

DYNASTY METALS & MINING INC.
(the “Company”)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Dynasty Metals & Mining Inc.

We have audited the consolidated balance sheets of Dynasty Metals & Mining Inc. as at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss and deficit, and cash flows for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. 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 plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2008 and 2007 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

March 25, 2009



DYNASTY METALS & MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
AS AT DECEMBER 31

	2008	2007
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,567,381	\$ 16,704,082
Receivables	190,531	114,911
Prepaid expenses	<u>97,566</u>	<u>70,807</u>
	17,855,478	16,889,800
Exploration advances and deposits	116,464	159,402
Property, plant and equipment (Note 3)	18,939,110	9,493,094
Mine development costs (Note 4)	4,301,156	1,452,995
Mineral properties (Note 5)	<u>16,333,597</u>	<u>13,579,986</u>
	<u>\$ 57,545,805</u>	<u>\$ 41,575,277</u>
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 685,443	\$ 2,160,052
Loan payable	<u>-</u>	<u>46,261</u>
	<u>685,443</u>	<u>2,206,313</u>
Asset retirement obligation (Note 6)	<u>314,742</u>	<u>146,901</u>
	<u>1,000,185</u>	<u>2,353,214</u>
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 7)	63,930,998	44,741,142
Contributed surplus (Note 7)	2,695,239	2,296,302
Deficit	<u>(10,080,617)</u>	<u>(7,815,381)</u>
	<u>56,545,620</u>	<u>39,222,063</u>
	<u>\$ 57,545,805</u>	<u>\$ 41,575,277</u>

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 14)

On behalf of the Board:

 "Robert Washer" Director "Yale Simpson" Director

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

DYNASTY METALS & MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE LOSS AND DEFICIT
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2008	2007
EXPENSES		
Amortization	\$ 321,149	\$ 216,751
Management fees	262,947	386,166
Office and general	1,227,772	699,468
Professional fees	338,675	488,412
Shareholder communication	240,091	419,792
Stock-based compensation (Note 7)	736,603	924,175
Transfer agent and filing fees	56,023	210,430
Travel and entertainment	<u>302,773</u>	<u>322,262</u>
Loss before other items	<u>(3,486,033)</u>	<u>(3,667,456)</u>
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest income	565,298	552,036
Interest expense	(1,411)	(7,028)
Write-off of abandoned properties (Note 5)	(144,995)	-
Gain on disposal of assets	-	7,740
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	<u>801,905</u>	<u>(195,782)</u>
	<u>1,220,797</u>	<u>356,966</u>
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(2,265,236)	(3,310,490)
Deficit, beginning of year	<u>(7,815,381)</u>	<u>(4,504,891)</u>
Deficit, end of year	<u>\$(10,080,617)</u>	<u>\$ (7,815,381)</u>
Basic and diluted loss per share	<u>\$ (0.07)</u>	<u>\$ (0.12)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	<u>32,085,960</u>	<u>27,464,261</u>

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

DYNASTY METALS & MINING INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

	2008	2007
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (2,265,236)	\$ (3,310,490)
Items not including cash:		
Amortization	321,149	216,751
Stock-based compensation	736,603	924,175
Gain on disposal of assets	-	(7,740)
Write-off of abandoned properties	144,995	-
Unrealized foreign exchange	-	(16,654)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
(Increase) decrease in receivables	(75,620)	14,008
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(26,758)	(53,073)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(119,851)	(5,214)
Net cash used in operating activities	<u>(1,284,718)</u>	<u>(2,238,237)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Expenditures on mineral properties	(2,919,595)	(5,496,858)
Exploration advances and deposits	(57,062)	(78,983)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(10,960,753)	(4,816,887)
Mine development costs	(2,720,501)	(1,452,995)
Proceeds on disposal of assets	<u>-</u>	<u>23,500</u>
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(16,657,911)</u>	<u>(11,822,223)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of capital stock	19,334,063	17,904,855
Share issue costs	(481,873)	(832,397)
Loan repayment	<u>(46,262)</u>	<u>(45,819)</u>
Net cash provided by financing activities	<u>18,805,928</u>	<u>17,026,639</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents for the year	863,299	2,966,179
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>16,704,082</u>	<u>13,737,903</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 17,567,381	\$ 16,704,082
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Cash paid during the year for interest	\$ 1,411	\$ 7,028
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Cash paid during the year for income taxes	\$ -	\$ -
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Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 9)

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Yukon Territory on June 28, 2000. On September 24, 2003, the Company completed a business combination and changed its name from “Vendin One Capital Corp.” to “Dynasty Metals & Mining Inc.” The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring and developing mineral concessions. All such concessions are currently situated in Ecuador. To date, the Company has not generated revenues from operations and is considered to be an exploration and early development stage company.

