# **MCW Energy Group Limited**

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements

For the three months ended November 30, 2015 and 2014

(Expressed in US dollars)

(Unaudited)

## NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of interim financial statements they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

# MCW Energy Group Limited

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Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position As at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015 *Expressed in US dollars* 

	Notes	I	November 30, 2015 (Unaudited)		August 31, 2015 (Audited)
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash	5	\$	87,951	\$	861,639
Trade and other receivables	6		119,767		91,352
Inventory	7		221,592		186,080
Current portion of advanced royalty payments	8(a)		121,706		191,432
Prepaid expenses			169,343		152,706
			720,359		1,483,209
Advanced roayalty payments	8(a)		692,897		689,818
Mineral lease	9		11,091,388		11,091,388
Property, plant and equipment	10		16,456,980		16,444,561
Intangible assets	11		723,230		735,488
		\$	29,684,853	\$	30,444,464
LIABILITIES Current liabilities	12	¢	074 255	¢	1 211 220
Accounts payable	12	\$	974,355	\$	1,211,239
Accrued expenses	12		1,529,053		1,182,742
Due to senior officer	20(d)		105,052		204,000
Current portion of long-term debt	13		5,798,597		3,252,389
Current portion of convertible debentures	14		3,500,000 11,907,057		4,273,815
Unearned advance royalties received	8(b)		170,000		170,000
Long-term debt	13		11,745,674		13,516,630
Reclamation and Restoration provision	15		550,000		550,000
Reclamation and Restoration provision	15		24,372,730		24,360,815
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			21,372,730		21,300,013
Share capital	16		29,519,316		25,524,787
Share option reserve	17		7,063,773		7,063,773
Share warrant reserve	18		396,617		337,283
Deficit	10		(31,667,583)		(26,842,194)
			5,312,123		6,083,649
		\$	29,684,853	\$	30,444,464
Approved by the Board of Directors <u>"Alexander Blyun</u> Alexander Blyun			<i>avis Schneider"</i> vis Schneider, Dir	ector	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss For the three months ended November 30, 2015 and 2014 *Expressed in US dollars* (Unaudited)

		N	ovember 30,	Ν	ovember 30,	
	Notes		2015		2014	
Continuing Operations						
Oil Sands Operations, Mining, Financing and Other						
Revenues		\$	153,432	\$	-	
Cost of Goods Sold			623,610		-	
Gross Profit			(470,178)		-	
Operating Expenses						
Depreciation and amortization			293,999		-	
General and administrative			105,031		117,347	
Interest expense			436,679		188,781	
(Gain) loss on settlement of liabilities	14(b)		(196)		9,660	
Other income			(47)		-	
Professional fees			336,897		170,461	
Salaries and wages			236,500		313,869	
Share-based compensation	20(b)		2,722,179		-	
Travel and promotion			224,169		265,637	
-			4,355,212		1,065,755	
Loss before Income Taxes			4,825,389		1,065,755	
Provision for income taxes			-		-	
Loss from Continuing Operations			4,825,389		1,065,755	
Discontinued Operations	4		_		330,581	
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss		\$	4,825,389	\$	1,396,336	
Weighted Average Number of Shares Outstanding	19		61,229,265		48,938,956	
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share from Continuing						
Operations		\$	0.08	\$	0.02	
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share from Discontinued						
Operations		\$	-	\$	0.01	
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share		\$	0.08	\$	0.03	

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity For the three months ended November 30, 2015 and 2014 *Expressed in US dollars* (Unaudited)

	Notes	Number of Shares Outstanding		s Share Capital		Option Reserve		Warrant Reserve	Deficit		Shareholders' Equity
Balance at August 31, 2014			46,448,614	\$	15,993,551	\$	7,063,773	\$ 157,733	\$	(27,311,398)	\$ (4,096,341)
Conversion of debentures	13(a)(b)		2,923,722		2,620,000		-			-	2,620,000
Settlement of liabilities			413,172		377,093		-	-		-	377,093
Private placement of shares			106,847		80,000		-	-		-	80,000
Shares issued for services			40,000		36,029		-	-		-	36,029
Warrants issued	18		-		-		-	156,877		-	156,877
Net loss			-		-		-	-		(1,396,336)	(1,396,336)
Balance at November 30, 2014			49,932,355	\$	19,106,673	\$	7,063,773	\$ 314,610	\$	(28,707,734)	\$ (2,222,678)
Balance at August 31, 2015		\$	60,622,938	\$	25,524,787	\$	7,063,773	\$ 337,283	\$	(26,842,194)	\$ 6,083,649
Conversion of debentures	14(a)		1,374,200		936,677		-	59,334		-	996,011
Settlement of liabilities			650,555		335,674		-	-		-	335,674
Share-based compensation	20(b)		5,729,142		2,722,179						2,722,179
Net loss			-		-		-	-		(4,825,389)	(4,825,389)
Balance at November 30, 2015			68,376,835	\$	29,519,316	\$	7,063,773	\$ 396,617	\$	(31,667,583)	\$ 5,312,123

Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows For the three months ended November 30, 2015 and 2014 *Expressed in US dollars* (Unaudited)

	No	vember 30, 2015	No	ovember 30, 2014
Cash flow used for operating activities:				
Net loss	\$	(4,825,389)	\$	(1,065,755)
Adjustments for non-cash, investing and financing items				,
Depreciation and amortization		293,999		-
(Gain) loss on settlement of liabilities and debt conversions		(196)		9,660
Shares issued for services		-		36,029
Share-based compensation		2,722,179		-
Other		167,771		146,823
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:				
Accounts payable		242,009		15,831
Accounts receivable		(28,415)		-
Accrued expenses		390,746		(39,787)
Inventory		(35,512)		-
Prepaid expenses and deposits		(16,637)		(12,422)
Net cash used for operating activities of continuing operations		(1,089,446)		(909,621)
Net cash used for operating activities of discontinued operations		-		(872,795)
				(
Cash flows used for investing activities:				
Purchase and construction of property and equipment		(294,160)		(615,081)
Advanced royalty payments to TMC		(60,000)		-
Advances to TMC Capital LLC		-		(175,000)
Net cash used for investing activities of continuing operations		(354,160)		(790,081)
Net cash used for investing activities of discontinued operations		-		(192,658)
Cash flows from (used for) financing activities:				
Advances to executive officers		(98,948)		(238,486)
Private placements		-		80,000
Payments of long-term debt		(371,135)		(228,393)
Proceeds from long-term debt		1,140,000		986,590
Proceeds from convertible debt		-		1,000,000
Net cash from financing activities of continuing operations		669,917		1,599,711
Net cash used for financing activities of discontinued operations		-		(45,646)
Decrease in cash		(773,688)		(1,211,090)
Cash, beginning of the period		861,639		938,648
Cash, end of the period	\$	87,951	\$	(272,442)
		,	+	(_,_,)
Cash composed of:				
Cash	\$	87,951	\$	134,415
Bank overdraft		-		(406,857)
	\$	87,951	\$	(272,442)
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information				
Cash paid for interest	\$	116,050	\$	274,193
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated			ta	

## 1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

MCW Energy Group Limited (the "Company") is an Ontario corporation with one active business segment located in the USA. It operates through its indirectly wholly owned subsidiary company, MCW Oil Sands Recovery, LLC ("MCWO"), which is engaged in mining and oil extraction from tar sands, and other inactive subsidiary companies.

The Company's registered office is located at Suite 4400, 181 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M5J 2T3, Canada and its principal operating office is located at Suite 420, 10351 Santa Monica Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90025, USA.

MCWO is engaged in a tar sands mining and oil processing operation, using a closed-loop solvent based extraction system that recovers bitumen from surface mining, and has recently completed the construction of the first phase of an oil processing plant in the Asphalt Ridge area of Uintah, Utah. The Company is currently completing an expansion of the oil processing facility which will increase the production capacity to 500 barrels per day.

