Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited

LABRADOR IRON MINES HOLDINGS LIMITED

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Years Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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For the Years Ended March 31, 2014 and 2013

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited

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

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries as at March 31, 2014 and 2013, and their financial performance and cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

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

McGOVERN, HURLEY, CUNNINGHAM, LLP

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

TORONTO, Canada
June 27, 2014

LABRADOR IRON MINES HOLDINGS LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 7,477,622	$ 16,226,574
Restricted cash (Note 5)	2,847,958	-
Tax credits receivable (Note 24)	-	1,331,000
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses (Notes 11,17 and 24)	4,077,383	12,626,161
Inventories (Note 6)	2,109,158	11,040,648
Total current assets	16,512,121	41,224,383
Non current assets		
Restricted cash (Note 5)	4,199,517	7,654,334
Long-term prepaid expenses, advances and deferred expenses (Note 16)	20,576,625	32,699,891
Mineral property interests (Notes 7 and 22)	82,738,091	105,897,392
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)	100,541,203	108,883,367
Total non-current assets	208,055,436	255,134,984
Total assets	$ 224,567,557	$ 296,359,367
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Notes 11 and 18)	$ 21,354,199	$ 27,267,638
Finance lease obligation (Note 14)	954,608	855,599
Rehabilitation provision (Note 15)	736,422	514,853
Rail construction advance (Note 21(c))	2,000,000	-
Other liabilities (Note 19)	129,283	165,929
Total current liabilities	25,174,512	28,804,019
Non current liabilities		
Long-term payables (Note 25)	14,727,240	-
Finance lease obligation (Note 14)	1,351,429	2,306,037
Rehabilitation provision (Note 15)	3,199,104	2,456,616
Deferred revenue (Note 21(a))	22,129,066	-
Total liabilities	66,581,351	33,566,672
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 9)	393,524,694	393,500,526
Reserves (Note 10)	13,426,543	16,251,652
Deficit	(248,965,031)	(146,959,483)
Total shareholders' equity	157,986,206	262,792,695
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 224,567,557	$ 296,359,367

Going concern (Note 1)
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 7, 13, 14, and 15)

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on June 27, 2014, and signed on its behalf by:

Signed *"John F. Kearney"*
Director

Signed *"Gerald J. Gauthier"*
Director

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

LABRADOR IRON MINES HOLDINGS LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the year ended March 31, 2014	For the year ended March 31, 2013
Revenue, net (Note 20)	$ 85,858,494	$ 95,706,702
Operating expenses		
Mining	(26,896,542)	(29,607,507)
Processing	(36,542,280)	(16,461,942)
Site and camp operations	(18,561,936)	(13,990,766)
Rail and transportation	(57,142,585)	(60,850,681)
Royalties, social development and training	(4,045,064)	(3,926,234)
Depletion and depreciation	(33,598,148)	(29,657,975)
Loss before the undernoted	(90,928,061)	(58,788,403)
Corporate and administrative costs	$ (8,562,878)	$ (8,153,952)
Finance lease costs (Note 14)	(305,498)	(332,801)
Accretion (Note 15)	(52,720)	(38,229)
Foreign exchange loss	(1,715,626)	(400,436)
Put option contracts (Note 21(b))	(3,569,803)	-
Share-based payments (Note 10)	(384,266)	(2,531,033)
Gain on sale of mineral property interest (Note 22)	9,591,104	-
Write-downs (Note 24)	(9,475,438)	(61,223,471)
Interest earned	186,143	393,263
Loss before income taxes	(105,217,042)	(131,075,062)
Deferred income tax recovery (Note 27)	-	1,400,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$(105,217,042)	$ (129,675,062)
Net loss per share		
Basic	$ (0.83)	$ (1.56)
Diluted	$ (0.83)	$ (1.56)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		
Basic	126,215,970	83,384,225
Diluted	126,215,970	83,384,225

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

LABRADOR IRON MINES HOLDINGS LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2013
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities		
Net (loss) for the year	$ (105,217,042)	$ (129,675,062)
Items not involving cash		
Share-based payments	384,266	2,531,033
Depletion and depreciation	34,288,243	29,981,781
Accretion on rehabilitation provision	52,720	38,229
Interest on finance lease obligation	305,498	332,801
Accrued interest	(65,185)	(100,117)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain)	1,457,275	(16,500)
Deferred income tax recovery	-	(1,400,000)
Reduction of prepaid expense	5,873,266	3,658,109
Loss on put option contracts	3,569,803	-
Gain on sale of mineral property interest	(9,591,104)	-
Write-downs	9,475,438	61,223,471
Changes in working capital	22,387,934	(8,083,421)
Cash (used in) operating activities	(37,078,888)	(41,509,676)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities		
Proceeds on sale of mineral property interest (Note 22)	30,000,000	-
Allocation to restricted cash (Notes 5 and 22)	(2,847,958)	-
Long-term infrastructure advances	-	(17,145,500)
Increase in mineral property interests	(6,439,808)	(14,074,439)
Increase in property, plant and equipment	(13,851,566)	(39,904,189)
Decrease in restricted cash	3,520,002	1,393,271
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	10,380,670	(69,730,857)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities		
Advance payment proceeds (Note 21(a))	35,858,738	-
(Repayment) of advance payment	(15,121,456)	-
Purchase of put options contracts (Note 21(b))	(3,569,803)	-
Proceeds from rail construction advance	2,000,000	-
Exercise of deferred share units	(10,358)	-
Exercise of stock options	-	860,000
Exercise of warrants	-	837,500
Proceeds from shares issued for cash	-	58,980,000
Share issue costs	-	(3,640,722)
Repayment of finance lease obligation	(1,207,855)	(633,790)
Cash provided by financing activities	17,949,266	56,402,988
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(8,748,952)	(54,837,545)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	16,226,574	71,064,119
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 7,477,622	$ 16,226,574
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	$ 112,432	$ 548,785
Cash equivalents	7,365,190	15,677,789
	$ 7,477,622	$ 16,226,574
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information		
Change in accrued non-current assets	$ 5,208,111	$ (13,516,722)
Change in accrued current assets	(1,385,525)	(18,943,764)
Rehabilitation provision charged to mineral property interests	911,336	141,850
Property, plant and equipment additions under finance lease	-	2,228,093
Depreciation included in corporate and administrative costs	689,794	323,805

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

LABRADOR IRON MINES HOLDINGS LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves: Warrants		Reserves: Stock Options		Deficit	Shareholders' Equity
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Total
Balance, March 31, 2012	67,333,307	$ 341,511,257	1,140,855	$ 3,427,050	2,118,438	$ 8,750,189	$(20,598,038)	$ 333,090,458
Exercise of options	430,000	860,000	-	-	(430,000)	-	-	860,000
Exercise of options – valuation allocation	-	356,898	-	-	-	(356,898)	-	-
Exercise of warrants	837,500	837,500	(837,500)	-	-	-	-	837,500
Exercise of warrants – valuation allocation	-	276,375	-	(276,375)	-	-	-	-
Public offerings, net of transaction costs	57,600,000	49,658,496	16,680,000	5,656,200	-	-	-	55,314,696
Options granted	-	-	-	-	878,125	-	-	-
Expiry of warrants	-	-	(478,355)	(2,254,425)	-	-	2,254,425	-
Expiry of vested options	-	-	-	-	(785,938)	(1,059,192)	1,059,192	-
Forfeiture of unvested options	-	-	-	-	(63,750)	(51,683)	-	(51,683)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	2,416,786	-	2,416,786
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(129,675,062)	(129,675,062)
Balance, March 31, 2013	126,200,807	$ 393,500,526	16,505,000	$ 6,552,450	1,716,875	$ 9,699,202	$ (146,959,483)	$ 262,792,695
Exercise of deferred share units	122,316	24,168	-	-	-	-	-	24,168
Expiry of warrants	-	-	(662,500)	(1,172,625)	-	-	1,172,625	-
Expiry of vested options	-	-	-	-	(441,172)	(2,038,869)	2,038,869	-
Forfeiture of unvested options	-	-	-	-	(46,328)	(35,024)	-	(35,024)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	421,409	-	421,409
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(105,217,042)	(105,217,042)
Balance, March 31, 2014	126,323,123	$ 393,524,694	15,842,500	$ 5,379,825	1,229,375	$ 8,046,718	$ (248,965,031)	$ 157,986,206

