PJX RESOURCES INC.

Financial Statements

Year ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

The accompanying financial statements of PJX Resources Inc. (the "Company") are the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

These financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions which were not complete at the end of the reporting period. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the financial statements and (ii) the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

(signed)
John Keating
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed)
Linda Brennan
Chief Financial
Officer

Toronto, Canada
April 11, 2013

PJX Resources Inc.
STATEMENT OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Periods ended December 31,	**Note**		**2012**		2011
Expenses					
Exploration	**11(a)**	**$**	**622,932**	$	689,097
General and administration	**11(b)**		**752,939**		741,584
Share based compensation	**8(b(iii))**		**235,668**		189,942
Loss before income taxes			**(1,611,539)**		(1,620,623)
Deferred tax recoveries			**135,400**		-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period		**$**	**(1,476,139)**	$	(1,620,623)
Basic and diluted loss per share			**($0.06)**		($0.12)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			**26,121,910**		13,981,728

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

PJX Resources Inc.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

December 31,	Note	2012	2011
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		**$ 1,119,490**	$ 821,353
Accounts receivable		**45,551**	137,269
Prepayments	**6(a)**	**13,680**	30,499
Total current assets		**1,178,721**	989,121
Non-current assets			
Deposits	**6(b)**	**$ 50,900**	$ 25,600
Total non-current assets		**50,900**	25,600
Total assets		**1,229,621**	1,014,721
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**133,926**	91,769
Other liabilities		**37,570**	80,000
Total current liabilities		**171,496**	171,769
Total liabilities		**171,496**	171,769
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	**8(b)**	**3,513,223**	2,763,127
Warrants	**9**	**835,577**	130,029
Surplus	**10**	**425,610**	189,942
Deficit		**(3,716,285)**	(2,240,146)
Total Equity		**1,058,125**	842,952
Total equity and liabilities		**$ 1,229,621**	$ 1,014,721

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

(Signed) John Keating
John Keating, Director

(Signed) Linda Brennan
Linda Brennan, Director

PJX Resources Inc.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

December 31,	**Note**	**2012**	2011
Share capital			
Balance, beginning of period		**$ 2,763,127**	$ 950,635
Shares issued under private placement		**709,552**	-
Shares issued on initial public offering		**-**	2,100,000
Share premium on flowh-through shares		**(92,900)**	(80,000)
Flow-through shares issued		**277,378**	400,000
Share issue cost		**(143,934)**	(607,508)
Balance, end of period		**3,513,223**	2,763,127
Warrants			
Balance, beginning of period		**130,029**	-
Warrants issued on initial public offering		-	130,029
Warrants issued on private placement	**Note 9(ii)**	**648,790**	-
Broker warrants issued on private placement	**Note 9(ii)**	**56,758**	-
Balance, end of period		**835,577**	130,029
Surplus			
Balance, beginning of period		**189,942**	-
Share based compensation	**Note 8(b)(ii)**	**235,668**	189,942
Balance, end of period		**425,610**	189,942
Deficit			
Balance, beginning of period		**(2,240,146)**	(619,523)
Net loss for the period		**(1,476,139)**	(1,620,623)
Balance, end of period		**(3,716,285)**	(2,240,146)
Total equity		**$ 1,058,125**	$ 842,952

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

PJX Resources Inc.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended December 31,		2012		2011
Cash flows from operating activities				
Net loss for the period	$	(1,476,139)	$	(1,620,623)
Items not involving cash:				
Share based compensation		235,668		189,942
Deferred tax recovery		(135,400)		-
Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Deposits		(25,300)		(25,600)
Accounts receivable and prepayments		108,537		(162,544)
Other liabilities		70		-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		42,157		66,669
Net cash used in operating activities		(1,250,407)		(1,552,156)
Cash flow from financing activities				
Proceeds on issuance of common shares		1,208,720		2,100,000
Proceeds on issuance of flow-through shares		427,000		400,000
Share issue cost		(87,176)		(477,479)
Net cash generated by financing activities		1,548,544		2,022,521
Net change in cash		298,137		470,365
Cash, beginning of period		821,353		350,988
Cash, end of period	$	1,119,490	$	821,353

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

PJX Resources Inc. (the "Company or PJX") is a Canadian corporation incorporated under the laws of Alberta on April 22, 2010, originally under the name of 1532063 Alberta Inc. On March 7, 2011, the Company obtained a Certificate of Continuance from the Registrar of Corporations for the Province of Alberta changing its jurisdiction to the Province of Ontario. On the same date the Company changed its name to PJX Resources Inc.