On May 13, 2015, the Company sold its indirectly wholly owned subsidiary company, MCW Fuels, Inc. ("MCWF") to the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company for a nominal amount and the assumption by the buyer of all the outstanding liabilities of MCWF (Note 4(c)). MCWF was engaged in the marketing and sale of unleaded and diesel land fuel products and related services in California. MCWF's business strategy was to provide value-added benefits to its customers, including single-supplier convenience, competitive pricing, the availability of trade credit, price risk management, logistical support, fuel quality control and co-branding, as well as skilled and knowledgeable drivers of fuel delivery trucks. As a result of changes in this industry, the Company decided in December 2014 to dispose of substantially all of the assets of the fuel distribution business (Note 4(a)) for \$5,000,000 payable at closing and an additional amount on or before April 15, 2015 based on defined gross profits over a specified period. On April 15, 2015, the total proceeds from the sale were determined to be \$6,087,198. The initial purchase price of \$5,000,000 was directed towards the settlement of the liabilities to two major fuel suppliers. The additional amount due on April 15, 2015 was assigned to the BBCN Bank for payment of certain secured long-term liabilities. Following the sale of substantially all of MCWF's assets, MCWF had limited operations and significantly more outstanding liabilities. The Company decided to sell MCWF to limit its exposure to these outstanding liabilities and to focus its efforts on the operations of MCWO.

Effective June 1, 2015, the Company indirectly acquired a 100% interest in TMC Capital, LLC ("TMC"). TMC owns a bituminous sand mineral lease located adjacent to the Company's mineral lease (Note 9). The Company intends to extract tar sands from the TMC lease for use in its oil extraction facility. The purchase price was the issue of two \$5,000,000 unsecured promissory notes (Note 13(a)).

The Company has incurred losses for several years and, at November 30, 2015, has an accumulated deficit of \$31,667,583 (August 31, 2015 - \$26,842,194) and a working capital deficiency of \$11,186,698 (August 31, 2015 - \$8,436,976). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on obtaining additional financing, which it is currently in the process of obtaining. There is a risk that the additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not reflect the adjustments or reclassifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to continue operations in the normal course of business.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

#### (a) Statement of compliance

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. They do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements in compliance with IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The accounting policies used in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") as at January 29, 2016, the date the condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors. Except as noted below, they follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as the most recent annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2015 and should be read in conjunction with those audited consolidated financial statements.

## (b) Basis of measurement

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair value.

The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency of all of its operations is the U.S. dollar, as it is the principal currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates.

#### (c) Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRSs requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The significant accounting judgments and estimates included in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are:

## Useful lives and depreciation rates for intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

Depreciation expense is recorded on the basis of the estimated useful lives of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment. Changes in the useful life of assets from the initial estimate could impact the carrying value of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment and an adjustment would be recognized in profit or loss.

## Review of carrying value of assets and impairment charges

When determining possible impairment of the carrying values of assets, management of the Company reviews the recoverable amount (the higher of the fair value less costs to sell or the value in use) of non-financial assets and objective evidence indicating impairment in the case of financial assets. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period. Changes in these assumptions may alter the results of the impairment evaluation, the impairment charges recognized in profit or loss and the resulting carrying amounts of assets.

## 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

#### (c) Significant accounting judgments and estimates (continued)

#### Fair value of share purchase options and warrants

Share purchase options and warrants granted by the Company are valued at the fair value of the goods or services received unless the fair value cannot be reliably measured. Share purchase options and warrants granted to employees and others providing similar services are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Estimates and assumptions for inputs to the model, including the expected volatility of the Company's shares and the expected life of options granted, are subject to significant uncertainties and judgment.

#### Provisions

Provisions are recorded on the basis of the best estimate of the likelihood, timing, and magnitude of a future outflow of economic resources. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the present value of the provision is recognized using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

## Income taxes and recoverability of deferred tax assets

Actual amounts of income tax expense are not final until tax returns are filed and accepted by taxation authorities. Therefore, profit or loss in future reporting periods may be affected by the difference between the income tax expense estimates and the final tax assessments.

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from unutilized tax losses, require management of the Company to assess the likelihood that the Company will generate sufficient taxable profit in future periods in order to utilize recognized deferred tax assets. Estimates of future taxable profit are based on forecast cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable profit differ from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets recorded on the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position could be impacted. The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets as at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015.

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements November 30, 2015 Expressed in US dollars

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### (a) Basis of consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company (its "subsidiaries"). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity and obtain the economic benefits from its activities. The consolidated entities are:

Entity	% of Ownership	Jurisdiction
MCW Energy Group Limited	Parent	Canada
MCW Energy CA Inc.	100%	USA
MCW OSR Inc.	100%	USA
MCW Oil Sands, Inc.	100%	USA
MCW Fuels Transportation, Inc.	100%	USA
MCW Oil Sands Recovery, LLC	100%	USA
TMC Capital, LLC	$100\%^{(1)}$	USA
MCW Fuels, Inc. (to May 13, 2015)	$100\%^{(2)}$	USA

(1) Effective June 1, 2015, the Company acquired a 100% interest in TMC Capital LLC.

(2) On May 13, 2015, the Company sold its 100% interest in MCWF to the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company (see Note 1).

All intercompany transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

#### (b) Business combinations

The Company accounts for business combinations using the acquisition method, under which the acquirer measures the cost of the business combination as the total of the fair values, at the date of exchange, of the assets obtained, liabilities incurred and equity instruments issued by the acquirer in exchange for control of the acquiree. Goodwill is measured as the fair value of the consideration transferred, including the recognized amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, less the net recognized amount (generally the fair value) of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed, measured as at the acquisition date.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with issue of debt or equity securities, that the group incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (c) Income and expense recognition

#### **Revenue** recognition

Revenue from the sale of fuel and related goods was recognized when the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability was reasonably assured. Title passed to the customer on the delivery of fuel to the customer directly from the Company, the supplier or a third-party subcontractor. The gross sale of the fuel was recorded as the Company had latitude in establishing the sales price, had discretion in the supplier selection, maintained credit risk and was the primary obligor in the sales arrangement.

Revenue from card processing services was recognized at the time the purchase was made by the customer using the charge card. Revenue from late charges, interest, rental income and customer branding services were recorded on an accrual basis when collection was reasonably assured.

The Company sells hydrocarbon products (bitumen or crude oil) produced by its oil extraction facility at prevailing market prices. The Company also expects to enter into short-term supply agreements with customers. Revenues is recognized when the hydrocarbon products are delivered, which occurs when the customer has taken title and has assumed the risks and rewards of ownership, when prices are fixed or determinable and when collectability is reasonably assured.

## Vendor and customer rebates and branding allowances

From time to time, the Company received vendor rebates and provided customer rebates. Generally, volume rebates were received from vendors under structured programs based on the level of fuel purchased or sold as specified in the applicable vendor agreements. These volume rebates were recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold in the period earned when realization was probable and estimable and when certain other conditions were met. Rebates provided to customers were recognized as a reduction of revenue in the period earned in accordance with applicable customer agreements. The rebate terms of the customer agreements were generally similar to those of the vendor agreements.

Some of these vendor rebates and promotional allowance arrangements required that the Company make assumptions and judgments regarding, for example, the likelihood of attaining specified levels of purchases or selling specified volume of products. The Company routinely reviewed the significant relevant factors and made adjustments when the facts and circumstances dictated that an adjustment was warranted.

The Company also received volume purchase incentive payments from certain suppliers. These incentive payments were deferred and recognized as a reduction to cost of goods sold over the term of the agreement. As the volume purchase requirements were generally constant over the terms of these agreements, the incentives were amortized on a straight-line basis over the agreement term.

