Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

BRIXTON METALS CORPORATION

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

KPMG LLP
Chartered Accountants
PO Box 10426 777 Dunsmuir Street
Vancouver BC V7Y 1K3
Canada

Telephone (604) 691-3000
Fax (604) 691-3031
Internet www.kpmg.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Brixton Metals Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Brixton Metals Corporation, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2013 and 2012, the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Brixton Metals Corporation as at September 30, 2013 and 2012, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that Brixton Metals Corporation has no current sources of revenue, incurred losses during the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 and, had an accumulated deficit at September 30, 2013. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Brixton Metals Corporation's ability to continue as a going concern.

KPMG LLP (signed)

Chartered Accountants

December 10, 2013

Vancouver, Canada

BRIXTON METALS CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		September 30, 2013		September 30, 2012
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	1,292,218	$	1,847,195
Receivables (note 5)		179,734		234,861
Prepaid expenses		18,002		17,841
		1,489,954		**2,099,897**
Restricted cash (note 6)		85,000		75,000
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 8)		2,975,054		146,959
Equipment (note 7)		10,911		6,781
	$	**4,560,919**	$	**2,328,637**
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	40,247	$	444,117
Due to related parties (note 9)		10,148		13,665
Flow-through share premium liability		-		51,633
		50,395		**509,415**
Shareholders' equity:				
Share capital (note 11(b))		14,518,367		8,942,898
Reserves (note 11(d))		1,240,117		730,622
Deficit		(11,247,960)		(7,854,298)
		4,510,524		**1,819,222**
Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)				
Commitments (note 10)				
Subsequent events (note 15)				
	$	**4,560,919**	$	**2,328,637**

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

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Cale Moodie" Director

"Gary Thompson" Director

BRIXTON METALS CORPORATION

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Years ended		
		Sept 30, 2013		Sept 30, 2012
Expenses:				
Amortization	$	2,925	$	2,369
Conference and exhibition		67,257		29,028
Consultant fees (note 9)		-		18,232
Directors' fees		24,000		34,000
Geological exploration (note 16)		2,227,146		1,562,673
Insurance		23,438		24,151
Interest and bank charges		3,069		1,794
Investor relations		92,492		87,131
Listing and filing fees		66,001		30,495
Office and sundry		69,158		58,837
Professional services (note 9)		192,553		119,193
Rent		45,161		40,093
Salaries and employee benefits (note 9)		279,654		140,937
Share-based payments		404,433		184,005
Travel and meals		98,860		53,278
		3,596,147		**2,386,216**
Other income (expenses):				
Foreign exchange		(548)		(170)
Management fees		19,210		-
Recognition of flow-through premium liability		183,823		77,872
Write-off of property acquisition costs		-		(340,286)
		202,485		**(262,584)**
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**(3,393,662)**		**(2,648,800)**
Deficit, beginning of the year		(7,854,298)		(5,205,498)
Deficit, end of the year	**$**	**(11,247,960)**	**$**	**(7,854,298)**
Loss per share - basic and diluted	$	(0.04)	$	(0.05)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		83,674,035		48,438,549