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited (the "Company") is a mineral resource company engaged in the exploration, development and mining of iron ore projects in Canada. The Company's primary mineral property interests are iron ore projects in western Labrador and northeastern Quebec, near the town of Schefferville, Quebec (collectively, the "Schefferville Projects"). The Company's mining operations are typically carried out on a seasonal basis, from approximately the beginning of April until approximately the end of November, with a planned winter shutdown from approximately December to approximately March each year. For the fiscal year beginning April 1, 2014, the Company intends to focus on the development of its Houston Project instead of recommencing mining operations at its Stage 1 properties.

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

The business of exploration, development and mining of minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration, development and mining plans will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of assets and the Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the development of economically recoverable resources, the achievement of profitable operations or the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs to the carrying values of the Company's assets, in particular its mineral property interests.

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company had a net loss of $105,217,042 negative cash flows from operations of $37,078,888 and an ending working capital deficit of $8,662,391.

Notwithstanding the above risks, financial results, and ending working capital deficit for the year ended March 31, 2014, subject to the Company completing certain financings currently under negotiation and successfully renegotiating the commercial terms of certain major contracts, the Company believes it will have sufficient working capital to operate over the next 12 months. The Company believes that the required financing can be raised and in conjunction with major stakeholders is therefore currently considering various financing opportunities and is engaged in discussions and negotiations of draft term sheets with certain commodity traders, financial institutions and others regarding proposals available for financing. While these negotiations are ongoing, it cannot be guaranteed that such financing will be available on a timely basis or on acceptable terms at all. The Company has reasonable expectations that these financing negotiations will be successful and accordingly, the consolidated financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2014 have been prepared on a going concern basis, using the historical cost convention.

The Company has a significant need to secure additional financial arrangements in order to fund its current working capital deficit, its continuing operations, planned development programs and corporate administration costs so as to continue as a going concern. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in obtaining any required financing, or in obtaining financing on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms. The Company will also need to negotiate amendments in the commercial terms of certain of its major contracts to suspend or defer commitments that would otherwise come due in 2014. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in negotiating such commercial terms, or in obtaining such suspension or deferral on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms or at all. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing or adequate commercial relief on certain major contracts, the Company would be required to curtail its operations and its development activities.

The ability to obtain adequate financing in the short term for working capital, continuing operations and corporate administration costs, and in the longer term for planned development programs, in particular the development of the Houston project, creates a material uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and statement of financial position classifications. Such adjustments could be material.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify its title to the properties on which it is conducting its exploration, development and mining activities, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal land claims and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

2. Basis of preparation

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

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

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the financial statements. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results may differ from those estimates and these differences could be material.

The areas which require management to make significant judgments, estimates and assumptions in determining carrying values include, but are not limited to:

Assets' carrying values and impairment charges
In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

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

Impairment of mineral property interests
While assessing whether any indications of impairment exist for mineral property interests, consideration is given to both external and internal sources of information. External sources of information include technical reports and arm's length mineral property transaction values. External sources of information also include changes in the market, economic and legal environment in which the Company operates that are not within its control that could affect the recoverable amount of mineral property interests. Internal sources of information include the manner in which mineral property interests are being used or are expected to be used and indications of expected economic performance of the assets. Estimates include but are not limited to estimates of the discounted future after-tax cash flows expected to be derived from the Company's mining properties, costs to sell the properties and the appropriate discount rate. Reductions in metal price forecasts, increases in estimated future costs of production, increases in estimated future capital costs, reductions in the amount of recoverable mineral reserves and mineral resources and/or adverse current economics can result in a write-down of the carrying amounts of the Company's mineral property interests.

Cash generating units
Cash generating units ("CGUs") represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets of the Company. This generally results in the Company evaluating its non-financial assets on a geographical and operational basis. The Company generally considers its Schefferville Projects to represent one CGU, as the Schefferville Projects are in close geographical proximity to each other and all share common management, rail, port, processing and mine support infrastructure. At March 31, 2014, the Company completed an impairment assessment of its mineral property interests based on a combination of factors including net present value and arms-length transaction value methodology. Refer to Note 7.

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Estimation of rehabilitation provision

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

Income taxes and recoverability of potential deferred tax assets

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

Share-Based Payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Deferral of stripping and dewatering costs

In determining whether stripping and dewatering costs incurred during the production phase of a mining property relate to mineral resources that will be mined in a future period and therefore should be capitalized, the Company determines whether it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the stripping activity will flow to the Company.

Asset lives and depletion and depreciation rates for property, plant and equipment and mineral property interests

Depletion and depreciation expenses are allocated based on assumed asset lives and depletion and depreciation rates. Should the asset life or depletion and depreciation rate differ from the initial estimate, an adjustment would be made in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Inventory valuation

Saleable product and ore at site are valued at the lower of the average production costs or net realizable value. The assumptions used in the valuation of inventories include estimates of the ore, estimates of the iron contained in the ore, assumptions of the amount of iron ore that is expected to be saleable and assumption of the iron price expected to be realized when the inventories are sold. If these estimates or assumptions prove to be inaccurate, the Company could be required to writedown the recorded value of its inventories.

Commencement of commercial production

During the determination of whether a mine has reached an operating level that is consistent with the use intended by management, costs incurred are capitalized as property, plant and equipment and any consideration from commissioning sales are offset against costs capitalized. The Company defines commencement of commercial production as the date that a mine has achieved a sustainable level of production that provides a basis for a reasonable expectation of profitability along with various qualitative factors including but not limited to the achievement of mechanical completion, whether production levels are sufficient to be at least capable of

3. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

Commencement of commercial production (continued)

generating sustainable positive cash flow, the working effectiveness of the site processing plant, whether marketing arrangements for the product are in place, whether the product is of sufficient quantity to be sold, whether there is a sustainable level of production input available including power, water, diesel, etc. and whether the necessary permits are in place to allow continuous operations. The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared on the basis that the Company's producing mine entered commercial production for accounting purposes effective April 1, 2012.

Contingencies
Refer to Note 13.

Going concern
Refer to Note 1.

4. Significant accounting policies

Basis of consolidation

The financial statements consolidate the financial statements of Labrador Iron Mines Holdings Limited and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Labrador Iron Mines Limited, Schefferville Mines Inc., Labrail Inc. and Centre Ferro Ltd. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Company has control, where control is defined as the power to govern financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefit from its activities. Generally, the Company has a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights in its subsidiaries. The effects of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable are considered when assessing whether control exists. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company, and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases.

