TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. COMOX, BRITISH COLUMBIA

AUDITOR'S REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2013 and OCTOBER 31, 2012 (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, 2013 and October 31, 2012, 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, 2013 and October 31, 2012, 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, 2013 and October 31, 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012 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.

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Chartered Accountants

January 15, 2014 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. Statements of Financial Position As at October 31

	2013	2012
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS Cash and cash equivalents Accounts receivable Short term investments Prepaid expenses	\$ 171,301 33,934 - 3,860	\$ 110,562 325,847 400,229 24,828
MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Note 3) INVESTMENT IN MCCLARTY LAKE (Note 4)	209,095 4,901,904 1,564,328	861,466 5,387,242 1,557,428
LIABILITIES	\$ 6,675,327	\$ 7,806,136
CURRENT LIABILITY Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	68,332	276,015
DEFERRED INCOME TAX	57,231	159,249
	125,563	435,264
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
SHARE CAPITAL (Note 5) RESERVE (Note 6) DEFICIT	9,159,714 991,181 (3,601,131) 6,549,764	9,159,714 991,181 (2,780,023) 7,370,872
	\$ 6,675,327	\$ 7,806,136

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

<u>"Richard Kusmirski</u>" Director

"David Billard" Director

TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. Statements of Net and Comprehensive Loss For the Years Ended October 31

	2013	2012
EXPENSES		
Management fees	\$ 120,360	\$ 82,785
General and administration	40,744	36,777
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 13)	576,702	-
Interest expense	-	1,490
Professional fees	103,808	181,939
Public company costs	71,814	266,467
Share based compensation	-	55,839
Travel and related costs	11,452	20,990
	924,880	646,287
LOSS BEFORE FINANCE INCOME		
AND INCOME TAXES	(924,880)	(646,287)
FINANCE INCOME	1,753	12,990
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(923,127)	(633,297)
DEFERRED INCOME TAX RECOVERY	102,019	132,007
NET AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	<u>\$ (821,108)</u>	<u>\$ (501,290)</u>
BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	\$ (0.01)	<u>\$ (0.01)</u>

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

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

Equity Attributable to Common Shareholders

	Number of common shares	Share capital]	Reserve	Deficit	Total 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, 2012	121,856,225	\$ 9,159,714	\$	991,181	\$ 2,780,023	\$ 7,370,872
Loss for the year	-	-		-	821,108	(821,108)
Balance, October 31, 2013	121,856,225	\$ 9,159,714	\$	991,181	\$ 3,601,131	\$ 6,549,764

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP. Statements of Cash Flows For the years ended October 31

	2013		2012
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES Net and comprehensive loss Items not affecting cash and cash equivalents	\$ (821,1	08) \$	(501,290)
Deferred income tax recovery	(102,0		(132,007)
Impairment of mineral exploration and evaluation assets Share based compensation	576,7	02	- 55,839
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 10)	20,0	28	24,265
	(326,3	97)	(553,193)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Decrease in short term investments	400,2	29	1,278,834
Investment in mineral exploration and evaluation assets	(98,2		(1,084,951)
Changes in non-cash working capital (Note 10)	85,1		(62,750)
	387,1	36	131,133
CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Issuance of common shares		<u> </u>	179,531
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	60,7	39	(242,529)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	110,5	62	353,091
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF PERIOD	\$ 171,3	<u>01 </u> \$	110,562
Supplemental cash flow disclosure			
Interest paid	\$	- \$	-
Income taxes paid	\$	- \$	-

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Troymet Exploration Corp. (the "Company"), of 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.

Statement of compliance and International Financial Reporting Standards

These financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("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.

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements for were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue on January 15, 2014 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The significant accounting policies of the Company include the following:

Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar.

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.

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

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 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. For the years ended October 31, 2013 and October 31,2012 cash and cash equivalents consist of entirely cash.

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.

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

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.

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 are 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 5.

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.

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

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 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.

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

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:

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.

2. <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 yet 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.

As part of the announcement for the limited amendments to IFRS 9, the IASB tentatively decided to defer the mandatory effective date pending the finalization of the impairment and classification requirements.

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.

2. <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 statement

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.

3. 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 4).