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

BRIXTON METALS CORPORATION

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares (note 11)		Share capital (note 11)		Share-based payments reserve		Deficit		Total equity
September 30, 2011	44,685,015	$	6,557,697	$	583,108	$	(5,205,498)	$	**1,935,307**
Common shares issued for mineral properties	100,000		6,500		-		-		**6,500**
Common shares issued upon exercise of warrants	776,400		174,222		(57,762)		-		**116,460**
Common shares issued upon exercise of stock options	25,000		4,178		(1,428)		-		**2,750**
Common shares issued for cash at $0.14	5,365,000		751,100		-		-		**751,100**
Common shares issued for cash at $0.13	7,916,953		1,029,204		-		-		**1,029,204**
Flow through shares issued for cash at $0.17	1,559,059		265,040		-		-		**265,040**
Flow through shares issued for cash at $0.15	2,581,667		387,250		-		-		**387,250**
Flow through premium liability	-		(98,405)		-		-		**(98,405)**
Agent warrants issued	-		(22,699)		22,699		-		**-**
Share issuance costs	-		(111,189)		-		-		**(111,189)**
Share-based payments	-		-		184,005		-		**184,005**
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(2,648,800)		**(2,648,800)**
September 30, 2012	**63,009,094**		**8,942,898**		**730,622**		**(7,854,298)**		1,819,222
Share-based payments	-		-		404,433		-		**404,433**
Share-based payments included in geological exploration	-		-		106,550		-		**106,550**
Common shares issued for mineral properties	7,100,000		1,276,500		-		-		**1,276,500**
Common shares issued upon exercise of warrants	20,000		4,488		(1,488)		-		**3,000**
Common shares issued for cash at $0.15	17,250,000		2,587,500		-		-		**2,587,500**
Common shares issued for cash at $0.16	450,000		72,000		-		-		**72,000**
Common shares issued for cash at $0.18	1,700,000		306,000		-		-		**306,000**
Flow through shares issued for cash at $0.16	1,780,000		284,800		-		-		**284,800**
Flow through shares issued for cash at $0.20	6,609,500		1,321,900		-		-		**1,321,900**
Flow through premium liability	-		(132,190)		-		-		**(132,190)**
Share issuance costs	-		(145,529)		-		-		**(145,529)**
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(3,393,662)		**(3,393,662)**
September 30, 2013	**97,918,594**	**$**	**14,518,367**	**$**	**1,240,117**	**$**	**(11,247,960)**	**$**	4,510,524

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

BRIXTON METALS CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Years ended Sept 30, 2013	Sept 30, 2012
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Loss for the year	$ (3,393,662)	$ (2,648,800)
Items not affected by cash:		
Amortization	2,925	2,369
Recognition of flow-through premium liability	(183,823)	(77,872)
Share-based payments	404,433	184,005
Share-based payments included in geological exploration	106,550	-
Write off of property acquisition costs	-	340,286
	(3,063,577)	(2,200,012)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables	55,127	57,042
Restricted cash	(10,000)	(45,000)
Prepaid expenses	(161)	663,507
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(403,870)	325,055
Due to related parties	(3,517)	(3,351)
	(3,425,998)	(1,202,759)
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Mineral property acquisition costs	(1,551,595)	(65,458)
Purchase of equipment	(7,055)	(4,305)
	(1,558,650)	(69,763)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Shares issued for cash	4,290,400	2,551,804
Share issuance costs	(145,529)	(111,189)
	4,144,871	2,440,615
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(839,777)	1,168,093
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the year	1,847,195	679,102
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the year	$ 1,007,418	$ 1,847,195
Supplemental non-cash financing information		
Common shares issued for mineral properties	$ 1,276,500	$ 6,500
Amounts transferred to share capital on exercise of options and warrants	4,488	178,400

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern:

Brixton Metals Corporation ("Brixton" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia on September 28, 2009. The Company is an exploration stage company and engages principally in the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties. The Company's head office address is Suite 1411 – 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1T2, Canada. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol BBB.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and settle its obligations in the normal course of business. Several conditions discussed below result in material uncertainties that cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company has no operating revenue and incurred a loss of $3,393,662 in the year ended September 30, 2013. As at September 30, 2013, the Company has cash and cash equivalents of $1,292,218 and working capital of $1,439,559. The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives is dependent on its ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders and other investors and/or generate operating profitability and positive cash flow. There can be no assurances that the Company will continue to obtain the additional financial resources necessary and/or achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration, and development activities and there would be significant uncertainty whether the Company would continue as a going concern and realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

The Company currently has sufficient cash on hand to meet all exploration and general expenses for the 2014 fiscal year based on current budgets. The Company plans on raising additional capital to further develop and explore its Thorn project, however may increase or decrease expenditures as necessary to adjust to a changing capital market environment.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect adjustments, which could be material to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Basis of presentation:

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board effective as of September 30, 2013.

Unless otherwise stated, amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(a) Basis of presentation (continued):

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board on December 10, 2013.

(b) Basis of consolidation:

These consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and comparative financial statements, including its wholly-owned US subsidiary, Brixton Alaska Corp., which had previously carried out exploration activities in Alaska and was wound up September 30, 2012. All material intercompany transactions and balances in the comparative figures have been eliminated on consolidation.