Presentation currency

The Company's presentation and functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency translation

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognized at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of such transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences are recognized in operations in the period in which they arise. Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings relating to assets under construction for future productive use are included in the cost of those assets when they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs on those foreign currency borrowings.

Flow-through shares

The Company finances a portion of its project exploration and development expenditures through the issuance of flow-through shares.

Resource expenditures for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. The fair value of the common shares issued is added to share capital with any excess of proceeds over the market value of the common shares being recorded as a liability called flow-through share premium. At the time of renunciation by the Company, the flow-through share premium is expensed through deferred income tax recovery.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Borrowing costs

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

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

As at March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, this policy is only applicable to the finance lease obligation.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Interest revenue is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Share-based payments

The Company follows the fair value method of accounting for the stock option awards granted to employees, directors and consultants. The fair value of stock options is determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model with assumptions for risk-free interest rate, dividend yield, volatility of the expected market price of the Company's common shares and an expected life of the options. The number of stock option awards expected to vest are estimated using a forfeiture rate based on historical experience and future expectations. The fair value of direct awards of stock is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's shares. Share-based payments is amortized to earnings over the vesting period of the related option.

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected share price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide reliable measurement of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

The Company uses graded or accelerated amortization which specifies that each vesting tranche must be accounted for as a separate arrangement with a unique fair value measurement. Each vesting tranche is subsequently amortized separately and in parallel from the grant date.

Deferred share units

Directors and key senior employees of the Company may receive as partial compensation deferred share units ("DSUs") under the terms of the Company's deferred share unit plan. The fair value of DSUs at the time award or redemption, as applicable, is determined with reference to the weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares over the five trading days immediately preceding the date of award or redemption, as applicable. The fair value of the DSUs is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in liabilities, over the period from the grant date to settlement date. The fair value of the DSUs is marked to the quoted market price of the Company's common shares at each reporting date with a corresponding change in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Company as lessee

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position as a finance lease obligation.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in operations, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the lease asset are consumed.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Exploration and evaluation assets

Mineral exploration and evaluation costs, including the cost of acquiring licenses, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets on a project-by-project basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and the commercial viability of the project. Capitalized costs include costs directly related to exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest. General and administrative costs are only allocated to the asset to the extent that those costs can be directly related to operational activities in the relevant area of interest. When a license is relinquished or a project is abandoned, the related costs are recognized in operations immediately. Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) fact and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Exploration and evaluation assets are stated at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

Mineral property interests

The commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when resources are determined to exist, the rights of tenure are current and it is considered probable that the costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation of the area, or alternatively by sale of the property. Upon determination of resources, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those resources are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to mineral property interests. Expenditures deemed to be unsuccessful are recognized in operations immediately.

Upon reclassification into mineral property interests, all subsequent development expenditures on the project are capitalized within mineral property interests.

Mineral property interests are stated at cost, less accumulated impairment losses.

At March 31, 2014, all of the Company's properties other than those in Stage 1 are categorized as mineral property interests.

Producing mines

After commercial production of a part of mineral property interests commences, all assets included in that part of mineral property interests are reclassified into producing mines.

When a mine project moves into the producing mine stage, the capitalization of certain mine construction costs ceases and costs are either regarded as inventory or expensed, except for costs which qualify for capitalization relating to mining asset additions or improvements or mineable resource development.

Producing mines are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

At March 31, 2014, Stage 1 of the Schefferville Projects, primarily consisting of the Company's James Mine, is classified as a producing mine.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, and for qualifying assets, borrowing costs. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalized value of a finance lease is also included within property, plant and equipment.

Depletion/depreciation/amortization

Accumulated mine development costs are depleted/depreciated/amortized on a unit-of-production basis over the economically recoverable resources of the mine concerned, except in the case of assets whose useful life is shorter than the life of the mine, in which case the straight-line method is applied.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Processing equipment, pumping facilities, silver yard track, port improvements, settling ponds, capitalized stripping costs, dewatering costs and roads are amortized using the units-of-production basis.

Buildings and mine camp	5% declining balance / straight line
Beneficiation plant and equipment	Units of production basis / 30% declining balance
Office equipment	30% declining balance
Transportation infrastructure and equipment	Units of production basis / straight line / 30% declining balance

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss when the asset is derecognized.

Residual values, useful lives and methods of depletion/depreciation/amortization of assets are reviewed at each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate.

Major maintenance and repairs

Expenditures on major maintenance refits or repairs comprise the cost of replacement assets or parts of assets and overhaul costs. Where an asset or part of an asset that was separately depreciated and is now written off is replaced, and it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company through an extended life, the expenditure is capitalized.

Where part of the asset was not separately considered as a component, the replacement value is used to estimate the carrying amount of the replaced assets, which is immediately written off. All other day-to-day maintenance costs are expensed as incurred.

Deferred stripping and dewatering costs

Stripping and dewatering costs incurred in the development of a mine before production commences are capitalized as part of mineral property interests and subsequently amortized over the life of the mine on a units-of-production basis. Where a mine operates several open pits that are regarded as separate operations for the purpose of mine planning, stripping and dewatering costs are accounted for separately by reference to the ore from each separate pit. If, however, the pits are highly integrated for the purpose of mine planning, the second and subsequent pits are regarded as extensions of the first pit in accounting for stripping and dewatering costs. In such cases, the initial stripping (i.e. overburden and other waste removal) of the second and subsequent pits is considered to be production phase stripping relating to the combined operation.

Stripping and dewatering costs incurred subsequently during the production stage of a mine in operation are deferred for those operations where this is the most appropriate basis for matching the cost against the related economic benefits and the effect is material. This is generally the case where there are fluctuations in stripping and dewatering costs over the life of the mine. The amount of stripping costs deferred is based on the strip ratio obtained by dividing the tonnage of waste mined either by the quantity of ore mined or by the quantity of minerals contained in the ore. Stripping costs incurred in the period are deferred to the extent that the current period ratio exceeds the life of the mine strip ratio. Such deferred costs are then charged to the consolidated statement of

Deferred stripping and dewatering costs (continued)

operations and comprehensive loss to the extent that, in subsequent periods, the current period ratio falls short of the life of mine (or pit) ratio. The life of mine (or pit) ratio is based on economically recoverable resources of the mine (or pit). Changes are accounted for prospectively, from the date of the change.

Deferred stripping and dewatering costs are included as part of mineral property interests or producing mines as applicable. These form part of the total investment in the relevant cash generating units, which are reviewed for impairment if events or changes of circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditure, mineral property interests, producing mines and property, plant and equipment are assessed for impairment when indicators of such impairment exist. If any indication of impairment exists an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount is calculated. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of the fair value less costs to sell for the asset and the asset's value in use.

Impairment is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets of the Company. If this is the case, the individual assets of the Company are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGUs") for impairment purposes. Such CGUs represent the lowest level for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash flows from other assets of the Company. This generally results in the Company evaluating its non-financial assets on a geographical or license basis.

If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and an impairment loss is charged to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss so as to reduce the carrying amount to its recoverable amount.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation/amortization, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Financial assets

Financial assets within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale financial assets, or derivatives. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of investments not at fair value through profit or loss, directly attributable transaction costs.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date (i.e. the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset).

