

XTIERRA INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND DECEMBER 31, 2013

(Expressed in US\$000's)

XTIERRA INC.
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2014 AND DECEMBER 31, 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Xtierra Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Xtierra Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of changes in equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers 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 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 financial position of Xtierra Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2014 and 2013, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company had continuing losses during the year ended December 31, 2014 and a working capital deficiency and cumulative deficit as at December 31, 2014. These conditions along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

McGOVERN, HURLEY, CUNNINGHAM, LLP



Toronto, Canada
April 29, 2015

Chartered Accountants,
Licensed Public Accountants

XTIERRA INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in US\$000's)	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	6	117	128
Amounts receivable and other	7	12	78
Prepaid expenses	7	-	18
Total current assets		<u>129</u>	<u>224</u>
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	9	11,210	21,048
Property, plant and equipment	8	50	77
Prepaid expenses and other non-current assets	11	-	9
Total non-current assets		<u>11,260</u>	<u>21,134</u>
Total assets		<u><u>11,389</u></u>	<u><u>21,358</u></u>
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accruals	12	55	321
Property acquisition obligations	13	-	500
Notes payable	14	965	1,502
Total current liabilities		<u>1,020</u>	<u>2,323</u>
Non-current liabilities			
Property acquisition obligations	13	1,212	748
Total liabilities		<u>2,232</u>	<u>3,071</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital stock	15	34,669	33,594
Share-based payment reserve	17	2,140	2,097
Total capital stock and reserve		<u>36,809</u>	<u>35,691</u>
Deficit		<u>(27,652)</u>	<u>(17,404)</u>
Total shareholders' equity		<u>9,157</u>	<u>18,287</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		<u><u>11,389</u></u>	<u><u>21,358</u></u>

COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 1, 9, 14 and 21)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2015 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed "John F. Kearney" , Director

Signed "Danesh K. Varma" , Director

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

XTIERRA INC.**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,**

(Expressed in US\$000's, except for per share amounts)	Note	2014 \$	2013 \$
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses		26	132
Corporate expenses		52	154
Professional fees		159	147
Loss before other items		<u>237</u>	<u>433</u>
Other items			
Interest income		-	(2)
Interest expense on notes payable		40	-
Foreign exchange loss/(gain)		(36)	(8)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	9/10	10,000	4,000
Write-down on surrender of mining concessions	9	139	2,245
Change in fair value of convertible notes	14	<u>(132)</u>	<u>(329)</u>
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		<u><u>10,248</u></u>	<u><u>6,339</u></u>
Net loss per share – basic and diluted		0.092	0.061
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
– basic and diluted		111,639,742	103,425,892

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

XTIERRA INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Expressed in US\$000's)	Capital Stock \$	Share-based payment reserve \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance as at December 31, 2012	33,594	2,780	(11,748)	24,626
Stock options expired	-	(683)	683	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	(6,339)	(6,339)
Balance as at December 31, 2013	33,594	2,097	(17,404)	18,287
Shares issued on conversion of convertible notes (Note 14)	1,075	43	-	1,118
Net loss for the year	-	-	(10,248)	(10,248)
Balance as at December 31, 2014	34,669	2,140	(27,652)	9,157

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

XTIERRA INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

(Expressed in US\$000's)	2014	2013
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss for the year	(10,248)	(6,339)
Share-based payments	43	-
Depreciation	27	23
Change in fair value of convertible notes	(132)	(329)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	10,000	4,000
Write down on surrender of mining concessions	-	2,245
Interest expense on notes payable	40	-
Interest income	-	(2)
Operating cash flow before movements in working capital	<u>(270)</u>	<u>(402)</u>
Movements in working capital		
Decrease in amounts receivable and other and prepaids	94	156
Increase/(decrease) in accounts payable and accruals	(39)	140
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(215)</u>	<u>(106)</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Notes payable	<u>630</u>	<u>120</u>
Net cash generated by financing activities	<u>630</u>	<u>120</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Interest income	-	2
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	<u>(426)</u>	<u>(2,649)</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(426)</u>	<u>(2,647)</u>
Change in cash	(11)	(2,633)
Cash, beginning of year	<u>128</u>	<u>2,761</u>
Cash, end of year	<u><u>117</u></u>	<u><u>128</u></u>

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

XTIERRA INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in US\$000's except for per share amounts)
December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Xtierra Inc. (the "Company" or "Xtierra") has interests in exploration and evaluation properties located in Mexico. Substantially all of the Company's efforts are devoted to financing and developing these properties. There has been no determination whether the Company's interests in exploration and evaluation assets contain mineral reserves which are economically recoverable.

The Company's head office is located at 220 Bay Street, Suite 700, Toronto, Ontario M5J 2W4.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write downs of the carrying values. All of the Company's mining assets are located outside of Canada and are subject to the risk of foreign investment, including increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions, and political uncertainty.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. The Company's properties may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims and regulatory and environmental requirements.