The principal activities of the Company are the exploration of mineral projects located near Cranbrook, British Columbia. To date, the Company has not earned mining revenues. The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company's corporate offices are located at 3400 One First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ontario.

These financial statements have been prepared in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency, using generally accepted accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they come due for the foreseeable future. For the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company incurred a loss of $1,476,139 or $0.06 per share, compared to $1,620,623 or $0.12 per share, and reported an accumulated deficit of $3,716,285 (December 31, 2011 $2,240,146). As at December 31, 2012 the working capital of the Company was $1,007,225 (December 31, 2011: $817,352). Such circumstances lend significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the appropriateness ultimately of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, given the Company is not yet able to generate revenue from operations.

On September 9, 2011 PJX closed an Initial Public Offering ("IPO") for gross proceeds of $2.5 million by issuing 12,100,000 common shares. During fiscal 2012 the Company raised on private placements gross proceeds of $1,635,720 by issuing 9,689,500 common shares.

PJX's financing efforts to date are not sufficient in and of themselves to enable the Company to fully fund all aspects of its operations and commitments and there is no assurance that future financing initiatives will be successful or sufficient.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing in order to fund its working capital and exploration requirements and eventually to generate positive cash flows either from operations or the sale of properties. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and balance sheet classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issue on April 11, 2013.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied in the periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

In the financial statements, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Of particular significance are the estimates and assumptions used in the recognition and measurement of items included in note 2(i).

(b) Financial assets and liabilities

The Company's financial instruments are comprised of the following:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables
Deposits	Loans and receivables
Account receivable and prepayments	Loans and receivables

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities
Other liabilities	Other financial liabilities

Loans and receivables:

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are initially recognized, at trade date, at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest and any transaction costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Other financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Impairment of financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable and value-added taxes receivable, where the carrying amounts are reduced through the use of an allowance account. When accounts receivable and value-added taxes receivable are considered uncollectible, they are written off against the

allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. This policy is not applicable for the current period.

Financial instruments recorded at fair value:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – valuation techniques based on 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 3 – valuation techniques using inputs of the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(c) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses and costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, the related development expenditure is capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs which give rise to a future benefit.

(d) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will require settling the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract.

(e) Share-based payment transactions

The fair value of share options granted to employees is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to

those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

The fair value is measured at grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. Management estimates that none of the options granted will forfeit giving its short vesting period.

Share-based payment for goods and services received other than those received from employees is determined directly by the fair value of the services received which are based on the market rate for those services. The fair value of the shares given in exchange is determined on the basis of recent comparable transactions.

(*f) Income taxes*

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted of amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit, to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised.

(g) Restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development and ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charges against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs as the disturbance to

date is minimal.

(h) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

(i) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future event that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires management to use judgment in applying its accounting policies and estimates and assumptions about the future. Estimates and other judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations about future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The following discusses the most significant accounting judgments and estimates that the Company has made in the preparation of the financial statements:

- The recoverability of sales taxes receivable which are included in the statements of financial position. The Company recognizes all sales tax recovery assets generated. The Company cannot be certain of the full recoverability of these amounts which could be material.

- The inputs used in accounting for share-based payment transactions in profit or loss. PJX estimates the value of stock based compensation granted using the Black-Scholes valuation method. Several assumptions including volatility and risk-free interest rate and expected option life are significant assumptions used in determining the values of options.

- The assumptions used for determining the amount of deferred income tax assets, liabilities, expense and recovery, including the income tax rate to be used and recoverability of deferred tax assets involve critical estimates.

Accounting standards and amendments issued but not yet adopted

The following disclosure includes a summary of IFRS standards that have been issued but not adopted by PJX. Unless otherwise noted, the following revised standards and amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, except for IFRS 9 that is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, with earlier application permitted.

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, was issued in November 2009 and addresses classification and

measurement of financial assets. It replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. Where equity instruments are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, dividends are recognized in profit or loss to the extent that they do not clearly represent a return of investment; however, other gains and losses (including impairments) associated with such instruments remain in accumulated comprehensive income indefinitely.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added to IFRS 9 in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss are generally recorded in other comprehensive income. The Company has not yet assessed the impact of this standard and amendments or determined whether it will early adopt it.