The Company's financial assets include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, restricted cash and advances. The Company does not have any derivative instruments.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss. Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. This category includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IAS 39. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income and finance costs in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company evaluated its financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (held for trading) to determine whether the intent to sell them in the near term is still appropriate. When the Company is unable to trade these financial assets due to inactive markets and management's intent to sell them in the foreseeable future significantly changes, the Company may elect, in rare circumstances, to reclassify these financial assets. The reclassification to loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity depends on the nature of the asset. This evaluation does not affect any financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss using the fair value option at designation.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Advances

Advances and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method ("EIR"), less impairment. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Derecognition
A financial asset is derecognized when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired; and
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a pass-through arrangement; and either:
  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset; or
  (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred loss event) and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtor or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that the debtor or debtors will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and where observable data indicate that there is a measurable decrease in the estimated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities within the scope of IAS 39 are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in the case of loans and borrowings, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include accounts payable and accrued liabilities, finance lease obligation, rail construction advance, other liabilities and long-term payables. The Company does not have any derivative instruments at March 31, 2014 and 2013.

Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification as follows:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liabilities upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Other financial liabilities

Borrowings and other financial liabilities, excluding derivative liabilities, are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred and subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received net of transaction costs and the redemption value is recognized in operations, or capitalized if directly attributable to a qualifying asset, over the period to maturity using the effective interest rate method.

Borrowings and other financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the consolidated statement of financial position date.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the consolidated statement of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices or dealer price quotations (bid price for long positions and ask price for short positions), without any deduction for transaction costs.

For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length market transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on deposit at a major Canadian bank and holdings in an investment grade short term money market fund.

For the purpose of the consolidated statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

Inventories

Stockpiled ore is physically measured or estimated and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and costs of selling the final product.

Cost is determined by the weighted average method and comprises direct costs and an appropriate portion of fixed and variable overhead costs, including depletion, depreciation and amortization, incurred in converting run of mine ore into saleable ore.

Materials and supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Any provision for obsolescence is determined by reference to specific items of stock. A regular review is undertaken to determine the extent of any provision for obsolescence.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Provisions

General

Provisions are recognized when (a) the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and (b) it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Rehabilitation provisions

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and waste sites, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation generally arises when the asset is installed or the ground/environment is disturbed at the production location. When the liability is initially recognized, the present value of the estimated cost is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining asset to the extent that it was incurred prior to the production of related ore. Over time, the discounted liability 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 consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss as a finance cost. Additional disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions or charges to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability when they occur. For closed sites, changes to estimated costs are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Onerous contracts

Onerous contracts are present obligations arising under onerous contracts that are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue when all of the following criteria have been met: (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product have been transferred to the buyer; (ii) neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership, nor effective control over the product sold, has been retained; (iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (iv) the collectability of the proceeds is probable; and (v) the costs associated with the sale can reliably be measured. The Company anticipates that all of these criteria will typically be met with respect to a shipment of the Company's iron ore when the vessel carrying the iron ore has departed the Port of Sept-Iles.

Earnings (loss) per share

Earnings (loss) per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares of the Company outstanding during the period. The diluted earnings (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding share options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. The diluted earnings (loss) per share calculation excludes the conversion of options and warrants that would increase (decrease) earnings (loss) per share. As a result, all outstanding convertible securities during the years ended March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 have been excluded from diluted loss per share.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income, in which case the related taxes are recognized in equity or other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, which may differ from earnings reported in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss due to items of income or expenses that are not currently taxable or deductible for tax purposes, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. Deferred income tax assets also result from unused loss carry forwards, resource related pools and other deductions. A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Government assistance

Upon qualification for government mineral exploration assistance programs, recoverable amounts are offset against costs incurred when the Company has complied with the terms and conditions of the program and the recovery is reasonably assured.

New standards and interpretations adopted

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements* (“IFRS 10”) provides a single model to be applied in the control analysis for all investees, including entities that currently are special purpose entities in the scope of SIC 12. In addition, the consolidation procedures are carried forward substantially unmodified from IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*. There was no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements upon adoption of this standard on April 1, 2013.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* (“IFRS 11”) replaces the guidance in IAS 31 *Interests in Joint Ventures*. Under IFRS 11, joint arrangements are classified as either joint operations or joint ventures. IFRS 11 essentially carves out of previous jointly controlled entities, those arrangements which although structured through a separate vehicle, such separation is ineffective and the parties to the arrangement have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities and are accounted for as joint operations in a fashion consistent with jointly controlled assets/operations under IAS 31. In addition, under IFRS 11 joint ventures are stripped of the free choice of equity accounting or proportionate consolidation; these entities must now use the equity method.

Upon application of IFRS 11, entities which had previously accounted for joint ventures using proportionate consolidation shall collapse the proportionately consolidated net asset value (including any allocation of goodwill) into a single investment balance at the beginning of the earliest period presented. The investment’s opening balance is tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 28 *Investments in Associates* and IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*. Any impairment losses are recognized as an adjustment to opening deficit at the beginning of the earliest period presented. There was no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements upon adoption of this standard on April 1, 2013.

IFRS 12, *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities* (“IFRS 12”) requires extensive disclosures relating to a company’s interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates, and unconsolidated structured entities. This IFRS enables users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and risks associated with its interests in other entities and the effects of those interests on its financial position and performance. There was no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements upon adoption of this standard on April 1, 2013.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

New standards and interpretations adopted (continued)

IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* converges IFRS and US GAAP on how to measure fair value and the related fair value disclosures. The new standard creates a single source of guidance for fair value measurements, where fair value is required or permitted under IFRS, by not changing how fair value is used but how it is measured. The focus will be on an exit price. There was no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon adoption of this standard on April 1, 2013.

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1") was amended in June 2011. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012. The amendments to IAS 1 require companies preparing financial statements in accordance with IFRS to group together items within other comprehensive income ("OCI") that may be reclassified to the profit or loss section of the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The amendments also reaffirm existing requirements that items in OCI and profit or loss should be presented as either a single statement or two consecutive statements. There was no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements upon implementation of this standard on April 1, 2013.

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine ("IFRIC 20") was issued in October 2011 and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. IFRIC 20 was issued to address the accounting for costs associated with waste removal in surface mining ("stripping costs"). The interpretation clarifies when production stripping should lead to the recognition of an asset and how the asset should be measured, both initially and in subsequent periods. The adoption of IFRIC 20 resulted in the capitalization of $14,180,563 (March 31, 2013 - $14,276,105) of stripping costs in the year ended March 31, 2014 which have been expensed under the Company's previous accounting policy. As at March 31, 2014, $14,180,563 (March 31, 2013 - $14,276,105) of these capitalized stripping costs were depleted from mineral property interests and included in mining costs in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. There were no net historical adjustments required as a result of the adoption of IFRIC 20.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2014 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

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

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32") was amended by the IASB in December 2011 to clarify certain aspects of the requirements on offsetting. The amendments focus on the criterion that an entity currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and the criterion that an entity intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IAS 36 – Impairments of Assets ("IAS 36") was amended by the IASB in May 2013 to clarify the requirements to disclose the recoverable amounts of impaired assets and require additional disclosures about the measurement of impaired assets when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount. The amendments to IAS 36 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Earlier adoption is permitted.