Basis of measurement and going concern

These consolidated financial statements are prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations and continue its operations for its next fiscal year. Several conditions discussed below create a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

At December 31, 2014, the Company had not achieved profitable operations, had a working capital deficiency, had an accumulated deficit since inception and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business. The Company will need to negotiate an extension to the maturity date of its secured notes and generate additional financial resources in order to continue as a going concern. There is a significant risk that an extension of the maturity date of the secured notes, or a successful financial restructuring, may not be achieved and/or that additional financing will not be available to the Company on a timely basis or on acceptable terms, or at all. There are no assurances that the Company will continue to obtain additional financial resources and/or achieve positive cash flows or profitability. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, the Company will be required to curtail operations and exploration and development activities. Furthermore, failure to continue as a going concern would require that the Company's assets and liabilities be restated on a liquidation basis which would differ significantly from the going concern basis. *See Note 14. Notes Payable.*

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation properties and has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable mineral reserves. The underlying value and the recoverability of the exploration and evaluation assets is entirely dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable mineral reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of the exploration and evaluation assets, and the generation of future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the exploration and evaluation assets.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The policies set out below were consistently applied to all the periods presented, unless otherwise noted.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except cash flow information.

XTIERRA INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in US\$000's except for per share amounts)
December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its subsidiaries). Subsidiaries consist of entities over which the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns as well as the ability to affect those returns through the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases. The financial statements include all the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries after eliminating inter-entity balances and transactions.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the year are included in the consolidated statement of operations from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by the Company. All material intra-Company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation.

(b) Intangible assets

Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration expenditure relates to the search for precious and base metals in Mexico. Evaluation expenditure arises from a detailed assessment of deposits that have been identified as having economic potential.

The costs of exploration properties and leases, which include the cost of acquiring prospective properties and exploration rights and costs incurred in exploration and evaluation activities, are capitalised as intangible assets as part of exploration and evaluation assets.

Exploration costs are capitalised as an intangible asset until technical feasibility and commercial viability of extraction of reserves are demonstrable, at which point the capitalised exploration costs are re-classified to exploration and evaluation assets interests. Exploration costs include an allocation of administration and salary costs (including share-based payments) as determined by management, where they relate to specific projects.

Prior to any reclassification to mineral property interests (a component of property, plant and equipment), exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment and any impairment loss is recognised immediately in the consolidated statement of operations.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the fair value of consideration given to acquire or construct an asset and includes the direct charges associated with bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for putting it into use, along with the future cost of dismantling and removing the asset.

Property, plant and equipment is amortized over the estimated useful life of the assets using the declining balance method at rates of 20% to 30% per annum, as appropriate. Depreciation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted as required.

(d) Asset retirement obligations

The Company will record a liability for the estimated future costs associated with legal and constructive obligations relating to the reclamation and closure of its exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment. This amount is initially recorded at its discounted present value with subsequent annual recognition of an accretion expense on the discounted liability. An equivalent amount is recorded as an increase to exploration and evaluation properties and property, plant and equipment, and amortized over the useful life of these assets. Management is currently not aware of any existing significant asset retirement obligations and the Company does not currently have any legal or constructive obligations relating to the reclamation of its exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment at December 31, 2014 and 2013.

(e) Cash

Cash is comprised of cash on hand, deposits in banks and highly liquid investments having original terms to maturity of 90 days or less when acquired. Term deposits can be redeemed at any time without interest or penalty.

XTIERRA INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(f) Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the consolidated statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

- (i) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:** Financial assets classified as held-for-trading are included in the category financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held-for-trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling in the near term. Gains or losses on these items are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's cash equivalents are classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.
- (ii) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:** Financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as a fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives, including separable embedded derivatives, are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss are recognized in profit or loss. The Company's share purchase warrants are classified under IFRS as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss as a result of their exercise price being denominated in Canadian dollars, being a currency other than the Company's functional currency of US dollars. Certain other financial instruments (conversion option component of the convertible notes) are classified under IFRS as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss as a result of the conversion option being convertible into an other than fixed number of common shares of the Company.
- (iii) Available-for-sale investments:** Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. The Company does not have any instruments classified in this category. Available-for-sale investments are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs and are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. When an available-for-sale investment is sold or impaired, the accumulated gains or losses are moved from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to the statement of operations and are included in other gains and losses.
- (iv) Loans and receivables:** Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company's loans and receivables comprise cash and amounts receivable and other due to their short-term nature. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.
- (v) Financial liabilities at amortized cost:** Financial liabilities at amortized cost include accounts payable and accruals and certain other financial instruments (debt component of the convertible notes). Financial liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, financial liabilities at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

(g) Convertible notes

On issuance of the convertible notes, the Company determined the debt component of the convertible notes to be a financial liability at amortized cost, and the conversion option component of the convertible notes to be a financial liability at fair value through profit or loss. The proceeds received were bifurcated between the debt component and the conversion option component based on the estimated fair value of each component on the date of issuance.

Subsequent to initial recognition, the debt component is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, and the conversion option component is recorded at its estimated fair value at each reporting date, with changes in fair value being included in operations.

XTIERRA INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in US\$000's except for per share amounts)
December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2013

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(h) Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the US Dollar. For the purpose of the consolidated financial statements, the results and financial position of each company are expressed in US Dollars (the Company's presentation currency). In preparing the financial statements of the Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange prevailing at the Statement of Financial Position date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was re-determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items, and on the retranslation of monetary items, are included in operations for the period. Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of non-monetary items carried at fair value are included in operations.

(i) Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The Company records compensation cost using the fair value method of accounting for share-based payments. The fair value of stock options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the options is recognized over the vesting period as share-based payments expense and share-based payment reserve. When options are exercised, the proceeds received, together with any related amount in share-based payment reserve, will be credited to capital stock.

Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

(j) Operating loss

Operating loss comprises of general administrative costs incurred by the Company, which are not specific to evaluation and exploration projects, and all impairment charges relating to intangible assets and financial assets during the period. Operating loss is stated before finance income, finance costs and other gains and losses.