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets:

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation asset and has not yet determined whether the property contains ore reserves that are economically recoverable.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures costs are recognized in profit and loss. Costs incurred before and after the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area of interest are recognized in profit and loss until such time the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, which then such costs are capitalized. All costs, including option payments, related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on an individual prospect basis while all other costs including staking costs are expensed as incurred. Amounts received for the sale of exploration and evaluation assets, for option payments and for exploration advances are treated as reductions of the cost of the property, with payments in excess of capitalized costs recognized in income. Costs for a producing property will be amortized on a unit-of-production method based on the estimated life of the ore reserves. The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued):

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of properties pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that property options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as exploration and evaluation asset costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. When the option payments received exceed the carrying value of the related exploration and evaluation asset then the excess is treated as income in the period the option receipt is recognized. Option receipts in the form of marketable securities are recorded at the quoted market price on the day the securities are received.

(d) Equipment:

Equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of equipment consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment. The Company provides for amortization on its computer equipment on the following basis:

Asset	Basis	Annual Rate
Computer equipment	Straight-line method	30%

Equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Residual values and estimated useful lives are reviewed at least annually.

(e) Impairment:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets if any, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(e) Impairment (continued):

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(f) Provision for closure and reclamation:

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual or other legal obligations related to the retirement of its exploration and evaluation assets and its tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs are capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to operations over the life of the asset. Management has determined that there was no provision for closure and reclamation as at September 30, 2013 and September 30, 2012.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(g) Income taxes:

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purpose. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(h) Basic and diluted loss per share:

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The computation of the diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on the loss per share. The dilutive effect of convertible securities is reflected in diluted loss per share by application of the “if converted” method. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants and their equivalents is reflected in diluted loss per share by application of the treasury stock method. Since the Company has losses, the exercise of outstanding options and warrants has not been included in this calculation as it would be anti-dilutive.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Financial instruments:

Financial assets:

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and Receivables:

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities of greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period, which are classified as non-current assets. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. The Company's loans and receivables consist of cash, restricted cash, and receivables.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss:

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial assets as fair value through profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Financial instruments (continued):

Available-for-sale financial assets:

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within twelve months of the end of the reporting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Financial liabilities:

Financial liabilities other than derivative liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Transaction costs on financial assets and liabilities other than those classified as fair value through profit and loss are treated as part of the carrying value of the asset or liability. Transaction costs for assets and liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are expensed as incurred. The Company's financial liabilities consist of accounts payable, accrued liabilities and due to related parties.

Impairment of financial assets:

The Company assesses at the end of each reporting date whether there are indicators of impairment present for financial assets other than financial assets valued through profit and loss. A financial asset is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a "loss event") and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset that can be reliably estimated.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset carried at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. An impairment loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset is calculated by reference to its fair value. In the case of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the security below its cost is also evidence that the assets are impaired.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(i) Financial instruments (continued):

Impairment of financial assets (continued):

If any such evidence exists for available-for-sale financial assets, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the acquisition cost and the current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset that was previously recognized in profit or loss, is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in equity is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized.

(j) Foreign currency translation:

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates prevailing at the financial position reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are reflected in profit or loss for the period. The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency of all of its operations is the Canadian dollars as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which they operate.

(k) Comparative information:

Certain comparative information has been reclassified to conform to the current period's presentation.

(l) Flow-through shares:

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company separates the flow-through common share into i) a flow-through common share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and; ii) share capital. When the resource property expenditures are incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(l) Flow-through shares (continued):

The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision. To the extent that the Company has available tax pools for which the benefit has not been previously recognized as being realizable, the premium is recognized in profit or loss as a deferred income tax recovery to recognize the deferred tax asset offsetting the liability at the time of renunciation of the tax pools.

(m) Critical accounting judgements and estimates:

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and income and expenses. Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods. The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include: impairment of mineral property; provision for environmental rehabilitation; inputs used in the valuation of share-based payments; and provision for deferred income tax, including the effects of flow-through shares.

Share-based payments:

The Company uses the fair value based method of accounting for stock options granted to employees and others as well as agent options issued on common share issuances. Under this method, the fair value of the stock options at the date of the grant, as determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, is recognized to expense over the vesting period. The fair value of agent options at the date of issuance, as determined using the Black-Scholes model, is recognized as share issuance costs, with the offsetting credit to share-based payments reserve. If the stock options or agent options are exercised, the proceeds are credited to share capital and the fair value of the options or agent options exercised is reclassified from share-based payments reserve to share capital.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(m) Critical accounting judgements and estimates (continued):

Share-based payments (continued):

When warrants are issued in conjunction with another security (“Unit”) the Company attributes the full value to the common share component of the Unit.