## (d) Inventories

Crushed ore and other inventories are measured at the lower of cost, based on the first-in, first-out principle, and net realizable value, In the case of work in progress inventories, cost includes an appropriate share of production overheads based on normal operating capacity.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## (e) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and amortized over their useful lives. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Major renewals, betterments and start-up costs are capitalized. When items of property, plant or equipment are sold, impaired, or retired, the related costs and accumulated amortization are removed and any gain or loss is included in net income. Amortization is determined on a straight-line method with the following expected useful lives:

Machinery and equipment	5-7 years
Furniture and fixtures	7 years
Leasehold improvements	Lease term
Oil extraction facility	15 years
Gas station assets	10-25 years

## (f) Oil and gas properties

## Oil and gas property interests

Assets owned are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciations and accumulated impairment losses. The Company initially capitalizes the costs of acquiring these properties, directly and indirectly, and thereafter expenses exploration activities, pending the evaluation of commercially recoverable reserves. The results of exploratory programs can take considerable time to analyze and the determination that commercial reserves have been discovered requires both judgment and industry experience. All development costs are capitalized after it has been determined that a property has recoverable reserves. On the commencement of commercial production, net capitalized costs are charged to operations on a unit-of-production basis, by property, using estimated proven and probable recoverable reserves as the depletion base.

## Oil and gas reserves

Oil and gas reserves are evaluated by independent qualified reserves evaluators. The estimation of reserves is a subjective process. Estimates are based on projected future rates of production, estimated commodity prices, engineering data and the timing of future expenditures, all of which are subject to uncertainty and interpretation. Reserves estimates can be revised either upwards or downwards based on updated information such as future drilling, testing and production levels. Reserves estimates, although not reported as part of the Company's condensed consolidated interim financial statements, can have a significant effect on net earnings as a result of their impact on depreciation and depletion rates, asset impairment and goodwill impairment.

## (g) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of intangible assets is recorded on a straight-line basis over a life determined by the maximum length of exclusive branded reseller distribution agreements and the benefits expected from acquired intellectual property, technology and technology licenses. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized and are tested for impairment at least annually. The following useful lives have been established for intangible assets included in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at November 30, 2015:

Oil Extraction Technology 15 years

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (h) Impairment of assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's property and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for indications that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication is present, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine whether impairments exist. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. The cash flows used in the impairment assessment require management to make assumptions and estimates about recoverable reserves, production quantities, future commodity prices, operating costs and future development costs. Changes in any of the assumptions, such as a downward revision in reserves, a decrease in future commodity prices or an increase in operating costs, could result in an impairment of an asset's carrying value.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. Impairment is recognized immediately in the condensed consolidated interim statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of the recoverable amount but only to the carrying value that would have been recorded if no impairment had previously been recognized. A reversal is recognized as a reduction in the impairment charge for the period.

#### (i) Financial instruments

Financial instruments consist of financial assets and financial liabilities and are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs if applicable. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument is classified as held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), available-for-sale, or other financial liabilities.

Held to maturity investments and loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost, with amortization of premiums or discounts, losses and impairment included in current period interest income or expense. Financial assets and liabilities are classified as FVTPL when the financial instrument is held for trading or are designated as FVTPL. Financial instruments at FVTPL are measured at fair market value with all gains and losses included in operations in the period in which they arise. Available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair market value with revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income until the asset is removed from the balance sheet, and losses due to impairment are included in operations. All other financial assets and liabilities, except for cash and cash equivalents, are carried at amortized cost.

The Company's financial instruments are:

- Cash, classified as FVTPL and measured at fair value
- Trade and other receivables, classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost
- Accounts payable, accrued expenses, due to senior officer, convertible debentures and long-term debt, classified as other financial liabilities and measured at amortized cost

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## (i) Financial instruments (continued)

The recorded values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and due to senior officer approximate their fair values based on their short term nature. The recorded values of convertible debentures and long-term debt approximate their fair values when the interest rates of the debt approximate market rates.

In accordance with industry practice, the Company includes amounts in current assets and current liabilities for current maturities receivable or payable under contracts which may extend beyond one year.

The Company classifies and discloses fair value measurements based on a three-level hierarchy:

- Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

## (j) Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably. Over time, the discounted provision is increased for the change in present value based on the discount rates that reflect current market assessments and the risks specific to the liability. The periodic unwinding of the discount is recognized in the condensed consolidated interim statement of loss as part of interest expense.

When the provision liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related asset to the extent that it was incurred as a result of the development or construction of the asset. Additional provisions which arise due to further development or construction of assets are recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding asset and provisions when they occur.

Changes in the estimated timing of provisions or changes to the estimated future costs are dealt with prospectively by recognizing an adjustment to the provision and a corresponding adjustment to the asset to which it relates. Any reduction in the provision and, therefore, any deduction from the asset to which it relates may not exceed the carrying amount of that asset. If it does, any excess over the carrying value is recognized immediately in the condensed consolidated interim statement of loss.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## (k) Income taxes

Provisions for income taxes consist of current and deferred tax expense and are recorded in operations.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed using the asset and liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities on the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position and their corresponding tax values, using the enacted or substantially enacted, income tax rates at each condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position date. Deferred tax assets also result from unused losses and other deductions carried forward. The valuation of deferred tax assets is reviewed on a regular basis and adjusted to the extent that it is not probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized by use of a valuation allowance to reflect the estimated realizable amount.

## (l) Comprehensive income or loss

Other comprehensive income or loss is the change in net assets arising from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. Comprehensive income comprises net income or loss and other comprehensive income or loss. Financial assets that are classified as available-for-sale will have revaluation gains and losses included in other comprehensive income or loss until the asset is removed from the condensed consolidated interim statement of financial position. At present, the Company has no other comprehensive income or loss.

## (m) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is determined by adjusting net income or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding by the effects of potentially dilutive instruments, if such conversion would decrease earnings per share.

## (n) Share-based payments

The Company may grant share purchase options to directors, officers, employees and others providing similar services. The fair value of these share purchase options is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. Share-based compensation expense is recognized over the period during which the options vest, with a corresponding increase in equity.

The Company may also grant equity instruments to consultants and other parties in exchange for goods and services. Such instruments are measured at the fair value of the goods and services received on the date they are received and are recorded as share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. If the fair value of the goods and services received are not reliably determinable, their fair value is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

## (o) Reclamation and restoration obligations

Liabilities related to environmental protection and reclamation costs are recognized when the obligation is incurred and the fair value of the related costs can be reasonably estimated. This includes future site restoration and other costs as required due to environmental law or contracts. Reclamation and restoration obligations are determined by discounting the expected future cash outflows for reclamation and restoration at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money

## (p) Comparative amounts

The comparative amounts presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been reclassified where necessary to conform to the presentation used in the current period.

## (q) New accounting standards and interpretations

The following is a summary of new standards, amendments and interpretations that have been issued but not yet adopted in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements as of the date of their approval:

## (i) IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures ("IFRS 7") - amendments

The amendments to IFRS 7 provide clarification on when an entity has a continuing involvement in a financial asset. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

## (ii) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple classification options in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial impairment methods in IAS 39. The effective date for application of IFRS 9 was revised from annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015, to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.

## (iii) IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11") - amendments

The amendments to IFRS 11 provide guidance on the accounting for acquisition of interests in joint operations constituting a business. The amendments require all such transactions to be accounted for using the principles on business combination accounting in IFRS 3, Business Combinations and other IFRS standards except where those principles conflict with IFRS 11. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

## (iv) IFRS 15, Revenue from contracts with customers ("IFRS 15")

IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. It replaces existing revenue recognition guidance, including IAS 18 *Revenue*, IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* and IFRIC 14 *Customer Loyalty Programmes*. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with early adoption permitted.