(k) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured to their fair value at each Statement of Financial Position date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately. A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability. A derivative is presented as a non-current asset or a non-current liability if the remaining maturity of the instrument is more than 12 months and it is not expected to be realised or settled within 12 months. Other derivatives are presented as current assets or current liabilities.

(l) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Critical accounting judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies above, management has identified the judgemental areas that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements (apart from those involving estimations), which are dealt with below:

Exploration and evaluation

The assessment of whether general administration costs and salary costs are capitalised or expensed involves judgement. Management consider the nature of each cost incurred and whether it is deemed appropriate to capitalise it within intangible assets. Costs which can be demonstrated as project related are included within exploration and evaluation assets.

XTIERRA INC.
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(I) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Exploration and evaluation (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets relate to prospecting, exploration and related expenditures in Mexico. The Company's exploration activities are subject to a number of significant and potential risks including:

- exploration, development and operating risk
- no assurance of production
- factors beyond the Company's control
- failure to obtain additional financing
- insurance and uninsured risks
- environmental risks and hazards
- government regulation and permitting
- delays
- infrastructure
- price volatility of publicly traded securities
- fluctuating mineral prices
- foreign currency fluctuations

The recoverability of these exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the discovery and successful development of economic reserves, including the ability to raise financing to develop future projects. Should this prove unsuccessful, the value included in the Statement of Financial Position would be written off to the consolidated statement of operations.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the period. The nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The key sources of estimation uncertainty are discussed below:

Mineral reserve estimates

The figures for mineral reserves and mineral resources are determined in accordance with National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating mineral reserves and mineral resources, including many factors beyond the Company's control. Such estimation is a subjective process, and the accuracy of any mineral reserve or mineral resource estimate is a function of the quantity and quality of available data and of the assumptions made and judgments used in engineering and geological interpretation. Differences between management's assumptions including economic assumptions such as metal prices and market conditions could have a material effect in the future on the Company's financial position and results of operation.

Estimation of asset retirement obligations and the timing of expenditure

The cost estimates are updated annually during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

Share-based payments

Estimation of share-based payment costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company has made estimates as to the volatility of its own shares, the probable life of options granted and the time of exercise of those options. The model used by the Company is the Black-Scholes valuation model.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(l) Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty (continued)

Warrants

The fair value of share purchase warrants is estimated at the issue date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with estimates of the volatility based on the Company's historical common share trading prices, expected dividend yield and a risk-free interest rate. Such warrants are required to be measured and recognized at fair value with changes subsequent to initial recognition charged to income. Estimation of the fair value of the warrants requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company has made estimates as to the volatility of its own shares, the probable life of warrants granted and the time of exercise of those warrants. The model used by the Company is the widely used Black-Scholes valuation model, which was developed for applications very different from the valuation of the Company's share purchase warrants and contains characteristics that are significantly different from those of traded warrants. Changes in any of the assumptions used can materially affect fair value estimates.

Convertible notes

Convertible notes have been bifurcated into their debt component and conversion option component at the date of issue, based on the relative fair market values of these components in accordance with the substance of the contractual agreements.

The debt component of the convertible notes is classified as a liability, and recorded as the estimated present value of the Company's obligation to make future payments and settle the redemption value of the instrument. The carrying value of the debt component is accreted to the original face value of the notes, over the term of the instrument, using the effective interest method.

The value of the conversion option component of the convertible notes was determined under IFRS to be a derivative financial liability because the conversion option is for other than a fixed number of common shares, and has been recorded as other derivative financial liabilities (current) on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets recognized, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax planning opportunities, expected timing of reversals of existing temporary differences and the likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities. In making its assessments, management gives additional weight to positive and negative evidence that can be objectively verified. Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. The Company considers relevant tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control, are feasible and within management's ability to implement. Examination by applicable tax authorities is supported based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position examined in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets recognized. Also, future changes in tax laws could limit the Company from realizing the tax benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets at each reporting period.

Impairment of intangible assets

The assessment of intangible assets for any indications of impairment involves judgement. If an indication of impairment exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss recognised to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. The assessment requires judgement as to the likely future commerciality of the asset and when such commerciality should be determined; future revenues, capital and operating costs and the discount rate to be applied to such revenues and costs.

(m) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, non-financial assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly. Any impairment is recognized in the statement of loss.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(n) Impairment of financial assets

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be measured reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

(o) Income (loss) per share

Basic income (loss) per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding. Diluted income (loss) per share assumes that any proceeds from the exercise of dilutive stock options and warrants would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period, with the incremental number of shares being included in the denominator of the diluted income (loss) per share calculation. The diluted income (loss) per share calculation excludes any potential conversion of options, warrants and other convertible securities that would decrease income (loss) per share, as a result, all outstanding convertible securities at December 31, 2014 and 2013 have been excluded from diluted loss per share.

(p) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. All other borrowing costs are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

(q) Income taxes

The Company uses the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under the asset and liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carry forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. 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.

(r) Changes in Accounting Policies

The Company has adopted the following new standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective January 1, 2014. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions and did not result in any significant financial statement impact.

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation (“IAS 32”) was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

IAS 36 – Impairments of Assets (“IAS 36”) was amended by the IASB in May 2013 to clarify the requirements to disclose the recoverable amounts of impaired assets and require additional disclosures about the measurement of impaired assets when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount.

