SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
TSX-V: SOI

Annual Financial Statements
As at June 30, 2014 and 2013

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Sirios Resources Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Sirios Resources Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2014 and 2013 and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sirios Resources Inc. as at June 30, 2014 and 2013 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended June 30, 2014 and 2013 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Raymond Chabot Grant Thornton LLP [1]

Val-d'Or
October 23, 2014

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[1] CPA auditor, CA public accountancy permit no. A112664

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
Statements of Financial Position

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		206,711	207,974
Other receivables	6	199,670	140,306
Listed shares		29,921	71,065
Good and services tax receivable		103,515	14,477
Tax credits receivable		486,830	1,080,146
Prepaid expenses		38,824	72,160
		1,065,471	1,586,128
Non current			
Investment accounted for using the equity method	10	431,400	-
Property and equipment	7	2,865	3,917
Exploration and evaluation assets	8	6,704,931	4,943,982
Total assets		8,204,667	6,534,027
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trade and other payables		332,013	461,194
Provision	11	315,919	315,919
Other liabilities		52,406	55,605
Loans	12	-	437,003
		700,338	1,269,721
Non current			
Loans	12	141,498	-
Total liabilities		841,836	1,269,721
EQUITY			
Share capital	13.1	21,946,577	19,716,439
Contributed surplus		2,361,216	2,111,360
Deficit		(16,944,962)	(16,563,493)
Total equity		7,362,831	5,264,306
Total liabilities and equity		8,204,667	6,534,027

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

The financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 20, 2014.

(signed) Dominique Doucet
Dominique Doucet, President

(signed) Frederic Sahyouni
Frederic Sahyouni, CFO

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Years ended June 30, 2014	2013
		$	$
EXPENSES			
Salaries and employee benefits expense	14.1	374,484	337,234
Publicity, travel and promotion		117,172	34,012
Trustees, registration fees and shareholder relations		62,671	54,222
Professional fees		55,380	107,445
Rent expenses		13,105	13,720
Office expenses		10,419	7,133
Insurance		6,474	8,084
Bank charges		1,094	835
Amortization of property and equipment		1,052	1,114
Income taxes of section XII.6		280	107,883
Provision for compensation		-	315,919
Exploration expenses		11,240	94,572
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets		4,919	1,067,538
OPERATIONAL LOSS		658,290	2,149,711
OTHER REVENUES AND EXPENSES			
Finance costs	16	(121,305)	(90,324)
Finance incomes	16	37,788	4,184
Recovery of value (devaluation) of ownership in equity-accounted investment		640,374	(202,208)
Share of loss from equity-accounted investment		(95,193)	(275,527)
Adjustment of ownership in equity-accounted investment		(113,781)	9,101
		347,883	(554,774)
LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX		(310,407)	(2,704,485)
Deferred income taxes	18	182,233	90,333
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(128,174)	(2,614,152)
NET LOSS PER SHARE - basic and diluted	17	(0.00)	(0.14)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.
Statements of Changes in Equity

(in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Share capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Equity
		$	$	$	$
As at July 1st, 2012		19,022,281	1,781,681	(13,863,924)	6,940,038
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	(2,614,152)	(2,614,152)
Share-based payments	14.2	-	254,470	-	254,470
Issuance cost of shares		-	-	(81,196)	(81,196)
Issuance of borkers' warrants	13.2	-	4,221	(4,221)	-
Issuance of units, shares and warrants	13.1	694,158	70,988	-	765,146
As at June 30, 2013		19,716,439	2,111,360	(16,563,493)	5,264,306
As at July 1st, 2013		19,716,439	2,111,360	(16,563,493)	5,264,306
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	(128,174)	(128,174)
Share-based payments	14.2	-	197,842	-	197,842
Issuance cost of shares		-	-	(218,881)	(218,881)
Issuance of units, shares and warrants	13.1	1,824,366	17,600	-	1,841,966
Issuance of brokers' warrants	13.2	-	34,414	(34,414)	-
Shares issued for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	13.1	405,772	-	-	405,772
As at June 30, 2014		21,946,577	2,361,216	(16,944,962)	7,362,831

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

SIRIOS RESOURCES INC.

Statements of Cash Flows

(in Canadian dollars)

	Years ended June 30, 2014	2013
	$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	(128,174)	(2,614,152)
Adjustments		
Share-based payments	186,725	222,445
Share-based payments included in exploration expenses	1,029	3,688
Provision for compensation	-	315,919
Amortization of the fees related to the loans	52,963	34,306
Change in fair value of listed shares	41,144	18,700
Devaluation (recovery of value) of ownership in equity-accounted investment	(640,374)	202,208
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	4,919	1,067,538
Deferred income taxes	(182,233)	(90,333)
Amortization of property and equipment	1,052	1,114
Share of loss from equity-accounted investment	95,193	275,527
Adjustment of ownership in equity-accounted investment	113,781	(9,101)
Changes in working capital items	(198,300)	55,889
Cash flows from operating activities	(652,275)	(516,252)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Tax credits received	593,316	54,976
Disposal of guaranteed investment certificates	-	300,610
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	(1,395,955)	(952,313)
Cash flows from investing activities	(802,639)	(596,727)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of units, shares and warrants	2,021,000	842,560
Loans	150,000	487,400
Reimbursement of loans	(487,400)	-
Fees related to the loans	(11,068)	(84,703)
Issuance costs of share	(218,881)	(81,196)
Cash flows from financing activities	1,453,651	1,164,061
NET CHANGE IN CASH	(1,263)	51,082
CASH, BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	207,974	156,892
CASH, END OF THE YEAR	206,711	207,974

For additional information on cash flows, see Note 19.

Cash operations		
Interests paid from operating activities	27,198	37,318
Interests received from operating activities	37,788	4,184

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Since its creation in 1994, Sirios Resources Inc.'s goal is to discover world-class gold deposits in the James Bay region, in Quebec. Sirios has developed over the years a lot of expertise in the exploration of this region.

On October 12, 2012, the Company completed the consolidation of its common shares consisting of one new share for each tranche of seven common shares already issued and outstanding. The number of common shares, options and warrants were adjusted to reflect the consolidation.

2. GOING CONCERN ASSUMPTION

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the going concern assumption, meaning the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Given that the Company has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain mineral deposits that are economically recoverable, the Company has not generated income nor cash flows from its operations. As at June 30, 2014, the Company has a deficit of $16,944,962 ($16,563,493 as at June 30, 2013). These uncertainties cast significant doubt regarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional financing to further explore its mineral properties and continued support of suppliers and creditors. Even if the Company has been successful in the past in doing so, there is no assurance that it will manage to obtain additional financing in the future.

The carrying amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses presented in the financial statements and the classification used in the statement of financial position have not been adjusted as would be required of the going concern assumption was not appropriate. Management does not consider these adjustments because it grows in the assumption of the going concern.

3. GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE WITH IFRS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

The Company is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The adress of the Company's registered office is 1000, St-Antoine West Street, Suite 415, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, under the symbol "SOI".

4. SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Overall considerations

The significant accounting policies that have been applied in the preparation of the financial statements are summarized below.