3. <u>MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS</u> - 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.

Subsequent to October 31, 2013, the rights to the Key property were sold (see note 13).

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.

3. MINERAL EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS - continued

At October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, expenditures incurred on mineral exploration and evaluation assets are as follows:

	McClarty		Golden				
		Lake		Eagle	Key	Thelon	Total
Balance, November 1, 2011	\$	1,545,640	\$	2,672,447	\$ 1,563,750	\$ -	\$ 5,781,837
Additions during the period							
Acquisition Costs		-		22,908	17,726	66,644	107,278
Geophysics		-		-	46,377	-	46,377
Geochemistry / Assays		-		13,569	439,406	-	452,975
Drilling Costs		9,000		38,774	570,895	-	618,669
Geological		2,788		14,067	32,212	-	49,067
Total Additions		11,788		89,318	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)		-	-	-	(1,557,428)
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		-		(1,039)	(188,376)	-	(189,415)
Exploration Advances							40,500
Balance, October 31, 2012	\$	-	\$	2,761,215	\$ 2,517,184	\$ 68,343	\$ 5,387,242
Additions During the Period							
Acquisition Costs		-		240	390	31,755	32,385
Geophysics		-		-	4,697	-	4,697
Geochemistry / Assays		-		-	31,922	-	31,922
Drilling Costs		6,600		400	47,849	-	54,849
Geological		300		-	-	-	300
Total Additions		6,900		640	84,858	31,755	124,152
Share Based Compensation		-		-	-	-	-
Transferred to investment in McClarty Lake		(6,900)		-	-	-	(6,900)
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		-		(48)	(25,340)	-	(25,388)
Exploration Advances							(500)
Impairment					(576,702)		(576,702)
Balance, October 31, 2013	\$	-	\$	2,761,807	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 100,098	\$ 4,901,904

As the Key property was sold subsequent to year end for \$2,000,000 (see note 13), an impairment charge of \$576,702 has been recorded in the current year.

Share based compensation included in mineral exploration and evaluation was \$Nil for the year ended October 31, 2013 (2012 - \$37,382).

4. 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

4. INVESTMENT IN MCCLARTY LAKE - continued

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.

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.

5. <u>SHARE CAPITAL</u>

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 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.

The Company did not issue any shares in the year ended October 31, 2013.

5. SHARE CAPITAL - continued

c) Per Share Data

Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the weighted average number of 121,856,225 (2012 – 121,352,897) 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:

	Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at November 1, 2011	9,750,000	0.12
Expired on January 11, 2012	(1,000,000)	6 0.10
Granted on July 9, 2012	1,450,000	6 0.10
Expired on September 19, 2012	(2,250,000)	6 0.10
Balance at October 31, 2012	7,950,000	0.12
Expired on August 1, 2013	(125,000)	0.15
Expired on September 26, 2013	(1,000,000)	0.10
Balance at October 31, 2013	6,825,000	0.13

Options Outstanding:

A summary of options outstanding at October 31, 2013 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		
	300,000	300,000	\$ 0.10	July 9, 2014
	750,000	750,000	\$ 0.21	November 22, 2015
Consultants	1,050,000	1,050,000		

5. <u>SHARE CAPITAL</u> – continued

	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	\$ 0.15	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		•

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

No options were granted during the year ended October 31, 2013. On August 1, 2013 and September 26, 2013, 125,000 options and 1,000,000 options granted to consultants expired unexercised.

On July 9, 2012, the Company granted 1,450,000 stock options to management, directors and nonemployees. 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.

5. <u>SHARE CAPITAL</u> – continued

e) Share Purchase Warrants

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

	Warrants (1)	Warrants (2)	Warrants (3)	Warrants (4)	Finders' Warrants (5)	Total
Outstanding, November 1, 2011	3,600,000	2,693,750	17,710,000	-	3,275,204	27,278,954
Issued during the year	-	-	-	3,207,350	80,000	3,287,350
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expired, unexercised during the year	(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
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exercised during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expired, unexercised during the year	-	(2,693,750)	-	(3,207,350)	(80,000)	(5,981,100)
Outstanding, October 31, 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-