On April 18th, 2008, Ecuador’s Constitutional Assembly passed a Constituent Mandate resolution (the “Mining Mandate”), which provided, among other provisions, for the suspension of mineral exploration activities for 180 days, or until a new Mining Law was approved. In January 2009, the new Mining Law was passed into law. Although senior government representatives have publicly stated that the new Mining Law supersedes the Mining Mandate, to the best of management’s knowledge no formal written government document has been issued to confirm this.

Following the approval of the new Mining Law, the Ministry of Mines and Petroleum will be issuing regulations and procedures to operate under the new law. There is no assurance that these regulations and procedures will not adversely affect the Company’s business. Furthermore, the new Mining Law states that each company must negotiate an exploitation contract with the government. This exploitation contract is expected to include, amongst other items, the royalty payable to the government. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to agree on an exploitation contract and royalty rate that will not adversely affect the Company’s business. In the event that the regulations and procedures issued by the Ministry of Mines and / or the exploitation contract reached with the government impact the viability of the Company’s principal projects, it may be necessary, in the future, to re-evaluate the carrying value of the Company’s mineral properties, property, plant and equipment and certain other capital assets.

The Company’s continuing operations are dependent upon its ability to either secure additional equity capital or generate cash flow from operations in the future, which is not assured. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets and liabilities, except from an estimate of asset retirement obligations, that might be necessary, should the Company be unable to secure additional equity capital or generate cash from operations in the future.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant accounts that require estimates relate to the possible impairment of property, plant and equipment, mine development costs and mineral properties, the useful life of assets for amortization, valuation allowances for future income taxes, valuation of stock-based compensation, the estimated economically recoverable resources for depreciating mineral properties and valuation of asset retirement obligations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers cash and cash equivalents to include amounts held in banks and highly liquid investments redeemable with an initial term to maturity of less than 90 days.

Property and equipment

Equipment is carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is provided using the straight-line method over the following terms:

Office and exploration equipment	5 years
Vehicles	3 years
Mining equipment	5 years
Drill rigs	5 years
Buildings	20 years

Mineral properties and mine development costs

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration, evaluation and development of mineral properties, including mine development costs, are capitalized by property, until such time a mineral property is brought into commercial production, at which time they are depreciated using the units of production method based on the estimated economically recoverable resources to which they relate. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations. If, after management review, it is determined that the carrying amount of a mineral property is impaired, that property is written down to its estimated net realizable value. A mineral property is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The amounts shown for mineral properties and mine development costs do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Asset retirement obligations

An asset retirement obligation is a legal obligation associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets that the Company is required to settle. The Company recognizes the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the year in which it is incurred when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability. The amount added to the long-lived asset will be amortized in the same manner as the related asset. The liability will be increased in each accounting period by the amount of the implied interest ("accretion") inherent in the use of discounted present value methodology, and the increase will be charged against earnings.

Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value method whereby the Company recognizes compensation costs for the granting of all stock options and direct awards of stock. Compensation costs are typically recognized over the vesting period. A corresponding increase in contributed surplus is recorded when stock options are expensed. When stock options are exercised, capital stock is credited by the sum of the consideration paid and the related portion of stock-based compensation previously recorded in contributed surplus. The effect of forfeitures are accounted for as they occur.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Foreign currency translation

The Company's subsidiaries are integrated foreign operations and are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method. Monetary items are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates. Income and expense items are translated at rates approximating those in effect at the time of the transactions. Translation gains and losses are reflected in the results of operations.

Impairment of long lived assets

Long-lived assets are continually reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets.