## (v) IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") - amendments

The amendments in IAS 1 clarify financial statement disclosure and presentation requirements. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

## 3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### (q) New accounting standards and interpretations (continued)

## (vi) IAS 16, Property, Plant and Equipment ("IAS 16") – amendments

The amendment to IAS 16 provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

## (vii) IAS 34, Interim financial reporting ("IAS 34") - amendments

The amendment to IAS 34 provides clarification of disclosures required in interim financial statements. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

#### (viii) IAS 38, Intangible Assets ("IAS 38") - amendments

The amendment to IAS 38 provides clarification of acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

The Company is currently assessing the impact that these new and amended standards will have on the condensed consolidated interim financial statements.

## 4. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

#### (a) Branded Reseller Distribution Agreements and associated liabilities

On December 17, 2014, the Company completed the sale (Note 1) of its Branded Reseller Distribution Agreements (Note 11(a)) and associated liabilities, which formed the basis of the Company's fuel distribution operating segment and the operations of MCWF. Management decided to sell these assets and liabilities in early September 2014 because of the changes in this industry which resulted in strongly negative trends and following a strategic decision to place a greater focus on the construction of the Company's oil extraction facility in Utah.

The operations associated with the Branded Reseller Distribution Agreements and associated liabilities have been reclassified in the comparative condensed consolidated interim statements of loss and comprehensive loss and cash flows to disclose the discontinued operations separately from continuing operations.

#### (b) Gas station

On January 26, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the gas station property and business (Notes 10(a) and 11(c)), which are part of the Company's fuel distribution operating segment. Before the completion of the sale of these assets to an unrelated third party on May 22, 2015, the assets were sold as part of the sale of MCWF to the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company on May 13, 2015 (Note 1 and 4(c)).

## 4. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS (continued)

#### (c) MCW Fuels, Inc.

On May 13, 2015, the Company sold its 100% ownership interest in MCW Fuels, Inc. ("MCWF") to the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company for a nominal amount and the assumption of all the outstanding liabilities of MCWF (Note 1). Concurrently with the sale of MCWF, the Company settled an amount owing to MCWF for 9,200,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of CAD \$0.74 per share. Following the sale of substantially all of MCWF's assets, MCWF had limited operations and significantly more outstanding liabilities. The Company decided to sell MCWF to limit its exposure to these outstanding liabilities and to focus its efforts on the operations of MCWO.

The operations associated with MCWF have been reclassified in the comparative condensed consolidated interim statements of loss and comprehensive loss and cash flows to disclose the discontinued operations separately from continuing operations.

#### (d) Results of discontinued operations

The results of the Company's fuel distribution operating segment have been presented as loss from discontinued operations for the three months ended November 30, 2014. The components of the results of the discontinued operations for the three months ended November 30 are as follows:

	November 30, 2014
Revenues	\$ 107,127,110
Expenses	107,457,691
Loss From Operations	(330,581)
Provision for income taxes	-
Loss from Discontinued Operations	(330,581)

## 5. CASH

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Prior to the sale of MCWF, the Company also had a trust account in which funds from the processing of retail operator credit card transactions were deposited and used to pay for fuel purchases for the retail operators.

## 6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables consist of:

	Ν	November 30, 2015	August 31, 2015		
Trade receivables from fuel customers, net of allowance for					
doubtful accounts	\$	27,326	\$ -		
Goods and services tax receivable		92,441	90,997		
Other receivables		-	355		
	\$	119,767	\$ 91,352		

Information about the Company's exposure to credit risks for trade and other receivables is included in Note 24(a)(i).

## 7. INVENTORY

	Ν	November 30, 2015					
Raw Materials							
Crushed ore inventory	\$	179,584	\$	186,080			
Finished Goods							
Bitumen/Condensate blend		27,303		-			
Consumables							
Consmables		14,705		-			
	\$	221,592	\$	186,080			

On May 23, 2012, the Company entered into a five-year agreement with TME Asphalt Ridge, LLC ("TME") for the purchase of crushed ore as feedstock for the Company's oil extraction facility. The agreement requires the Company to purchase 100,000 tons of crushed ore for \$16.00 per ton during the first calendar year and a minimum of 100,000 tons per year at a rate of approximately 8,333 tons per month for \$20.60 per ton, subject to certain price adjustment provisions, after the first year.

Based on the agreement, the Company had committed to purchasing an additional 372,917 tons of crushed ore for 7,408,333 by November 30, 2015 (August 31, 2015 – 347,917 tons for 6,893,333). As at November 30, 2015, the Company had actually purchased 18,750 tons of crushed ore for 200,000 (August 31, 2015 – 18,750 tons for 200,000).

## 8. ADVANCED ROYALTY PAYMENTS

## (a) Advance royalty payments to Asphalt Ridge, Inc.

During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company acquired TMC Capital, LLC, which has a mining and mineral lease with Asphalt Ridge, Inc. (Notes 1 and 9(b)). The mining and mineral lease with Asphalt Ridge, Inc. requires the Company to make the following advance royalty payments: \$100,000 on the execution of the lease, \$68,750 for lease quarters 2 to 4, \$125,000 for lease quarters 5 to 24 and \$750,000 per year thereafter. The advance royalty payments can be used to offset future production royalties, for a maximum of two years following the year the advance royalty payment was made.

On October 1, 2015, the Company and Asphalt Ridge, Inc. amended the advance royalty payments in the mining and mineral lease agreement. All previous advance royalty payments required under the original agreement were deemed to be paid in full. The amended advance royalty payments required are: \$60,000 per quarter from October 1, 2015 to September 30, 2017, \$100,000 per quarter from October 1, 2017 to June 30, 2020 and \$150,000 per quarter thereafter.

As at August 31, 2015, the Company had paid advance royalties of \$881,250 and a further \$60,000 was paid during the three months ended November 30, 2015, to the lease holder. As at November 30, 2015, the Company expects to offset \$121,706 of these advance royalties against production royalties within one year.

During the three months ended November 30, 2015, \$2,694 of advanced royalties were offset against production royalties and \$123,952 of advanced royalty payments that have not yet been offset against production royalties expired. These amounts have been recognized in cost of goods sold on the condensed consolidated interim statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

## (b) Unearned advance royalty payments from Blackrock Petroleum, Inc.

During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company entered into a sublease agreement with Blackrock Petroleum, Inc. ("Blackrock"), pursuant to which it received \$170,000 of unearned advance royalties. The sublease is for a portion of the mining and mineral lease with Asphalt Ridge, Inc. (Note 9(b)). The term of the sublease agreement is until December 31, 2018 and it requires Blackrock to make certain advance royalty payments to the Company.

#### 9. MINERAL LEASES

#### (a) MCW mineral lease

On December 29, 2010, the Company acquired a mineral lease (the "MCW Mineral Lease"), covering 1,138 acres in Uintah County, Utah, for the extraction of bituminous or asphaltic sands (tar sands). The MCW Mineral Lease is valid until August 11, 2018 and has rights for extensions based on reasonable production.

The MCW Mineral Lease requires annual maintenance fees of approximately \$14,000 and is subject to a production royalty payable to the lessor of 8% of the market price of future products produced from the MCW Mineral Lease. This royalty may be increased to 12.5% after a minimum of 10 years of production.

On the change in the intended use of the MCW mineral lease during the year ended August 31, 2014, the Company reduced the carrying value of the MCW mineral lease to its net recoverable value of \$nil.

#### (b) TMC mineral lease

On June 1, 2015, the Company acquired TMC Capital, LLC ("TMC") (Note 1). TMC holds a mining and mineral lease, subleased from Asphalt Ridge, Inc., on the Asphalt Ridge property located in Uintah County, Utah (the "TMC Mineral Lease").