XTIERRA INC.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(r) Changes in Accounting Policies (continued)

IFRS 2 – Share-based Payment (“IFRS 2”) was amended to clarify the definition of “vesting conditions”, and separately define a “performance condition” and a “service condition”. A performance condition requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service and to meet a specified performance target during the service period. A service condition solely requires the counterparty to complete a specified period of service.

(s) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2015 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 8 - Operating Segments (“IFRS 8”) was amended to require an entity to disclose the judgments made by management in aggregating segments. IFRS 8 was also amended to clarify that an entity needs to present a reconciliation between the total reporting segment's assets to the entities' total assets if this information is usually provided to the chief operating decision maker. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (“IFRS 9”) was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements (“IFRS 10”) and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures (“IAS 28”) were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements (“IAS 1”) was amended in December 2014 in order to clarify, among other things, that information should not be obscured by aggregating or by providing immaterial information, that materiality consideration apply to all parts of the financial statements and that even when a standard requires a specific disclosure, materiality considerations do apply. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

IAS 24 – Related Party Disclosures (“IAS 24”) was amended to clarify that an entity providing key management services to the reporting entity or the parent of the reporting entity is a related party of the reporting entity. The amendments also require an entity to disclose amounts incurred for key management personnel services provided by a separate management entity. The amendments to IAS 24 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

IAS 38, Intangible Assets and IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment were amended in May 2014 to introduce a rebuttable presumption that the use of revenue-based amortization methods for intangible assets is inappropriate. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. Earlier adoption permitted.

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4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed.

Related party transactions were as follows:

	December 31, 2014 \$	December 31, 2013 \$
Office expenses	<u>3</u>	<u>39</u>
Administrative expenses	-	35
Professional fees	<u>120</u>	<u>325</u>
Key Management personnel remuneration	<u>120</u>	<u>360</u>
Capitalized as exploration assets	<u>11</u>	<u>141</u>

No fees were paid by the Company to directors for their services as directors of the Company in the years ended December 31, 2014 or December 31, 2013. Key management personnel remuneration comprises payments, including share-based payments, for administration, geological, investor relations and legal services provided by persons, or corporations controlled by persons, who are directors or provided by any other person with the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company.

Included in accounts payable and accruals at December 31, 2014 is \$4 (2013 - \$9) due to related parties. These balances are due on demand, unsecured and non-interest bearing (Note 12).

The subsidiaries of the Company at December 31, 2014 were as follows:

Name of Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage owned	Principal activity
Orca Minerals Limited	Canada	100%	Holding company for Orca Gold International
Orca Gold International Limited	Bahamas	100%	Holding company for Mexican subsidiaries
Bilbao Resources S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Exploration
Golden Dust S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Exploration
Minera Orca S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Exploration
Orca Mining Exploration S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Exploration
Bilbao Mining S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100%	Exploration

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5. SEGMENTAL ANALYSIS

	Segment result	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
Net loss for the year		
Canada	(109)	(94)
Mexico	<u>(10,139)</u>	<u>(6,245)</u>
Loss for the year	<u><u>(10,248)</u></u>	<u><u>(6,339)</u></u>

Segment assets and segment liabilities

	Assets	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
Canada	107	124
Mexico	<u>11,282</u>	<u>21,234</u>
	<u><u>11,389</u></u>	<u><u>21,358</u></u>

	Liabilities	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
Canada	(2,212)	(2,876)
Mexico	<u>(20)</u>	<u>(195)</u>
	<u><u>(2,232)</u></u>	<u><u>(3,071)</u></u>

	Additions to non-current assets	
	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
Canada	-	-
Mexico	<u>154</u>	<u>3,090</u>
	<u><u>154</u></u>	<u><u>3,090</u></u>

6. CASH

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
Canadian Dollars	35	48
US Dollars	75	7
Mexican Pesos	<u>7</u>	<u>73</u>
	<u><u>117</u></u>	<u><u>128</u></u>

Cash comprises cash balances held for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments and investments which are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to what management believes is an insignificant risk of change in value. Where investments are categorized as cash equivalents, the related balances have a maturity of three months or less from the date of investment. Cash in the bank earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short-term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates at floating rates.

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7. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE AND OTHER AND PREPAID EXPENSES

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
Receivable sales taxes - Canada	2	51
Receivable sales taxes - Mexico	10	27
Amounts receivables and other	<u>12</u>	<u>78</u>
Prepaid expenses	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>
	<u><u>12</u></u>	<u><u>96</u></u>

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31, 2014	Disposal	Depreciation	December 31, 2013	Depreciation	January 1, 2013
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Equipment at cost	134	(36)	-	170	-	170
Accumulated depreciation	<u>(84)</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>(93)</u>	<u>(23)</u>	<u>(70)</u>
Total	<u><u>50</u></u>	<u><u>(8)</u></u>	<u><u>(19)</u></u>	<u><u>77</u></u>	<u><u>(23)</u></u>	<u><u>100</u></u>

9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The following table shows the exploration and evaluation assets:

	December 31, 2014	Write down	Additions	December 31, 2013	Write down	Additions	January 1, 2013
	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
Bilbao	8,378	(10,000)	160	18,218	(4,000)	2,918	19,300
Laguna	2,832	-	2	2,830	-	21	2,809
El Dorado	-	-	-	-	(1,281)	24	1,257
Other	-	-	-	-	(1,485)	150	1,335
Total	<u><u>11,210</u></u>	<u><u>(10,000)</u></u>	<u><u>162</u></u>	<u><u>21,048</u></u>	<u><u>(6,766)</u></u>	<u><u>3,113</u></u>	<u><u>24,701</u></u>

The Company has the following investments in exploration and evaluation properties located in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico:

Bilbao

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Bilbao zinc-silver-lead-copper project, subject to a 1.5% net smelter royalty. In 2012, the Company acquired the necessary surface lands for surface installations and development of the Bilbao deposit.