- (1) Originally comprised of 10,000,000 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a nonbrokered 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. During the year ended October 31, 2012, the remaining 3,600,000 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.
- (2) Originally comprised of 2,858,750 share purchase warrants issued in conjunction with a nonbrokered 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. During the period ended October 31, 2013, the remaining 2,693,750 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.
- (3) 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 of the financing. During the year ended October 31, 2012, the 17,710,000 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.
- (4) 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 of the financing. During the period ended October 31, 2013, the 3,207,350 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

5. <u>SHARE CAPITAL</u> – continued

(5) A total of 3,323,948 finder's warrants were issued in fiscal 2011. Of the finder's warrants issued, 914,748 were in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement completed by the Company on November 1, 2010 and November 10, 2010 and 2,409,200 were in conjunction with a non-brokered private placement completed by the Company on August 19, 2011.

The finder's warrants issued in November 2010 entitled 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. A total of 48,744 finder's warrants were previously exercised. During the year ended October 31, 2012, 866,004 finder's warrants from this financing expired unexercised.

The finder's warrants issued in August 2011 entitle 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. During 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, at their election, to acquire 80,000 common shares of the Company at \$0.055 per share until December 23, 2012. During the period ended October 31, 2013, the 80,000 finder's warrants from this financing expired unexercised.

At October 31, 2013, there are no share purchase warrants outstanding.

As at October 31, 2012, the Company had 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		

6. <u>RESERVE</u>

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.

7. <u>RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>

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. An option payment of \$5,000 was made to this director in fiscal 2013.

The Company has paid fees of \$154,800 (2012 - \$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, 2013				October 31, 2012	
	Short-term employee benefits	Share based payments (iii)	Total		Short-term employee benefits	Share based payments (iii)	Total
Tristia Ventures Corp. (i)	\$ 96,000	\$-	\$ 96,000		\$ 96,000	\$ 19,214	\$ 115,214
Scimitar Ventures Corporation (ii)	\$ 58,800	\$-	\$ 58,800		\$ 57,600	\$ 19,214	\$ 76,814
Directors and other key managment	\$-	\$-	\$-		\$ -	\$ 35,225	\$ 35,225

- (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 and management fees for the years ended October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012. Share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 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, 2013 and October 31, 2012. Share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 were made to Mr. Cebryk in an individual capacity.
- (iii) The share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 reflect the Black Scholes value of the options granted in the period.

8. 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	October 31, 2013 October				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	171,301	\$	110,562		
Accounts receivable		33,934		325,847		
Short-term investments		-		400,229		
	\$	205,235	\$	836,638		

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.

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, 2013, the Company held a Guaranteed Investment Certificate ("GIC") with a total value of \$Nil (October 31, 2012 - \$400,229). The GIC bore interest at 0.85% and was cashed in full during the year ended October 31, 2013.

The Company's accounts receivable are as follows:

	Octob	er 31, 2013	October 31, 201			
GST	\$	6,583	\$	136,432		
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit		25,388		189,415		
Vendor Credit		1,963		-		
Total accounts receivable	\$	33,934	\$	325,847		

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT- continued

As at October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012, the Company's accounts receivable are current (less than 90 days) with the exception of \$6,583 (October 31, 2012 - \$62,548) 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, 2013 and October 31, 2012.

(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 11. 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, 2013 are summarized below:

	Carrying		ntractual sh flows	Less than	One to two	Two to five	More n five
	amount	Ca	SII HOWS	one year	years	years	years
Non-derivative financial liabilities Trade and other payables	\$ 68,333	\$	-	\$ 68,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	\$ 68,333	\$	-	\$ 68,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

(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.

8. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT- continued

(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.

Cash and cash equivalents is the only financial asset or liability that is carried at fair value. Due to the short-term maturity of the Company's existing financial assets and liabilities, the carrying value approximates the fair value.

9. <u>INCOME TAXES</u>

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

	October 31, 2013	Octo	ber 31, 2012
Loss before tax	\$ (923,127)	\$	(633,297)
Expected tax rate	25.00%		25.00%
Income tax recovery computed at statutory rates	(230,782)		(158,324)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible			
Share based payment expenses	-		23,305
Non-deductible meals and allowances	299		945
Other taxable items	-		2,068
Tax adjustment for prior year deferred taxes	128,465		-
Total deferred income tax recovery	\$ (102,019)	\$	(132,007)

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%. The current year income tax expense includes an adjustment for prior year deferred taxes that were claimed.