Mineral property:

The Company capitalizes mining property acquisition costs which are to be amortized when production is attained or the balance thereof written off should the property be disproven through exploration or abandoned. The carrying value of the Company’s mineral property is reviewed by management at least annually, or whenever events or circumstances indicate that its carrying value may not be recovered. If impairment is determined to exist, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is measured at fair value less costs to sell.

Deferred income tax:

The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilized is based on the Company’s estimates of future profits or losses adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilized without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognized in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Judgements

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

Going concern:

Significant judgements are used in the Company’s assessment of its ability to continue as a going concern as described in note 1.

3. Accounting standards issued for adoption in future periods:

Fair Value Measurement:

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement ("IFRS 13"). This standard defines fair value, sets out a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and outlines disclosure requirements about fair value measurements. IFRS 13 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement so assumptions that market participants would use should be applied in measuring fair value.

IFRS 13 is effective for annual periods on or after January 1, 2013, with earlier application permitted. This IFRS is to be applied prospectively as of the beginning of the annual period in which it is initially applied and the disclosure requirements do not need to be applied in comparative periods before initial application. The Company does not anticipate this amendment will have any impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Joint Arrangements:

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11 - Joint Arrangements. IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. IFRS 11 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2013. The Company currently has no joint arrangements.

Financial Instruments:

The IASB intends to replace IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") in its entirety with IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") in three main phases. IFRS 9 will be the new standard for the financial reporting of financial instruments that is principles-based and less complex than IAS 39. In November 2009 and October 2010, phase 1 of IFRS 9 was issued and amended, respectively, which addressed the classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities. IFRS 9 is effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning on October 1, 2015. The Company has determined that IFRS 9 will not have any impact on its consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Accounting standards issued for adoption in future periods (continued):

Consolidated Financial Statements:

In May 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 10 - Consolidated Financial Statements. IFRS 10 establishes principles for the presentation and preparation of condensed interim financial statements when an entity controls one or more other entities. IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in SIC-12 - Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities and IAS 27 - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and will be effective for the Company's fiscal year beginning October 1, 2013. The Company has determined that IFRS 10 will not have any impact on its consolidated financial statements.

4. Capital management:

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to bring its mineral properties to commercial production.

The Company depends on external financing to fund its activities. The capital structure of the Company currently consists of common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets, being mineral properties. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, or sell assets to fund operations. Management reviews its capital management approach on regular basis. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, liquid and highly-rated financial instruments, such as cash and other short-term guaranteed deposits, all held with major financial institutions.

5. Receivables:

	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
BC METC due from Government of BC	$ 132,936	$ 171,000
Amounts due from Government of Canada pursuant to HST input tax credits	46,798	63,861
Total	$ 179,734	$ 234,861

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

6. Restricted cash:

At September 30, 2013, the Company had a $85,000 (September 30, 2012 - $75,000) bond held with the Government of British Colombia for potential reclamation costs on its Thorn project in British Columbia. This bond is refundable at such time the Company ceases exploration on the property and receives appropriate approval from the relevant regulating authorities.

7. Equipment:

		Computer Equipment
Cost:		
At September 30, 2011	$	6,374
Assets acquired		4,305
At September 30, 2012		10,679
Assets acquired		7,055
At September 30, 2013	$	17,734
Accumulated depreciation:		
At September 30, 2011	$	1,529
Depreciation for the year		2,369
At September 30, 2012		3,898
Depreciation for the year		2,925
At September 30, 2013	$	6,823
Carrying amounts:		
At September 30, 2011	$	4,845
At September 30, 2012	$	6,781
At September 30, 2013	$	10,911

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Exploration and evaluation assets:

Balance consists of:

	September 30, 2013	September 30, 2012
Thorn, BC, Canada	$ 2,975,054	$ 146,959
Total	$ 2,975,054	$ 146,959

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has investigated title to its exploration and evaluation assets and to the best of its knowledge title to the assets is in good standing.