4.2 Currency for operation and presentation

The financial statements are presented in Canadian currency, which is also the operational currency of the Company.

4.3 Investment in associates

The associate, Khalkos Exploration Inc. ("Khalkos") is an entity over which the Company is able to exert significant influence but which is not a subsidiary. The investment in an associate is accounted for using the equity method and is initially recognized at cost plus transaction costs.

The carrying amount of the investment in an associate increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of the profit or loss and other comprehensive income of the associate, adjusted where necessary to ensure consistency with the accounting policies of the Company.

If the Company's share of losses of associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses. Additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

4.4 Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transactions costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initally at fair value.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liabilities is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsquently as described below.

4.4 Financial instruments (cont'd)

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Loans and receivables;
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

All financial assets, except for those at fair value through profit or loss, are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within Finance costs or Finance incomes, if applicable.

Loans and receivable

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. The cash and other receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss include financial assets that are either classified as held-for-trading or that meet certain conditions and are designated at fair value through profit or loss upon initial recognition. The listed shares are classified in this category of financial instruments.

Assets in this category are measured at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. The fair values of financial assets in this category are determined by reference to active market transactions.

Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include trade, other payables and loans.

Financial liabilities are measured subsquently at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

4.5 Basic and diluted loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attribuable to common equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the exercise. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting loss attribuable to common equity holders of the Company, and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which include options and warrants. Dilutive potential common shares shall be deemed to have been converted into common shares, at the average market price, at the beginning of the exercise or, if later, at the date of issue of the potential common shares.

4.6 Tax credits receivable

The Company is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as reduction of the exploration costs incurred based on estimates made by management. The Company records these tax credits when there is reasonable assurance with regards to collections and assessments and that the Company will comply with the conditions associated to them.

4.7 Exploration and evaluation expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are costs incurred in the course of initial search of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is demonstrable. Costs incurred before the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities are recognized in profit or loss when they are incurred.

Once the legal right to undertake exploration and evaluation activities has been obtained, all costs of acquiring mineral rights or options to acquire such rights (option agreement), expenses related to the exploration and evaluation of mining properties, less refundable tax credits and credits on duties related to these expenses, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets. Expenses related to exploration and evaluation include topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies, exploration drilling, trenching, sampling and other costs related to the evaluation of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. The various costs are capitalized on a property-to-property basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource. These assets are recognized as intangible assets and are carried at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. No depreciation expenses are recognized for these assets during the exploration and evaluation phase.

4.7 Exploration and evaluation expenditures and exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Whenever a mining property is considered no longer viable or is abandoned, the capitalized amounts are written down to their recoverable amounts (see Note 4.8); the difference is then immediately recognized in profit or loss.

When technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets related to the mining property are transferred to property and equipment in Mining assets under construction. Before the reclassification, exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment (see Note 4.8) and any impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss before reclassification.

To date, neither the technical feasibility nor the commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource has been demonstrated.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the mining properties in which it holds an interest, in accordance with industry practices for the current stage of exploration and development of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the validity of the Company's titles. Property titles may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Disposal of interest in connection with option agreement

On the disposal of interest in connection with the option agreement, the Company does not recognize expenses related to the exploration and evaluation perormed on the property by the acquirer. In addition, the cash or the shares consideration received directly from the acquirer is credited against the carrying amount of costs previously capitalized to the property, and the surplus is recognized as a gain on the disposal of exploration and evaluation assets in profit or loss.

4.8 Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, an asset or cash-generating unit is reviewed for impairment.

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). As a result, some assets are tested individually for impairment and some are tested at a cash-generating unit level.

Impairment reviews for exploration and evaluation assets are carried out on a project-to-project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise, but typically when one of the following circumstances apply:

- the right to explore the areas has expired or will expire in the near future with no expectation of renewal;
- no further exploration or evaluation expenditures in the area are planned or budgeted;
- no commercially viable deposits have been discovered, and the decision has been made to discontinue exploration in the area;
- sufficient work has been performed to indicate that the carrying amount of the expenditure carried as an asset will no be fully recovered.

Additionally, when technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable, the exploration and evaluation assets of the related mining property are tested for impairment before these items are transferred to property and equipment.

An impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the amount by which the asset's or cash-generating unit's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less cost to sell and its value in use.

An impairment loss is reversed if the asset's or cash-generating unit's receoverable amount exceeds its carrying amount.

4.9 Operating lease agreements

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards for ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments under an operating lease are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Related expenses, such as maintenance and insurance expenses, are charged as incurred.

4.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when present legal or constructive obligations as a result of a past event will probably lead to an outflow of economic resources from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain. Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditures required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted when the time value of money is significant.

The Company's operations are governed by government environment protection legislation. Environmental consequences are difficult to identify in terms of amounts, timetable and impact. As of the reporting date, management believes that the Company's operations are in compliance with current laws and regulations. Site restoration costs currently incurred are negligeable. When the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extraccting a mineral resource have been demonstrated, a restoration provision will be recognized in the cost of the mining property when there is constructive commitment that has resulted from past events, it is probable that an outflow of resource embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be measured with sufficient reliability.

4.10 Provisions (cont'd)

No liability is recognized if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

4.11 Income taxes

Tax expense recognized in profit or loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax not recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and/or liabilities comprise those obligations to, or claims from, fiscal authorities relating to the current or prior reporting periods, that are unpaid at the reporting date. Current tax is payable on taxable profit, which differs from profit or loss in the financial statements. Calculation of current tax is based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

However, since the Company is in exploration phase and has no taxable income, tax expense recognized in profit or loss is currently comprised only of deferred tax.

Deferred income taxes are calculated using the liability method on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax bases. However, deferred tax is not provided on the initial recognition of goodwill, or on the initial recognition of an asset or liability unless the related transaction is a business combination or affects tax or accounting profit.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated, without discounting, at tax rates that are expected to apply to their respective period or realization, provided they are enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilized against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for sgnificant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss or credit. Deferred tax liabilities are always provided for in full.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when the Company has a right and intentions to set off current tax assets and liabilties from the same taxation authority.

Changes in deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognized as deferred income tax expense in profit or loss, or directly in equity, in which case the related deferred tax is also recognized in equity.

4.12 Equity

Share capital

Share capital represents the amount received on the issue of shares. If shares are issued when options and warrants are exercised, the share capital account also comprises the compensation costs previously recorded as contributed surplus. In addition, if shares were issued as consideration for the acquisition of mineral property or some other from of non-monetary assets, they are measured at their fair value according to te quoted price on the day of the conclusion of the agreement.

Unit placements

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and any residual in the proceeds is allocated to warrants.

Flow-through placements

Issuance of flow-through shares represents in substance an issue of common shares, warrants and the sale of the right to tax deductions to the investors. When the flow-through shares are issued, the sale of the right to tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position. The proceeds received from flow-through units are allocated between shares, warrants and other liabilities using the residual method. Proceeds are first allocated to shares according to the quoted price of existing shares at the time of issuance and then to warrants measured at fair value, using the Black-Scholes model, at the time of issuance and the residual proceeds, if any, are allocated to other liabilities. The liability component recorded initialy on the issuance of shares is reversed on renouncement of the right to tax deductions to the investors and when eligible expenses are incurred and recognized in profit or loss in reduction of deferred income tax expense. A deferred tax liability is also recognized for the taxable temporary difference that arises from the difference between the carrying amount of eligible expenditures capitalized as an asset and its tax basis.

