

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AS AT MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)



A CHAN AND COMPANY LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Teryl Resources Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Teryl Resources Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, consolidated statements of cash flows and consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years ended May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012, 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 as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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.

Auditors' 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 and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). 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. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

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. 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 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that the Company has incurred losses to date. This condition, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1, indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

"A Chan and Company LLP"
Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
September 27, 2013

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	May 31 2013	May 31 2012
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalent	822,119	2,059,482
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses	4,607	77,537
Promissory note receivable – related party (Note 10)	26,704	25,224
	853,430	2,162,243
Reclamation Bonds	5,800	8,778
Equipment (Note 7)	1,146	5,054
Mineral Property Interests (Note 9)	176,643	176,643
Deferred Exploration Expenditures (Note 9)	842,516	195,376
	1,879,535	2,548,094
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable	115,541	24,500
Accrued liabilities	21,600	39,384
Due to related parties (Note 10)	6,716	53,891
	143,857	117,775
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share Capital (Note 11)		
Authorized: (Note 17)		
Unlimited common shares, voting, no par value		
Unlimited preferred shares, non-voting, \$1 par value		
Issued and outstanding:		
70,545,605 and 72,678,605 common shares on May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	13,633,533	14,045,753
Treasury Shares	(13,425)	-
Reserves	749,582	701,825
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(71,834)	(83,160)
Deficit	(12,562,178)	(12,234,099)
	1,735,678	2,430,319
	1,879,535	2,548,094

Going Concern (Note 1) and **Subsequent Events** (Note 17)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

“John Robertson” _____ Director

“Suzan El-Khatib” _____ Director

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

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended May 31 2013 \$	Year Ended May 31 2012 \$
General and Administrative Expenses		
Amortization of equipment	921	1,139
Filing and regulatory fees	19,713	20,279
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	15,510	(23,735)
Geological consulting	5,212	-
Consulting, management and directors' fees (Note 13)	220,706	139,899
Office and sundry	38,680	21,374
Office rent and utilities	32,984	16,779
Professional fees	42,729	52,908
Publicity, promotion and investor relations	104,023	127,511
Secretarial and employee benefits (Note 13)	60,223	33,852
Stock-based compensation (Note 11)	47,757	1,897
Telephone	12,531	6,080
Transfer agent fees	9,211	5,148
Travel, auto and entertainment	17,674	8,789
	(627,874)	(411,920)
Operating Loss		
Other Income (Expenses)		
Miscellaneous income	8,976	19,232
Interest income	17,133	3,286
Loss on sale of mineral property	-	(376,928)
Capital asset written off	(3,916)	-
Reclamation bond written off	(2,978)	-
	19,215	(354,410)
Net Loss for the Year	(608,659)	(766,330)
Translation of foreign operation (Note 3)	11,326	1,001,590
Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Year	(597,335)	235,260
Loss per Share – Basic and Diluted	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding, Basic and Diluted	71,761,356	72,486,938

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

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended May 31 2013 \$	Year Ended May 31 2012 \$
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(608,659)	(766,330)
Items not affecting cash		
Amortization of equipment	921	1,139
Reclamation bond written off	2,978	-
Capital asset written off	3,916	-
Interest income on related party promissory note	(1,480)	(540)
Loss on sale of mineral property	-	376,928
Stock-based compensation	47,757	1,897
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Amounts receivable and prepaid expenses	20,929	(15,161)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(6,669)	(23,697)
Advances to related parties	(47,175)	(932)
	<u>(587,482)</u>	<u>(426,696)</u>
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities		
Deposit paid	-	(55,300)
Mineral property and deferred exploration expenditures	(506,777)	(45,975)
Proceed on sale of mineral property interest	-	2,571,500
Purchase of equipment	(929)	(1,301)
	<u>(507,706)</u>	<u>2,468,924</u>
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities		
Repurchase of share capital	(145,065)	-
Share capital issued for cash	-	57,500
Share issuance costs	-	(4,853)
	<u>(145,065)</u>	<u>52,647</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	<u>2,890</u>	<u>(54,764)</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash	<u>(1,237,363)</u>	<u>2,040,111</u>
Cash, beginning of year	<u>2,059,482</u>	<u>19,371</u>
Cash, end of year	<u>822,119</u>	<u>2,059,482</u>
Supplemental Disclosures		
Interest paid	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-
Non-cash Transactions	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGE IN EQUITY
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves	Accumulated Other	Treasury Shares	Deficit	Total
	Number	Amount		Comprehensive			
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, May 31, 2011	72,103,605	14,004,922	688,112	(1,084,750)	-	(11,467,769)	2,140,515
Shares issued for cash, net of share issue cost	575,000	41,033	11,614	-	-	-	52,647
Fair value of broker warrants	-	(202)	202	-	-	-	-
Stock based compensation	-	-	1,897	-	-	-	1,897
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(766,330)	(766,330)
Translation of foreign operation	-	-	-	1,001,590	-	-	1,001,590
Balance, May 31, 2012	72,678,605	14,045,753	701,825	(83,160)	-	(12,234,099)	2,430,319
Stock based compensation	-	-	47,757	-	-	-	47,757
Repurchase of shares	(2,133,000)	(412,220)	-	-	-	280,580	(131,640)
Treasury shares	-	-	-	-	(13,425)	-	(13,425)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(608,659)	(608,659)
Translation of foreign operation	-	-	-	11,326	-	-	11,326
Balance, May 31, 2013	70,545,605	13,633,533	749,582	(71,834)	(13,425)	(12,562,178)	1,735,678