Prior to August 2008, the Company was earning into a 75% interest in the Bilbao property. In August 2008, the Company acquired the outstanding 25% interest in the Bilbao property for total consideration of \$5,000 of which \$2,500 was paid on the closing date and a further \$500 was paid one year after the closing date. The remaining balance of \$2,000 is payable in four consecutive equal payments of \$500 each, the first such \$500 annual payment to be made at the time of commencement of construction of any mine developed on the Bilbao concession but in any event shall be paid in full no later than August 2018.

At the time of the agreement in 2008 the present value of then outstanding future payments of \$2,500 was determined to be \$1,023 based on a discount rate of 15%. This value was recorded as a liability and was being accreted to its face value over the estimated life of the payment obligations.

Effective January 1, 2014, the Company changed its estimate of the loan carrying value determined by reference to the loan due date and taking into account the Company's intention to repay the entire loan amount on the due date of August 11, 2018.

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9. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The effect of this change in estimate was a reduction of accretion expense recognized in exploration and evaluation assets and a decrease in non-current property acquisition obligations by \$197 for the year ended December 31, 2014. As at December 31, 2014, the remaining present value of the property acquisition obligation amounted to \$1,212.

A write down of \$10,000 was recorded at December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$4,000). See Note 10.

Laguna

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Laguna silver-gold-mercury tailings development project and has been granted a twenty year concession dated December 10, 2003 by the Comision Nacional del Agua ("Conagua") relating to the extraction rights to six million cubic metres of tailings material, subject to an amount payable to Conagua in the amount MX\$11.00 (approximately US\$1.00) per cubic metre of tailings.

On October 25, 2013, Conagua, the Mexican authority responsible for water resources, advised the Company of their decision to rescind the Company's December 10, 2003, twenty year extraction licence for the Laguna project on the basis that no extraction has been done for at least three years. The Company appealed this decision through the courts. The appeal was heard by the Court of Zacatecas in June 2014 and a judgement in favor of the Company and setting aside the rescission was issued on October 7, 2014.

El Dorado

In April 2010, the Company acquired a 100% interest in the El Dorado gold project located in the Pinos district of south-eastern Zacatecas State, Mexico, for payments totalling approximately \$930, of which \$126 was paid.

In accordance with its cost curtailment intentions and as a cash preservation measure, the Company relinquished its El Dorado exploration property on January 14, 2014. The Company had not carried out any exploration work on this property since the second quarter of 2013. A write down of \$1,281 was recorded at December 31, 2013.

Other

The Company held a 100% interest in certain exploration concessions in the Panfilo Natera Mining District in Mexico in three claim groupings: (1) Galore; (2) El Morro; and (3) Milagros. As the Company's focus is the development of the Bilbao property, and as a cash preservation measure, the Company decided to surrender these mineral claims. A write-down on surrender of mining concessions of \$139 was recorded at December 31, 2014 (2013 – \$1,485).

10. IMPAIRMENT OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

In accordance with the Company's accounting policies, and as required by IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets, as indications of impairment exist, the Company carried out an impairment assessment of the Bilbao property as at December 31, 2014 and based on such assessment recorded a non-cash impairment charge against its mineral property interests in the amount of \$10,000 (2013 – \$4,000).

The Company uses fair value to determine the recoverable amount of its mineral property interests as it believes that this will generally result in a value greater than or equal to the value in use. When there is no binding sales agreement, fair value is estimated by various valuation methods including the discounted future cash flows expected to be derived from a project and an estimate of value of exploration potential, less an amount for costs to sell estimated based on similar past transactions.

The Preliminary Economic Assessment of the Bilbao project completed by Runge Pincock Minarco (Canada) Limited (RPM) in April 2014 indicated a pre-tax net present value of the Bilbao project of \$11,000 discounted at 10% and \$18,218 discounted at 8%. The PEA used metal price forecasts of: Zinc \$0.92/lb, Lead \$1.00/lb and Silver \$30.38/oz.

For the December 31, 2014 impairment analysis, the Company updated the metal prices to take account of the lower price for silver, and used price forecasts of: Zinc \$0.92/lb, Lead \$1.00/lb and Silver \$16.00/oz. The application of the lower silver price indicated that the project as contemplated in the PEA would not generate a positive net present value at a 10% discount rate.

The Company then conducted an internal review of a modified project concept with milling of the ore mined from Bilbao at an existing third party mill within a reasonable trucking distance from the Bilbao property, but otherwise using the same mining plan and operating costs as indicated in the PEA. This scenario would reduce the projected capital costs by eliminating the proposed mill at Bilbao. The resulting pre-tax net present value of the Bilbao project was estimated at \$4,985 discounted at 10%, and \$6,886 discounted at 8%, over the projected eight year mine life, using long term price forecasts of: Zinc \$0.92/lb, Lead \$1.00/lb and Silver \$16.00/oz.