(ii) IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it has power over the investee, is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12, Consolidation—Special Purpose Entities and parts of IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The Company does not believe that this new policy will have, on implementation, any significant impact on its records.

(iii) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, 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. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, Interests in Joint Ventures, and SIC-13, Jointly Controlled Entities—Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers. The Company does not have any currently effective joint venture arrangement so, as at the time of its implementation, the policy will have no impact on its records.

(iv) IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities, establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, and unconsolidated structured entities. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities. The Company has no interest in other entities so at the time of its implementation there will be no impact to PJX's records.

(v) IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is 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. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and does not always reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures. The Company does not believe that this new policy will have, on implementation, any significant impact on its records.

(vi) IAS 1- Presentation of financial statements is an amendment effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 July 2012 and changes the disclosure of items presented in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the statement of comprehensive income. The amendment requires entities to separate items presented in OCI into two groups, based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in the future. Items that will not be recycled such as revaluation gains on

property, plant and equipment will be presented separately from items that may be recycled in the future, such as deferred gains and losses on cash flow hedges. Entities that choose to present OCI items before tax will be required to show the amount of tax related to the two groups separately.

(vii) IAS 34- Financial Instruments- Presentation is an amendment that clarifies the disclosure requirements for segment assets and liabilities in interim financial statements. A measure of total assets and liabilities is required for an operating segment in interim financial statements if such information is regularly provided to the CODM and there has been a material change in those measures since the last annual financial statements. The amendment applies retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013. Early adoption is permitted.

3. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of its exploration 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 stage. 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 spend its existing working capital and attempt to raise additional funds as needed. 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. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

4. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

A summary of the Company's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and sales tax receivable. Cash is held with reputable Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. Financial instruments include sales tax receivable. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments is minimal.

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, 2012, the Company had a cash balance of $1,119,490 (December 31, 2011: $821,353) to settle current liabilities of $171,496 (December 31, 2011: $171,769). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Interest rate risk
The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in interest bearing accounts at major Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors its cash management policy. A 1% change in interest rates would increase (decrease) the Company's net loss by approximately $11,000.

Commodity 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 affecting PJX's capacity to obtain future financings. 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 as it relates to the mineral commodities to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Sensitivity analysis

As of December 31, 2012, both the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are the same. Based on Management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes that is "reasonably possible" that commodity price fluctuation could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depends upon the world market price of mineral commodities. As of December 31, 2012, the Company was not in the production phase. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Carrying value of financial instruments

The carrying values of the financial assets and liabilities at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

December 31,	2012	2011
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash	**$ 1,119,490**	$ 821,353
Accounts receivable	**45,551**	137,269
Deposits	**50,900**	25,600
Prepaids	**13,680**	30,499
Loans and receivable		
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payables and other liabilities	**$ 133,926**	$ 91,769

5. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable corresponds to the fair value of sale taxes recoverable paid on taxable purchases of material and services.

6. PREPAYMENTS & DEPOSITS

a) Prepaid totaling $13,680 (December 31, 2011: $30,499) represents advanced payments to suppliers.

b) At December 31, 2012, the Company has deposits with the British Columbia Ministry of Finance for $47,000 (December 31, 2011: $25,600) representing remediation cost bonds associated with its properties and an investment banker advance for $3,900.

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES

I) SG Option Agreement:

On September 14, 2010 the Company entered into an option agreement ("the SG Agreement") with SG Spirit Gold Inc. (formerly Ruby Red Resources Inc.) to acquire up to 80% interest in four properties: the Dewdney Trail Gold property, the Vine property, the Zinger Gold property and the Eddy Gold property (together "the Properties"), all located in the Cranbrook area of British Columbia, Canada, approximately 1,000 km east of Vancouver B.C.

Under the terms of the SG Agreement the Company has the option to acquire 80% of these Properties over a four year term by making staged cash payments to the optionors totaling $215,000. The first option payment for $20,000 was paid on execution of the SG Agreement, $30,000 was paid on September 14, 2011 and $40,000 on September 4, 2012. Subsequent payments are due as follows:

- $50,000 on or before September 14, 2013;
- $75,000 on or before September 14, 2014.

In addition, under the terms of the SG Agreement, the Company has the following work commitments:

(a) Complete a cumulative work commitment of $250,000 on or before September 14, 2011, (completed) and maintain all SG Spirit Gold's Rockies claims and Purcell Claims (less the Luv Property claims) in good standing.