The primary term of the TMC Mineral Lease is from July 1, 2013 to July 1, 2018. During the primary term, the Company must meet certain requirements for oil production. After July 1, 2018, the TMC Mineral Lease will remain in effect as long as certain requirements for oil production continue to be met by the Company. If the Company fails to meet these requirements, the lease will automatically terminate 90 days after the calendar year in which the requirements are not met. In addition, the Company is required to make certain advance royalty payments to the lessor (Note 8(a)). The TMC Mineral Lease was subject to a 10% royalty for the first 3 years and varying percentages thereafter based on the price of oil. An additional 1.6% royalty is payable to the previous lessees of the TMC Mineral Lease. The TMC Mineral Lease also required the Company to make minimum expenditures on the property of \$1,000,000 for the first 3 years, increasing to \$2,000,000 for the next 3 years.

On October 1, 2015, the Company amended the TMC Mineral Lease. The requirements for oil extraction were deferred until July 1, 2016 and were expanded to include oil extraction completed on the MCW Mineral Lease as well. The advance royalty payments required under the TMC Mineral Lease were also amended (Note 8(a)). Production royalties were amended to 7% until June 30, 2020 and a varying percentage thereafter, based on the price of oil. Minimum expenditures were amended to \$1,000,000 per year until June 30, 2020 and \$2,000,000 thereafter if certain operational requirements for oil extraction are not met.

The accumulated costs incurred on the TMC Mineral Lease are:

		August 31, 2015		
Mineral lease acquisition cost	\$	11,091,388	\$ 11,091,388	
	\$	11,091,388	\$ 11,091,388	

Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements November 30, 2015 Expressed in US dollars

## 10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

						Oil				Other		
	Bui	ldings and	s and		E	Extraction Plant under		Pro	operty and			
	Imp	provements		Land	Plant		contruction		Equipment		Total	
Cost												
August 31, 2014	\$	540,000	\$	1,200,000	\$	-	\$1	1,436,401	\$	325,207	\$1	3,501,608
Additions		-		-		-		4,685,961		336,629		5,022,590
Disposal (Note 4(c))		(540,000)		(1,200,000)		-		-		(325,207)	(	2,065,207)
August 31, 2015		-		-		-	1	6,122,362		336,629	1	6,458,991
Additions		-		-		-		279,823		14,336		294,160
Transfer of plant under												
construction		-		-	1	6,122,047	(1	6,122,047)		-		-
November 30, 2015	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1	6,122,047	\$	280,138	\$	350,965	\$ 1	6,753,151
Accumulated Amortization												
August 31, 2014	\$	35,100	\$	-	\$	-		-	\$	325,207	\$	360,307
Additions		17,550		-		-		-		14,430		31,980
Disposal (Note 4(c))		(52,650)		-		-		-		(325,207)		(377,857)
August 31, 2015		-		-		-		-		14,430		14,430
Additions		-		-		268,706		-		13,035		281,741
Transfer of plant under												
construction		-		-		-		-		-		-
August 31, 2015	\$	-	\$	-	\$	268,706	\$	-	\$	27,465	\$	296,171
Carrying Amount												
August 31, 2014	\$	504,900	\$	1,200,000	\$	-	\$ 1	1,436,401	\$	-	\$ 1	3,141,301
August 31, 2015	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1	6,122,362	\$	322,199	\$1	6,444,561
November 30, 2015	\$	-	\$	-	\$ 1	5,853,341	\$	280,138	\$	323,501	\$1	6,456,980

## (a) Gas station asset

On August 15, 2013, the Company acquired a Valero-branded gas station and mini-mart in Thousand Oaks, California from Dalex Investments, Inc. ("Dalex"), an entity operating gas stations in California and controlled by one (two at the date of transfer) of the Company's executive officers, in consideration for the reduction of executive officer loans outstanding. On January 26, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the gas station property and business to an unrelated third party on May 22, 2015. However, prior to that the assets were sold as part of the sale of MCWF to the Chair of the Board of the Company on May 13, 2015 (Note 1 and 4(c)).

## (b) Plant under construction

In June 2011, the Company commenced the development of an oil extraction facility on its mineral lease in Uintah, Utah and entered into construction and equipment fabrication contracts for this purpose. On September 1, 2015, the Company started commercial production of hydrocarbon products for resale to third parties. The Company is amortizing the cost of construction over 15 years from the commencement of production.

Costs of construction included capitalized borrowing costs for the three months ended November 30, 2015 of \$Nil (three months ended November 30, 2014 - \$133,295), as the plant was commissioned on September 1, 2015 and is now fully operational. Total borrowing costs included in the cost of construction as at November 30, 2015 are \$1,974,580 (August 31, 2015 - \$1,974,580).

In September 2015, the Company started an expansion project on the oil extraction facility to increase production from an estimated 250 barrels per day to 500 barrels per day. These costs are being capitalized and will be amortized over a period of 15 years from the commencement of the increased production capacity.

## **11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

	Branded Reseller Distribution Agreement	Oil Extraction Technology	Goodwill	Total
Cost		Teennorogy	Goodwin	lotai
August 31, 2014	5,509,383	735,488	960,000	7,204,871
Additions	192,660	-	-	192,660
Impairment charges	(123,970)	-	(512,550)	(636,520)
Disposal (Note 4(a) (c))	(5,578,073)		(447,450)	(6,025,523)
August 31, 2015	-	735,488		735,488
Additions	-	-	-	-
Impairment charges				
November 30, 2015	\$ -	\$ 735,488	\$ -	\$ 735,488
Accumulated Amortization				
August 31, 2014	1,164,215	-	-	1,164,215
Impairment charges	(23,667)	-	-	(23,667)
Disposal (Note 4(a))	(1,140,548)			(1,140,548)
August 31, 2015	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	12,258	-	12,258
Impairment charges				
November 30, 2015	\$ -	\$ 12,258	\$ -	\$ 12,258
<b>Carrying Amounts</b>				
August 31, 2014	\$ 4,345,168	\$ 735,488	\$ 960,000	\$ 6,040,656
August 31, 2015	\$ -	\$ 735,488	\$ -	\$ 735,488
November 30, 2015	\$ -	\$ 723,230	\$ -	\$ 723,230

## (a) Branded reseller distribution agreements

In December 2014, the Company sold its Branded Reseller Distribution Agreements and associated liabilities (Note 4(a)).

The Company had entered into agreements with various retailers whereby it received exclusive fuel distribution rights to and minimum fuel purchase commitments from these retailers. The acquisition costs of these agreements, including funds provided to retailers to operate under certain brand names, were capitalized and were amortized over the contractual life of the agreements on a straight-line basis.

During the three months ended November 30, 2015, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$nil (three months ended November 30, 2014 - \$58,167) in the condensed consolidated interim statement of loss to recognize early termination of certain branded reseller distribution agreements and to reduce their carrying values to the expected recoverable amounts.

## 11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS (continued)

## (b) Oil extraction technology

During the year ended August 31, 2012, the Company acquired a closed-loop solvent based oil extraction technology which facilitates the extraction of oil from a wide range of bituminous sands and other hydrocarbon sediments. The Company has filed patents on this technology in the USA and Canada and intends to employ it in its oil extraction facility currently under construction. The Company commenced commercial production from its Oil Extraction plant on September 1, 2015 and is amortizing the cost of the technology over fifteen years, the expected life of the oil extraction facility.

#### (c) Goodwill

The Company acquired goodwill during the year ended August 31, 2013 on the acquisition of a gas station from executive directors.