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

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Teryl Resources Corp. (the “Company”) is a public company incorporated in British Columbia on May 23, 1980 and changed to its current name on February 28, 1984. Its shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSX.V”). The Company is in the business of acquiring mineral properties and carries out exploration work. It also acquires oil and gas property interests and participates in drilling wells. The Company’s registered office is located at #240 – 11780, Hammersmith Way, Richmond, BC, V7A 5E9.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. Several adverse conditions cast substantial doubt on the validity of this assumption. The Company continues to incur operating losses, has limited financial resources, limited sources of operating cash flow, and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its mineral property projects.

The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the financing necessary to complete its mineral projects by issuance of share capital or through joint ventures, and to realize future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of its natural resource interests. The Company has incurred an accumulated deficit of \$12,562,178 (2012 - \$12,234,099) as at May 31, 2013 and has incurred a loss of \$608,659 in the year ended May 31, 2013 (2012 – \$766,330). These consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments that would be necessary should it be determined that the Company may be unable to continue as a going concern.

If the going concern assumption was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary in the carrying values of assets, liabilities, reported income and expenses and the balance sheet classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries, including comparatives, have been 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 below.

These consolidated financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on September 27, 2013.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Basis of consolidation and presentation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Argon Investment Corporation (inactive) and Teryl, Inc. Teryl, Inc. was incorporated on November 17, 1988 in the state of Delaware and registered to do business in the USA, to hold and operate the Alaska mineral property interests, the Texas oil and gas well interests and the Arizona mineral property interests.

All inter-company transactions are eliminated upon consolidation.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to cash with original maturities of three months or less when purchased.

Equipment

The Company records its office and automotive equipment at cost and depreciates them on the following basis:

Office equipment	Declining-balance basis at 20%
Automotive equipment	Declining-balance basis at 30%
Computer equipment purchased after May 31, 2010	50% per annum over two years

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company and each of its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the year end exchange rate while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the operations of the year.

The results and financial position of all the group entities that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date;
- Income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are transferred directly to the Group's foreign currency translation reserve in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income and are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Share - based compensation

The Company's share option plan allows Company employees, directors, officers and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as share-based compensation expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

Fair value is measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. In situations where equity instruments are issued to consultants and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods or services received.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a future income tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize the asset.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company uses the treasury stock method for calculating diluted loss per share. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, diluted loss per share is not presented where the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants would be anti-dilutive. Shares held in escrow, other than where their release is subject to the passage of time, are not included in the calculation of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Financial assets are classified at initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, or available-for-sale financial assets. The Company does not use any hedging instruments. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

At May 31, 2013, all of the financial instruments measured at fair value are included in Level 1.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss includes financial assets held-for-trading which represent assets that are acquired for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. These financial assets are initially recorded in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the operations of the year.

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial measurement at fair value, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any amortization of the effective interest rate method and any impairment is recognized in the operations of the year.

Held-to-maturity investments represent assets to be held until a specific time period and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. After initial measurement at fair value, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, less impairment. Any amortization of the effective interest rate method and any impairment is recognized in the operations of the year.

Available-for-sale financial assets are investments in equity instruments that are measured at fair value with gains and losses, net of applicable taxes, included in other comprehensive income until the asset is removed from the consolidated statement of financial position. Once this occurs, the resultant gains or losses are recognized in comprehensive loss. Any permanent impairment of available-for-sale financial assets is also included in the operations of the year.

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and are designated as fair value through profit or loss or other financial liabilities. Derivative financial liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are initially recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in finance income or finance cost in the operations of the year. Non-derivative financial liabilities are recorded at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any amortization of the effective interest rate method is recognized in the operations of the year.