Other elements of equity

Contributed surplus includes charges related to share options and warrants not exercised. When share options and warrants are exercised, the related compensation cost is transferred to share capital.

Deficit includes all curent and prior period retained profits or losses, and share issue expenses, deductions of all tax advantages on profit or loss of those share issue expenses.

4.13 Equity-settled share-based payments

The Company operates equity-settled share-based payment plan for its eligible directors, employees and consultants. The Company's plan does not feature any options for a cash settlement.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payments are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Company cannot estimate reliaby the fair value of the goods or services received, the Company shall measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. For the transactions with employees and others providing similar services, the Company measures the fair value of the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted.

Equity-settled share-based payments (except warrants to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the profit or loss or capitalized as an exploration and evaluation asset, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity. Equity-settled share-based payments to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as issuance cost of the equity instruments with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. Any cumulative adjustment prior to vesting is recognized in the current period. No adjustment is made to any expense recognized in prior period if the number of share options ultimately exercised is different from that estimated on vesting.

4.14 Segmental reporting

The Company presents and discloses segmental information based on information that is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision-maker, i.e. the President and the Board of Directors. The Company has determined that there was only one operating segment being the sector of exploration and evaluation of mineral resources.

4.15 New and revised standards that are effective

A number of new and revised standards are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Information on the new standard that is relevant for the Company is presented below:

IFRS 11, Joint arrangements

IFRS 11 supresed IAS 31 Interests in joint venture (IAS 31) and SIC 13 Jointly controlled entities - Non-monetary contribution by venturers. IFRS 11 revises the categories of joint arrangement, and the criteria for classification into the categories (joint ventures or joint operations), with the objective of more closely aligning the accounting with the investor's rights and obligations relating to the arrangement.

In addition, IAS 31's option of using proportionate consolidation for arrangements classified as jointly controlled entities under that standard has been eliminated. IFRS 11 now requires the use of the equity method for arrangements classified as joint ventures (as for investments in associates). Management has concluded that this amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 12, Disclosure of interests in other entities

IFRS 12 integrates and makes consistent the disclosure requirements for various types of investments, including unconsolidated structured entities. It introduces new disclosure requirements about the risks to which an entity is exposed from its involvement with structured entities. Management has concluded that this amendment has no impact on the financial statements of the Company.

IFRS 13, Fair value measurement

IFRS 13 clarifies the definition of fair value and provides related guidance and enhanced disclosure about fair value measurements. It does not affect the items that are required to be fair-valued.

The scope of IFRS 13 is broad and applies for both financial and non-financial items for which other IFRSs require or permit fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements except in certain circumstances. IFRS 13 applies prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Its disclosure requirements need not to be applied to comparative information in the first year of application. Management reviewed its valuation methodologies and the application of the new standard did not have any effect on the fair value measurement.

4.16 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective, and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted on the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of each pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

4.16 Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company (cont'd)

IFRS 9, Financial instruments

In July 2014, the IASB published IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement (IAS 39). IFRS 9 introduces improvements which include a logical model for classification and measurement of financial assets, a single, forward-looking "expected loss" impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. The Company has yet to assess the impact of this new standard on its financial statements.

IFRIC 21, Levies

IFRIC 21 provides guidance on accounting for levies in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. The interpretation defines a levy as an outflow from an entity imposed by a government in accordance with legislation and confirms that an entity recognizes a liability for a levy only when the triggering event specified in the legislation occurs. Management's analysis is that IFIC 21 did not have a material impact on the interim financial statements.

5. JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results are likely to differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results. Information about the significant judgments, estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

Significant management judgment

The following are significant management judgments in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets and measurement of income tax expense

Management continually evaluates the likelihood that its deferred tax assets could be realized. This requires management to assess whether it is probable that sufficient taxable income will exist in the future to utilize these losses within the carry-forward period. By its nature, this assessment requires significant judgment. To date, management has not recognized any deferred tax assets in excess of existing taxable temporary differences expected to reverse within the carry-forward period (see Note 4.11).

Going concern

The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay for its ongoing operating expenditures, meets its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. See Note 2 for more information.

Estimation uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are provided below. Actual results may be substantially different.

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and assumptions in many cases (see Note 4.8).

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined.

In assessing impairment, the Company must make some estimates and assumptions regarding future circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established, the probability that the expenses will be recover from either exploitation or sale when the activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves, the Company's capacity to obtain financial resources necessary to complete the evaluation and development and to renew permits. Estimates and assumptions may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period when the new information becomes available.

See Note 8 for the exploration and evaluation assets impairment analysis.

(in Canadian dollars)

5. JUDGMENTS, ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS (cont'd)

No testing for impairment was conducted on Aquilon, Pontax and Hipo properties despite the fact that the carrying value of the Company's net asset is superior to its market capitalization and despite the fact that no significant fieldwork was underaken in those properties during the year. Management judged that there was no testing for impairment required this year on those properties, because despite unfavourable change of the over all climate of the sector as well as the general situation of the economy that have an impact on the Company's capacity to raise additional capital in order to pursue its exploration activities, coupled with a decrease in the share price, the Company has sufficient funds to respect its short term obligations and has both the intention and capacity to keep those properties until the economic context improves and the Company can this pursue exploration activities on those properties after raising additional capital.

The total impairment loss of the exploration and evaluation assets recognized in profit or loss amounts $4,919 for the year ended June 30, 2014 ($1,067,538 for the year ended June 30, 2013) on the Nasa property. No reversal impaiment losses has been recognized for the reporting periods.

Share-based payments

The estimation of share-based payment costs requires the selection of an appropriate valuation model and consideration as to the inputs necessary for the valuation model chosen. The Company has made estimates as to the volatility of its own share, the probable life of share options and warrants granted and the time of exercise of those share options and warrants. The model used by the Company is the Black-Scholes valuation model (see Notes 13.2 and 14.2).

Tax credits receivable

The calculation of the Company's refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and refundable tax credit involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until a notice of assessment has been issued by the relevant taxation authority and payment has been received. Differences arising between the actual results following final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made could necessitate adjustments to the refundable tax credit and refundable tax credit, exploration and evaluation assets, and income tax expense in future periods. See Note 4.6 for more information.

6. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
	$	$
Advances to a listed company, 1% monthly interest	2,829	8,305
Advances to an associate company, 1.5% monthly interest	196,841	132,001
	199,670	140,306

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Office furniture	Computer equipment	Leasehold improvements	Total
	$	$	$	$
YEAR 2013-2014				
Gross carrying amount				
Balance at June 30, 2014	36,683	19,960	5,133	61,776
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at July 1, 2013	33,261	19,465	5,133	57,859
Amortization	904	148	-	1,052
Balance at June 30, 2014	34,165	19,613	5,133	58,911
Carrying amount at June 30, 2014	2,518	347	-	2,865
YEAR 2012-2013				
Gross carrying amount				
Balance at June 30, 2013	36,683	19,960	5,133	61,776
Accumulated amortization				
Balance at July 1, 2012	32,358	19,254	5,133	56,745
Amortization	903	211	-	1,114
Balance at June 30, 2013	33,261	19,465	5,133	57,859
Carrying amount at June 30, 2013	3,422	495	-	3,917

All amortization expenses are presented in *Property and equipment amortization* .