4. Significant accounting policies (continued)

IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (“IAS 39”) was amended by the IASB in June 2013 to clarify that novation of a hedging derivative to a clearing counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations or the introduction of laws or regulations does not terminate hedge accounting. The amendments to IAS 39 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. Earlier adoption is permitted.

5. Restricted Cash

Current restricted cash consists of cash held in a third party escrow account. Non-current restricted cash consists of guaranteed investment certificates and term deposits assigned by the Company to its bank as security for letters of credit issued for rehabilitation obligations and certain commercial contracts.

As part of the closing of the sale of a majority interest in the Howse property, $5,000,000 was contributed to the operator for the exploration of the Howse Property and $1,500,000 was earmarked for Phase 1 modification and upgrading to the Silver Yards rail siding.

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
	$	$
Restricted cash from Howse Property transaction	2,847,958	-
Total – current	2,847,958	-
Security for letters of credit for rehabilitation obligations	4,199,517	2,996,267
Security for letters of credit for commercial contracts	-	4,658,067
Total – non-current	4,199,517	7,654,334

6. Inventories

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
	$	$
Ore at site	1,859,158	3,628,136
Saleable product	-	7,412,512
Consumables	250,000	-
Total	2,109,158	11,040,648

Ore at site consists of (i) run of mine ore at site, carried at cost and (ii) treated ore at site (or in transit to port), carried at cost. Saleable product consists of iron ore at port, carried at cost. Consumables consists of fuel for various activities at site.

7. Mineral Property Interests

The Company holds a 100% interest in the Schefferville Projects. The Schefferville Projects comprise a series of iron ore deposits located in the Menihek area of western Labrador in the Province of Newfoundland and Labrador and in north-eastern Quebec, near the town of Schefferville, Quebec.

In September 2013, the Company entered into an agreement with Tata Steel Minerals Canada Ltd. (“TSMC”) for the exploration and development of LIM’s Stage 3 Howse Deposit. Under the terms of the agreement, Howse Minerals Limited (“HML”), a wholly owned subsidiary of TSMC, acquired an initial 51% participating interest in the Howse Property for a total cash consideration of $30 million. As part of the agreement, LIM has agreed to conduct a $5 million exploration program on the Howse Property. Following completion of LIM’s $5 million exploration program and the calculation of a new NI 43-101 resource, HML shall contribute an additional $23.5 million and thereby increase its participating interest in the Howse Deposit to 70%, with LIM holding 30%. As at March 31, 2014, $2,902,042 has been expended as part of the exploration program.

7. Mineral Property Interests (continued)

All of the iron ore properties located in Labrador are held subject to a royalty in the amount of 3% of the selling price (Free On Board ("FOB") Port) of iron ore shipped and sold from such properties, subject to such royalty being no greater than USD$1.50 per tonne, with such royalty being payable quarterly in arrears.

Six mining claims in Quebec are held subject to a royalty of 3% of the selling price FOB port of iron ore shipped and sold from the properties, subject to such royalty being no greater than US$1.50 per tonne. Seventeen mining claims in Quebec are subject to a royalty of $2.00 per tonne. An advance royalty payment of $2.0 million was paid which will be credited against future royalties payable on seventeen of the mining rights in Quebec.

The Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary Schefferville Mines Inc. ("SMI"), holds an exclusive operating license in certain mining claims in Quebec subject to the payment of a royalty of $2.00 per tonne of iron ore shipped from the licensed properties. The Company has agreed to assume certain existing liabilities related to the licensed properties. The licensed properties are subject to pre-existing litigation by a third party against the licensor of the properties claiming breach of contract and seeking performance of an alleged agreement concerning the licensed properties and unspecified damages. The Company considers such litigation to be without merit.

At March 31, 2014, the Company wrote down the carrying value of certain of its mineral property interests based on an assessment using current economic conditions and iron ore deposits.

The reclamation balance included within mineral property interests represents amounts initially recorded to correspond with the rehabilitation provisions. This asset amount is being amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset to which it relates.

The Company's mineral property assets are as follows:

Cost at:	Producing mine	Mineral property interests	Reclamation balance	Total
March 31, 2012	$ -	$ 170,961,864	$ 2,973,879	$ 173,935,743
Additions	2,909,584	7,750,618	-	10,660,202
Transfers from mineral properties	85,956,478	(85,956,478)	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	(141,580)	(141,580)
Write-downs	(58,091,130)	-	-	(58,091,130)
March 31, 2013	30,774,932	92,756,004	2,832,299	126,363,235
Additions	2,852,537	6,243,626	911,336	10,007,499
Transfers from mineral properties	(3,319,501)	3,319,501	-	-
Disposal of interest in Howse Property	-	(20,408,896)	-	(20,408,896)
Write-downs	(5,170,905)	-	(293,300)	(5,464,205)
March 31, 2014	25,137,063	81,910,235	3,450,335	110,497,633
Accumulated depletion and depreciation				
March 31, 2012	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Depletion	(19,736,693)	-	-	(19,736,693)
Depreciation	-	-	(729,150)	(729,150)
March 31, 2013	(19,736,693)	-	(729,150)	(20,465,843)
Depletion	(5,400,370)	-	-	(5,400,370)
Depreciation	-	-	(1,893,329)	(1,893,329)
March 31, 2014	(25,137,063)	-	(2,622,479)	(27,759,542)
Net book value at:				
March 31, 2012	$ -	$ 170,961,864	$ 2,973,879	$ 173,935,743
March 31, 2013	$11,038,239	$ 92,756,004	$ 2,103,149	$ 105,897,392
March 31, 2014	$ -	$ 81,910,235	$ 827,856	$ 82,738,091

Stage 1 of the Schefferville Projects, primarily consisting of the Company's James Mine, is classified as a producing mine. All of the Company's properties other than those in Stage 1 are categorized as mineral property interests. As at December 31, 2013, the Company completed an assessment of producing mines and determined that the cost of the Redmond Mine was to be transferred to mineral property interests as it no longer met the criteria for mines in commercial production.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Cost at:	Buildings and mine camp	Office equipment	Transportation infrastructure and equipment	Beneficiation plant and equipment	Total
March 31, 2012	$ 5,932,823	$ 554,966	$ 29,102,851	$ 50,546,210	$ 86,136,850
Additions	4,441,337	607,794	3,433,515	23,537,085	32,019,731
March 31, 2013	10,374,160	1,162,760	32,536,366	74,083,295	118,156,581
Additions	645,840	22,114	3,227,792	12,507,575	16,403,321
March 31, 2014	11,020,000	1,184,874	35,764,158	86,590,870	134,559,902
Accumulated Depreciation at:					
March 31, 2012	1,206,536	177,670	1,957,082	329,944	3,671,232
Depreciation for the year	1,555,381	256,517	3,031,981	758,103	5,601,982
March 31, 2013	2,761,917	434,187	4,989,063	1,088,047	9,273,214
Depreciation for the year	1,844,277	223,300	3,784,602	18,893,306	24,745,485
March 31, 2014	4,606,194	657,487	8,773,665	19,981,353	34,018,699
Net Book Value at:					
March 31, 2013	7,612,243	728,573	27,547,303	72,995,248	108,883,367
March 31, 2014	$ 6,413,806	$ 527,387	$ 26,990,493	$ 66,609,517	$ 100,541,203

Property, plant and equipment at March 31, 2014 includes a balance with a total cost of $9,665,622 consisting primarily of railcars and development work on mineral properties which have not been depreciated pending the assets and mineral properties being ready for use (March 31, 2013 - $38,870,750).