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10. IMPAIRMENT OF EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

The Company also conducted a desktop analysis of an alternative development scenario of extracting only the higher grade portion of the Bilbao resource and, again, milling of the ore mined from Bilbao at an existing mill within a reasonable trucking distance. By focusing only on the higher grade portion of the resource, this alternative development scenario would reduce the projected mining and processing rate and concentrate and metal production but maintain an eight year mine life. This scenario would reduce the projected capital costs by reducing the amount of mine development required and eliminating the proposed mill at Bilbao. The resulting pre-tax net present value of the Bilbao project in this high grade scenario was estimated at \$8,300, discounted at 12%, over the projected eight year mine life, using long term price forecasts of Zinc \$1.00/lb, Lead \$0.90/lb and Silver \$16.00/oz. The 12% discount rate was considered appropriate after considering all relevant aspects of this impairment evaluation as determined by management. The high grade scenario was evaluated by a desktop analysis only and has not been the subject of a detailed technical or economic assessment.

In conducting the impairment analysis, the Company also considered the exploration potential of the Bilbao property, recognising its location close to existing infrastructure and in proximity to other operating mines in a well-recognised mineral district. The assessment also considered a review of other mineral property transactions that have occurred in the Bilbao area.

Based on the forgoing assessment, the Company recorded an impairment charge on the Bilbao project as at December 31, 2014 in the amount of \$10,000 (2013 – \$4,000), reducing the estimated fair value of the Bilbao property to \$8,380.

The inputs used in the fair value measurement constitute Level 3 inputs under the fair value hierarchy. Key estimates and judgments used in the fair value calculation are estimates of production levels, operating costs and capital expenditures reflected in the project's life of mine plans, the value of in situ minerals, exploration potential and land holdings, as well as economic factors beyond management's control, such as metal prices, discount rates and foreign exchange rates.

Significant judgments and assumptions are required in making estimates of fair value and valuations are subject to variability in key assumptions including, but not limited to, long-term metal prices, currency exchange rates, discount rates, production, operating and capital costs. Any change in one or more of the assumptions used to estimate fair value could result in a change in the fair value of the Bilbao property.

11. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

	December 31, 2014 \$	December 31, 2013 \$
Prepaid expenses and other non-current assets	<u>-</u>	<u>9</u>

12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUALS

	December 31, 2014 \$	December 31, 2013 \$
Trade creditors	15	276
Payable to related parties (Note 4)	4	9
Accrued liabilities	<u>36</u>	<u>36</u>
	<u>55</u>	<u>321</u>

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13. NON CURRENT LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Property acquisition obligations (stated at net present cost) due as follows:	\$	\$
Between one and two years	-	500
Between two and five years	1,212	748
	<u>1,212</u>	<u>1,248</u>

See Note 9.

14. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit and loss	\$	\$
Conversion option component of convertible notes	-	235
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Debt component of convertible notes	-	1,147
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,382</u>
Notes payable		
Note payable to Pacific Road	573	-
Note payable to Minco plc	392	120
Total notes payable	<u>965</u>	<u>120</u>
Total financial liabilities	<u>965</u>	<u>1,502</u>

Convertible Notes

On April 14, 2009, the Company and Pacific Road Group of Funds ("Pacific Road") entered into an agreement, whereby Pacific Road subscribed for an aggregate principal amount of \$1,250 in non-interest bearing convertible notes (the "Convertible Notes") issued by Orca Minerals Limited ("Orca Minerals"), a subsidiary of the Company. The Convertible Notes had a term of five years, maturing April 14, 2014, and were convertible, at the holders' option, into a number of common shares of Orca Minerals which will equal ten percent (10%) of the issued shares of Orca Minerals on a fully diluted basis.

Pacific Road had a further right to exchange its holdings in Orca Minerals into either shares of Bilbao Resources, S.A. de C.V. ("Bilbao Resources"), an indirectly-owned Mexican subsidiary of Orca Minerals which holds the Company's interest in the Bilbao project, or common shares of Xtierra.

Pacific Road also had a put right, exercisable at its option at any time prior to maturity, to require Xtierra to purchase the Convertible Notes for a number of common shares equal to the principal amount of the Convertible Notes divided by the volume weighted average trading price of Xtierra's common shares during the 30 day period prior to the exercise of such right.

Notes payable

In December 2013 the Company's major shareholders, Pacific Road and Minco plc ("Minco") agreed to provide working capital financing to the Company and each agreed to purchase \$250 principal amount of 5% working capital notes due March 31, 2014 (the "Notes"). Minco advanced \$120 in December 2013 and advanced an additional \$130 (total \$250) on January 10, 2014. On January 10, 2014, Pacific Road advanced \$250.

In April 2014, the Company reached an agreement with Pacific Road whereby Pacific Road exercised its right to exchange \$1,075 of its Convertible Notes for 11,944,444 shares of the Company.

The remaining balance of Pacific Road's convertible notes in the amount of \$175, together with the \$250 working capital Notes and together with a further advance of \$125, were rolled into new non-convertible 5% secured notes (total \$550) due April 25, 2015, secured, pari-passu with Minco, by a pledge by Xtierra of its shares of Orca Minerals Limited.

As part of the April 2014 agreement Pacific Road also relinquished its priority financing rights on the Bilbao and Laguna projects but retains its information rights, board representation and non-dilution rights.

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14. OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (continued)

Notes payable (continued)

At the same time, in April 2014, Minco also agreed to provide a further working capital advance of \$125, which together with the \$250 working capital Notes, were rolled into new non-convertible 5% secured notes (total \$375) due April 25, 2015, secured, pari-passu with Pacific Road, by a pledge by Xtierra of its shares of Orca Minerals Limited.