(in Canadian dollars)

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

YEAR 2013-2014

Mining rights

	As at June 30, 2013	Additions	Write-off		As at June 30, 2014
	$	$	$		$
(a) Aquilon	43,450	-	-		43,450
(b) Pontax	246,319	5,887	-		252,206
(c) Cheechoo	38,434	413,627	-		452,061
(d) Hipo	5,535	-	-		5,535
	333,738	419,514	-		753,252

Exploration and evaluation expenses

	As at June 30, 2013	Additions	Write-off	Tax credits and credit on duties	As at June 30, 2014
	$	$	$	$	$
(a) Aquilon	1,189,392	92,973	-	-	1,282,365
(b) Pontax	2,573,169	-	-	-	2,573,169
(c) Cheechoo	846,119	1,297,299	-	(48,837)	2,094,581
(d) Hipo	1,564	-	-	-	1,564
(e) Nasa (1)	-	4,919	(4,919)	-	-
	4,610,244	1,395,191	(4,919)	(48,837)	5,951,679
TOTAL	4,943,982	1,814,705	(4,919)	(48,837)	6,704,931

YEAR 2012-2013

Mining rights

	As at June 30, 2012	Additions	Write-off		As at June 30, 2013
	$	$	$		$
(a) Aquilon	30,346	13,104	-		43,450
(b) Pontax	245,153	1,166	-		246,319
(c) Cheechoo	37,183	1,251	-		38,434
(d) Hipo	-	5,535	-		5,535
(f) Kukames (1)	156,061	1,260	(157,321)		-
(g) Upinor (1)	69,496	-	(69,496)		-
	538,239	22,316	(226,817)		333,738

Exploration and evaluation expenses

	As at June 30, 2012	Additions	Write-off	Tax credits and credit on duties	As at June 30, 2013
	$	$	$	$	$
(a) Aquilon	1,210,593	11,629	-	(32,830)	1,189,392
(b) Pontax	2,794,577	2,035	-	(223,443)	2,573,169
(c) Cheechoo	185,109	1,087,015	-	(426,005)	846,119
(d) Hipo	-	2,610	-	(1,046)	1,564
(e) Nasa (1)	86,939	-	(86,939)	-	-
(f) Kukames (1)	478,985	2,327	(467,288)	(14,024)	-
(g) Upinor (1)	266,132	-	(266,132)	-	-
(h) AAA (1)	20,362	-	(20,362)	-	-
	5,042,697	1,105,616	(840,721)	(697,348)	4,610,244
TOTAL	5,580,936	1,127,932	(1,067,538)	(697,348)	4,943,982

(1) During the exercise, management wrote-off the mining rights and exploration and evaluation expenses for the Nasa property (Nasa, Kukames, Upinor and AAA in 2013) for the following reasons: Abandonment of mining rights and/or non significant results following exploration fieldwork.

All write-off expenses are presented in *Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets* in the statement of comprehensive loss.

8. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

(a) Aquilon

This 104 claims gold property is located near LA-1 hydro-electric complex in the James Bay area (Qc).

In 2004, the Company signed a formal agreement with Golden Tag Resources Ltd. ("Golden Tag") and Soquem Inc. relating to this property. According to the agreement, modified subsequently, Golden Tag completed in May 2011, the acquisition of a 60% stake in the property. The Company now owns a 40% stake in the property and Soquem has a 1% NSR ("Net Smelter Return").

On October 22, 2010 (amended in 2012 and 2013), the Company and Golden Tag signed an agreement in which Sirios is to pay $15,000 to Golden Tag (completed) at the signing of the agreement as well as to incur over $600,000 in expenditures on the property before June 15, 2014 in order to increase the ownership of the Company in the property from 40% to 50%. Golden Tag remain operator of the future 50/50 joint venture and retain a casting vote in management decisions. During the exercise, and before June 15, 2014, Sirios incurred exploration work for an amount of $92,973, for a total amount of $622,073, on the property. Two diamond drill holes were executed.With thoses exploration works, Sirios completed its obligations in relation to the agreement with Golden Tag and acquired 50% of the property.

(b) Pontax

In 2005, the Company acquired, in partnership with Dios Exploration Inc. ("Dios"), the Pontax property. This property is located in the James Bay area (Qc).

In August 2012, Sirios and Dios cancelled their initial agreement in order to create two distinct properties with each company wholly-owning one property. The Pontax property, wholly-owned by Sirios, now consists of 89 claims including two main non-contiguous blocks of 74 and 8 claims. Morover, Sirios keep exclusive rights on all substances other than diamonds on one claim held by Dios, and Dios will keep exclusive rights on diamonds on six claims held by Sirios.

(c) Cheechoo

The Cheechoo gold project consists of 145 claims owned by the Company (45%) and Golden Valley Mines Ltd. ("Golden Valley") (55%). The property covers 7,400 acres in two distinct blocks adjoining the Eleonore gold deposit owned by Goldcorp Inc. It is located at approximately 13 km east of the discovery area of the Eleonore mine which is itself located 320 km north of Matagami (Qc).

On June 15, 2012, the Company signed an agreement with Golden Valley allowing Sirios to increase its interest to 45% by undertaking fieldwork for a minimum of $800,000 by the end of 2012 (completed). The completion of this program gave Sirios until June 15, 2013, the possibility to inform Golden Valley of its intent to acquire the total remaining 55% interest from Golden Valley (informed). Sirios would have to pay or issue to Golden Valley the lesser of 9.9% of its share capital of $1M in cash or shares by December 31, 2013. On December 11, 2013, Sirios issued 2,898,347 common shares to Golden Valley, in accordance with the agreement allowing Sirios to acquire fully the gold property. In order to complete the transaction, Sirios plans to carry out exploration work totaling approximately $2.1 million, given a 10% of management fees applicable on the total work of $5M, and make a payment of $500,000 on or before June 15, 2016. Golden Valley will keep a NSR from all mineral products varying between 2.5% and 4% depending on the price of gold as well as a 4% NSR from all mineral products mined.

(d) Hipo

The Hipo property consists of 45 claims separated in two non-adjacent blocks located at around 80 km south of the LG-4 hydroelectric complex in James Bay, Quebec. The property is centered on a volcano-sedimentary belt that has undergone little or no exploration until now. It is held at 100% by the Company.

(e) and (h) Nasa and AAA

The Nasa and AAA projects are conceptual projects in areas that have barely been explored, if not explored at all, in James Bay, Quebec. They are incubators for new future projects and will eventually be subject to claim acquisition by Sirios. It is held at 100% by the Company. Exploration expenses on those projects were wrote-off during the exercise.