Financial assets, others than those at fair value through profit and loss are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been impacted. The amount of impairment loss is recognized in the operations of the year. Any subsequent reversals of impairment is also recognized in the operations of the year, except for those related to available-for-sale financial assets.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Mineral property or exploration and evaluation

The Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration and development of mineral claims and crediting all proceeds received for farm-out arrangements or recovery of costs against the cost of the related claims. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral claims are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. An impairment charge relating to a mineral property is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farm-out of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The Company recognizes in income the costs recovered on mineral properties when the amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Upon transfer of "Exploration and evaluation costs" into "Mine Development", all subsequent expenditure on the construction, installation or completion of infrastructure facilities is capitalized within "Mine development". After production starts, all assets included in "Mine development" are transferred to "Producing Mines".

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditure is monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditure is not expected to be recovered, it is charged to the results of operations. Exploration areas where reserves have been discovered, but require major capital expenditure before production can begin, are continually evaluated to ensure that commercial quantities of reserves exist or to ensure that additional exploration work is underway as planned.

Provisions

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

Rehabilitation Provisions:

Provision related to asset retirement obligation, dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation is made for the estimated cost and capitalized in the relevant asset category. Such provision is measured at the present value of management's best estimate of expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each reporting period to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as finance costs in the Consolidated Statement of Operations whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligation are charged against the provision to the extent the provision is established.

Other Provisions:

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. The Company had no provisions as at May 31, 2013.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Revenue recognition

Revenue associated with the sales of oil and gas are recorded when title passes to the customer. Revenues from oil and gas production from properties in which the Company has an interest with other producers are recognized on the basis of the Company's net working interest.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which includes the exploration and evaluation asset) are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the operations of the year.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Accounting for Oil and Gas Well Interests

(i) Recognition and measurement

Oil and gas properties/exploration and evaluation expenditures

Pre-license costs are expensed in the statement of comprehensive loss as incurred.

Oil and gas properties costs, including the costs of acquiring licenses, initially are capitalized as oil and gas properties. The costs are accumulated in cost centers by well, field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

Oil and gas properties are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting oil & gas resource is considered to be determinable when proved and/or probable reserves are determined to exist. A review of each exploration license or field is carried out, at least annually, to ascertain whether proved and/or probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proved and/or probable reserves, oil and gas properties attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from oil and gas properties to PP&E or expensed in income or loss to the extent of any impairment.

Development and production costs

Items of PP&E, which include crude oil and natural gas development and production assets, are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Development and production assets are grouped into CGU's for impairment testing. When significant parts of an item of PP&E, including oil and natural gas interests, have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components). Gains and losses on disposal of an item of PP&E, including crude oil and natural gas interests, are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of PP&E and are recognized in income or loss.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

Accounting for Oil and Gas Well Interests (Continued)

(ii) Depletion

Development and production oil assets are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The net carrying value of development or production assets is depleted using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related proven reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves.

(iii) Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of oil and gas properties is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or upon sale to a third party. The gain or loss arising from derecognition is included in income or loss and is measured as the difference between the net proceeds, if any, and the carrying amount of the asset.

(iv) Major maintenance

Ongoing costs to maintain properties are generally expensed as incurred. The costs of material replacement, turnarounds and major inspections are capitalized provided it is probable that future economic benefits in excess of cost will be realized and such benefits are expected to extend beyond the current operating period.

New standards and interpretations

New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective:

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for future accounting periods. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

New accounting standards effective June 1, 2013

IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures - In December 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to this standard, which requires entities to provide additional information about offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements, including rights of set-off associated with an entity's recognized financial assets and recognized financial liabilities, on the entity's financial position. This amendment is not expected to affect the Company.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements - IFRS 10 requires an entity to consolidate an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Under existing IFRS, consolidation is required when an entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. IFRS 10 replaces SIC-12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities and parts of IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New standards and interpretations (continued)

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements - IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures and SIC-13 Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities - IFRS 12 establishes disclosure requirements for interests in other entities, such as joint arrangements, associates, special purpose vehicles and off balance sheet vehicles. The standard carries forward existing disclosures and also introduces significant additional disclosure requirements that address the nature of, and risks associated with, an entity's interests in other entities.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement - IFRS 13 is a comprehensive standard for fair value measurement and disclosure requirements for use across all IFRS standards. The new standard clarifies that fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset, or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants, at the measurement date. It also establishes disclosures about fair value measurement. Under existing IFRS, guidance on measuring and disclosing fair value is dispersed among the specific standards requiring fair value measurements and in many cases does not reflect a clear measurement basis or consistent disclosures.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements - In June 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1, which requires entities to separately present items in other comprehensive income based on whether or not they may be recycled to profit or loss in future periods.