On January 26, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement to sell the gas station property and business to an unrelated third party (Note 4(b)). Before, the completion of the expected sale of these assets to the unrelated third party on May 22, 2015, the assets were sold as part of the sale of MCWF to the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company on May 13, 2015 (Note 4(c)).

## 12. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Accounts payable as at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015 consist primarily of amounts outstanding for construction of the oil extraction facility and other operating expenses that are due on demand.

Accrued expenses as at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015 consist primarily of other operating expenses and interest accruals on long-term debt (Note 13) and convertible debt (Note 14).

Information about the Company's exposure to liquidity risk is included in Note 24(c).

## **13. LONG-TERM DEBT**

Lender	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Principal due November 30, 2015	Principal due August 31, 2015
Private lenders	10 March 2016	15.00%	\$ 151,800	\$ 200,000
B&N Bank	18 March 2016	12.51%	3,000,000	3,000,000
Private lenders	15 October 2017	12.00%	715,799	709,413
Private lenders	6 August 2016	10.00%	2,673,750	2,593,750
Private lenders	10 September 2016	6.00%	750,000	-
Equipment loans	April 17, 2020 – April 20, 2020	4.30% - 4.90%	252,922	265,856
Promissory notes (Note 1)	31 May 2020	5.00%	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total loans			\$ 17,544,271	\$ 16,769,019

## 13. LONG TERM DEBT (continued)

The maturity of long-term debt is as follows:

	November 30,August201520	
Principal classified as repayable within one year Principal classified as repayable later than one year	\$ 5,798,597 11,745,674	\$ 3,252,389 13,516,630
	\$ 17,544,271	\$ 16,769,019

## (a) Promissory notes

On June 1, 2015, the Company issued two promissory notes for \$5,000,000 each for the acquisition of TMC Capital, LLC ("TMC") (Note 1). These promissory notes have a five-year term, bear interest at a rate of 5% per annum and are unsecured. The Company may make annual principal payments at its option, provided that annual interest payments are made on June 1st of each year. This loan is personally guaranteed by the Chair of the Board of Directors.

## (b) **B&N Bank credit facility**

On September 18, 2013, the Company obtained a credit line from B&N Bank of up to \$3,000,000. Draws on the credit line were originally due on September 18, 2015, subsequently extended to March 18, 2016 on September 18, 2015, and accrue interest at 12.51% per annum, payable quarterly. Certain shareholders of the Company have deposited 5,945,482 of the Company's shares in escrow, as required by the terms of the credit facility. The number of shares in escrow is to be increased by 14.33% of any additionally issued shares during the term of the credit line. This loan is personally guaranteed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. As at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015, \$3,000,000 had been drawn on this credit line by the Company.

## (c) Private lenders

- (i) On December 16, 2013, the Company obtained an on demand loan from private investors for a total of \$430,000, bearing interest at 15% per annum. The loan is personally guaranteed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. The loan was amended on December 11, 2015 to extend the maturity date to March 10, 2016. During the three months ended November 30, 2015, \$48,200 of principal was repaid (year ended August 31, 2015 \$230,000).
- (ii) On October 10, 2014, the Company issued two secured debentures for an aggregate principal amount of CAD \$1,100,000 to two private lenders. The debentures bear interest at a rate of 12% per annum, maturing on October 15, 2017 and are secured by all of the assets of the Company. In addition, the Company issued common share purchase warrants to acquire an aggregate of 500,000 common shares of the Company at an exercise price of CAD \$1.00 per share until October 10, 2017 (Note 18) to the two secured debenture holders.

## 13. LONG TERM DEBT (continued)

(iii) The Company received advances from various private lenders during the year ended August 31, 2015 in the form of unsecured funds. These funds were converted to promissory notes with effect from August 6, 2015. The promissory notes bear interest at 10% per annum and are repayable within 36 months, including any accrued interest thereon.

On January 20, 2016, the shares for debt agreements, dated October 26, 2015, were not successfully completed and were amended and restated pursuant to which the Company will issue an aggregate of 29,028,456 common shares in satisfaction of \$2,686,162 of indebtedness (26,473,642 common shares of the Company will be issued in satisfaction of \$2,449,751 of indebtedness to one arm's length lender, including 12,968,000 common shares which have been assigned to a creditor of the arm's length lender and 2,554,814 common shares of the Company will be issued in satisfaction of \$236,411 of indebtedness due to the two lenders controlled by the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company (Note 20). The shares will be issued upon acceptance by the TSXV.

## (d) Equipment loans

The Company entered into two equipment loan agreements with financial institutions to acquire equipment for the oil extraction facility. The loans have a term of 60 months and bear interest at a rate between 4.3% and 4.9% per annum. Principal and interest are paid in monthly installments. These loans are secured over the assets that were financed.

## (e) Atlands Overseas Corp.

On September 9, 2015, the Company received an unsecured loan for an aggregate principal amount of \$750,000 from Atlands Overseas Corp. The loan bears interest at a rate of 6% per annum and matures on September 10, 2017.

## 14. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES

Lender	Maturity Date	Interest Rate	Principal due November 30, 2015	Principal due August 31, 2015
Alpha Capital Anstalt	5 May 2016 - 26 May 2016	5.00%	-	773,815
Atlands Overseas Corp.	15 October 2017	12.00%	3,500,000	3,500,000
Total loans			\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,273,815

The maturity of the convertible debt is as follows:

	November 30, 2015	August 31, 2015
Principal classified as repayable within one year	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,273,815
	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,273,815

## 14. CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES (continued)

#### (a) Executive officer

On April 29, 2014, the Company issued an \$824,000 convertible debenture to Aleksandr Blyumkin, an officer and director of the Company, which bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum and matures on May 7, 2017. The convertible debenture was convertible into 998,230 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of CAD \$0.90 per share at any time at the option of the holder and is secured by all of the assets of the Company. The convertible debenture was accounted for on initial recognition as a non-derivative compound financial instrument, with a financial liability component (the loan) and an equity component (the fixed conversion right). The fair value of the equity component was determined to be nominal and therefore, has been assigned no value.

On June 25, 2014, the Company issued a convertible debenture for up to a maximum aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000 to Aleksandr Blyumkin, which bears interest at a rate of 10% per annum and matures on June 25, 2017. As of August 31, 2015, the Company had formally drawn \$1,796,000 which was convertible into 1,925,492 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of CAD \$1.00 per share at any time at the option of the holder and was secured by all of the assets of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, MCWF.

On September 22, 2014, the principal of the \$824,000 convertible debenture and \$1,796,000 of the principal of the \$2,000,000 convertible debenture was converted into 998,230 and 1,925,492 common shares of the Company, respectively.

## (b) Alpha Capital Anstalt

On November 5, 2014, the Company entered into a securities purchase agreement in respect of the issuance of convertible secured notes for up to \$1,111,112. On November 5, 2014, \$555,556 was initially drawn down with another \$555,556 drawn down on November 24, 2014. The convertible notes bear interest at a rate of 5% per annum and matures on May 5, 2016 and May 26, 2016, respectively. The convertible notes are convertible into units, consisting of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company, at a conversion price of \$0.789 per unit. Each warrant would entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of CAD \$0.945 per share until November 5, 2019 and November 24, 2019, respectively. The convertible notes are secured by all of the assets of the Company.

On April 30, 2015 and May 19, 2015, \$100,000 and \$200,000 of the principal of the convertible secured notes was converted into 126,633 and 253,266 units, respectively (Note 18).

Between September 24, 2015 and October 7, 2015, an additional \$300,000 of the principal of the convertible secured notes was converted into 379,900 units (Note 18). On October 8, 2015, the remaining \$511,112 of the principal and \$41,875 of accrued interest of the convertible secured notes was settled by the issuance of 994,301 common shares of the Company.