(f) Kukames

This gold property, owned at 100% by the Company, consists of 10 claims covering approximately 30 square km. It is located approximately 25 km southeast of the Eleonore gold deposit owned by Goldcorp Inc.

(g) Upinor

The Upinor uranium property consists of 315 claims covering around 160 square km and is equally owned (50%) by the Company and Dios. It is located at less than 30 km north of the Opinaca North project and at about 50 km south of the all-weather Trans-Taïga road, James Bay, Quebec.

(in Canadian dollars)

9. LEASES

The Company's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments due		
	Within 1 year	1 to 5 years	Total
	$	$	$
June 30, 2014	12,960	25,921	38,881
June 30, 2013	11,946	-	11,946

The Company leases its offices under a lease expiring January 31, 2017.

Lease payments recognized as an expense during the exercise amount to $13,105 ($13,720 on June 30, 2013). This amount consist of minimum lease payments.

10. INVESTMENT ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

On June 30, 2014, the Company holds 18.22% (27.03% on June 30, 2014) voting and equity interest in Khalkos, a mining exploration and evaluation company, located in Quebec. The investment is reported using the equity method since January 2012. Khalkos has a reporting date of February 28. This date was chosen to allow the personnel to adequatly meet filing deadlines, in order not to conflict with other administrative tasks at the same time of year. Shares of Khalkos are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, under the symbol "KAS". On June 30, 2014, the fair value of the participation is amount to $485,454 ($242,727 on June 30, 2013).

The aggregate amount of the associate can be summarized as follows:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
	$	$
Current assets	225,515	38,645
Non current assets	1,669,993	1,808,758
Current liabilities	345,083	390,626
Net loss and other comprehensive income	(428,395)	(1,520,806)

A reconciliation of the above summarized financial information to the carrying amount of the interest is set out below:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
	$	$
Total net assets	1,550,425	1,456,775
Contributed surplus not attached to ordinary shareholders	(257,447)	(186,893)
	1,292,978	1,269,882
Proportion of ownership interests held	18.22%	27.03%
	235,581	343,249
Balance of the initial unrealized again amortize	195,819	297,125
Devaluation of ownership in equity-accounted investment	-	(640,374)
	431,400	-

Ownership dilution

During the exercise ended June 30, 2014, Khalkos issued shares to acquire a property and for the closing of a private placement. Those issuances decreased the Company's ownership from 27.03% to 18.22%.

During the exercise ended June 30, 2013, Khalkos issued shares to acquire properties. This issuance decreased the Company's ownership from 29.88% to 27.03%.

11. PROVISIONS

Provisions relate to various taxation claims. The Company is not eligible for any reimbursement by third parties in this regard. Usually, these claims are settled between three and eighteen months from initiation, depending on the procedures used for negotiating the claims. As the timing of settlement of these claims is to a large extent dependent on the pace of negotiation with various counterparties and govermental authorities, the Company cannot reliably estimate the amounts that will eventually be paid in settlement after more than twelve months from the reporting date. Therefore, the amounts was classified as current.

(in Canadian dollars)

12. LOANS

On April 11, 2013, the Company closed a total of $487,400 in secured loans with R&D Capital (the "Lenders"). The loans beared an interest rate of 20.4% per annum (effective rate of 61.67% per annum). The loans matured on October 11, 2013 (the "Maturity Date"), unless repaid or redeemed earlier in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loans.

The loans were guaranteed by movable hypothecs on the universality of assets including specific claims relating to the tax credits receivable.

The Company paid the Lenders structuring fees and fees at an intermediate equal to 5% and 10% of the loans for $24,370 and $48,848 respectively. The Company also incurred $6,586 legal fees relating to the loans and $4,900 of operating fees relating to those loans. Total expenses for $84,704 were recorded against the loans and were amortized up to the full reimbursement of the loans.

The Company repaid on September 27, 2013, the loans in full.

On December 20, 2013, the Company closed a total $150,000 in a loan with Société de développement de la Baie James (the "Lenders"). The loan bears an interest rate of 13% per annum (effective rate of 17.39% per annum). The loan will mature on December 20, 2015 (the "Maturity Date"), unless repaid or redeemed earlier in accordance with the terms and conditions of the loan.

The Company agreed to pay the Lenders structuring fees equal to 2% of the loan for $3,000. The Company also incurred $8,067 legal fees relating to the loan. Total exenses for $11,067 were recorded against the loan and will be amortized over a period up to the Maturity Date. If the loan is repaid earlier, the unamortized portion of expenses will be amortized in full at that time.

13. EQUITY

13.1 Share capital

The share capital of the Company consists of fully paid common and preferred shares.

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value, voting, participating, dividend as declared by the Board of Directors.

Unlimited preferred shares, issuable in one or several series, composed of the number of shares, rights, liens, conditions and restrictions as determined before issuance by resolutions of the directors of the Company, without par value. The preferred shares, serie A, are redemable at the Company's option at their issuance price, non-voting and not entitled to dividends.

During a Special Meeting of shareholders held on October 12, 2012, shareholders of the Company approved the resolution allowing the consolidation of the common shares of the Company. The consolidation was made on the basis of one new share of Sirios for each tranche of seven common shares of Sirios previously held. The consolidation reduced the number of Sirios' common shares issued and outstanding.

Prior to the consolidation, the Company had 121,726,758 common shares, 12,477,210 warrants and 4,999,000 options outstanding. The exercise price and the number of common shares issuable under any of the Company's outstanding warrants and options were proportionaly adjusted upon the consolidation. After the consolidation, the Company had 17,389,512 common shares, 1,782,458 warrants and 714,143 options outstanding. The Company's common shares began trading on a consolidated basis on October 18, 2012. Thus, all comparative information on common shares, earnings per share, warrants and stock purchase options have been adjusted to reflect this change.

	Number of shares June 30,	
	2014	2013
Common shares issued and fully paid at beginning of the period	23,896,505	17,389,536
Rounding due to the consolidation	-	(24)
Private placements (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g)	6,155,001	4,054,845
Flow-through private placements (a) (c) (e) (f) (g)	10,142,858	2,452,148
Acquisition of mining rights (h)	2,898,374	-
Common shares issued and fully paid at the end of the period	43,092,738	23,896,505
Preferred shares, Serie A	100,000	100,000

(a) On November 23, 2012 and December 18, 2012, the Company completed a first and second closing of a private placement for a total of $243,000. It was composed of 235 flow-through units and 8 hard-cash units. Each flow-through unit, offered at $1,000 is composed of 5,333 flow-through common shares at $0.15 each, 1,666 common shares at $0.12 each and 1,666 warrants. Each hard cash unit, offered at $1,000 is composed of 8,333 common shares at $0.12 and 8,333 warrants. In total, 1,711,429 shares were issued (458,174 common shares and 1,253,255 flow-through shares) as well as 458,174 warrants. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $-.18 per share for a period of 24 months after the closing date. There is a hold period of 4 months on all securities issued under this financing.

13.1 Share capital (cont'd)

An amount of $22,242, related to warrants, was recorded as an increase in contributed surplus. An amount of $50,948, related to the liability component, was recorded in other liabilities, in the statement of financial position.

Also, the Company issued 84,413 brokers' warrants, at a price of $0.18. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.18 per share for a period of 24 months after the closing date.