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

9. <u>INCOME TAXES</u> – continued

purposes. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012 are as follows:

	Octob	oer 31, 2013	Octo	ober 31, 2012
Taxable temporary differences:				
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$	4,436,550	\$	4,386,291
Deductible temporary differences:				
Share issue and financing costs		(150,995)		(226,854)
Non-capital losses carried forward		(4,056,631)		(3,522,439)
Net temporary differences	\$	228,924	\$	636,998
Enacted rate		25.00%		25.00%
Deferred income tax liability	\$	57,231	\$	159,249

As of October 31, 2013, the Company has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses of approximately \$4,056,631. These losses, if not utilized, will expire commencing in 2030.

10. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash working capital is comprised of:

	Octo	October 31, 2013		er 31, 2012
Source / (use) of cash				
Accounts receivable	\$	291,913	\$	(74,830)
Prepaid expenses		20,970		7,721
Accounts payable		(207,684)		28,624
	\$	105,199	\$	(38,485)
Related to operating activities	\$	20,028	\$	24,265
Related to investing activities		85,171		(62,750)
	\$	105,199	\$	(38,485)

There were no significant non-cash transactions during the year ended October 31, 2013. In the year ended October 31, 2012, significant non-cash transactions included:

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

11. 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.

12. <u>SEGMENTED INFORMATION</u>

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

13. <u>SUBSEQUENT EVENT</u>

On November 19, 2013, the Company announced that it had entered into an asset sale agreement (the "Sale Agreement") with respect to the sale of Troymet's 100% interest in the Key Property in British Columbia to New Gold Inc. ("New Gold") (the "Proposed Transaction").

Pursuant to the Proposed Transaction, Troymet will sell its 100% interest in the Key Property, along with associated technical information and permits, for a purchase price of \$2,000,000 cash. Troymet will also be granted a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR Royalty") on the Key Property, of which 1% (reducing the NSR Royalty from 2% to 1%) can be purchased by New Gold for \$2,000,000 cash. In addition, pursuant to the Sale Agreement, New Gold has committed to spend \$1,500,000 on the Key Property, with a minimum of \$500,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2014 and the balance of \$1,000,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2018, subject to certain conditions.

The completion of the Proposed Transaction is subject to a number of conditions including, approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. The closing of the sale occurred on December 10, 2013.

The carrying value of the Key Property on the Statement of Financial Position is \$2,000,000 after applying an impairment charge of \$576,702.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for the year ended October 31, 2013 was prepared with information available up to February 7, 2014 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements and accompanying notes for the year ended October 31, 2013.

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 2 of the audited financial statements of the Company, as at and for the year ended October 31, 2013.

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

In December 2013, Troymet completed the sale of its 100% interest in the Key property to New Gold Inc. ("New Gold") for a purchase price of \$2,000,000 cash. Troymet was also granted a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR") on the property, of which 1% can be purchased by New Gold for \$2,000,000 cash. As part of the transaction, New Gold has committed to spend \$1,500,000 on the property, with a minimum of \$500,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2014 and the balance of \$1,000,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2018.

Troymet's sale of the Key property to New Gold puts the Company in a strong financial position to advance its current portfolio of properties and to pursue other high impact mineral projects.

Meanwhile, the transaction ensures continued exploration of the Key property by the dominant player in the emerging Blackwater gold district.

At the McClarty Lake project, a joint venture agreement is established with Hudbay Minerals Inc. ("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 VMS deposit(s). Hudbay drilled a single hole in winter 2013 to test for the down dip and southward strike continuation of the Discovery Zone volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization discovered by Troymet in 2007. The hole intersected 52 metres of 5-25% pyrite + phyrrotite mineralization.

The Golden Eagle property has the potential to host several deposit types, including bulk tonnage intrusion-related, high-grade gold-silver vein-hosted, and volcanogenic massive sulphide (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. Subject to financing, drilling in 2014 is planned to test several priority targets.