IAS 19 – Employee Future Benefits - In June 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 19, which changes the recognition, measurement and presentation of defined benefit pension expense and provides for additional disclosures for all employee benefits.

IAS 27 – Separate Financial Statements - As a result of the issue of the new consolidation suite of standards, IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements has been reissued, as the consolidation guidance will now be included in IFRS 10. IAS 27 will now only prescribe the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements.

IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures - As a consequence of the issue of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12, IAS 28 has been amended and will provide the accounting guidance for investments in associates and to set out the requirements for the application of the equity method when accounting for investments in associates and joint ventures. The amended IAS 28 will be applied by all entities that are investors with joint control of, or significant influence over, an investee.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

New standards and interpretations (continued)

New accounting standard effective June 1, 2015

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation

In December 2011, the IASB issued an amendment to clarify the meaning of the offsetting criterion and the principle behind net settlement, including identifying when some gross settlement systems may be considered equivalent to net settlement. Earlier application is permitted when applied with corresponding amendment to IFRS 7.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

In November 2009, as part of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, that introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard was revised in October 2010 to include requirements regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

Unless otherwise noted, the extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the consolidated financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions about the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities, and the results of operations. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include determination of accrued liabilities, deferred tax assets and stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from the estimates made.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Use of judgements

Critical accounting judgements are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgements or assessments with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year.

(i) Determination of functional currency

The Company determines the functional currency through an analysis of several indicators such as expenses and cash flow, financing activities, retention of operating cash flows, and frequency of transactions with the reporting entity.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (Continued)

Use of judgements (Continued)

(ii) Valuation of share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

(iii) Income taxes

In assessing the probability of realizing income tax assets, management makes estimates related to expectations of future taxable income, applicable tax 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.

(iv) Depreciation for equipment

Depreciation expense is allocated based on assumed asset lives. Should the asset life or depreciation rates differ from the initial estimate, an adjustment would be made in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss.

(v) Economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits of mineral properties

Management has determined that mineral property and deferred exploration costs incurred which were capitalized have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. Management uses several criteria in its assessments of economic recoverability and probability of future economic benefits including geological and metallurgical information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, accessible facilities, existing permits and life of mine plans.

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Foreign exchange risk

The Company is primarily exposed to currency fluctuations relative to the Canadian dollar through expenditures that are denominated in US dollars. Also, the Company is exposed to the impact of currency fluctuations on its monetary assets and liabilities.

The operating results and the financial position of the Company are reported in Canadian dollars. Fluctuations in exchange rates will, consequently, have an impact upon the reported operations of the Company and may affect the value of the Company's assets and liabilities.

The Company currently does not enter into financial instruments to manage foreign exchange risk.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

5. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

Foreign exchange risk (Continued)

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk through the following financial assets and liabilities that are denominated in United States dollars:

May 31, 2013	Cash	Accounts payable
10,443	95,600	

At May 31, 2013 with other variables unchanged, a +/-10% change in exchange rates would increase/decrease pre-tax loss by approximately +/- \$8,516.

Interest rate and credit risk

The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk arising from operations. The Company's current policy is to invest any significant excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by reputable financial institutions with which it keeps its bank accounts and management believes the risk of loss to be remote. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

Receivables consist of goods and services tax due from the Federal Government. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is remote.

Liquidity Risk

The Company has no recent history of profitable operations and its present business is at an early stage. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to such enterprises, including under-capitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources, and the lack of revenues. The Company has no investments in asset backed commercial paper.

In order to finance the Company's exploration programs and to cover administrative and overhead expenses, the Company raises money through equity sales, from the exercise of convertible securities, loans from related parties and from the sale of investments. There can be no such assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of any financing will be favourable. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, including the state of the resource market and commodities prices, the climate for mineral exploration, the Company's track record, and the experience and calibre of its management.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

6. INVESTMENT

As at May 31, 2011, the Company wrote off its investments in 15,880 common shares of Linux Gold Corp., a company with directors in common as a result of permanent impairment.

7. EQUIPMENT

	May 31 2013	May 31 2012
	\$	\$
Computer, furniture and fixtures – at cost	2,230	28,311
Less: Accumulated amortization	(1,084)	(23,257)
	1,146	5,054

8. OIL AND GAS WELL INTERESTS

The Company owns a 6.5% working interest (4.680% net revenue interest) in the Peters No. 1 Well, in Fayette County, Texas, and a 7.5% working interest (5.79375% net revenue interest) in each of the C-S #1, Jancik #2 and Herrmann #4 wells, located in Burleson County, Texas. The carrying cost of these wells has been completely depleted.