(a) Thorn, BC, Canada:

On June 3, 2010, as amended September 15, 2010 and November 12, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Agreement") with Rimfire Minerals Corporation ("Rimfire"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Kiska Metals Corp. ("Kiska"), to acquire an undivided 51% interest and a 65% interest and potential to earn a further interest through dilution (subject to underlying net smelter returns ranging from 1.5% to 3.5%) in the Thorn mineral property located in the Atlin mining area of British Columbia, Canada. This Agreement became effective five days following the date on which the Company completed its listing, which was December 6, 2010 (the "Effective Date").

In order to have earned its 51% interest, the Company must have:

(*i*) Incurred a minimum of $200,000 (incurred) in exploration expenditures before the first anniversary of the Effective Date;

(*ii*) Incurred an additional $4,800,000 in exploration expenditures on or before the fourth anniversary of the Effective Date of which a minimum of $1,550,000 (incurred) must be spent by the second year of the Agreement (incurred) and $750,000 per year thereafter.

(*iii*) Made staged payments totaling $200,000 consisting of $25,000 on execution of the Agreement (paid); $25,000 on the Effective Date (paid) and $50,000 each on the first (paid), second (paid), and third anniversary of the Effective Date;

(*iv*) Issued 400,000 common shares of the Company in staged installments, being, 100,000 common shares on each of the Effective Date (issued) and the first (issued), second (issued), and third anniversary of the Effective Date; and

8. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued):

(a) Thorn, BC, Canada (continued):

(*v*) In the event the Company had incurred exploration expenditures less than $1,200,000 by December 31, 2011, then the Company must have deposited (the “Deposit”) with Rimfire, or a third party acceptable to Rimfire, an amount of not less than $1,000,000 which will be allocated to exploration expenditure commitments after December 31, 2011. If the Company was required to pay the Deposit and failed to make such payment, the Agreement would then be terminated and the Company would be required to pay $100,000 to Rimfire as damages.

As at the acquisition date on February 26, 2013, the Company had met all the spending requirements. Upon the Company earning a 51% interest, Rimfire may have elected to form a joint venture (the “Joint Venture”) in which the Company holds a 51% interest. If the Joint Venture was not formed, the Company could have earned an additional 14% in the Thorn mineral property by incurring an additional $10,000,000 in exploration expenditures on the property over a three-year period, of which a minimum of $2,500,000 must be spent in each year.

On February 26, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in the Thorn mineral property from Rimfire for consideration of $1,500,000 cash and the issuance of 7,000,000 common shares valued at $1,260,000 or $0.18 per share based on market value on transaction date. As a result of the acquisition, the Company is no longer subject to the remaining obligations under the original agreement. The Company is subject to underlying royalties ranging from 1.5% to 3.5% of net smelter returns. In addition to the royalties the Company must satisfy underlying obligations to an underlying agreement in respect of the property with Cangold Limited which requires the Company upon commercial production, to issue 250,000 shares or make a one-time cash payment of $1,000,000.

On July 19, 2013, the Company entered into an exploration agreement with the Taku River Tlingit First Nation (“TRTFN”), under which TRTFN will consent to exploration activities and support the development of the Thorn project, in exchange for the Company paying an annual community contribution of 1.25% based on the company's annual exploration budget, reviewing annual work planning with TRTFN prior to each ensuing season, as well as providing opportunities for local employment, training and contracting related to the project.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued):

(b) Kahiltna, Alaska, USA:

On December 28, 2011, Brixton terminated its option with Millrock on the Cristo/Kahiltna claim group and assigned the balance of claims held in the area to Millrock in exchange for the release from all liabilities and financial obligations with respect to all previously held claims in Alaska. As a result, the Company wrote off $340,286 of acquisition costs on the property during the year ended September 30, 2012.

9. Related party transactions:

During the year, the Company paid or accrued the following amounts to key management personnel or companies controlled by them:

	Year ended September 30, 2013	Year ended September 30, 2012
Consulting fees and salaries to key management personnel or companies controlled by key management personnel	$ 421,133	$ 270,959
Director fees to a company controlled by a director	24,000	34,000
Share-based payments to key management personnel	494,098	160,584

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amount, which is determined on a cost recovery basis. Included in current liabilities is $10,148 (2012 - $13,665) due to directors, officers, and companies with a director in common. Amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, with no fixed terms of repayments.