The net effect of the Company's April 2014 agreements with its major shareholders was to settle its liability of \$1,075 due April 2014 by the issue of 11,944,444 shares, roll over \$508 in working capital notes, including \$8 interest, due March 31, 2014, until April 25, 2015 and obtain further advances of \$250 to fund its working capital for the balance of 2014.

The resultant balance of shareholder advances of \$933 carries interest of 5%, is due April 30, 2015, and is secured by a pledge by the Company of its shares in its wholly owned subsidiary Orca Minerals limited. At December 31, 2014, the balance due was \$965 including \$32 accrued interest.

On April 29, 2015, the Company's major shareholders, Pacific Road Group of Funds and Minco plc, both agreed, subject to execution of definitive documentation, to extend the due dates of the non-convertible 5% secured notes in the amount of \$965,000 from April 30, 2015 to August 31, 2015, and to provide further advances up to \$15 each to fund the Company's property maintenance costs and working capital. The purpose of the extension of the maturity date of the secured notes is to provide the Company additional time to assess its strategic alternatives. The Notes are secured by the pledge by Xtierra of the shares of its wholly owned subsidiary Orca Minerals Limited, which indirectly holds the Company's Mexican assets. The security includes various standard provisions, including the right of the lenders to enforce their security in an event of default, including default in payment on the notes when due, which enforcement remedies include foreclosure against the pledged shares of Orca Minerals Limited.

15. CAPITAL STOCK

Common shares

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares, no par value

Issued

	Shares (000's)	Amount \$
Balance, December 31, 2012 and 2013	103,426	33,594
Shares issued on conversion of convertible notes	<u>11,944</u>	<u>1,075</u>
Balance, December 31, 2014	<u><u>115,370</u></u>	<u><u>34,669</u></u>

In April 2014, the Company reached an agreement with Pacific Road whereby Pacific Road exercised its right to exchange \$1,075 of its Convertible Notes for 11,944,444 shares of the Company. See Note 14.

16. STOCK OPTIONS

The board of directors has approved a Stock Option Plan for directors, officers, management, employees and other persons who perform ongoing services for the Company or any of its subsidiaries. The purpose of the plan is to attract, retain and motivate these parties by providing them with the opportunity, through share options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and to benefit from its growth.

The maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options is not to exceed 10% of the total number of common shares outstanding immediately prior to such an issuance. The options are exercisable over a period not exceeding ten years. The options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the board of directors at the market price of the shares at the time of grant, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

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16. STOCK OPTIONS (continued)

As at December 31, 2014, the Company had the following outstanding stock options:

	Number of Options Granted and Exercisable at December 31, 2014	Estimated Grant Date Fair Value	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
	(000's)	\$		
	2,351	368	Cdn\$0.21	February 15, 2015
	<u>4,225</u>	<u>1,729</u>	Cdn\$0.51	April 27, 2016
Total	<u>6,576</u>	<u>2,097</u>		

Stock option transactions for the respective periods were as follows:

	Number of Options (000's)	Weighted Average Exercise Price Cdn\$
Balance, December 31, 2012	8,826	0.43
Expired	<u>(2,250)</u>	<u>0.50</u>
Balance, December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014	<u>6,576</u>	<u>0.40</u>

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the exercise price of options was equal to or above the quoted market value of the Company's shares.

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding at December 31, 2014 is 1.10 years (2013 – 2.10)

The weighted average exercise price for options that were exercisable at December 31, 2014 was Cdn\$0.40 (2013 – Cdn\$0.40) per share.

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during December 31, 2014 was estimated at Cdn\$Nil (2013 – Cdn\$Nil) per option.

17. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

Share-based payment reserve transactions for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013 were as follows:

	December 31, 2014 \$
Balance, December 31, 2012	2,780
Stock options expired	<u>(683)</u>
Balance, December 31, 2013	2,097
Shares to be issued for services rendered	43
Balance, December 31, 2014	<u>2,140</u>

On November 1, 2014, the Company agreed to issue common shares to a financial advisor as consideration for services rendered to December 31, 2014 relating to the Strategic Review of the Bilbao Project. An aggregate of 1,000,000 common shares were issued subsequent to year-end on January 23, 2015 at a value of \$43 (Cad\$50,000).

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18. INCOME TAXES

a) Provision for Income Taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.5% (2013 – 26.5%) were as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
	\$	\$
(Loss) before income taxes	(10,248)	(6,339)
Expected income taxes recovery based on statutory rate	2,716	1,680
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	(86)	-
Other	69	113
Change in foreign exchange rates	667	(51)
Change and differences in tax rates	(337)	146
Change in benefit of tax asset not recognized	(3,029)	(1,888)
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	-	-

b) Deferred Income Taxes

Recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, 2014 and 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Non-capital loss carry-forwards - Canada	-	-
Warrants - Canada	-	-
Non-capital loss carry-forwards - Mexico	1,369	4,340
Exploration and evaluation assets - Mexico	(1,369)	(4,340)
	-	-

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	2014	2013
	\$	\$
Non-capital loss carry-forwards - Canada	3,735	3,667
Non-capital loss carry-forwards - Mexico	2,729	-
Share issue costs - Canada	12	100
Convertible debt - Canada	-	132
Other temporary differences	-	-
Unrecorded deferred tax assets	6,476	3,899

The Company has approximately Cdn\$4,244 (\$3,844) of non-capital losses in Canada and approximately MXN201 million Mexican Pesos (\$13,657), which under certain circumstance can be used to reduce the taxable income of future years. The Canadian losses expire at various dates through 2034 and the Mexican losses expire at various dates through 2024.