The Company entered into agreements with IAS Energy, Inc., a company with common directors, to purchase 40% interests (subject to 40% net revenue interests to others) on May 18, 2006, in the Ken Lee #1 natural gas well for \$103,045 (\$92,500 US), on June 8, 2006, in the Elvis Farris #2 natural gas well for \$104,461 (\$92,500 US) and on July 31, 2006, in the Clarence Bright #1 natural gas well for \$104,673 (\$92,500 US). All three wells are located in Knox and Laurel Counties, Kentucky. The three wells commenced production late in 2006. During the May 31, 2008 year end, the Company wrote off the carrying costs of the wells to \$Nil, since the wells have no proven economic reserves.

9. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

	Balance May 31 2012	Changes	Balance May 31 2013
	\$	\$	\$
Property acquisition costs			
Silverknife	32,001	-	32,001
Fish Creek	49,538	-	49,538
West Ridge	95,104	-	95,104
	176,643	-	176,643

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

9. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (continued)

Silverknife, Laird, BC, Canada

Pursuant to agreements between Reg Technologies Inc. (“Reg Tech”), SMR Investments Ltd. (“SMR”), Rapitan Resources Inc. (“Rapitan”), and Chevron Minerals Ltd. (“Chevron”), the Company acquired a 30% working interest in the Silverknife mineral claims, situated in the Liard Mining Division in the Province of British Columbia, subject to a 10% Net Profit Royalty (“NPR”) to Rapitan and a 1% Net Smelter Returns to SMR. On December 21, 2010 the Company purchased the 10% NPR in the Silverknife property from Rapitan for consideration of 200,000 common shares of the Company issued at a fair value of \$32,000 on January 25, 2011.

On April 20, 2012 the Company and Minewest Silver and Gold Inc. (“Minewest”), a former 100% owned subsidiary of Reg Tech to which Reg Tech spun off 100% of its interest in the Silverknife claims, entered into an Exploration, Development and Mine Operating Agreement (the “Exploration Agreement”) until the completion of mining and environmental restoration on the Property with initial participation interests of 70% and 30% for Minewest and the Company respectively. The Exploration Agreement was approved by the TSX Venture Exchange on September 7, 2012.

Fish Creek, Fairbanks, Alaska, USA

The Company and Linux Gold Corp. (“Linux”) entered into an agreement on March 5, 2002, whereby the Company may earn up to a 50% interest in the Fish Creek mineral claims, located in the Fairbanks district of Alaska, USA, by expending \$500,000 US within three years and issuing 200,000 common shares (issued on December 16, 2002 at \$0.08 per share). An additional 100,000 shares were issued on February 14, 2007 at \$0.16 per share in payment of an extension of the expenditure date to March 5, 2007, which was further extended to March 5, 2011. Linux will have a 5% Net Royalty Interest in Fish Creek limited to US\$2,000,000, and the Company has the right to purchase the 5% Net Royalty for US\$500,000 within one year of production. On March 4, 2011 the Company and Linux further amended the agreement to extend the option agreement to March 5, 2012.

On December 1, 2011 the Company and Linux further amended the agreement to include the following terms:

- Linux applies \$75,000 owed by the Linux to the Company towards the above stated minimum exploration budget of US\$500,000;
- The Company has an option to pay the expenditures for the Fish Creek property in cash in lieu of the exploration costs to the Company; and
- The term of the agreement is extended to March 5, 2013.

The Company exercised its option to pay the expenditures in cash in lieu of the exploration costs to Linux. As a result, \$75,000 advanced to Linux by the Company was applied as a recovery of exploration costs for the year ended May 31, 2012.

During May, 2012 the Company and Linux agreed to apply towards the minimum exploration budget of \$500,000 the balance owed by Linux of \$7,517 and additional cash payment of \$60,000, which was paid off as of May 31, 2013.

Effective March 5, 2013, the Company completed the expenditure of \$500,000 on exploration on Fish Creek property and cash payments made in lieu of exploration and the purchase of its interest in the Fish Creek property in accordance with the option agreement.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

9. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (Continued)

Kahiltna Terrane Option, Alaska, USA

On September 1, 2010 the Company signed an option agreement (the "Option Agreement") to acquire a 50% interest in eleven mineral claims located in the Kahiltna Terrane area approximately 130 kilometers northwest of Anchorage, Alaska. Consideration for the option is as follows:

- issue 50,000 common shares upon approval of the option agreement by the TSX.V (the "Approval Date") (issued on November 2, 2010, at a fair value of \$7,500);
- issue an additional 50,000 common shares on the first anniversary of the Approval Date;
- issue an additional 100,000 common shares and pay a US\$10,000 cash payment on the second anniversary of the Approval Date; and
- contribute \$50,000 US for exploration expenditures in the first year and \$100,000 US in exploration expenditures in the second year.