10. Commitments:

The Company is obligated under its operating lease agreement for the rental of its corporate office in Vancouver. Minimum lease payments in each of the next five fiscal years are as follows:

2014	$ 11,502
	$ 11,502

11. Share capital:

(a) Authorized share capital:

Unlimited common shares without par value.

(b) Issued and outstanding common shares:

(*i*) Share issuances:

On April 26, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 5,365,000 units (Units) at a price of $0.14 per Unit and 1,559,059 flow-through shares at a price of $0.17 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of $1,016,140. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one transferable common share purchase warrant with each Warrant exercisable by the holder into one common share of the Company at a price of $0.24 per share for a period of 24 months from the closing date.

Finders' fees of $14,400 were paid to agents, representing 7% of proceeds as well as incurring additional share issue cash of $26,818.

On September 26, 2012, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing, consisting of 7,916,953 units at a price of $0.13 per unit and 2,581,667 flow-through shares at a price of $0.15 per flow-through share for total gross proceeds of $1,416,454. Each unit consists of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant, with each warrant exercisable by the holder into one common share of the Company at a price of $0.23 per share which expires on September 26, 2014, and share issue costs of $69,971 were incurred.

On December 21, 2012 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing, consisting of 6,609,500 flow-through shares at a price of 20 cents per flow-through share for total gross proceeds of approximately $1,321,900 and an associated flow-through liability of $132,190. Finders' fees of $91,882 were paid to agents.

On February 21, 2013, the Company entered into a strategic partnership with Hecla Mining Company ("Hecla") pursuant to which a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hecla acquired 17,250,000 common shares of the Company, representing 19.8% of the outstanding shares, at a price of $0.15 per share for total gross proceeds to the Company of $2,587,500. The strategic partnership with Hecla allows for Hecla a right to nominate one person to the Company's board of directors, the right to nominate one person to the Company's technical committee and a pre-emptive right to participate in any future proposed equity offering of the Company in order to maintain its pro rata interest at 19.8%.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital (continued):

(b) Issued and outstanding common shares (continued):

(*i*) Share issuances (continued):

On February 26, 2013, the Company issued 7,000,000 shares with a fair market value of $0.18 per share to Kiska Metals Corp. in exchange for 100% of the Thorn project (note 8(a)). These shares are subject to a one year escrow period with 25% released at signing on February 26, 2013 and 25% each subsequent quarter with the final tranche being released 12 months from signing date on February 26, 2014.

On June 14, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing, consisting of 1,780,000 flow-through shares at a price of 16 cents per share for total gross proceeds of $284,800. Finders' fees of $23,931 were paid to agents.

On June 27, 2013, Hecla exercised its pre-emptive right to maintain its 19.8% pro rata interest in the Company, acquiring a further 1,700,000 shares at a price of 18 cents per share and 450,000 shares at a price of 16 cents per share, for total gross proceeds to the Company of $378,000.

(*ii*) Escrow shares:

At September 30, 2013, 3,432,175 (September 30, 2012 - 6,489,411) common shares of the Company were held subject to an escrow agreement and will be released from escrow over the next 12 months.

(c) Warrants:

At September 30, 2013, the following warrants (including agent warrants) were outstanding:

Expiry date	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average remaining contractual life in years
April 26, 2014	$ 0.24	2,682,500	0.57
September 26, 2014	$ 0.23	8,277,219	0.99
	$ 0.23	10,959,719	0.89

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital (continued):

(c) Warrants (continued):

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, September 30, 2011	22,345,500	$ 0.28
Exercised during the year	(776,400)	0.15
Granted during the year	2,682,500	0.24
Granted during the year	8,277,219	0.23
Balance, September 30, 2012	32,528,819	$ 0.24
Exercised during the year	(20,000)	0.15
Expired during the year	(21,549,100)	0.29
Balance, September 30, 2013	10,959,719	$ 0.23

The fair value of the agent warrants is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	Year ended September 30, 2013	Year ended September 30, 2012
Risk-free interest rate	N/A	1.09%
Expected volatility	N/A	113%
Expected life of options	N/A	2.0 years
Expected dividend yield	N/A	N/A

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital (continued):

(d) Share-based payments:

The Board of Directors of the Company has approved a stock plan, whereby the number of shares issuable under the Plan is limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The exercise price of each option shall not be less than the discounted market price of the Company's shares as calculated on the date of grant. An option's maximum term is ten years and shall vest as determined by the Board of Directors. Options granted to investor relations consultants shall vest in stages over 12 months with no more than one-quarter of options vesting in any three month period. The following tables reflect the continuity of stock options for the years ended September 30, 2013 and 2012:

Number outstanding Sept 30, 2012	granted	Exercised / cancelled	Number outstanding Sept 30, 2013	Weighted average exercise price per share	Expiry date	Weighted average remaining contractual life in years
900,000	-	-	900,000	$ 0.25	December 9, 2015	2.19
200,000	-	200,000	-	$ 0.31	February 9, 2016	2.36
1,300,000	-	80,000	1,220,000	$ 0.11	September 6, 2021	7.94
600,000	-	-	600,000	$ 0.165	January 24, 2014	0.32
70,000	-	-	70,000	$ 0.165	January 24, 2022	8.32
1,300,000	-	-	1,300,000	$ 0.11	June 1, 2022	8.67
	200,000	-	200,000	$ 0.18	December 4, 2022	9.18
	4,500,000	-	4,500,000	$ 0.17	March 20, 2023	9.47
4,370,000	4,700,000	280,000	8,790,000	$ 0.16		7.76
			6,490,000	(Exercisable)		

Number outstanding Sept 30, 2011	granted	Exercised / cancelled	Number outstanding Sept 30, 2012	Weighted average exercise price per share	Expiry date	Weighted average remaining contractual life in years
50,000	-	50,000	-	$ 0.14	August 6, 2013	-
1,350,000	-	450,000	900,000	$ 0.25	December 9, 2015	3.20
100,000	-	100,000	-	$ 0.25	January 24, 2021	-
200,000	-	-	200,000	$ 0.31	February 9, 2016	3.36
200,000	-	200,000	-	$ 0.25	May 10, 2016	-
200,000	-	200,000	-	$ 0.60	May 10, 2016	-
1,400,000	-	100,000	1,300,000	$ 0.11	September 6, 2021	8.93
-	600,000	-	600,000	$ 0.165	January 24, 2014	1.32
-	70,000	-	70,000	$ 0.165	January 24, 2022	9.32
-	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	$ 0.110	June 1, 2022	9.67
3,500,000	1,970,000	1,100,000	4,370,000	$ 0.16		6.68
			3,010,000	(Exercisable)		

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Share capital (continued):

(d) Share-based payments (continued):

The fair values of the stock options used to calculate compensation expense for both employees and non-employees for the options granted is estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The weighted average fair value per option granted during the year ended September 30, 2013 was $0.12 (2012 - $0.06). During the year ended September 30, 2013, the Company recognized $510,983 (2012 - $184,005) in share-based payments for the fair value of the vesting portion of the stock options that were granted in the prior years; $106,550 was included in geological exploration expense. The following weighted average assumptions used in the calculation of fair value are as follows:

	Year ended September 30, 2013	Year ended September 30, 2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.21%	1.00%
Expected volatility	105.86%	98.46%
Expected life of options	3.73 years	2.79 years
Expected dividend yield	Nil	N/A

(e) Shares reserved for issuance (fully diluted):

	Number of shares
Issued and outstanding at September 30, 2013	97,918,594
Reserved for options (note 11(d))	8,790,000
Reserved for warrants (note 11(c))	10,959,719
Shares reserved for issuance (fully diluted) at September 30, 2013	117,668,313

12. Segmented information:

As at September 30, 2013 the Company currently operates in one segment being the acquisition and exploration and evaluation assets located in British Columbia, Canada.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. Income taxes:

(a) As at September 30, 2013, no deferred tax assets are recognized on the following temporary differences as it is not probable that sufficient future taxable profit will be available to realize such assets:

	2013	2012
Tax losses carried forward	$ 2,938,770	$ 1,802,784
Financing costs	505,188	571,826
Other	13,032	3,898
Mineral property	1,131,660	1,011,778
	$ 4,588,651	$ 3,390,286

(b) The provision for income taxes differs from the amount calculated using the Canadian federal and provincial statutory tax rates of 25.5% (2012 – 25.38%):

	2013	2012
Statutory tax rate	25.5%	25.38%
Recovery of income taxes based on statutory tax rate	$ (865,384)	$ (677,663)
Share-based compensation and other items	48,599	(2,849)
Share issuance costs	(37,110)	(26,771)
Flow-through shares	508,457	264,599
Non-recognition of tax assets	345,478	442,684
Recovery of income taxes	$ -	$ -

The effective income tax rate is the rate that is estimated to be applicable when the timing differences reverse.