Buildings and mine camp at March 31, 2014 include an asset under finance lease with a carrying value of $2,280,013 (March 31, 2013 - $3,190,167).

9. Share Capital

Authorized
Unlimited common shares, no par value

Issued	Shares #	Amount $
Balance March 31, 2012	67,333,307	341,511,257
Exercise of options	430,000	860,000
Exercise of options - valuation allocation	-	356,898
Exercise of broker warrants	837,500	837,500
Exercise of broker warrants – valuation allocation	-	276,375
Common shares issued at $1.00 per share	30,000,000	30,000,000
Common shares issued at $1.05 per unit	27,600,000	28,980,000
Share purchase warrants	-	(4,623,000)
Share issue costs	-	(3,665,304)
Broker warrants – valuation allocation	-	(1,033,200)
Balance March 31, 2013	126,200,807	393,500,526
Exercise of deferred share units	122,316	24,168
Balance March 31, 2014	126,323,123	393,524,694

On February 13, 2013 the Company issued 27,600,000 units at an issue price of $1.05 per unit pursuant to a short form prospecuts for gross proceeds of $28,980,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one-half of a common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the company at a price of $1.35 at anytime until February 12, 2016.

10. Reserves

(a) Stock options

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

The maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options cannot exceed 10% of the total number of common shares outstanding immediately prior to such an issuance. The options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding ten years. The exercise price of the options is fixed by the Board of Directors at no lesser than the market price of the shares at the time of grant, subject to all applicable regulatory requirements.

A summary of the Company's options at March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 and the changes for the years then ended is presented below:

	Year ended March 31, 2014			Year ended March 31, 2013		
	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,716,875	$	5.17	2,118,438	$	4.56
Granted	-		-	878,125		3.00
Exercised	-		-	(430,000)		2.00
Expired	(441,172)		6.41	(751,251)		2.70
Forfeited	(46,328)		3.69	(98,437)		5.40
Outstanding, end of year	1,229,375	$	4.83	1,716,875	$	5.17

10. Reserves (continued)

(a) Stock options (continued)

The following table sets out details of the stock options outstanding at March 31, 2014:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable			
Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Grant Date Fair Value
200,000	$	6.27	14/09/2015	200,000	$	6.27	$ 966,000
20,000		11.65	09/02/2016	20,000		11.65	175,800
12,500		10.18	23/06/2016	12,500		10.18	96,750
100,000		6.80	22/09/2016	100,000		6.80	509,000
40,000		6.81	10/11/2016	40,000		6.81	195,600
200,000		6.35	30/11/2016	200,000		6.35	924,000
20,000		6.20	09/02/2017	20,000		6.20	91,400
636,875		3.00	02/07/2017	557,265		3.00	1,165,481
1,229,375	$	4.83		1,149,765	$	4.90	$ 4,124,031

There were no options granted during the year ended March 31, 2014. (March 31, 2013 – 878,125).

The stock-based compensation expense during the year ended March 31, 2014 related to the vesting of options granted has been recorded as $384,266 (March 31, 2013 - $2,531,033) on the consolidated statement of operations of comprehensive loss.

Stock options vest as to one-eighth quarterly. The first vesting date is the first day of the first quarter following the date of grant.

The weighted average contractual life remaining for outstanding and exercisable options at March 31, 2014 is 2.7 years and 0.96 years, respectively. (March 31, 2013 – 3.72 years and 1.77 years, respectively).

The total number of common shares that are issuable pursuant to stock options that are exercisable as at March 31, 2014 is 1,149,765 (March 31, 2013 – 1,004,609). The weighted average grant date fair value of stock options issued during the year ended March 31, 2013 is $1.67. During the year-end March 31, 2013, 878,125 options were granted to employees.

(b) Warrants

A summary of the Company's share purchase warrants at March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013 and the changes for the years then ended is presented below:

	Year ended March 31, 2014			Year ended March 31, 2013		
	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of year	16,505,000	$	1.49	1,140,835	$	8.32
Issued	-		-	16,680,000		1.29
Exercised	-		-	(837,500)		1.00
Expired	(662,500)		5.30	(478,335)		12.50
Outstanding, end of year	15,842,500	$	1.31	16,505,000	$	1.49

10. Reserves (continued)

(b) Warrants (continued)

As at March 31, 2014, the Company had 15,842,500 outstanding exercisable warrants (March 31, 2013 – 16,505,000), with a weighted average remaining contractual life of 1.67 years (March 31, 2013 – 2.58 years), as follows:

Warrants Outstanding and Exercisable			
Number	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Grant Date Fair Value
662,500	$ 1.00	06/05/2014	$ 218,625
1,380,000	$ 1.05	13/08/2014	538,200
13,800,000	$ 1.35	12/02/2016	4,623,000
15,842,500			$ 5,379,825

The 1,380,000 broker warrants expiring on August 13, 2014, have an exercise price of $1.05 per unit (each, a "Unit"). Each Unit consists of one common share and one half of a common share purchase warrant. Each common share purchase warrant is exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $1.35 until February 13, 2016.

(c) Reserves

A summary of the reserves account is presented below:

Balance, March 31, 2012	$ 12,177,239
Stock options issued	2,416,786
Stock options exercised	(356,898)
Stock options expired	(1,059,192)
Stock options forfeited	(51,683)
Share purchase warrants	4,623,000
Broker warrants issued	1,033,200
Broker warrants exercised	(276,375)
Broker warrants expired	(2,254,425)
Balance, March 31, 2013	16,251,652
Stock options expired	(2,038,869)
Stock options forfeited	(35,024)
Broker warrants expired	(1,172,625)
Stock options vested	421,409
Balance, March 31, 2014	$ 13,426,543

11. Related Party Transactions and Compensation of Key Management Personnel

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company recovered $110,739 (March 31, 2013 - $120,060) in respect of office rent from corporations with common directors and/or officers. At March 31, 2014, $48,791 (March 31, 2013 - $34,366) remained receivable.

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company made payments to companies with common directors and/or officers, in respect of management compensation (management costs) provided in the amount of $548,000 (March 31, 2013 - $718,300). All of the management compensation in the year ended March 31, 2014 was expensed. At March 31, 2014, $620,587 (March 31, 2013 - $76,833) in management compensation remained payable to these related companies.

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company incurred legal fees (professional fees and share issue costs) in respect of services provided by a professional corporation controlled by an officer in the amount of $122,040 (March 31, 2013 - $310,680). At March 31, 2014, $36,960 (March 31, 2013 - $30,800) remained payable to this related party for legal fees.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

The remuneration of directors and other key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2013
Short-term compensation (i)	$ 1,363,296	$ 1,613,550
Share-based payments (ii)	391,939	955,969
	$ 1,755,235	$ 2,569,519

(i) Short-term compensation includes salaries, bonuses and allowances, employment benefits and directors' fees.

(ii) Share-based payments represent the amount recorded by the Company for vested stock options and DSUs issued during the period to directors and other key management personnel.

In accordance with IAS 24, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company. The remuneration of directors and key management is determined by the compensation committee, having regard to the performance of individuals and market trends.

12. Capital Management

The capital of the Company consists of common shares, stock options, share purchase warrants and finance leases. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company manages its cash and cash equivalents, common shares, stock options, and share purchase warrants as capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral properties. The issuance of common shares requires approval from the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. It is the Company's objective to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to explore, develop and produce from its Schefferville Projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. The Company uses stock options primarily to retain and provide incentives to employees and consultants. The granting of stock options is primarily determined by the Board of Directors.