The Thelon property covers five target areas prospective for high-grade uranium and rare earth mineralization. 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.

At October 31, 2013, the Company had net working capital of \$140,762. Subsequent to yearend, the Company received \$2,000,000 cash for the sale of the Key property. The junior mining sector continues to face difficult market conditions and many junior companies with properties of merit are faced with challenging financial circumstances. With its current working capital situation, Troymet is well-positioned to investigate the potential acquisition of other high impact mineral properties and continue to advance the exploration of its own properties.

International Financial Reporting Standards

The October 31, 2013 audited financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("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 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.

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 has three mineral projects in its property portfolio and holds a 2% NSR on a fourth project. 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 completed the sale of its 100% interest in the 8,854 hectare Key property to New Gold on December 10, 2013. The property is located 125 kilometres southwest of Vanderhoof, British Columbia.

As part of the transaction, Troymet was granted a 2% NSR on the Key property, of which 1% (reducing the NSR Royalty from 2% to 1%) can be purchased by New Gold for \$2,000,000 cash. In connection with the Transaction, New Gold has committed to spend \$1,500,000 on the property, with a minimum of \$500,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2014 and the balance of \$1,000,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2018, subject to certain conditions.

<u>Golden Eagle Project – Gold and Silver</u>

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 work was conducted on the project during the year and during the three month period ended October 31, 2013.

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 (<u>www.sedar.com</u>) 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 100% owned subsidiary of Hudbay Minerals Inc. In 2011, Hudbay completed expenditures to earn back a 20% interest and 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. Hudbay is the project operator.

The McClarty Lake property is favourably situated within the Flin Flon – Snow Lake greenstone belt, one of the largest Proterozoic 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.

Hudbay drilled a single hole in winter 2013 to test for the down dip and southward strike continuation of the Discovery Zone volcanic massive sulphide (VMS) mineralization discovered by Troymet in 2007. Drilling commenced on February 27, 2013 and was shut down on March 7, 2013 at 437 metres depth due to concerns of unsafe ice conditions. A borehole electromagnetic (EM) survey was completed upon shutdown.

Sulphide bearing biotite-quartz-garnet-amphibole-kyanite-cordierite-sericite gneisses and schists were intersected from 280 to 437 metres down hole. The main sulphide mineralization, consisting of predominantly pyrite (5-25%) and minor pyrrhotite, was intersected over a 52 metre interval from 346 to 398 metres down hole. A second 5 metre interval with 3-5% pyrite and minor pyrrhotite was intersected from 423 to 428 metres down hole. No significant occurrences of sphalerite (zinc sulphide) and chalcopyrite (copper sulphide) were reported by HudBay.

Interpretation and modelling of the borehole EM data revealed two off hole responses, one of which is interpreted to represent the zinc and copper bearing (Discovery Zone) mineralization intersected in Troymet's 2007-2008 drilling, the other anomaly to represent the pyrite-pyrrhotite mineralization intersected in 2011 Hudbay holes, MCC001/MCC002/MCC003. There were no significant copper, lead, zinc, gold or silver values in the samples assayed by Hudbay (see June 14, 2013 news release).

During the year, Troymet incurred expenditures of \$6,900 on the McClarty Lake project; no work was conducted on the project during the three month period ended October 31, 2013.

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 + 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 three month period ended October 31, 2013. 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, 2013	October 31, 2012	October 31, 2011
Operating Expenses	\$924,880	\$646,287	\$907,063
Other Income			
Interest	\$1,753	\$12,990	\$10,717
Net Loss	\$821,108	\$501,290	\$896,346
Per Share - Basic and Diluted	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)	(\$0.01)
Capital Expenditures	\$98,264	\$1,084,951	\$2,020,969
Total Assets	\$6,675,327	\$7,806,136	\$8,138,057
Total Liabilities	\$68,332	\$435,264	\$538,872

Results of Operations

In the year ended October 31, 2013, Troymet realized a net and comprehensive loss of \$21,108 (2012 – \$501,290) after expenses of \$924,880 (2012 - \$646,287) for the year, finance income of \$1,753 (2012 - \$12,990), and a provision for deferred income tax recovery of \$102,019 (2012 - \$132,007).