(b) On March 1, 2013, the Company completed a closing of a non-brokered private placement with accredited investors, for a total of $175,600. The unit, offered at $0.22, is composed of one common share and one warrant. In total, 798,181 common shares were issued as well as the same number of warrants. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.28 per share for a period of 12 months after the closing date. There is a hold period of 4 months on all securities issued under this financing.

An amount of $23,946, related to warrants, was recorded as an increase in contributed surplus.

(c) On May 14, May 29 and June 10, 2013, the Company completed three closing of a private placement for a total of $423,960. The hard-cash unit, offered at $0.10, is composed of one common share and one warrant. The flow-through unit, offered at $0.13, is composed of one flow-through common share. In total, 3,997,383 shares were issued (3,190,000 common shares and 807,383 flow-through shares) as well as 3,190,00 warrants. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.18 per share for a period of 12 months after the closing date.

An amount of $24,800, related to warrants, was recorded as an increase in contributed surplus. An amount of $26,466, related to the liability component, was recorded in other liabilities, in the statement of financial position.

(d) On July 4, 2013, the Company completed the closing of a private placement for a total of $88,000. It was composed of 880,000 units. The unit, offered at $0.10, was composed of one common share and one warrant. In total, 880,000 common shares as well as 880,000 warrants were issued. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.18 per share for a period of 12 months. There is a hold period of 4 months on all securities issued under this financing.

An amount of $17,600, related to warrants, was recorded as an increase in contributed surplus.

(e) On October 16, 2013 and November 5, 2013, the Company completed a first and second closing of a private placement, for a total of $400,000. The Company issued 2,500,000 hard-cash units composed of one common share and one warrant, offered at $0.08 and 2,000,000 flow-through shares, offered at $0.10. In total, 4,500,000 shares were issued (2,500,000 common shares and 2,000,000 flow-through common shares) as well as 2,500,000 warrants. There is a hold period of 4 months on all securities issued under this financing. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.12 per share for a period of 12 months after the closing date.

An amount of $11,000, related to the liability component was recorded in other liabilities in the statement of financial position. No amount was recorded related to warrants.

The Company paid a finder's fee in cash of $18,200 for this placement and issued 100,000 brokers' warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.10 per share for a period of 12 months.

(f) On December 20, 2013, the Company completed the closing of a flow-through private placement for a total of $200,000. The Company issued 1,000,000 flow-through shares offered at $0.20. There is a hold period of 4 months and 1 day on all securities issued under this financing.

An amount of $60,000, related to the liability component was recorded in other liabilities, in the statement of financial position.

The Company pas a finder's fee in cash of $18,000 for this placement and issued 90,000 brokers' warrants at a price of $0.20 per share for a period of 12 months.

(g) On April 3 and April 10, 2014, the Company completed a first and second closing of a private placement, for a total of $1,333,000. The Company issued 2,775,000 hard-cash units, composed of one common share and half a warrant, offered at $0.12 and 7,142,858 flow-through shares, offered at $0.14. In total, 9,917,858 shares were issued (2,775,000 common shares and 7,142,858 flow-through common shares) as well as 1,387,500 warrants. There is a hold period of 4 months and one day on all securities issued under this financing. Each warrant entitles its holder to subscribe for one common share at $0.15 per share for a period of 12 months after the closing date.

An amount of $108,034, related to the liability component was recorded in other liabilities, in the statement of financial position. No amount was recorded related to warrants.

The Company paid a finder's fee in cash of $81,744 for this placement and issued 404,485 brokers' warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common shares at a price of $014 per share for a period of 12 months as well as 39,000 brokers' warrants entitling the holder to purchase one common shares at a price of $0.15 per share for a period of 12 months.

(h) On December 9, 2013, the Company issued 2,898,374 common shares at a price of $0,14 for a total amount of $405,772 to Golden Valley Ltd. in accordance with the option agreement between the two parties that allows Sirios to acquire the gold property Cheechoo. Sirios undertook the issuance of shares to Golden Valley with the aim to fully acquire the property.

(in Canadian dollars)

13.2 Warrants

Outstanding warrants entitle their holders to subscribe to an equivalent number of ordinary shares, as follows:

	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013	
	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Balance, beginning of the exercise	4,530,768	0.19	1,782,458	1.26
Granted	5,400,985	0.14	4,530,768	0.19
Expired	(3,988,181)	(0.20)	(1,782,458)	(1.26)
Balance, end of the exercise	5,943,572	0.14	4,530,768	0.19

During the exercise ended June 30, 2014, the Company recorded an amount of $34,414 in issuance cost for brokers' warrants issued ($4,221 during the exercise ended June 30, 2013). The fair value was recorded as an increase of the contributed surplus and the deficit.

The weighted average fair value of the brokers' warrants granted of $0.05 ($0.08 for the exercise ended June 30, 2013), on the date of grant was determined using the Black-Scholes model and based on the following weighted average assumptions:

	2014	2013
Average share price at the date of issuing	$0.13	$0.11
Expected interest average rate	1.13%	1.07%
Expected average life	1 year	1.12 year
Expected weighted volatility	118.72%	219%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Average exercise price at the date of grant	$0.14	$0.19

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of the Company over the expected average life of the warrants.

The number of outstanding warrants which could be exercised for an equivalent number of common shares is as follows:

	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013	
Expiration date	Number of warrants	Exercise price	Number of warrants	Exercise price
		$		$
March 1, 2014	-	-	798,181	0.28
May 14, 2014	-	-	2,480,000	0.18
May 29, 2014	-	-	710,000	0.18
July 4, 2014	880,000	0.18	-	-
October 16, 2014	1,712,500	0.12	-	-
November 5, 2014	787,500	0.12	-	-
November 5, 2014	100,000	0.10	-	-
November 23, 2014	323,730	0.18	323,730	0.18
December 18, 2014	218,857	0.18	218,857	0.18
December 20, 2014	90,000	0.20	-	-
April 3, 2015	795,833	0.15	-	-
April 3, 2015	393,790	0.14	-	-
April 3, 2015	33,000	0.15	-	-
April 10, 2015	591,667	0.15	-	-
April 10, 2015	10,695	0.14	-	-
April 10, 2015	6,000	0.15	-	-
	5,943,572	0.14	4,530,768	0.20

(in Canadian dollars)

14. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

14.1 Salaries and employee benefits expenses

Salaries and employee benefits expenses recognized are analyzed below:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
	$	$
Salaries and benefits	260,709	162,847
Share-based payments	197,842	254,470
	458,551	417,317
Less: salaries and share-based payments capitalized in Exploration and evaluation assets or presented in Exploration expenses	(84,067)	(80,083)
Salaries and employee benefits expenses	374,484	337,234

14.2 Share-based payments

The Company has a share-based payments plan for eligible directors, employees and consultants. The most important terms of the plan are as follows:

i) the maximum number of shares that may be issued under the plan is limited to 10% of the issued shares at the time of the grant of the option, maximum of 4,309,274 on June 30, 2014 (maximum of 1,910,000 on June 30, 2013);

ii) the maximum number of shares that can be reserved for a beneficiary is limited to 5% of issued and outstanding shares;

iii) the maximum number of shares that can be reserved for a consultant during a 12 months period is limited to 2% of issued and outstanding shares;

iv) the maximum number of shares that can be reserved for a supplier of investor's relation services during any 12 months period is limited to 2% of issued and outstanding shares; moreover, the options granted may be exercised by steps over a period of 12 months after the grant, at the rate of 25% per quarter;

v) the options granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants may be exercised entierely at the date of the grant.