## (c) Atlands Overseas Corp.

On February 9, 2015, the Company received a loan for an aggregate principal amount of \$2,000,000, increased to \$3,500,000 on July 29, 2015. The loan bears interest at a rate of 6% per annum and matures on February 9, 2016. The loan is personally guaranteed by the Chair of the Board of Directors. In addition, the lender also has the option, subject to director, shareholder and regulatory approvals, to convert the loan into a 49.9% ownership interest in MCWO.

## **15. RECLAMATION AND RESTORATION PROVISIONS**

	 Oil traction acility	Re	Site storation	Total
Balance at August 31, 2014	-		-	-
Provision made during the year	350,000		200,000	550,000
Balance at August 31, 2015	350,000		200,000	 550,000
Provision made during the period	-		-	-
Balance at November 30, 2015	\$ 350,000	\$	200,000	\$ 550,000

## (a) Oil Extraction Facility

In accordance with the terms of the lease agreement, the Company is required to dismantle its oil extraction facility at the end of the lease term, which is expected to be in 25 years. During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company recorded a provision of \$350,000 for the dismantling of the facility.

Because of the long-term nature of the liability, the greatest uncertainties in estimating this provision are the costs that will be incurred and the timing of the dismantling of the oil extraction facility. In particular, the Company has assumed that the oil extraction facility will be dismantled using technology and equipment currently available and that the plant will continue to be economically viable until the end of the lease term.

The discount rate used in the calculation of the provision as at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015 is 2.0%.

## (b) Site restoration

In accordance with environmental laws in the United States, the Company's environmental permits and the lease agreement, the Company is required to restore contaminated and disturbed land to its original condition before the end of the lease term, which is expected to be in 25 years. During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company provided \$200,000 for this purpose.

The site restoration provision represents rehabilitation and restoration costs related to oil extraction sites. This provision has been created based on the Company's internal estimates. Significant assumptions in estimating the provision include the technology and equipment currently available, future environmental laws and restoration requirements, and future market prices for the necessary restoration works required.

The discount rate used in the calculation of the provision as at November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015 is 2.0%.

## **16. COMMON SHARES**

Authorized	unlimited common shares without par value
Issued and Outstanding	68,376,835 common shares as at November 30, 2015.

## **17. SHARE PURCHASE OPTIONS**

## (a) Stock option plan

The Company has a stock option plan which allows the Board of Directors of the Company to grant options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, key employees and consultants. The option price, term and vesting are determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors, subject to certain restrictions as required by the policies of the Toronto Stock Exchange. The stock option plan is a 20% fixed number plan with a maximum of 10,004,746 common shares reserved for issuance.

During the three months ended November 30, 2015 and the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company did not grant any options.

## (b) Share purchase options

Share purchase option transactions under the stock option plan were:

	Three mon November		Year ended August 31, 2015		
	Number of Options	Weighted average	Number of options	Weighted average	
		exercise price		exercise price	
Balance, beginning of period	2,800,000	\$ 0.60	2,883,426	\$ 0.61	
Options granted	-	-	-	-	
Options exercised	-	-	-	-	
Options expired	-	-	(83,426)	1.04	
Balance, end of period	2,800,000	\$ 0.60	2,800,000	\$ 0.60	

Share purchase options outstanding and exercisable as at November 30, 2015 are:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Options Outstanding	Options Exercisable
November 11, 2017	CAD \$1.10	900,000	900,000
December 31, 2018	USD \$0.16	1,500,000	1,500,000
August 15, 2019	CAD \$1.10	400,000	400,000
		2,800,000	2,800,000
Weighted average remaining contractual life		2.8 years	2.8 years

## **18. SHARE PURCHASE WARRANTS**

Share purchase warrants outstanding as at November 30, 2015 are:

Expiry Date	<b>Exercise Price</b>	Warrants	
		Outstanding	
October 10, 2017	CAD \$1.00	500,000	
November 5, 2019	CAD \$0.945	759,798	
		1,259,798	
Weighted average remaining contractual life	CAD \$0.97	3.1 years	

On October 19, 2014, 441,000 share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

On October 10, 2014 the Company issued an aggregate of 500,000 share purchase warrants in connection with the issuance of two secured debentures (Note 13(c)(ii)). The fair value of the warrants granted was estimated at \$0.31 per warrant at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

The weighted average assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option pricing model were a share price of CAD \$0.83, exercise price of CAD \$1.00, expected share price volatility of 71%, risk-free interest rate of 1.2% and expected term of 3 years. The expected volatility was calculated based on the Company's historical volatility and the volatility of comparable public entities at a similar stage in their life cycle.

On April 30, 2015 and May 19, 2015, the Company issued 126,633 and 253,266 share purchase warrants in connection with the conversion of \$100,000 and \$200,000, respectively, of the convertible secured notes (Note 14(b)) into units composed of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company. The fair value of the warrants granted was estimated, using the residual method, at \$0.02 and \$0.08 per warrant, respectively.

Between September 24, 2015 and October 9, 2015, the Company issued 379,899 share purchase warrants in connection with the conversion of \$300,000 of the principal of the convertible secured notes (Note 14(b)) into units composed of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company. The weighted average fair value of the warrants granted was estimated using the residual method at \$0.12 per warrant.

## **19. DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE**

The Company's potentially dilutive instruments are convertible debentures and share purchase options and warrants. Conversion of these instruments would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented and consequently, no adjustment was made to basic loss per share to determine diluted loss per share. These instruments could potentially dilute earnings per share in future periods.

## 20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions not otherwise separately disclosed in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are as follows:

#### (a) Fuel sales to related parties

During the three months ended November 30, 2014 approximately 1.2% of the Company's sales were to retail operations controlled by the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company.

On May 13, 2015, the Company sold its 100% interest in MCWF (Note 4(c)), which included trade receivables from retail operations controlled by the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company of \$952,368.

#### (b) Transactions with executive officers and directors

On May 13, 2015, the Company sold its 100% ownership interest in MCWF to the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company for a nominal amount and the assumption of all the outstanding liabilities of MCWF (Note 4(c)).

During the three months ended November 30, 2014, the Company earned \$37,387 in rental income from a company controlled by the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company.

On November 10, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with the Chair of the Board of Directors to issue 5,729,142 common shares, on regulatory approval, as compensation for him personally guaranteeing an aggregate of \$16,500,000 of long-term debt (Note 13 (a) and (b)) and convertible debentures (Note 14(c)) of the Company.

On November 24, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with its Chief Financial Officer pursuant to which the Company will issue 112,378 common shares, on regulatory approval, in satisfaction of indebtedness of \$35,000 owing for unpaid fees. During the three months ended November 30, 2014 the Company issued 40,000 common shares to its Chief Financial Officer pursuant to the terms of his consulting agreement.

## 20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

#### (c) Key management personnel and director compensation

The remuneration of the Company's directors and other members of key management, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company, consist of the following amounts:

	Three Months ended			
	Nov	vember 30, 2015	Nov	vember 30, 2014
Salaries, fees and other benefits Share based compensation	\$	196,500 -	\$	453,284
	\$	196,500	\$	453,284

At November 30, 2015, \$558,570 is due to members of key management for unpaid salaries and expenses (August 31, 2015 - \$449,570).

During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company issued 497,135 common shares to current and previous directors for settlement of outstanding fees owing to them.

#### (d) Due to and from executive officer

Amounts due to and from an executive officer of the Company are demand loans with interest at 10% per annum.

On April 9, 2014 and June 25, 2014, the Company issued convertible debentures to an executive officer and the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company (Note 14(a)). On September 22, 2014, a portion of the principal of the convertible debentures was converted into common shares of the Company (Note 14(a)).

During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company received advances of \$225,500 from various private companies controlled by an executive officer and the Chair of the Board of Directors of the Company (Note 13(c)(iii)). On January 20, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to settle the remaining principal and accrued and unpaid interest on the advances by issuing the lenders 2,554,814 common shares of the Company, subject to regulatory approval.