The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it believes 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.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

(a) The Company is committed to a minimum amount of rental payments under a long-term operating lease for its head office premises, which expires on August 31, 2019. As at March 31, 2014, minimum rental commitments remaining under this lease are as follows:

Not later than 1 year	$	513,000
Later than 1 year, not later than 5 years		2,052,000
Later than 5 years		213,750
	$	2,778,750

The Company expects to recover a portion of these lease commitments from corporations with common directors and officers that are sharing part of the head office premises.

(b) The Company is committed to future payments under contracts for the supply of locomotives and the use of third party rail and port infrastructure. The rail contracts include provisions for capital contributions by the Company, which will be credited against future tariffs. The rail contracts also include provisions for minimum future haulage volumes and tariffs. The port contract includes a provision for a buy-in payment, which will be credited against future shipping fees. The port contract also includes provisions for minimum future shipping volumes and fees. The Company has also agreed to certain community development and training contributions to various First Nations communities. As at March 31, 2014, minimum commitments relating to rail, port, exploration and First Nations agreements, net of credits of $30,968,625 against future tariffs and fees, are as follows:

Not later than 1 year	$	55,159,450
Later than 1 year, not later than 5 years		91,390,875
Later than 5 years		27,606,625
	$	174,156,950

The Company is currently negotiating amendments in the commercial terms of certain of its major contracts to suspend or defer commitments that would otherwise come due in 2014. There are no assurances that the Company will be successful in negotiating such commercial terms, or in obtaining such suspension or deferral on a timely basis or on reasonable or acceptable terms, or at all.

13. Commitments and Contingencies (continued)

(c) The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

(d) Refer to Note 14 for finance lease obligation.

(e) The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through shares against any tax related amounts that may become payable as a result of the Company not making eligible expenditures.

14. Finance Lease Obligation

The Company entered into finance lease agreements for a mine camp and a mine camp expansion during the years ended March 31, 2012 and March 31, 2013 respectively. The Company used an incremental borrowing rate of 11% in determining the value of the finance lease obligation.

	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2013
Balance, beginning of year	$ 3,161,636	$ 1,668,322
Present value of finance lease on inception	-	2,228,093
Less: payments made during the year	(1,161,097)	(1,067,580)
Add: Interest accretion	305,498	332,801
Balance, end of year	2,306,037	3,161,636
Less: current portion, end of year	(954,608)	(855,599)
Long-term portion, end of year	$ 1,351,429	$ 2,306,037

Future minimum lease payments under the finance lease agreement by fiscal year are as follows:

2015	$ 1,161,000
2016	661,000
2017	561,000
2018	93,500
	$ 2,476,500

The finance lease has a purchase option for the mine camp exercisable in June 2015 for $100,000 and has a purchase option for the mine camp extension exercisable in June 2017 for $100,000.

15. Rehabilitation Provision

Rehabilitation provision represents the legal and contractual obligations associated with the eventual closure of the Company's mining operations either progressively or at the end of the mine life. These obligations consist of costs associated with reclamation and monitoring activities and the removal of tangible assets from the Company's mining sites.

At March 31, 2014, the total undiscounted amount of the Company's rehabilitation provision is $4,132,368 and is expected to be incurred between 2014 and 2031. The present value of the rehabilitation provision has been estimated at $3,935,526 at March 31, 2014 using a discount rate ranging from 1.07% to 2.5% and a long-term inflation rate of approximately 1.4%.

A summary of the Company's rehabilitation provision is presented below:

	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2013
Balance, beginning of year	$ 2,971,469	$ 3,074,820
Present value of obligation on inception	911,337	-
Accretion expense	52,720	38,229
Change in estimates	-	(141,580)
Balance, end of year	$ 3,935,526	$ 2,971,469

	Year ended March 31, 2014	Year ended March 31, 2013
Current	$ 736,422	$ 514,853
Non-current	3,199,104	2,456,616
Balance, end of year	$ 3,935,526	$ 2,971,469

16. Long-term Prepaid Expenses, Advances and Deferred Expenses

Long term prepaid expenses, advances and deferred expenses consist of various prepaid royalties, prepaid tariffs and infrastructure access advances, which in aggregate total $20,576,625 at March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2013 - $32,699,891).

17. Accounts Receivable and Prepaid Expenses

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Accounts receivable	$ 650,646	$ 2,224,005
Refundable taxes	1,603,337	2,390,862
Prepaid expenses	1,823,400	8,011,294
	$ 4,077,383	$ 12,626,161

18. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Trade payables and accruals	$ 19,487,384	$ 21,382,559
Sales taxes and statutory liabilities	1,866,815	5,885,079
	$ 21,354,199	$ 27,267,638

19. Other Liabilities

Deferred Share Units

On April 1, 2012 the Company adopted a Deferred Share Unit ("DSU") Plan under which DSUs may be granted by the Board at the end of each quarter to certain directors and key senior employees. The performance period of each DSU commences on the grant date and expires on the termination date of the participant. The termination date is when the participant ceases to be a director or key senior employee of the Company. On redemption each unit entitles the participant to receive, at the Company's option, (i) a cash payment; or (ii) shares from treasury equal to the market value of the Company's shares on the date of redemption; or (iii) a cash payment by the Company used to purchase shares on the open market on behalf of the participant.

A summary of deferred share units issued is presented below:

	Number	Fair value
Balance, March 31, 2013	259,264	$ 165,929
Deferred share units issued	992,835	253,870
Deferred share units exercised	(174,737)	(34,526)
Revaluation	-	(255,990)
Balance, March 31, 2014	1,077,362	$ 129,283

Revaluation represents a mark-to-market adjustment based on the closing value of the Company's shares.

20. Revenue, net

Revenue from mining operations recognized by the Company is calculated based on the actual realized price (i.e. CFR China price plus or minus value-in-use adjustments less sales discounts) of a shipment of iron ore resold in China, less shipping costs and the Iron Ore Company of Canada's ("IOC") participation, which includes product handling, ship loading and sales costs. The Company currently sells all of its iron ore product to IOC at Sept-Iles, which product is resold in China by way of an off-take arrangement with RBRG Trading (UK) Ltd. ("RBR").

21. Deferred Revenue and Other Financial Assets and Liabilities

(a) Advance payment

The Company entered into an arrangement with RB Metalloyd Limited (now RBRG Trading (UK) Limited) RBR, pursuant to which RBR provided an advance payment of US $35,000,000 against the sale of future iron ore production by the Company. The advance payment is being credited against future sales in equal installments coinciding with the timing of seventeen shipments beginning in August 2013 and ending in December 2014. As at March 31, 2014, $15,121,456 of the advanced payment has been recognized as revenue with respect to seven shipments, leaving a remaining balance of $22,129,066. The Company is currently negotiating the refinancing of these arrangements with RBR and expects to refinance and roll over this obligation with RBR for at least twelve months.

21. Deferred Revenue and Other Financial Assets and Liabilities (continued)

(a) Advance payment

The advance payment is recognized as deferred revenue on the statement of financial position.