The expenses in 2013 included management fees of 120,360 (2012 - 82,785), general and administration expenses of 40,744 (2012 - 36,777), professional fees of 103,808 (2012 - 181,939), travel and related costs of 11,452 (2012 - 20,990) and public company costs of 71,814 (2012 - 266,467). It should be noted that total management fees incurred in 2013 were consistent with 2012 (see Note 7 – Related Party Transactions). In 2012, more of the management fees were capitalized to various exploration projects in conjunction with the Company's 2012 exploration efforts. As exploration in 2013 was less active, there was less capitalization and this resulted in an increase in management fees in the amount of 37,575 on the Statement of Net and Comprehensive Loss.

As a result of cost savings implemented by the Company in the first quarter and because consulting services related to the Company's transition to IFRS compliant financial statements was no longer required, professional fees decreased by \$78,131 from 2012 to 2013. Public company costs decreased by \$194,653 from 2012 to 2013 as a result of cost savings efforts and more direct marketing and promotion of the Company's projects and opportunities.

The net and comprehensive loss for the year ended October 31, 2013 includes a non-cash charge of \$576,702 related to an impairment charge taken on the Key property. As noted above, the Key property was sold on December 10, 2013 for \$2,000,000. Based on guidance contained in IFRS 6, the Company has taken an impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of the Key property by

\$576,702 to the cash consideration received. There were no impairment charges in 2012. The non-cash charge in 2012 of \$55,839 was related to share based compensation.

During the year ended October 31, 2013, Troymet invested \$124,152 in mineral exploration and evaluation assets compared to \$1,274,366 expended in the previous year. After reducing this amount by the British Columbia Mineral Exploration Tax Credit (METC) of \$25,388 (2012 - \$189,415), net investment in mineral exploration and evaluation assets in 2012 was \$98,812 versus \$1,122,333 the previous year. The METC refundable tax credit reduces the net amount of exploration investment on Troymet's British Columbia properties. The METC of \$25,388 for 2013 is included in Accounts Receivable. Troymet anticipates receiving the 2013 METC in the second or third quarter of 2014.

During the fourth quarter of 2013, Troymet realized a net and comprehensive loss of \$732,098 (2012 - \$111,700 profit) after expenses of \$691,041 (2012 - \$152,374) for the quarter, finance income of \$1,099 (2012 - \$2,598), and deferred income tax expense of \$42,156 (2012 - \$261,474 income tax recovery).

Management fees in the fourth quarter were 39,720 (2012 - 19,530), general and administration expenses were 10,242 (2012 - 6,345), professional fees were 54,563 (2012 - 58,749) and public company expenses were 4,493 (2012 - 556,499). The net and comprehensive income for the fourth quarter also includes a non-cash charge of 12012 - 1,701 related to share based compensation expenses. The fourth quarter expenses in 2013 included the impairment charge of 576,702.

Capital Expenditures

As shown in the Statement of Financial Position dated October 31, 2013, the Company's long term assets consist of mineral exploration and evaluation assets totaling \$4,901,904 (2012 - \$5,387,242) and the McClarty Lake investment of \$1,564,328 (2012 - \$1,557,428) or a total of \$6,466,232 (October 31, 2012 - \$6,944,670), a net decrease of \$478,438. The decrease in carrying value is due primarily to the Key property impairment charge of \$576,702 and the 2013 METC of \$25,388. Prior to the impairment charge and METC, the Company spent \$124,152 (2012 - \$1,274,366) on its mineral exploration and evaluation assets. This included \$84,858 (2012 - \$1,106,616) on the Key property and \$31,755 (2012 - \$66,644) on the Thelon property.