As at November 30, 2015, the principal outstanding on the promissory notes for these advances was \$225,500 (year ended August 31, 2015 - \$225,500).

As of November 30, 2015, the Company owed the Chair of the Board of Directors 105,052 (August 31, 2015 - 204,000).

## **21. COMMITMENTS**

## (a) Oil extraction technology

The Company has reserved 500,000 common shares for issuance to the inventor of a key component of the Company's oil extraction technology (now the Chief Technology Officer of the Company) following the successful testing and operation of the extraction facility. A royalty of 2% of gross revenue will also be payable from production of each extraction facility constructed, beginning with the successful operation of a second facility. As at November 30, 2015, the first extraction facility has been substantially completed, with additional work being done on expanding the production capacity of this facility to 500 barrels per day (Note 10(b)).

## (b) Office lease

The Company's minimum future annual lease payments for its office space as at November 30, 2015 are:

	Office lease commitments
Due within 1 year	\$ 78,524
Due between 2 and 5 years	121,918
	\$ 200,442

## 22. SEGMENT INFORMATION

The Company operated in two reportable segments within the USA during the three months ended November 30, 2015, oil extraction and processing operations and mining operations (Note 1). In the prior period, the Company operated in two reportable segments, oil extraction and processing operations and fuel distribution.

The Company's oil extraction segment has commenced commercial production and is generating revenue from the sale of hydrocarbon products to third parties. The Company's mining operations have not commenced and are expected to generate revenues once the Company begins extracting tar sands.

The Company's previous fuel distribution segment derived revenues from the sale of fuel to retail customers.

The presentation of the condensed consolidated interim statements of loss and comprehensive loss provides information about the oil extraction and processing segment. There were no operations in the mining operations segment during the three months ended November 30, 2015 and 2014.

Other information about reportable segments is:

	November 30, 2015									
		Oil	Ι	Mining						
(in '000s of dollars)	Ex	traction	ор	erations	Consolidated					
Additions to non-current assets	\$	294	\$	60	\$	354				
Reportable segment assets		17,778		11,907		29,685				
Reportable segment liabilities	\$	13,952	\$	10,421	\$	24,373				

		November 30, 2014								
( <b>in '000s of dollars</b> ) Additions to non-current assets Reportable segment assets		Oil Fuel								
(in '000s of dollars)	Ex	traction	Dis	tribution	Cor	solidated				
Additions to non-current assets	\$	1,768	\$	-	\$	1,768				
Reportable segment assets		15,991		13,148		29,139				
Reportable segment liabilities	\$	9,124	\$	22,238	\$	31,362				

	Three months ended November 30, 2014						
(in '000s of dollars)	2014						
	Fuel Distribution						
Fuel Purchases	\$ 105,121,295						
Fuel Delivery	1,259,945						
Amortization	8,775						
Customer station maintenance	309,941						
Impairment charges	58,167						
Interest expense	123,882						
Other income	(161,882)						

## 23. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable level. The Company considers its capital for this purpose to be its shareholders' equity and long-term liabilities.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may seek additional financing or dispose of assets.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company monitors its cash flows and credit policies and prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The budgets are approved by the Board of Directors. There are no external restrictions on the Company's capital.

## 24. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

The risks to which the Company's financial instruments are exposed to are:

## (a) Credit risk

## (i) Trade and other receivables

Credit risk is the risk of unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet contractual obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk through its cash held at financial institutions and trade receivable from customers.

The Company has cash balances at various financial institutions. The Company has not experienced any loss on these accounts, although balances in the accounts may exceed the insurable limits. The Company considers credit risk from cash to be minimal.

Credit extension, monitoring and collection are performed for each of the Company's business segments. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers and adjusts credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current creditworthiness, as determined by a review of the customer's credit information.

Accounts receivable, collections and payments from customers are monitored and the Company maintains an allowance for estimated credit losses based upon historical experience with customers, current market and industry conditions and specific customer collection issues.

At November 30, 2015 and August 31, 2015, no trade receivables were past due but not impaired as the Company sold its 100% interest in MCWF, which included all of the trade receivables from fuel distribution segment customers, on May 13, 2015 (Note 4(c)), and has made minimal commercial sales from its oil extraction facility (Note 10(b)).

## (b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will affect the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as a result of holding fixed rate investments of varying maturities as well as through certain floating rate instruments. The Company considers its exposure to interest rate risk to be minimal.

## 24. MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS (continued)

## (c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include estimated interest payments. The Company has included both the interest and principal cash flows in the analysis as it believes this best represents the Company's liquidity risk.

Contractual cash flows										
Carrying			1 year						More than 5	
a	mount		Total		or less	2	- 5 years		years	
\$	974	\$	974	\$	974	\$	-	\$	-	
	1,529		1,529		1,529		-		-	
	105		105		105		-		-	
	3,500		3,666		3,666		-		-	
	17,544		20,877		6,348		14,529		-	
\$	23,653	\$	27,151	\$	12,622	\$	14,529	\$	-	
	a	amount \$ 974 1,529 105 3,500 17,544	amount \$ 974 \$ 1,529 105 3,500 17,544	amount Total   \$ 974 \$ 974   1,529 1,529   105 105   3,500 3,666   17,544 20,877	amount Total   \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ \$   1,529 1,529 105 105 3,500 3,666 17,544 20,877	Carrying amount I year or less   \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 974   \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 974   1,529 1,529 1,529   105 105 105   3,500 3,666 3,666   17,544 20,877 6,348	Carrying amount 1 year Total 2   \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 1,529 \$ 974 \$ 1,529 \$ 974 \$ 1,529   105 105 105   3,500 3,666 3,666   17,544 20,877 6,348	Carrying amount I year Total 2 - 5 years   \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ - 1,529 \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ - 1,529   1,529 1,529   105 105   3,500 3,666   17,544 20,877   6,348 14,529	Carrying amount 1 year Total 1 year M   \$ 974 \$ 0r less 2 - 5 years 1   \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ 974 \$ - \$   1,529 1,529 1,529 -   105 105 105 -   3,500 3,666 3,666 -   17,544 20,877 6,348 14,529	

#### At August 31, 2015

(in '000s of dollars)	Contractual cash flows									
	Carrying			1 year					Μ	ore than 5
		amount		Total		or less	2	- 5 years		years
Accounts payable	\$	1,211	\$	1,211	\$	1,211	\$	-	\$	-
Accrued liabilities		1,183		1,183		1,183		-		-
Due to senior officer		204		204		204				
Convertible debenture <sup>(1)</sup>		4,274		4,542		4,542		-		-
Long-term debt <sup>(2)</sup>		16,769		20,741		4,103		16,638		-
Financial guarantees				91		91				
	\$	23,641	\$	27,972	\$	11,334	\$	16,638	\$	-

(1) Excluded from the maturity analysis are convertible debenture that were converted subsequent to year-end.

(2) Excluded from the maturity analysis are long-term notes that were converted to equity subsequent to year-end.

## 25. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE

Events after the reporting date not otherwise separately disclosed in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements are:

## (a) Loan financings

On December 20, 2015, the Company issued an additional convertible secured note for \$555,556 to Alpha Capital Anstalt. The convertible secured note bear interest at a rate of 5% per annum and matures on July 15, 2017. The convertible secured note is convertible into units, consisting of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant of the Company, at a conversion price of \$0.34794 per unit. Each warrant would entitle the holder to acquire one additional common share at an exercise price of CAD \$0.4935 per share until December 15, 2020. The convertible secured note is secured by the assets of the Company.

During December 2015, the Company received \$175,000 from private lenders in the form of unsecured loans. These loans bear interest at 10% per annum.