On October 26, 2010 the Company staked and recorded an additional 23 mineral claims in the Kahiltna Terrane.

As at May 31, 2011, the Company planned to terminate the Option Agreement with the Vendors. Accordingly, property cost of \$7,500 and exploration costs of \$34,261 were written off. The Option Agreement was officially terminated on October 4, 2011.

West Ridge, Dome Creek, Alaska, USA

Pursuant to various agreements, the Company earned 100% interest in the West Ridge mineral properties (approximately 5,200 acres) located in the Dome Creek area of the Fairbanks District of Alaska, USA.

Gil Venture, Dome Creek, Alaska, USA

Pursuant to various agreements, the Company acquired a 20% interest in 237 claims located in the Gilmore Dome area of Fairbanks District of Alaska. On May 31, 1991, the Company, NERCO Exploration Company and Fort Knox Venture entered into an agreement, which granted the Company a 20% participating interest in the claims. Under the agreement, Fort Knox Venture paid the Company cash and funded approved programs, earning them an 80% participating interest in the property, with the Company retaining a 20% participating interest. Fort Knox Venture, through its operator Fairbanks Gold Mining, Inc. ("Fairbanks"), was doing exploration work on this property. During the year ended May 31, 2011 the Company incurred exploration expenditure of \$270,462 on the property.

Effective December 21, 2011 the Company executed the Asset Purchase Agreement to sell all of its remaining 20% interest in the Gil Venture property to Fairbanks. Fairbanks granted to the Company a production royalty equal to 1% of net smelter returns on all production from the property up to US\$15,000,000, after which the royalty is equal to 0.5% of the net smelter returns on all production from the property. On December 19, 2011 Fairbanks paid the Company US\$2,500,000 as an advance payment of the production royalty. An additional advance payment of royalty of US\$1,500,000 will be paid to the Company upon commencement of commercial production from a mine constructed on the property. As at May 31, 2013, no additional advance payment was received from Fairbanks as a result of their production commencement.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

9. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS (Continued)

Deferred Exploration Expenditures

	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
	\$	\$
Silverknife Claims		
Staking and recording	648	2,418
Drilling	27,115	-
Geological consulting	3,515	2,186
	<u>31,278</u>	<u>4,604</u>
Fish Creek Claims		
Cash in lieu of exploration work	165,285	142,517
Staking and recording	10,545	-
Drilling	164,281	-
Geological consulting	-	2,139
	<u>340,111</u>	<u>144,656</u>
Gil Venture Claims		
Disposition	-	(2,948,428)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(2,948,428)</u>
West Ridge Claims		
Staking and recording	11,429	21,066
Drilling	231,245	-
Assaying	633	-
Geological	23,930	-
	<u>267,237</u>	<u>21,066</u>
Exploration expenditures for the year	-	170,326
Disposition	-	(2,948,428)
Effect of foreign exchange rate changes	8,514	1,082,335
	<u>647,140</u>	<u>(1,695,767)</u>
Exploration expenditures – beginning of year	195,376	1,891,143
Exploration expenditures – end of year	<u>842,516</u>	<u>195,376</u>

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

10. ADVANCES TO/ FROM RELATED PARTIES

Amounts due to/ from related parties, other than the note receivable from REGI US, Inc. are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. Unless otherwise indicated, the following table represents companies controlled by the President and CEO of the Company or companies where he is the President and CEO.

Advances to related parties:

	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
	\$	\$
REGI US, Inc. (a)	<u>26,704</u>	<u>25,224</u>
	<u>26,704</u>	<u>25,224</u>

Advances from related parties:

	May 31, 2013	May 31, 2012
	\$	\$
Minewest Silver and Gold Corp.	<u>3,717</u>	<u>4,458</u>
Linux Gold Corp. (b)	<u>2,642</u>	<u>49,433</u>
KLR Petroleum Ltd.	<u>357</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>6,716</u>	<u>53,891</u>

(a) During the year ended May 31, 2012 REGI US, Inc. repaid \$3,916 to the Company and converted the balance of \$24,684 into a promissory note owed to the Company at annual interest rate of 6%, for which the Company recorded interest income of \$1,480 (2012 - \$540) on the promissory note during the year ended May 31, 2013. The note initially matured on April 18, 2012 and was extended to the expiry date of June 30, 2013 and further to June 30, 2014.

(b) During the year ended May 31, 2013, the Company completed the expenditure of \$500,000 on exploration on Fish Creek property and cash payments made in lieu of exploration and the purchase of its interest in the Fish Creek property in accordance with the option agreement (Note 9).

