$89,808 at Golden Eagle and \$1,141,810 invested at the Key property. In addition, the Company incurred \$68,344 in acquisition costs related to the Thelon property.

#### **Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The Company's practice is to proceed with staged exploration where each stage is dependent on successful results of the preceding stage. Troymet relies on proceeds of equity financings to fund its exploration commitments and discharge its liabilities as they come due. As of October 31, 2012, the Company had a working capital balance of approximately \$625,951 (October 31, 2011 - \$2,108,830). Troymet incurred sufficient qualifying expenditures to meet its flow-through obligations arising from the flow-through shares issued in August and December 2011.

Total net investment in exploration and evaluation assets of \$1,084,951 that was incurred during the year ended October 31, 2012 was funded by cash on hand.

Results from its exploration programs and / or additional mineral property acquisitions may result in additional financial requirements. If needed, Troymet will be required to raise additional financing. However, there is no assurance that funding will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. If such funds cannot be secured, the Company may be forced to curtail additional exploration and / or property acquisition efforts.

#### **Share Information**

On December 23, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 268,465 common shares issued on a flow-through basis at a price of \$0.075 per flow-through share for gross proceeds of \$20,135 and 3,207,350 Units at a price of \$0.055 per Unit for gross proceeds of \$176,404. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant is exercisable into one common share for one year from the date of issuance at a price of \$0.15 per share. Total gross proceeds were \$196,539. A finder's fee of \$4,400 was paid to one finder. In addition, 80,000 finder's warrants were issued with each finder's warrant being exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.05 per common share for a period of one year from the date of issuance.

On January 11, 2012, 1.0 million options expired unexercised. On January 21, 2012, a total of 3,600,000 share purchase warrants and 866,004 finder's warrants expired unexercised.

On July 9, 2012, the Company granted 1,450,000 stock options to management, directors and non-employees. These options, which have an exercise price of \$0.10 per share, vested immediately. Of the options granted, 1,150,000 options expire on July 9, 2017 while 300,000 options expire on July 9, 2014.

On August 19, 2012, 17,710,000 share purchase warrants and 2,409,200 finders' warrants expired unexercised. On September 19, 2012, 2,250,000 options expired unexercised and subsequent to year end, 5,981,100 share purchase and finder's warrants expired unexercised.

At the date of this MD&A, the fully diluted number of common shares was 129,806,225 shares including 121,856,225 common shares issued and outstanding and 7,950,000 options.

A summary of the Company's outstanding securities is provided in the table below:

	Report	31-Oct	31-Jul	30-Apr	31-Jan	31-Oct
Period Ended	Date	2012	2012	2012	2011	2011
Beginning Shares Outstanding (Basic)	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	118,380,410	86,965,410
Shares issued pursuant to Plan of Arrangement	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exercise of warrants / agent options	0	0	0	0	0	0
Option exercise	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common shares issued for property / debt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Common shares issued for cash	0	0	0	0	3,207,350	17,710,000
Flow-through shares issued for cash	0	0	0	0	268,465	13,705,000
Closing Shares Outstanding (Basic)	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	118,380,410
Beginning Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants	5,981,100	5,981,100	26,100,300	26,100,300	27,278,954	7,159,754
Plan of Arrangement Warrants / Agent Options	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants Expired	(5,981,100)	0	(20,119,200)	0	(4,466,004)	0
Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants Exercised	0	0	0	0	0	0
Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants Issued	0	0	0	0	3,287,350	20,119,200
Closing Share Purchase Warrants	0	5,981,100	5,981,100	26,100,300	26,100,300	27,278,954
Beginning Stock Options	7,950,000	10,200,000	8,750,000	8,750,000	9,750,000	6,750,000
Stock Options Granted	0	0	1,450,000	0	0	3,000,000
Stock Options Expired	0	(2,250,000)	0	0	(1,000,000)	0
Stock Options Exercised	0	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Stock Options	7,950,000	7,950,000	10,200,000	8,750,000	8,750,000	9,750,000
Total Shares - Fully Diluted	129,806,225	135,787,325	138,037,325	156,706,525	156,706,525	155,409,364
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	121,856,225	121,352,897	121,183,896	120,844,037	119,853,853	92,592,755

## **Summary of Quarterly Results**

A summary of quarterly results for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 is provided in the table below.