	McClarty		Golden			
	Lake		Eagle	Key	Thelon	Total
Balance, November 1, 2011	\$ 1,545,640	\$	2,672,447	\$ 1,563,750	\$ -	\$ 5,781,837
Additions during the period						
Acquisition Costs	-		22,908	17,726	66,644	107,278
Geophysics	-		-	46,377	-	46,377
Geochemistry / Assays	-		13,569	439,406	-	452,975
Drilling Costs	9,000		38,774	570,895	-	618,669
Geological	2,788		14,067	32,212	-	49,067
Total Additions	11,788		89,318	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))	-	-	-	(1,557,428)
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit	-		(1,039)	(188,376)	-	(189,415)
Exploration Advances						40,500
Balance, October 31, 2012	\$ -	\$	2,761,215	\$ 2,517,184	\$ 68,343	\$ 5,387,242
Additions During the Period						
Acquisition Costs	-		240	390	31,755	32,385
Geophysics	-		-	4,697	-	4,697
Geochemistry / Assays	-		-	31,922	-	31,922
Drilling Costs	6,600		400	47,849	-	54,849
Geological	300		-	-	-	300
Total Additions	6,900		640	84,858	31,755	124,152
Share Based Compensation	-		-	-	-	-
Transferred to investment in McClarty Lake	(6,900))	-	-	-	(6,900)
Mineral Exploration Tax Credit	-		(48)	(25,340)	-	(25,388)
Exploration Advances						(500)
Impairment				(576,702)		(576,702)
Balance, October 31, 2013	\$-	\$	2,761,807	\$ 2,000,000	\$ 100,098	\$ 4,901,904

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, 2013, the Company had a working capital balance of approximately \$140,762 (October 31, 2012 - \$585,451). As noted, working capital at the date of this report is in excess of \$2,000,000 due to the sale of the Key property on December 10, 2013.

Total net investment in exploration and evaluation assets of \$98,264 that was incurred during the year ended October 31, 2013 (2012 - \$1,084,951) 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 November 1, 2012, 2,618,750 share purchase warrants expired unexercised. On November 10, 2012, 75,000 share purchase warrants expired unexercised. On December 23, 2012, 3,207,350 share purchase warrants and 80,000 finder's warrants expired unexercised. On August 1, 2013, 125,000 options issued to consultants expired unexercised. On September 26, 2013, 1,000,000 options issued to consultants expired unexercised.

At the date of this MD&A, the fully diluted number of common shares was 128,681,225 shares including 121,856,225 common shares issued and outstanding and 6,825,000 options.

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

	Report	31-Jul	30-Apr	31-Jan	31-Oct
Period Ended	Date	2013	2013	2013	2012
Beginning Shares Outstanding (Basic)	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225
Shares issued pursuant to Plan of Arrangement	0	0	0	0	0
Exercise of warrants / agent options	0	0	0	0	0
Option exercise	0	0	0	0	0
Common shares issued for property / debt	0	0	0	0	0
Common shares issued for cash	0	0	0	0	0
Flow-through shares issued for cash	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Shares Outstanding (Basic)	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225
Beginning Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants	0	0	0	5,981,100	5,981,100
Plan of Arrangement Warrants / Agent Options	0	0	0	0	0
Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants Expired	0	0	0	(5,981,100)	0
Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants Exercised	0	0	0	0	0
Share Purchase Warrants / Finders' Warrants Issued	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Share Purchase Warrants	0	0	0	0	5,981,100
Beginning Stock Options	7,950,000	7,950,000	7,950,000	7,950,000	10,200,000
Stock Options Granted	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Options Expired	(1,125,000)	0	0	0	(2,250,000)
Stock Options Exercised	0	0	0	0	0
Closing Stock Options	6,825,000	7,950,000	7,950,000	7,950,000	7,950,000
Total Shares Eully Diluted	129 691 225	120 804 225	120 804 225	120 804 225	125 707 225
Total Shares - Fully Diluted	128,681,225	129,806,225	129,806,225	129,806,225	135,787,325
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,856,225	121,352,897

Summary of Quarterly Results

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

QIV	QII1	QI1	QI
31-Oct-13	31-Jul-13	30-Apr-13	31-Jan-13
\$919	\$0	\$346	\$488
(\$732,098)	(\$62,676)	(\$93,443)	(\$77,066)
(\$0.01)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)
\$140,762	\$231,448	\$354,063	\$477,580
\$6,675,327	\$7,331,086	\$7,430,464	\$7,500,352
(\$20,329)	\$19,438	\$29,915	\$69,240
	31-Oct-13 \$919 (\$732,098) (\$0.01) \$140,762 \$6,675,327	31-Oct-13 31-Jul-13 \$919 \$0 (\$732,098) (\$62,676) (\$0.01) (\$0.00) \$140,762 \$231,448 \$6,675,327 \$7,331,086	31-Oct-13 31-Jul-13 30-Apr-13 \$919 \$0 \$346 (\$732,098) (\$62,676) (\$93,443) (\$0.01) (\$0.00) (\$0.00) \$140,762 \$231,448 \$354,063 \$6,675,327 \$7,331,086 \$7,430,464