	March 31, 2014
Advance payment received	$ 37,520,522
Recognized as revenue	(15,121,456)
Deferred revenue	$ 22,129,066

(b) Put option contracts

The Company entered into a limited price protection plan in which the Company purchased put options on a total of 825,000 tonnes of iron ore over the period August to October 2013, exercisable at a CFR China exercise price of US$105 per tonne. The Company also sold matching put options at a CFR China exercise price of US$90 per tonne on a total of 825,000 tonnes of iron ore over the same period.

The iron ore put option contracts as of March 31, 2014 expired unexercised.

Cost of put options	$	3,569,803
Expiry of options		(3,569,803)
Balance, March 31, 2014	$	-

(c) Rail construction advance

As part of a strategic co-operation agreement with TSMC, TSMC advanced $2,000,000 to the Company in the form of a non-interest bearing loan for the purpose of upgrading and modifying the current rail infrastructure at the Company's Silver Yards site to enable construction of the new extended rail line to connect with TSMC's Timmins area plant near the Howse mine site. TSMC has also agreed to advance a further $3,000,000 to enable further modification and upgrade work to be carried out during fiscal 2015. The Company has agreed to transfer ownership of a portion of its rail line to a rail operating company for a consideration of $5,000,000 which will be used by the Company to repay the loan advance.

22. Sale of Mineral Property Interest

In September 2013, the Company completed the sale of a majority interest in the Howse Property to TSMC. See Note 7.

	Year ended March 31, 2014
Proceeds of sale	$ 30,000,000
Carrying value of mineral interest sold	(20,408,896)
Gain on sale	$ 9,591,104

23. Financial Instruments

Fair Value Hierarchy

The Company discloses information related to its financial instruments that are measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition, based on levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable.

(a) Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
(b) Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
(c) Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). The Company does not have any Level 3 financial instruments.

At March 31, 2014 and March 31, 2013, the Company's financial instruments that are carried at fair value, consisting of cash equivalents, have been classified as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy.

Fair value

Fair value estimates are made at the financial position date, based on relevant market information and information about the financial instrument. These estimates are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties in significant matters of judgment and therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect these estimates. The carrying amounts for cash and cash equivalents, tax credits receivable, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and long-term payables on the statement of financial position approximate fair value because of the limited term of the instruments.

Financial risk management

This section provides disclosures relating to the nature and extent of the Company's exposure to risks arising from financial instruments, including credit risk, liquidity risk, foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity price risk and how the Company manages those risks. The Company's objectives and management of risks have not changed significantly during the years ended March 31, 2014 and 2013.

i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and equivalents, accounts receivable and tax credits receivable. The Company does not currently hold derivative type instruments that would require a counterparty to fulfill a contractual obligation. The Company has never held any asset backed paper instruments. The Company seeks to place its cash and cash equivalents with reputable financial institutions. At March 31, 2014, the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held in deposits and in an investment grade short term money market fund at a major Canadian bank. Accounts receivable consist of amounts owing from the sale of iron ore and sales tax recoverable from the Government of Canada. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the Company's maximum credit exposure.

ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations as they come due. As at March 31, 2014, the Company had a working capital deficit of $8,662,391. Management believes the Company is able to meet its current obligations subject to the Company completing certain financings currently under negotiation. See Note 1.

23. Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial risk management (continued)

iii) Foreign currency risk

The majority of the Company's cash flows and financial assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and reporting currency. Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Company's business transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar.

Revenue from the sale of iron ore is denominated in U.S. dollars and, as a result, fluctuations in the U.S. dollar exchange rate relative to the Canadian dollar could create volatility in the Company's cash flows and the reported amounts for revenue in its consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, both on a period-to-period basis and compared with operating budgets and forecasts.

Additional earnings volatility arises from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar at the rates of exchange at each financial position date, the impact of which is reported as a foreign exchange gain or loss in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The Company's objective in managing its foreign currency risk is to minimize its net exposures to foreign currency cash flows by holding cash and cash equivalents in Canadian dollars. The Company will monitor the values of net foreign currency cash flow and balance sheet exposures and in the future may consider using derivative financial instruments such as forward foreign exchange contracts to economically hedge a portion of any foreign currency cash flows. The Company does not use forward foreign exchange contracts for speculative purposes.

iv) Interest rate risk

Included in net loss for the year ended March 31, 2014 is interest earned on the Company's cash and cash equivalents. If interest rates throughout the year ended March 31, 2014 had been 100 basis points higher (lower) then the loss would have been approximately $160,000 lower (higher). The Company does not have any variable rate debt obligations which expose it to interest rate risk.

v) Commodity price risk

The future profitability of the Company is directly related to the market price of iron ore. Fluctuations in the iron ore price could create volatility in the Company's future cash flows and the future reported amounts for sales in its consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, both on a period-to-period basis and compared with operating budgets and forecasts. In addition, a drop in actual iron ore prices or expected long-term iron ore prices could impact the Company's ability to raise additional financing, if required, to complete the development of its properties, and development could also be halted if iron ore prices fall below expected operating costs. If the iron ore price throughout the year ended March 31, 2014 had been $10 higher (lower) then the revenue would have been approximately $16,100,000 higher (lower).

24. Write-downs

	March 31, 2014	March 31, 2013
Mineral property interests (Note 7)	$ 5,464,205	$ 58,091,130
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	314,204	3,132,341
Tax credits receivable	1,331,000	-
Inventory	2,366,029	-
	$ 9,475,438	$ 61,223,471

The carrying amount of certain mineral property interests were written-down based on an assessment using current economic conditions and iron ore prices. The write-down of accounts receivable and prepaid expenses relates to amounts which have been outstanding for more than one year. The write-down of tax credits receivable relates to refunds of mining expenditures which have been outstanding for more than one year. The write-down of inventory represents a cumulative inventory adjustment relating to iron ore product lost in the normal course due to train unloading, port handling and ship loading.

25. Long-term Payables

Long-term payables consist of payables which have payment terms extending beyond one year, subject to acceleration in the event of default, which in aggregate total $14,727,240 at March 31, 2014 (March 31, 2013 - $Nil). As of March 31, 2014, no events of default have taken place.

26. Comparative Amounts

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform to the financial statement presentation adopted in the current period. These reclassifications have no material effect on the financial statements.

27. Income Taxes

a) Provision for Income Taxes

Major items causing the Company's effective income tax rate to differ from the approximate combined Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate of 27% (2013 - 27%) were as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
(Loss) before income taxes	105,217,042	131,075,062
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate	28,488,000	36,002,000
Adjustment to expected income tax benefit:		
Share based payments	(104,000)	(695,000)
Other	(5,825,000)	(2,595,000)
Change in tax rates	-	160,000
Change in benefit of tax assets not recognized	(22,559,000)	(31,472,000)
Deferred income tax provision (recovery)	-	1,400,000

b) Deferred Income Tax Balances

The significant components of the Company's deferred income tax assets (liabilities) are as follows:

	2014 $	2013 $
Non-capital loss	1,903,000	3,377,000
Property, plant and equipment	(1,903,000)	(3,377,000)
Deferred income tax assets (liabilities)	-	-

Unrecognized Deferred Tax Assets

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

	2014 $	2013 $
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	178,370,000	108,736,000
Capital losses	659,000	1,093,000
Share issue costs	8,403,000	12,633,000
Mineral property costs	24,738,000	23,617,000
Reclamation	3,936,000	2,971,000

The tax losses of approximately $185,399,000 expire from 2027 to 2034. The other temporary differences do not expire under current legislation. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.