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19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company may be exposed to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The main objectives of the Company's risk management processes are to ensure that the risks are properly identified and that the capital base is adequate in relation to those risks. There have been no significant changes in the risks or the Company's objectives, policies and procedures related to risk management during 2014 and 2013.

The principal risks to which the Company is exposed to are described below.

Fair value:

The carrying amounts for cash, amounts receivable and other, accounts payable and accruals, and notes payable on the consolidated statements of financial position approximate fair value because of the limited term of these instruments.

Capital Risk:

The Company manages its capital to ensure that there are adequate capital resources for the Company to maintain and explore its exploration and evaluation assets.

Credit Risk:

Credit risk is the risk that a client or vendor will be unable to pay or receive any amounts owed or owing by the Company. Management's assessment of the Company's risk is low as it is primarily attributable to funds held in Canadian banks.

Liquidity Risk:

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. At December 31, 2014, the Company had cash of \$117 (2013 - \$128) to settle current liabilities of \$1,020 (2013 - \$2,323).

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

Securities of exploration companies have experienced substantial volatility in the past, often based on factors unrelated to the financial performance or prospects of the companies involved. These factors include macroeconomic developments in North America and globally, and market perceptions of the relative attractiveness of particular industries. The Company's share price is also likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in metal prices or in the Company's financial condition or results of operations as reflected in quarterly earnings reports.

Price Risk:

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Price risk is remote since the Company is not a producing entity.

Interest Rate Risk:

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by major Canadian banks. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Foreign Currency Risk:

The Company is subject to foreign exchange risk as some of its operating, investing and financing activities are transacted in currencies other than the United States ("US") dollar. The Company is therefore subject to gains and losses due to fluctuations in these currencies relative to the U.S. dollar. As at December 31, 2014, the Company held Canadian monetary assets and liabilities totalling approximately (Cdn\$2,000) (\$2 net), and Mexican monetary assets and liabilities totalling approximately (MXN\$25,000) (\$2 net).

Sensitivity Analysis:

The Company has designated its derivative financial liabilities (warrants) and other financial liabilities as held-for-trading, which are measured at fair value. Financial instruments included in cash and amounts receivable and other are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accruals, and notes payable are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

The Company holds approximately (Cdn\$2,000) (\$2) in financial assets and liabilities. A one percent change in the Canadian - US foreign exchange rates could result in a foreign exchange impact of approximately \$Nil based on monetary assets and liability balances existing at December 31, 2014.

The Company holds approximately (Mxn\$25,000) (\$2) in financial assets and liabilities. A one percent change in the Mexican - US foreign exchange rates could result in a foreign exchange impact of approximately \$Nil based on monetary assets and liability balances existing at December 31, 2014.

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19. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

A one percent change in interest rates will result in a corresponding change in interest income of approximately \$Nil based on cash balances existing at December 31, 2014.

Fair Value Hierarchy and Liquidity Risk Disclosure:

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels: (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1); (b) inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices) (Level 2); and (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3). At December 31, 2013, the Company's financial instruments that are carried at fair value, consisting of derivative financial liabilities (warrants) and the conversion option component within other financial liabilities have been classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

As at December 31, 2014, the Company did not have any financial instruments carried at fair value.

20. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's capital structure consists of its capital stock and share-based payment reserve.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The board of directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration and development stages; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will utilize its existing working capital and seek to raise additional amounts as needed through the issue of common shares or other securities.

The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

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

The Company's capital management objectives, policies and processes have remained unchanged during the year ended December 31, 2014. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a lending institution or regulatory body, other than Policy 2.5 of the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative expenses for a period of 6 months. As of December 31, 2014, the Company was not compliant with Policy 2.5. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSXV.

There have been no changes to the Company's capital management during 2014 and 2013.

21. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Exploration and Evaluation Properties

In order to maintain the Company's mineral concessions and titles in good standing, the Company will be required to maintain a prescribed minimum of annual exploration expenditure and pay fees semi-annually to the Secretaria de Economia in Mexico. Minimum expenditure and concession payment commitments of approximately \$69 (MXN\$1,023,500) are due within one year.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 19, 2015, the Company sold its subsidiary Golden Dust SA de CV for \$10.

On January 23, 2015, 1,000,000 shares were issued to a financial advisor as consideration for services rendered during the year ended December 31, 2014. See Note 17.

On February 15, 2015, 2,351,250 stock options expired unexercised.

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22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (continued)

On April 29, 2015, the Company's major shareholders, Pacific Road Group of Funds and Minco plc, both agreed, subject to execution of definitive documentation, to extend the due dates of the non-convertible 5% secured notes in the amount of \$965,000 from April 30, 2015 to August 31, 2015, and to provide further advances up to \$15 each to fund the Company's property maintenance costs and working capital. The purpose of the extension of the maturity date of the secured notes is to provide the Company additional time to assess its strategic alternatives. The Notes are secured by the pledge by Xtierra of the shares of its wholly owned subsidiary Orca Minerals Limited, which indirectly holds the Company's Mexican assets. The security includes various standard provisions, including the right of the lenders to enforce their security in an event of default, including default in payment on the notes when due, which enforcement remedies include foreclosure against the pledged shares of Orca Minerals Limited.