(b) Complete a cumulative work commitment of $750,000 to September 14, 2012;(completed)

(c) Complete a cumulative work commitment of $1,250,000 on or before September 14, 2013; and

(d) Complete a cumulative work commitment of $2,500,000 on or before September 14, 2014.

Some of the cash required to fund the work commitments can be paid by in PJXs' shares priced at the previous 10 day volume weighted average trading price and subject to regulatory approval. The amount to be paid on a share basis transaction is to be agreed upon by both parties.

If the Company has paid a cumulative $140,000 to the Optionor and completed a cumulative $1,250,000 in work on the Properties on or before September 14, 2013, the Company shall be deemed to have exercised one part of the Option and will have acquired an undivided 60% right, title and interest in and to the Properties.

If the Company has paid a cumulative $215,000 to the Optionor and completed a cumulative $2,500,000 in work on the Properties on or before September 14, 2014, the Company shall be deemed to have exercised the Option and will have acquired an undivided 80% right, title and interest in and to the Properties.

As at December 31, 2012, PJX incurred in the Dewdney, Eddy, Vine and Zinger properties, excluding option payments, a total of $1,527,255 in exploration expenses, and made option payments of $90,000. The company would require making additional $50,000 in option payments by September 14, 2013 to earn a 60% interest in the Properties.

Upon completion of the Expenditures and Work Commitment by the Company, and exercise of the option at a 60% or 80% interest, as determined by the Company, the parties will negotiate in good faith and enter into a Joint Venture (JV) Agreement substantially in the form of Form 5A of the Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation. The JV Agreement will provide that each party will contribute to the costs of the JV in proportion to its respective interests in the JV and the Agreement will contain other normal and customary terms, covenants, representations and warranties.

During the term of the Option and any subsequent JV, the Company will be the operator for purposes of developing and executing exploration programs.

During the JV period, if either party decides not to participate (Non-participant) in funding the projects then its interest in the JV will be diluted on a pro-rata basis, in accordance with the JV agreement entered into, to a 2% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR), calculated and payable from the Property in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement. The participating company (Participant) will have the right to purchase ½ of the 2% NSR for $1,000,000, leaving the Non-participant with a 1% NSR.

On October 25, 2011 the Company entered into an amendment of the original Cranbrook Properties Agreement, dated September 14, 2010, signed between SG Spirit Gold Inc. and PJX Resources Inc. Under the terms of the Amended Agreement the parties agreed to add to the area of the Property thirty eight (38) new claims, representing approximately 12,800 additional hectares adjacent to the original Cranbrook Properties, for no additional cost to PJX.

II) Vine Extension Option Agreement:

On April 26, 2012, PJX entered into the Vine Extension Option Agreement (the “Agreement”) with Klondike Gold Corp. (“KG”). Under the terms of the Agreement, PJX can earn a 50% interest in KG’s 6,300 hectares property by completing $1.5 million in work, with at least $1 million of the $1.5 million spent on drilling, and, subject to certain conditions, make share payments to a maximum total of 200,000 common shares over a 5 year period. Once PJX has exercised the option the companies will form a Joint Venture (JV - 50% PJX and 50% KG) with PJX as operator. If either company decides not to participate in the JV then their interest would be diluted on a pro-rata basis to a 2% NSR with the other company having the right to purchase ½ of the 2% NSR for $2 million. Subsequent to year end the Agreement was amended by deferring the work commitments, and share payments to 24 and 36 months, respectively, from the date of the amendment of the Agreement. (See Subsequent Events (Note 16)).

8. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized capital

As at December 31, 2012 the capital structure of the Company is composed of common shares with the following rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions:

- To vote at any meeting of shareholders of the Company;
- To receive any dividends declared by the Company;
- Participate in the distribution of the Company assets in case of dissolution, liquidation or wind-up.