The options' term cannot exceed ten years. The option exercise price is established by the Board of Directors and may not be lower than the market price of the common shares at the time of the grant.

All share-based payments will be settled in equity. The Company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options in cash.

The Company's share options are as follows for the period presented:

	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding, at the beginning of the exercise	1,695,714	0.38	714,143	0.78
Granted	1,800,000	0.16	1,175,000	0.24
Expired	(102,857)	(0.70)	(107,714)	(1.26)
Cancelled	-	-	(85,715)	(0.70)
Outstanding, at the end of the exercise	3,392,857	0.25	1,695,714	0.38
Exercisable at the end of the exercise	3,392,857	0.25	1,644,285	0.37

On October 24, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company has granted 25,000 options under its stock option incentive plan to an employee at an exercise price of $0.12 per share. The options expire five (5) years from the date of grant, and can be exercised immediately.

On December 11, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company has granted 1,175,000 options under its stock option incentive plan to directors, officers and employee, at an exercise price of $0.16 per share. The options expire five (5) years from the date of grant, and can be exercised immediately.

On May 6, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company has granted 600,000 options under its stock option incentive plan to a director and an officer, at an exercise price of $0.15 per share. The options expire five (5) years from the date of grant, and can be exercised immediately.

(in Canadian dollars)

14.2 Share-based payments (cont'd)

Le tableau suivant résume les renseignements relatifs aux options d'achat d'actions en circulation pour les périodes de présentation de l'information financière considérées:

	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013	
	Outstanding options		Outstanding options	
Range of exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of options	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
$				
From 0.05 to 0.50	2,975,000	4.17	1,175,000	4.55
From 0.51 to 1.00	417,857	2.02	520,714	2.54
	3,392,857		1,695,714	

The weighted average fair value of stock options granted is $0.11 each ($0.20 for the exercise ended June 30, 2013) and was estimated using the Black-Scholes model and based on the following weighted average assumptions:

	2014	2013
Average share price at the date of issuing	$0.14	$0.24
Risk-free interest average rate	1.06%	1.18%
Expected average life	5 years	5 years
Expected weighted volatility	115%	119%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Average exercise price at the date of grant	$0.16	$0.24

The underlying expected volatility was determined by reference to historical data of the Company's share over the expected average life of the options. No special features inherent to the options granted were incorporated into measurement of fair value.

In total, $197,842 of share-based payments (all of which related to equity-settled share-based payments transactions) were recorded ($187,754 in profit or loss, $186,725 of as salaries and employee benefits expenses and $1,029 in exploration expenses, and $10,088 capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets) for the exercise ended June 30, 2014 ($226,133 in profit or loss, $222,445 of which as salaries and employee benefits expenses and $3,688 in exploration expenses, and $28,337 capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets for the exercise ended June 30, 2013) and credited to contributed surplus.

15. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

15.1 Fair value measurement of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3: unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities.

The fair value of the listed shares have been estimated by reference of their quoted prices at the reporting date.

Shares in listed shares measured at fair value in the statement of financial situation on June 30, 2014 and 2013, are classified in Level 1.

15.2 Financial instruments measured at amortized cost for which the fair value is disclosed

The carrying value of cash, other receivables, trade and other payables and short term loans is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of the loans is estimated using analysis of discounted cash flows based on current borrowing rates which apply to similar borrowings and approximates the carrying value. The fair value approximates their carrying value due to the interest rate implicit in the loans approximating the interest rates available at this time for a similar loan. The loans measures at amortized cost in the statement of financial situation on June 30, 2014 are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

(in Canadian dollars)

16. FINANCE COSTS AND INCOME

Finance costs can be analyzed as follow for the reporting periods presented:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
	$	$
Interests on trade accounts	(6,077)	(9,396)
Interests on loans	(21,121)	(27,922)
Amortization of fees related to loans	(52,963)	(34,306)
Change in fair value of listed shares	(41,144)	(18,700)
	(121,305)	(90,324)

Finance income can be analyzed as follow for the reporting periods presented:

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
	$	$
Interests income from cash	1,001	213
Interests income from guaranteed investment certificates	355	798
Interests income from reimbursement of loans	1,933	-
Interests income from tax credits received	6,535	-
Interests income from other receivables	27,964	3,173
	37,788	4,184

17. LOSS PER SHARE

In calculating the diluted loss per share, dilutive potential ordinary shares, such as share options and warrants have not been included as they would have the effect of decreasing the loss per share. Decreasing the loss per share would be antidilutive. Details of share options and warrants issued that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the futur are given in Notes 13.2 and 14.2.

	June 30, 2014	June 30, 2013
Net loss	(128,174) $	(2,614,152) $
Weighted average number of shares	32,352,505	19,112,860
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.00) $	(0.14) $

18. INCOME TAXES

Relationship between expected tax expense and accounting profit or loss

The relationship between the expected tax expense based on the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada and the reported tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income can be reconciled as follows:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Expected tax recovery calculated using the combined federal and provincial income tax rate in Canada of 26.90% in 2014 and 2013	(83,499)	(727,506)
Adjustements for the following items:		
Tax effect of issuance of flow-through shares	339,260	118,213
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares	(182,233)	(90,333)
Temporary difference unrecognized	(263,768)	456,895
Share-based payments	50,506	60,830
Variation of non-deductible fair value (non-taxable)	5,534	2,515
Other non-deductible expenses	(48,033)	89,053
	(182,233)	(90,333)

(in Canadian dollars)

18. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

Major components of tax expense

	2014	2013
	$	$
Inception and reversal of temporary differences	(83,613)	(513,734)
Tax effect of issuance of flow-through shares	339,260	118,213
Reversal of the other liabilities component to issuance of flow-through shares	(182,233)	(90,333)
Prior period adjustments	8,121	(61,374)
Temporary difference unrecognized	(263,768)	456,895
	(182,233)	(90,333)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and variation of recognized amounts during the period

The following differences between the carrying amounts and tax bases from timing differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits give rise to the following recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities, and the following unrecognized timing differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits:

	Balance at July 1, 2013	Recognized in profit or loss	Balance at June 30, 2014
	$	$	$
Amounts recognized			
Exploration and evaluation assets	(104,727)	121,901	17,174
Unused tax credits receivable	(82,121)	(50,174)	(132,295)
Unused non-capital losses	186,848	(71,727)	115,121
Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities	-	-	-
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares		182,233	
Variation of deferred income tax in ptofit or loss		182,233	