14. Financial instruments and risk management:

Financial instruments:

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures ("IFRS 7") establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are described below:

- Level 1: Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

Financial risk factors (continued):

- Level 3: Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The Company's cash and restricted cash are classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximates their fair values because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Financial risk factors

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

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's receivables consist of amounts due from a Canadian government agency and cash and restricted cash is held with a large and stable Canadian chartered bank.

(b) Liquidity risk:

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they come due. As of September 30, 2013, the Company had cash of $1,292,218 to settle current liabilities of $50,395. All of the Company's financial liabilities are subject to normal trade terms.

(c) Market risk:

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(*i*) Interest rate risk:

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to keep larger cash balances invested in investment-grade short-term demand deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions.

(*ii*) Foreign currency risk:

The Company is marginally exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in United States Dollars.

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued):

(c) Market risk (continued):

(*ii*) Foreign currency risk (continued):

The exposure of the Company's cash and receivables to foreign exchange risk is as follows:

	September 30, 2013		September 30, 2012	
	Foreign currency amount	Amount in CAD dollars	Foreign currency amount	Amount in CAD dollars
United States dollars:				
Cash	$ -	$ -	$ 6,944	$ 7,070
Total financial assets		$ -		$ 7,070

The exposure of the Company's accounts payable to foreign exchange risk is negligible.

(*iii*) Price risk:

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

15. Subsequent events:

(a) On October 11, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing, consisting of 12,533,106 units at a price of 10 cents per unit, 1,460,000 flow-through shares at a price of 10 cents per flow-through share, and 360,730 common shares at a price of 7.5 cents per share for total gross proceeds of $1,426,365. Each unit consisted of one common share and one transferable common share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of 15 cents per share for a period of 24 months from the closing date. The 360,730 common shares at 7.5 cents per share were issued to Hecla under its pre-emptive right to maintain its 19.8% pro rata interest in the Company. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders' fees of $70,000 cash and issued 700,000 non-transferable warrants to agents.

(b) On November 8, 2013, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement financing consisting of 1,363,600 flow-through shares at a price of $0.11 per flow-through share. In connection with the financing, the Company paid finders' fees of $7,500 cash.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

16. Supplemental schedule of geological exploration expenditures and acquisition costs:

	Year ended September 30, 2013			Year ended September 30, 2012		
	Acquisition and periodic option payments	Exploration	Total	Acquisition and periodic option payments	Exploration	Total
Thorn, BC, Canada:						
Analysis	$ -	$ 258,509	$ 258,509	$ -	$ 35,223	$ 35,223
Camp and general	-	813,775	813,775	-	255,087	255,087
Community relations	-	13,408	13,408	-	-	-
Drilling	-	604,394	604,394	-	203,444	203,444
Field supplies and rentals	-	214,116	214,116	-	31,112	31,112
Geological consulting	-	278,435	278,435	-	1,121,597	1,121,597
Geophysics and metallurgy	-	3,321	3,321	-	15,606	15,606
B.C. mineral tax refund	-	38,064	38,064	-	(171,000)	(171,000)
Maps, orthos, and reports	-	3,124	3,124	-	-	-
Option/acquisition payment	2,828,095	-	2,828,095	71,959	-	71,959
	2,828,095	2,227,146	5,055,241	71,959	1,491,069	1,563,028
Kahiltna, Alaska, USA:						
Camp and general	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 450	$ 450
General Exploration:						
Field transportation	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 10,881	$ 10,881
Field supplies and rentals	-	-	-	-	825	825
Finders fees	-	-	-	-	59,448	59,448
	-	-	-	-	71,154	71,154
Total for the year	2,828,095	2,227,146	5,055,241	71,959	1,562,673	1,634,632
Opening balance	146,959	-	146,959	75,000	-	75,000
Year end cumulative balance	$ 2,975,054	$ 2,227,146	$ 5,202,200	$ 146,959	$ 1,562,673	$ 1,709,632