	QIV	QIII	QII	QI
	31-Oct-12	31-Jul-12	30-Apr-12	31-Jan-12
Operations				
Interest Income	\$2,598	\$3,141	\$3,307	\$3,944
Net Profit (Loss)	\$111,700	(\$257,684)	(\$198,109)	(\$157,197)
Per Share - Basic	\$0.00	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)
Balance Sheet				
Working Capital	\$625,951	\$1,158,780	\$1,760,134	\$2,055,541
Total Assets	\$7,806,136	\$7,966,609	\$7,814,634	\$8,105,372
Capital Expenditures	\$347,374	\$517,999	\$121,198	\$98,380

	QIV	QIII	QII	QI
	31-Oct-11	31-Jul-11	30-Apr-11	31-Jan-11
Operations				
Interest Income	\$2,051	\$1,873	\$3,473	\$3,452
Net Loss	(\$258,035)	(\$157,735)	(\$322,953)	(\$449,351)
Per Share - Basic	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.01)
Balance Sheet				
Working Capital	\$2,108,829	\$953,156	\$1,201,079	\$2,240,258
Total Assets	\$8,138,057	\$6,345,111	\$6,544,196	\$6,584,024
Capital Expenditures	\$409,585	\$192,099	\$1,106,221	\$398,068

#### **Transactions with Related Parties**

On March 29, 2012, the Company announced that it had negotiated an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Thelon project, which is located in Nunavut Territory from a director of the Company. Under terms of the option agreement, the Company paid the optionor \$5,000 upon signing and will pay \$5,000 on each anniversary date while the option is valid and in good standing.

During the period, the Company paid fees of \$153,600 (2011 - \$153,600) to companies in which Directors held an interest for technical, management, administrative, and accounting services. This amount is included in general and administration expenses and / or exploration and evaluation assets.

	_	October 31, 2012				
	e	ort-term mployee penefits	pa	Share based yments (iii)		Total
Tristia Ventures Corp. (i)	\$	96,000	\$	19,214	\$	115,214
Scimitar Ventures Corporation (ii)	\$	57,600	\$	19,214	\$	76,814
Directors and other	\$	-	\$	35,225	\$	35,225

October 31, 2011									
Short-term employee benefits		pa	Share based syments (iii)	Total					
\$	96,000	\$	111,850		207,850				
\$	57,600	\$	89,390	\$	146,990				
\$		\$	111,760	\$	111,760				

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- (i) Tristia Ventures Corp. ("Tristia") is a private company controlled by Dr. Kieran Downes, President & CEO, and a director of the Company. Short-term employee benefits paid or payable to Tristia are included within exploration and development expenditures for the year ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011. Share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 were made to Dr. Downes in an individual capacity.
- (ii) Scimitar Ventures Corporation ("Scimitar") is a private company controlled by Mr. Brian Cebryk, Chief Financial Officer, and a director of the Company. Short-term employee benefits paid or payable to Scimitar are included as management fees in the statement of net and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011. Share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 were made to Mr. Cebryk in an individual capacity.
- (iii) The share based payments made in the years ended October 31, 2012 and October 31, 2011 reflect the Black Scholes value of the options granted in the period.

#### **Risks and Uncertainties**

Troymet competes with other mining companies, some of which have greater financial resources and technical facilities, for the acquisition of mineral properties, claims, and other interests, as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified personnel.

All of the properties in which Troymet has an interest, or the right to acquire an interest, are in the early exploration stage and are without a known body of commercial ore. Development of Troymet's mineral properties will only follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Exploration for and the development of mineral resources involve a high degree of risk and few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing properties. There is no assurance that Troymet's exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercial bodies of ore.

Existing and possible future environmental legislation, regulations and actions could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the activities of the Company, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Before production can commence on any properties, the Company must obtain regulatory and environmental approvals. There is no assurance that such

approvals can be obtained on a timely basis or at all. The cost of compliance with changes in government regulations has the potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Aboriginal peoples have claimed aboriginal title and rights to resources and various properties in western Canada including Troymet's properties. Such claims, in relation to Troymet's lands, if successful, could have an adverse effect on Troymet or its respective operations.

Troymet will require additional financing to continue its business plan and there is no assurance that financing will be available or, if available, will be on reasonable terms. To the extent that financing is not available, Troymet may have to reduce exploration activities and work commitments may not be satisfied resulting in a loss of property ownership by Troymet.

#### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Management has ensured that there are disclosure controls and procedures that provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Corporation is disclosed on a timely basis, particularly, information relevant to the period in which annual filings are being prepared. Management believes these disclosure controls and procedures have been effective during the fiscal period ended October 31, 2012.

#### **Investor Relations Activities**

On August 1, 2008, the Company engaged Senergy Communications Inc. ("Senergy") to provide investor relations services. Vancouver-based Senergy provides investor relations and marketing services to public companies in the natural resource sectors. Senergy assists Troymet in fostering productive, continuing dialogues with analysts, brokers, potential investors, current shareholders and other financial professionals.

An initial six (6) month consulting agreement with Senergy was signed. This agreement, which has an option to renew at terms mutually agreeable to each party, initially required the Company to pay Senergy \$7,500 per month for investor relations services, \$1,000 per month for a dedicated surrogate office and related administrative services, and to reimburse Senergy for all pre-approved expenses. Payments to Senergy have been re-negotiated in light of market conditions and the Company's activity levels. Subsequent to October 31, 2012, the Senergy contract was reduced to \$3,000 per month from \$7,500 per month paid to Senergy the previous 12 months.

In addition to cash payments, Senergy was granted 125,000 incentive stock options exercisable at \$0.15 per share and Shiro Rae, an employee of Senergy, has been granted 75,000 options. On November 22, 2010, the Company announced that it had granted 500,000 options to Senergy at an exercise price of \$0.21 per share. The options vest as to 25% of the options on each of the 3, 6, 9, and 12 month anniversaries of the date of the grant (fully vested 12 months from the date of issuance).

#### **Subsequent Events**

There are no subsequent events to report.

#### Transactions not Reflected on the Statement of Financial Position

The Company did not enter into any transactions that were not reflected on the Statement of Financial Position during the three month period ended October 31, 2012.

## **Forward-Looking Statements**

This MD&A may contain "forward-looking information" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein may be forward-looking information. Generally, forward-looking information may be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as "plans", "expects" or "does not expect", "proposed", "is expected", "budgets", "scheduled", "estimates", "forecasts", "intends", "anticipates" or "does not anticipate", or "believes", or variations of such words and phrases, or by the use of words or phrases which state that certain actions, events or results may, could, would, or might occur or be achieved. In particular, this MD&A contains forward looking information in respect of the size and timing of exploration programs by Troymet or its partners, the exploration potential of the various mineral projects of the Company and the ability of the Company to attract additional funds if required. This forward-looking information reflects the Company's current beliefs and is based on information currently available to the Company and on assumptions the Company believes are reasonable. Certain assumptions can be found in the Company's disclosure documents on SEDAR at www.sedar.com and assumptions include, but are not limited to, the actual results of exploration projects being equivalent to or better than estimated results in technical reports or prior exploration results, assumptions in respect of commodity prices, and future costs and expenses of the Company being based on historical costs and expenses, adjusted for inflation. Forward-looking information is subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking information. Such risks and other factors may include, but are not limited to: the early stage development of the Company and its projects; general business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties; commodity prices; the actual results of current exploration and development or operational activities; competition; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; accidents and other risks inherent in the mining industry; lack of insurance; delay or failure to receive board or regulatory approvals; changes in legislation, including environmental legislation, affecting the Company; timing and availability of external financing on acceptable terms; conclusions of economic evaluations; and lack of qualified, skilled labour or loss of key individuals. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as anticipated, estimated or intended. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information. The Company does not undertake to update any forward-looking information, except in accordance with applicable securities laws.

#### Other

Additional information relating to Troymet's business and activities can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

# TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP.

#### **CORPORATE INFORMATION**

**Directors** 

Kieran M. J. Downes, Ph.D., P.Geo. Nanaimo, British Columbia

Richard T. Kusmirski, M.Sc.,P.Geo. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Ronald H. McMillan, Ph.D., P.Eng. Victoria, British Columbia

David Billard, B.Sc., P.Geo. Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Brian D. Cebryk, CMA Courtenay, British Columbia

Management

Kieran M. J. Downes, Ph.D., P. Eng. President & CEO

Brian D. Cebryk, CMA Chief Financial Officer

Tracy Hurley, M.Sc., P.Geo. VP Exploration

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Kieran Downes

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**Legal Counsel** 

Davis LLP

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**Transfer Agent** 

Computershare Trust Company of Canada

**Share Listing** 

TSX Venture Exchange

Symbol: "TYE"