	Balance at July 1, 2012	Recognized in profit or loss	Balance at June 30, 2013
	$	$	$
Amounts recognized			
Exploration and evaluation assets	(226,628)	121,901	(104,727)
Unused tax credits receivable	(31,947)	(50,174)	(82,121)
Unused non-capital losses	258,575	(71,727)	186,848
Recognized deferred income tax assets and liabilities	-	-	-
Reversal of the other liabilities attribuable to issuance of flow-through shares		90,333	
Variation of deferred income tax in ptofit or loss		90,333	

	June 30, 2014		June 30, 2013	
	Federal	Provincial	Federal	Provincial
	$	$	$	$
Deductible temporary differences unrecognized				
Exploration and evaluation assets	-	411,619	-	2,315,412
Property and equipment	64,121	64,121	62,849	62,849
Listed shares	78,444	78,444	57,872	57,872
Issuance costs of shares	318,213	318,213	193,888	193,888
Investment accounted for using the equity method	303,379	303,379	519,079	519,079
Non-capital losses	1,871,667	3,739,351	2,561,782	2,530,245
	2,635,824	4,915,127	3,395,470	5,679,345

(in Canadian dollars)

18. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

The Company has non-capital losses which are available to reduce income taxes in future periods, for which no deferred tax assets has been recorded in the statement of financial position, that can be carried over the following years:

	Federal	Provincial
	$	$
2015	-	92,052
2026	-	135,946
2027	-	291,378
2028	-	435,071
2029	-	477,700
2030	37,865	478,222
2031	615,861	614,166
2033	610,733	609,543
2034	607,208	605,273
	1,871,667	3,739,351

The Company has investment tax credit to receive for an amount of $295,397 that are not recognized. Those credits can be applied to reduce federal income tax and expired between 2023 and 2033.

The Company has resource tax credit to receive for an amount of $258,948 that are not recognized. Those credits can be applied to reduce provincial income tax and expired between 2014 and 2018.

19. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION - CASH FLOWS

The changes in working capital items are detailed as follows:

	Reporting exercise ended June 30,	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Other receivables	(59,364)	(73,196)
Good and services tax receivable	(89,038)	7,928
Prepaid expenses	33,336	(13,892)
Trade and other payables	(83,234)	135,049
	(198,300)	55,889

Non-monetary operation in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	2014	2013
	$	$
Tax credits and credit on duties receivable credited to exploration and evaluation assets	48,837	697,348
Trade related to exploration and evaluation assets	256,771	302,718
Share-based payments included in exploration and evaluation assets	10,087	28,337
Shares issued for the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	405,772	-

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company's related parties includes an associated company and its key management personnel. Unless otherwise stated, none of the transactions incorporated special terms and conditions and guarantees were given or received. Outstanding balances are usually settled in cash. During the exercise, Sirios provided administrative services to an associated company, Khalkos, totaling $94,467. These services are charged at cost.

20.1 Transactions with key management personnel

The Company's key management are the members of the board of directors, the president and the chief financial officer. Key management remuneration includes the following expenses:

	June 30,	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Salaries and benefits	132,794	92,098
Share-based payments	178,459	200,948
Total remuneration	311,253	293,046

(in Canadian dollars)

21. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- To ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
- To increase the value of the assets of the business; and
- To provide an adequate return to shareholders.

These objectives will be achieved by identifying the right exploration projects, adding value to these projects and ultimately taking them through to production or sale and cash flows, either with partners or by the Company's own means.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements except when the Company issues flow-through shares for which an amount should be used for exploration work. See all detail in Note 13.1 and 23.

The Company finances its exploration and evaluation activities principally by raising additional capital either through private placements or public offerings. When financing conditions are not optimal, the Company may enter into option agreements or other solutions to continue its activities or may slow its activities until conditions improve.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks the Company is exposed to are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk.

The Company focuses on actively securing short- to medium-term cash flows by minimizing the exposure to financial markets. The Company does not actively engage in the trading of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

22.1 Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to the interest rate risk and the other price risk.

Interest rate risk sensitivity

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates.

As at June 30, 2014, advances to a listed company, advances to an associated company and loans were at fixed interest rates.

Interest rate movements may affect the fair value of the fixed interest financia assets. Because these financial assets are recognized at amortized cost the fair value variation has no impact on profit or loss.

Other price risk sensitivity

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in the market prices of its listed shares. The fair value of the listed shares represents the maximum exposure to price risk.

If the quoted stock price for these listed shares had changed by ± 20% as at June 30, 2014 and 2013, comprehensive loss and equity would have changed by $5,984 ($14,213 in 2013).

22.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that another party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the Company by failing to discharge an obligation.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets at the reporting date, as summarized below:

	June 30,	
	2014	2013
	$	$
Cash	206,711	207,974
Other receivables	199,670	140,306
	406,381	348,280

Other receivables are mainly advances to an associate company and to a listed company, therefore, the exposure to credit risk for the Company's receivables is considered immaterial. The Company continuously monitors defaults of counterparties. No impairment loss has been recognized in the periods presented.

22.2 Credit risk (cont'd)

The Company's management considers that all the above financial assets that are not impaired or past due for each of the reporting dates under review are good credit quality.

No allowance for credit losses was recognized at June 30, 2014 and 2013.

The credit risk for cash is considered negligible, since the considerations are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

22.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Liquidity risk management serves to maintain a sufficient amount of cash and to ensure that the Company has financing sources such as private and public investments for a sufficient amount.

Trade and other payables for an amount of $332,013, have contractual maturities of less than 3 months on June 30, 2014 ($461,194 on June 30, 2013). For the provision and loans, it has contractual maturities up to 18 months for amounts of $315,919 and $150,000 on June 30, 2014 ($315,719 and $437,003 on June 30, 2013) and interest on loans to paid until maturity for an amount of $30,933 on June 30, 2014.

The Company considers expected cash flows from financial assets in assessing and managing liquidity risk, in particular its cash and tax credits receivable. Cash and tax credits receivable exceed the current cash outflow requirements.

23. CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS

The Company is partially financed through the issuance of flow-through shares and, according to tax rules regarding this type of financing, the Company is engaged in realizing mining exploration work.

These tax rules also set deadlines for carrying out the exploration work, which must be performed no later than the earlier of the following dates:

- Two years following the flow-through placements;
- One year after the Company has renounced the tax deductions relating to the exploration work.

However, there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration expenses will qualify as Canadian exploration expenses, even if the Company is committed to taking all the necessary measures in this regard. Refusal of certain expenses by the tax authorities could have a negative tax impact for investors.

During the exercise ended June 30, 2014, the Company received an amount of $1,400,000 ($292,960 on June 30, 2013) from flow-through placement, for which the Company renounced or will renouce to tax deductions on December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2014. Management is reuired to fulfill commitments within the stipulated deadline of one year from the renounciation date.

The product of unspent funding related to flow-through financings totals $360,331 to be spend before December 31, 2015 ($221,521 on June 30, 2013). According to the fiscal legislations imposed restrictions, the Company has to dedicate these funds to the exploration of Canadian mining properties.

24. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On July 2, 2014, Khalkos Exploration Inc., the associated company, issued to Sirios 2,625,438 common shares at $0.07 per share to settle a debt of $183,781. The shares are subject to a holding period of four months and a day.

Following this issuance, the Company has now 8,019,369 shares representing 24.84% of the share capital of Khalkos.