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital consists of: (Note 17)

- Unlimited voting common shares with no par value; and
- Unlimited non-voting preferred shares with \$1 par value

The Preferred Shares have attached thereto a right to receive dividends as determined by the Directors. The Preferred Shares may be issued in series, with special rights and restrictions therefore being determined by the Directors, subject to regulatory approval. No Preferred Shares have been issued to the date of these consolidated financial statements.

On September 30, 2011, the Company issued 575,000 units of capital stock pursuant to a private placement at \$0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable into the Company's common stock at \$0.15 per share expiring September 30, 2012. In connection with the private placement finders' fee of \$2,100 was paid and 10,000 broker warrants were issued which are exercisable into the Company's common stock at \$0.15 per share expiring September 30, 2012. The broker warrants were valued at \$202 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the assumptions of risk free interest rate – 0.83%, expected life - one year, expected dividend yield - \$ nil and expected stock price volatility – 111.84%.

On July 4, 2012, the Company received the approval from the TSX.V on a normal course issuer bid ("NCIB") to purchase up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on the open market. As at May 31, 2013, the Company repurchased with cash consideration of \$145,065 a total of 2,427,000 common shares, of which 2,133,000 common shares were cancelled and returned to treasury by May 31, 2013 and the remaining 294,000 common shares were cancelled and returned to treasury in July, 2013. . The average carrying value of the common shares was \$0.1933 per share. The difference between the purchase price and the carrying value of the common shares was \$280,580.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

Stock Options

The Company has a stock option plan to issue up to 10% of the issued common shares to certain directors and employees. All options have the following vesting schedule:

- i) Up to 25% of the options may be exercised at any time during the term of the option; such initial exercise is referred to as the "First Exercise";
- ii) The second 25% of the options may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of the First Exercise; such second exercise is referred to as the "Second Exercise";
- iii) The third 25% of the options may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of the Second Exercise; such third exercise is referred to as the "Third Exercise"; and
- iv) The fourth and final 25% of the options may be exercised at any time after 90 days from the date of the Third Exercise.

As the Company believes that it is not probable that any options (other than those granted to investor relations) would vest except the first 25% of the options that vested immediately upon a date of grant, the fair value of the first 25% of the options that vested were charged to the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss.

During the year ended May 31, 2012, the Company granted 300,000 stock options exercisable at \$0.08 per share up to three months after the termination of the consultant's service with fair value of \$1,897 for the options vested during the year. Because the options were granted to a consultant performing investor relation activities, 25% of the options vested immediately and the rest were to vest at 25% every three months. The investor relation agreement was terminated after the three month trial period.

On July 10, 2012, the Company received the approval from the TSX-V on re-pricing 300,000 options from exercise prices between \$0.185 and \$0.24 to the new exercise price of \$0.10. The incremental fair value of the repriced options was recorded at \$531.

On June 21, 2012, the Company granted 2,125,000 options exercisable into the Company's common shares at \$0.10 per share until June 21, 2017. The fair value of the options was recorded at \$24,261.

During the year ended May 31, 2013, 550,000 options were forfeited due to the termination of the agreement with the consultant.

On May 28, 2013, the Company granted 2,500,000 options exercisable into the Company's common shares at \$0.10 per share until May 28, 2018. The fair value of the options was recorded at \$22,965.

The fair value of options granted was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following weighted-average assumptions:

	2013	2012
Risk-free interest rate	0.93% - 1.48%	0.91%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Expected stock price volatility	116% - 172%	162%
Forfeiture rate	75%	75%
Expected life (in years)	0.67-5	0.25

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)**Stock Options (Continued)**

The following is a summary of the Company's stock option activities during the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance – May 31, 2011	2,400,000	0.16
Issued	300,000	0.08
Forfeited, unexercised	(75,000)	0.20
Expired	(1,675,000)	0.15
Balance – May 31, 2012	950,000	0.16
Issued	4,625,000	0.10
Repriced	(300,000)	0.21
Repriced	300,000	0.10
Expired	(75,000)	0.10
Forfeited, unexercised	(700,000)	0.12
Balance – May 31, 2013	4,800,000	0.11

The following share purchase options were outstanding at May 31, 2013:

Expiry Date	Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Exercisable
October 30, 2014	0.185	100,000	1.42	25,000
October 30, 2014	0.100	125,000	1.42	31,250
April 19, 2015	0.100	100,000	1.88	25,000
June 21, 2017	0.100	1,975,000	4.06	493,750
May 28, 2018	0.100	2,500,000	4.99	625,000
		<u>4,800,000</u>		<u>1,200,000</u>

Warrants

The following is a summary of the Company's warrant activities during the years ended May 31, 2013 and 2012:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$
Balance – May 31, 2011	3,381,659	0.20
Issued	585,000	0.15
Expired without being exercised	(3,381,659)	0.20
Balance – May 31, 2012	585,000	0.15
Expired without being exercised	(585,000)	0.15
Balance – May 31, 2013	-	-