(b) Issued capital

The following schedule describes the class A share transactions since December 31, 2010:

	# of Shares		Value
Balance at December 31, 2010	10,235,701	$	950,635
Shares issued on IPO	10,500,000		2,100,000
Flow -through shares issued on IPO	1,600,000		400,000
Share premium on flow -through shares			(80,000)
Share issue cost:			
- Financing cost	-		(477,479)
- Fair value of compensation w arrants issued	-		(130,029)
Balance, December 31, 2011	**22,335,701**	**$**	**2,763,127**
Shares issued under private placement	7,554,500		1,208,720
Flow -through shares issued under private placement	2,135,000		427,000
Fair value allocated to warrants:			
Non-flow -trhough w arrants			(499,168)
Flow -through			(149,622)
Share premium on flow -through shares			(92,900)
Share issue cost:			
- Financing cost			(87,176)
- Fair value of compensation w arrants issued			(56,758)
Balance, December 31, 2012	**32,025,201**	**$**	**3,513,223**

(i) Initial Public Offering (IPO)

On September 9, 2011 the Company closed an IPO where 10,500,000 common shares of the Company were issued at a price of $0.20 per share and 1,600,000 flow-through (“FT”) shares of the Company were issued at a price of $0.25 per share.

In connection with the offering, PJX paid to the agent cash commission of $250,000 and $25,000 corporate finance fee. In addition, PJX issued to the agent 1,210,000 compensation warrants entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 until September 9, 2014.

(ii) Private placements

On September 25, 2012 PJX closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement where the Company issued 5,814,500 units for gross proceeds of $985,720 by issuing 1,385,000 flow-through units (“Flow-through Unit”) at a price of $0.20 per flow-through unit, and 4,429,500 non-flow-through units (“Unit”) at a price of $0.16 per non-flow through unit. Each unit, whether acquired as part of a Unit or a Flow-through Unit, consists of one common share and one non-transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.25 for 24 months. All securities issued under the offering are subject to a four-month hold

period.

On October 9, 2012, PJX closed the second tranche of a financing referred above for gross proceeds of $500,000 by issuing 3,125,000 non-flow-through units at $0.16 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.25 for 24 months. All securities issued under the offering are subject to a four-month hold period.

In conjunction with the above mentioned transaction the Company paid $82,954 in brokerage commissions and issued 507,360 broker warrants on these two tranches to Union Securities Ltd., Canaccord Genuity Corp., PI Financial Corp., and East-West Trade Partners Inc.

On December 28, 2012 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $150,000 by issuing 750,000 flow-through units at a price of $0.20 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at an exercise price of $0.25 for 24 months. No finders' fees or commission were paid in connection with this offering.

(iii) Share based compensation

The Company has a Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") to provide incentive for the directors, officers, employees, consultants and service providers of the Company. The maximum number of shares which may be set aside for issuance under the Plan is 10% of the outstanding common shares.

On November 7, 2011 the Company granted an aggregate of 2,233,500 incentive stock options to employees, officers, directors and consultants of the Company, pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan, at an exercise price of $0.30 per share. The options are exercisable over a period of five years and vested four months after granted. The fair value of each option was estimated on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 184%; risk-free interest rate of 1.27%; and an expected average life of 5 years. The estimated fair value of $425,610 was classified as share-based compensation and was credited to surplus as the option vest. During the first quarter of fiscal 2012 the remaining unvested fair value of the options ($235,668) was charged to income. No options were issued, expired or forfeited during fiscal 2012.

9. WARRANTS

(i) Warrants issued under IPO:

In connection with the IPO mentioned under Note 8(b)(i), the Company paid to the agent 1,210,000 compensation warrants entitling the holder thereof to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 until September 9, 2014.The fair value of the warrants issued to the agent was estimated at $130,029 by using a standard tree binomial model allowing for a dilution effect and using the following assumptions: dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 89.1%; risk-free interest rate of 0.93%; and an expected average life of 3 years.

(ii) Warrants issued under private placements:

As described under Note 8(b)(ii) the Company issued 8,939,500 warrants as part of the private placement closed during September and October of fiscal 2012. The warrants exercisable at $0.25 expired after 24 month of issuance. In addition 507,360 broker warrants were issued as part of the same transaction.

As described under Note 8(b)(ii) the Company issued 750,000 warrants as part of the private placement closed, during December of fiscal 2012. The warrants exercisable at $0.25 expire after 24 month of issuance.

The fair values of the warrants issued during fiscal 2012 were calculated using the Black-Scholes options pricing model using the following assumptions:

Expiry date	Type	Number of Warrants	Dividend yield	Volatility	Risk free interest rate	Expected average life (years)	Fair value
September 25, 2014	Flow-through	1,385,000	Nil	164%	1.10%	2	$ 99,379
September 25, 2014	Non-flow-through	4,429,500	Nil	164%	1.10%	2	291,673
September 25, 2014	Broker	507,360	Nil	164%	1.10%	2	56,758
October 9, 2014	Non-flow-through	3,125,000	Nil	167%	1.10%	2	207,495
December 28, 2014	Flow-through	750,000	Nil	159%	1.10%	2	50,243

Volatility rates were determined based on historical share pricing volatility for the Company's common shares.