	QIV	QIII	QII	QI
	31-Oct-12	31-Jul-12	30-Apr-12	31-Jan-12
Operations				
Finance Income	\$2,598	\$3,141	\$3,307	\$3,944
Net Loss Per Share - Basic	(\$62,675) (\$0.00)	(\$257,684) (\$0.00)	(\$198,109) (\$0.00)	(\$157,197) (\$0.00)
Balance Sheet Working Capital Total Assets	\$231,448 \$7,806,136	\$1,158,780 \$7,966,609	\$1,760,134 \$7,814,634	\$2,055,541 \$8,105,372
Capital Expenditures	\$347,374	\$517,999	\$121,198	\$98,380

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 \$154,800 (2012 - \$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, 2013			_	October 31, 2012		
	Short-term employee benefits	Share based payments (iii)	Total		Short-term employee benefits	Share based payments (iii)	Total
Tristia Ventures Corp. (i)	\$ 96,000	\$-	\$ 96,000		\$ 96,000	\$ 19,214	\$ 115,214
Scimitar Ventures Corporation (ii)	\$ 58,800	\$-	\$ 58,800		\$ 57,600	\$ 19,214	\$ 76,814
Directors and other key managment	\$-	\$-	\$-		\$-	\$ 35,225	\$ 35,225

- (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 and management fees for the years ended October 31, 2013 and October 31, 2012. Share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 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, 2013 and October 31, 2012. Share based payments made in the year ended October 31, 2012 were made to Mr. Cebryk in an individual capacity.
- (iii) The share based payments made in the years ended October 31, 2012 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, 2013.

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. As part of the cost cutting measures undertaken in 2013, the Senergy contract was reduced to \$1,500 per month from \$3,000 per month paid to Senergy the previous 12 months.

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. These options, which are now fully vested, expire on November 22, 2015. Options issued to Senergy in past periods have expired unexercised.

Subsequent Event

On November 19, 2013, the Company announced that it had entered into an asset sale agreement (the "Sale Agreement") with respect to the sale of Troymet's 100% interest in the Key Property in British Columbia to New Gold Inc. ("New Gold") (the "Proposed Transaction").

Pursuant to the Proposed Transaction, Troymet will sell its 100% interest in the Key Property, along with associated technical information and permits, for a purchase price of \$2,000,000 cash. Troymet will also be granted a 2% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR Royalty") on the Key Property, of which 1% (reducing the NSR Royalty from 2% to 1%) can be purchased by New Gold for

\$2,000,000 cash. In addition, pursuant to the Sale Agreement, New Gold has committed to spend \$1,500,000 on the Key Property, with a minimum of \$500,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2014 and the balance of \$1,000,000 of expenditures on or before December 31, 2018, subject to certain conditions.

The completion of the Proposed Transaction is subject to a number of conditions including, approval of the TSX Venture Exchange. The closing of the sale occurred on December 10, 2013.

The carrying value of the Key Property on the Statement of Financial Position is \$2,000,000 after applying an impairment charge of \$576,702.

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, 2013.

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 and discovery potential of its projects and the potential deposits or targets that may be contained on its projects, the time and exploration that may occur in respect of the Key project, future drilling and the timing for future drilling on its projects, potential acquisitions by the Company of mineral projects and the ability of the Company to attract additional funds if required. This forwardlooking 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. In addition, assumptions include, but are not limited to, the actual results of exploration on projects being equivalent to or better than estimated results in technical reports or prior exploration results, New Gold fulfilling its exploration commitments in respect of the Key project, 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; market acceptance of mineral exploration companies and the junior exploration company model; 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 <u>www.sedar.com</u>.

TROYMET EXPLORATION CORP.

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