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)**Warrants (continued)**

During the year ended May 31, 2012, a total of 575,000 warrants and 10,000 broker warrants were issued with fair values of \$11,614 and \$202 respectively. The fair value of warrants issued was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, with the following weighted-average assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	0.83%
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Expected stock price volatility	111.84
Expected life (in years)	1.00

12. INCOME TAXES

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's Canadian deferred tax assets as of May 31, 2013 and 2012 are as follows:

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Non-capital loss carry forwards	1,344,000	1,204,000
Equipment & others	29,000	17,000
Resource deductions	397,000	347,000
Share issue costs	6,000	11,000
	1,776,000	1,579,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,776,000)	(1,579,000)
	-	-

A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income taxes at statutory rates and the Company's effective income tax expense is as follows:

	2013	2012
	\$	\$
Statutory tax rate	25.0%	25.9%
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	(152,165)	(198,479)
Permanent differences and other	(45,378)	83,129
Change in tax rate for non-Canadian company	23	7,752
Effect of change in tax rate	-	3,685
Current and prior tax attributes not recognized	197,520	103,914
	-	-

The Company has Canadian non-capital losses of approximately \$5,376,000 (2012 - \$4,815,000), which expire over the years 2014 to 2033. The Company also has cumulative exploration expenses in the amount of \$2,609,000 (2012 - \$1,655,000) in Canada and the USA, which can be carried forward indefinitely. At May 31, 2013, the net amount which would give rise to a deferred income tax asset has not been recognized as it is not probable that such benefit will be utilized in the future years.

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party transactions occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at agreed to amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the parties.

Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

SMR Investments Ltd. ("SMR") is a private company controlled by an officer of the Company. Under a management contract with SMR, the Company agreed to pay up to \$2,500 per month for management services. The Company was charged management fees by SMR of \$30,000 during the year ended May 31, 2013 (2012 - \$30,000). As of May 31, 2013, \$357 (May 31, 2012 - \$Nil) was payable to SMR by the Company.

During the year ended May 31, 2013, management and director's fees of \$36,000 (2012 - \$19,000) were paid to the President of the Company. Fees of \$8,342 (2012 - \$11,495) were paid to KLR Petroleum Ltd. (which is controlled by an officer of the Company) for administration of the Company payroll and benefit plan.

14. TERYL, INC. TRASACTIONS (100% US Subsidiary)

In 1998, Teryl, Inc. offered a private placement of up to 1,000,000 shares at a price of \$0.23 (\$0.15 US) and subscriptions of \$146,044 (\$96,750 US) were received by November 19, 1999. Since the offering was not fully subscribed, the Company negotiated with the subscribers to replace the Teryl, Inc. shares with shares of the Company. On October 17, 2006, the authorized capital for Teryl, Inc. was reduced to 10,000 common shares, which resulted in a rollback to 1 common share for each 10,000 outstanding. On August 29, 2007, the final six subscribers agreed to a settlement of \$70,000 (\$50,250 US).

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's business consists of mineral properties and oil and gas property interests. Details on a geographic basis are as follows:

	Canada	United States	Total
May 31, 2013	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	944,700	934,835	1,879,535
Acquisition and exploration costs	84,769	934,390	1,019,159
Net loss	(606,880)	(1,779)	(608,659)
	Canada	United States	Total
May 31, 2012	\$	\$	\$
Total assets	2,262,481	285,613	2,548,094
Acquisition and exploration costs	113,490	258,529	372,019
Net loss	(413,975)	(352,355)	(766,330)

TERYL RESOURCES CORP.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MAY 31, 2013 AND 2012
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The capital of the Company consists of the items included in shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the Company's assets.

The Company's objectives of capital management are intended to safeguard the entity's ability to continue the Company's development and exploration of its mineral properties and support any expansionary plans.

To effectively manage the entity's capital requirements, the Company has in place a planning and budgeting process to help determine the funds required to ensure the Company has the appropriate liquidity to meet its development and exploration objectives.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On July 9, 2013 the Company cancelled and returned to treasury 294,000 common shares purchased by May 31, 2013 in accordance with the NCIB. (Note 11)

Effective June 12, 2013, the Company amended its Article whereby authorized number of common shares increased from 100,000,000 to unlimited and authorized number of preferred shares increased from 5,000,000 to unlimited.

On September 9, 2013 the Company received the approval from the TSX.V on a second NCIB to purchase up to 3,512,580 issued and outstanding common shares of the Company on the open market. As of the date of this report, the Company has not purchased any shares pursuant to this NCIB.