The following schedules describe the warrants transactions since December 31, 2010 and the balance outstanding at December 31, 2012:

	Number of Warrants	Exercise price CAD$	Fair value
Balance at December 31, 2011 and 2010	-	$ -	$ -
Issued during fiscal 2012:			
On private placement Flow-through units	2,135,000	0.25	149,622
On private placement Non-flow-through units	7,554,500	0.25	499,168
Balance at December 31, 2012	9,689,500	$ 0.25	$ 648,790

Expiry Date	Type	Number of Warrants	Exercise price CAD$	Fair Value
September 25, 2014	FT	1,385,000	$ 0.25	99,379
September 25, 2014	NFT	4,429,500	0.25	291,673
October 9, 2014	NFT	3,125,000	0.25	207,495
December 28, 2014	FT	750,000	0.25	50,243
Balance at December 31, 2012		9,689,500	$ 0.25	$ 648,790

FT: Issued with flow-through units

NFT: Issued with Non-flow-through units

The following schedules describe the broker warrants transactions since December 31, 2010 and the balance outstanding at December 31, 2012:

	Number of Warrants	Exercise price CAD$	Fair value
Balance at December 31, 2010	-	$ -	$ -
Issued on IPO	1,210,000	0.20	130,029
Balance at December 31, 2011	1,210,000	0.20	130,029
Issued on private placement	507,360	0.25	56,758
Balance at December 31, 2012	1,717,360	$ 0.21	$ 186,787

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise price	Fair Value
September 9, 2014	1,210,000	$ 0.20	$ 130,029
October 9, 2014	507,360	0.25	56,758
Balance at December 31, 2012	1,717,360	$ 0.21	$ 186,787

10. CONTRUBUTED SURPLUS

The following schedule describes PJX contributed surplus movements from December 31, 2010:

Balance December 31, 2010	$ -
Share based compensation	189,942
Balance December 31, 2011	$ 189,942
Share based compensation	235,668
Balance December 31, 2012	**$ 425,610**

11. EXPLORATION AND GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

a) Exploration Expenses:

The following schedules describe exploration expenses by nature for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and since inception:

December 31,	2012	2011	Balance Since inception
Geology, geophysics and geochemistry	**$284,199**	$335,348	$ 865,546
Exploration-Other Accomodations	**2,440**	-	2,440
Permitting	**6,370**	28,634	35,004
Land rights & claim management	**5,266**	6,656	28,114
Drilling	**204,725**	98,871	303,596
Laboratory	**45,919**	47,119	131,070
Roads and surface preparation	**10,060**	59,907	69,967
Camp cost and exploration supplies	**3,827**	3,236	7,063
Exploration - Travel & transportation	**7,703**	18,804	26,507
Exploration- Meals	**3,625**	-	3,625
Rent - field office	**4,915**	2,400	7,315
Surface sampling and mapping	**3,883**	46,122	50,505
Option payments	**40,000**	42,000	102,000
	$622,932	$689,097	$1,632,752

The following schedules describe the exploration expenses incurred by PJX for each of its projects, during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2012 and since inception.

December 31,	2012	2011	Balance since inception
Dewdney Trail Gold Property	**145,564**	$ 412,659	755,081
Eddy Gold Property	**253,101**	90,494	433,378
Zinger Gold Property	**152,884**	102,876	286,848
Vine Property	**59,113**	69,966	132,073
Gold Creek & Others	**2,395**	1,102	3,497
Bruyere	**-**	12,000	12,000
Vine Extension	**9,875**	-	9,875
Total exploration expenses	**$ 622,932**	$ 689,097	$ 1,632,752

b) General and administration:

The following is a breakdown of the Company's general and administration expenses incurred during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

December 31,	2012	2011
Insurance	$ 13,693	$ 8,667
Interest, Bank Charges and Penalties	235	546
Investor Relations	186,627	100,145
Listing and regulatory fees	26,988	52,768
Management fees	-	183,588
Office Expenses	23,645	25,282
Professional fees	137,355	244,739
Rent	1,497	1,659
Salaries and benefits	339,107	84,246
Travel & transportation	23,792	39,944
	$ 752,939	$ 741,584

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's contractual obligations to maintain its mineral property interests and other commitments over the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 and thereafter	Total
Option payments	50,000	75,000	-	-	-	125,000
Work commitments	-	1,057,620	150,000	275,000	1,000,000	2,482,620
	$ 50,000	$1,132,620	$ 150,000	$ 275,000	$ 1,000,000	$ 2,607,620

Although there are approximately $2.6 million in existing commitments, the payment of these commitments is dependent on the Company retaining the properties. If the Company decides to discontinue its interest in these properties the related commitment would cease to exist.

The Company is required to incur qualified exploration expenditures of approximately $135,000 not later than December 31, 2013 as the result of the flow-through common shares issued in December 2012. See Note 8(b)(ii).

In addition to the work commitments and option payments underlined in the above table, the Company should issue to the optionor of the Vine Extension property (see Note 7(II)) 200,000 common shares of the Company, on 5 instalments starting March 2014. (See subsequent Events (Note 16)).

13. INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision (recovery) has been calculated as follows:

	2012	2011
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**$(1,611,539)**	$(1,620,623)
Expected recovery	**(427,058)**	(457,826)
Premium on flow-through shares	**135,400**	-
Impact of future tax rates	**-**	19,647
Expenses non deductible for tax purposes	**66,780**	55,887
Share issue cost	**40,500**	36,494
Tax benefits not recognized	**48,978**	345,798
Provision (recovery) for income taxes	**$ (135,400)**	$ -

The applicable tax rate is 26.5% (2011 – 28.5%). The decrease is caused by a reduction on the Canadian Federal and Ontario Provincial statutory tax rate.

The company has temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized of non-capital losses of $1,953,887 (2011: $905,859 which expire from 2030 to 2032, exploration and development expenses of $955,751 (2011: $563,615) which have no expiry, and share issue costs of $484,746 (2011: $501,471) which expire between from 2015 to 2017.

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTION

The following transactions were carried out with related parties:

a) Purchase of services:

During the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company purchased management services from companies controlled by its senior officers (CEO and CFO) and contracted legal services from a firm where a partner is also a director of PJX.

During the same period in fiscal 2012, PJX did not obtain consulting services from its CEO or CFO as employment contracts were signed between the Company and these officers in September 2011. During the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 the Company contracted legal services from a firm where a partner is also a director of PJX.

The following schedule shows payments made during the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 to these companies.

Periods ended December 31,	**2012**	2011
Management fees	**$ -**	$ 183,588
Fees to legal firm where a director of PJX is a partner	**19,201**	246,865
	$ 19,201	$ 430,453

b) Key management compensation:

Key management includes directors (executive and non-executive), and senior officers (Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer). The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

Periods ended December 31,	2012	2011
Salaries	**$ 330,000**	$ 77,000
Stock-based compensation	**226,858**	182,839
	$ 556,858	$ 259,839

c) Period-end balances arising from purchases of services:

December 31,	2012	2011
Salaries payable to key management	**$ -**	$ -
Payable to a firm w here a director of the Company is a partner	**12,260**	5,585
	$ 12,260	5,585

Payables to related parties are due on thirty days after reception and bear no interest.

All transactions with related parties are on an arm's length basis and recorded at exchange amounts.

15. SEGMENTED REPORTING

The Company operates in one business segment, the business of acquiring and exploring mineral properties in Canada.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On March 26, 2013 the Company and Klondike Gold Corp entered into an amended agreement, originally entered on April 26, 2012, where certain working commitments and option payments are delayed to 24 and 36 months, respectively, from the date of the signing of the original Agreement. See also Note 7 II – "Vine Extension Option Agreement".

The revised work commitments are as follows:

- Complete a work commitment of $75,000 on or before the date which is 24 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Complete a work commitment of $150,000 on or before the date which is 36 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Complete a work commitment of $275,000 on or before the date which is 48 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Complete a work commitment of $400,000 on or before the date which is 60 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Complete a work commitment of $600,000 on or before the date which is 72 months from the date of the Agreement.

The revised option payments are as follows:

- Issue 50,000 common shares of PJX to the Optionor on or before the date which is 36 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Issue 50,000 common shares of PJX to the Optionor on or before the date which is 48 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Issue 50,000 common shares of PJX to the Optionor on or before the date which is 60 months from the date of the Agreement;
- Issue 50,000 common shares of PJX to the Optionor on or before the date which is 72 months from the date of the Agreement.