Income taxes

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method whereby future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted, or substantively enacted, tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. 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. For the years presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Financial instruments – recognition and measurement

Financial instruments are required to be measured at fair value on initial recognition. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as held-for-trading, held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans and receivables, or other financial liabilities. The Company has implemented the following classifications for its financial instruments:

- a) Cash and cash equivalents have been classified as held-for-trading.
- b) Receivables have been classified as loans and receivables and measured at amortized cost.
- c) Accounts payable and accrued liabilities have been classified as other financial liabilities and are measured at amortized cost.
- d) Debt has been classified as other financial liabilities and has been measured at amortized cost.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Comprehensive income

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity (net assets) from transactions and other events from non-owner sources. Other comprehensive income is defined as revenues, expenses, gains and losses that, in accordance with primary sources of GAAP, are recognized in comprehensive income, but excluded from net income. This would include holding gains and losses from financial instruments classified as available-for-sale.

Financing charges

Financing charges that reflect the cost to obtain new debt financing are expensed as incurred. Financing charges that reflect the cost to obtain new equity financing are deducted from shareholders equity.

Comparative amounts

Comparative amounts have been reclassified, where necessary, to conform to the presentation adopted in the current year.

Changes in accounting policies

On January 1, 2008, the Company adopted the following provisions of the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Sections. The adoption of these new pronouncements did not effect the Company's financial position or results of operation. The new standards and accounting policy changes are as follows:

Section 1400 – Assessing Going Concern

CICA Handbook Section 1400 was amended to include requirements for management to assess and disclose an entity's ability to continue as a going concern (see Note 1).

Section 1535 – Capital Disclosures

This Section requires the disclosure of qualitative and quantitative information that enables the users to evaluate the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital as well as the implications of non-compliance (see Note 11).

Section 3862 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures

This Section requires the Company to provide disclosure of quantitative and qualitative information in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extent of risks arising from financial instruments to which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and management's objectives, policies and procedures for managing such risks. Disclosures required by this standard are included in Note 12.

Section 3863 – Financial Instruments – Presentation

This Section was issued to enhance financial statement users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows. This section establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. It deals with the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, the classification of related interest, dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities are offset. The initial adoption of this standard did not have an effect on the consolidated financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

New accounting standards

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The CICA issued a new accounting standard, Section 3064 “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” which will replace the existing Section 3062 “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” and Section 3450 “Research and Development Costs”. The new pronouncement establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets by profit-oriented enterprises. Standards concerning goodwill are unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. This standard is effective for the Company’s interim and annual consolidated financial statements commencing January 1, 2009. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Business Combinations, Non-controlling Interest and Consolidated Financial Statements

In January 2009, the CICA issued Handbook Sections 1582 “Business Combinations”, 1601 “Consolidated Financial Statements” and 1602 “Non-controlling Interests” which replace CICA Handbook Sections 1581 “Business Combinations” and 1600 “Consolidated Financial Statements”. Section 1582 establishes standards for the accounting for business combinations that is equivalent to the business combination accounting standard under IFRS. Section 1582 is applicable for the Company’s business combinations with acquisition dates on or after January 1, 2011. Early adoption of this Section is permitted. Section 1601 together with Section 1602 establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1601 is applicable for the Company’s interim and annual consolidated financial statements for its fiscal year beginning January 1, 2011. Early adoption of this Section is permitted and all three Sections must be adopted concurrently.

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Liabilities

In January 2009 the Emerging Issues Committee (“EIC”) issued EIC-173 “Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities”. This abstract requires companies to take counterparty credit risk into account when measuring the fair value of financial assets and liabilities, including derivatives. This new standard is effective for the Company’s interim and annual consolidated financial statements commencing January 1, 2009. The Company does not expect that the adoption of this standard will have a material impact on its financial statements.

International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

In 2006, the Canadian Accounting Standards Board (“AcSB”) published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with IFRS over an expected five year transitional period. In February 2008 the AcSB announced that 2011 is the changeover date for publicly-listed companies to use IFRS, replacing Canada’s own GAAP. The date is for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition date of January 1, 2011 will require the restatement for comparative purposes of amounts reported by the Company for the year ended December 31, 2010. While the Company has begun assessing the adoption of IFRS for 2011, the financial reporting impact of the transition to IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

3. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	December 31, 2008		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Office equipment	\$ 235,092	\$ 93,691	\$ 141,401
Exploration equipment	414,704	122,316	292,388
Drill rigs	947,574	209,728	737,846
Vehicles	325,908	132,519	193,389
Land	2,667,673	-	2,667,673
Buildings	615,050	33,043	582,007
Plant under construction	12,608,908	-	12,608,908
Mining equipment	1,843,158	127,660	1,715,498
	<u>\$ 19,658,067</u>	<u>\$ 718,957</u>	<u>\$ 18,939,110</u>
	December 31, 2007		
	Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Net Book Value
Office equipment	\$ 156,115	\$ 68,009	\$ 88,106
Exploration equipment	286,661	57,978	228,683
Drill rigs	430,962	122,652	308,310
Vehicles	174,708	42,611	132,097
Land	2,501,710	-	2,501,710
Buildings	589,217	205	589,012
Plant under construction	5,061,380	-	5,061,380
Mining equipment	583,796	-	583,796
	<u>\$ 9,784,549</u>	<u>\$ 291,455</u>	<u>\$ 9,493,094</u>

Plant construction

The Company has commenced construction of a production facility to process material extracted from its Zaruma Gold Project. Plant construction includes the cost of engineering, materials, construction labor, machinery and equipment. Upon the commencement of commercial production, such costs will be amortized over the plant's estimated useful life.

Mining equipment

Mining equipment includes various machinery and equipment that will be used in the future to mine material from its Zaruma Gold Project.

Land

The Company purchased the land on which the Zaruma Gold Project Plant is located as well as certain land to secure surface access to parts of the Dynasty and Zaruma exploration and development projects.

DYNASTY METALS & MINING INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007

4. MINE DEVELOPMENT COSTS

Mine development costs include all direct costs associated with the development of portals to access the Company's resource at its Zaruma Gold Project.

5. MINERAL PROPERTIES

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties, and, to the best of its knowledge, titles to all of its properties, except as described below, are properly registered and in good standing.

The Company considers the Zaruma Gold Project to be a development project while the others are considered exploration projects. The following table summarizes mineral property expenses, by property.

	Dynasty Project	Zaruma Project	Jerusalem Project	Other Projects	Total
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 4,410,451	\$ 2,551,589	\$ 1,066,338	\$ 156,745	\$ 8,185,123
Costs					
Camp supplies and field costs	152,338	174,624	1,075	20,669	348,706
Drilling and supplies	602,811	-	-	78,574	681,385
Geological consulting	1,031,881	171,659	105,259	11,955	1,320,754
Laboratory fees	78,268	20,827	3,460	1,509	104,064
Mineral concession rights	157,154	1,364,739	826	19,675	1,542,394
Project administration	293,981	424,250	76,582	92,457	887,270
Technical reports and services	21,969	7,092	-	-	29,061
Travel and related costs	266,852	198,735	11,719	3,923	481,229
	<u>2,605,254</u>	<u>2,361,926</u>	<u>198,921</u>	<u>228,762</u>	<u>5,394,863</u>
Balance, December 31, 2007	<u>7,015,705</u>	<u>4,913,515</u>	<u>1,265,259</u>	<u>385,507</u>	<u>13,579,986</u>
Costs					
Camp supplies and field costs	34,013	296,907	10,259	776	341,955
Drilling and supplies	33,564	-	-	-	33,564
Geological consulting	540,872	321,819	98,085	685	961,461
Laboratory fees	43,666	11,679	4,148	-	59,493
Mineral concession rights	218,620	45,765	1,551	27,025	292,961
Project administration	284,843	335,001	98,412	35,461	753,717
Technical reports and services	-	-	-	-	-
Travel and related costs	141,044	290,178	22,573	1,660	455,455
Write-off of abandoned properties	-	-	-	(144,995)	(144,995)
	<u>1,296,622</u>	<u>1,301,349</u>	<u>235,028</u>	<u>(79,388)</u>	<u>2,753,611</u>
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 8,312,327	\$ 6,214,864	\$ 1,500,287	\$ 306,119	\$ 16,333,597

Zaruma Gold Project

The Zaruma Gold Project comprises 46 concessions, located in the El Oro Province of southwestern Ecuador, in the vicinity of the towns of Zaruma and Portovelo. As of the date of this report, 43 of the concessions are 100% owned,

5. MINERAL PROPERTIES (cont'd)

Zaruma Gold Project (cont'd)

one is 50% owned and one is 25% owned and subject to a concession sharing arrangement. The Company has title to the remaining concession and has paid the majority of applicable option payments on this concession.

Two of the concessions are subject to a 1% NSR Royalty payable to a company controlled by a director, three concessions are subject to a 2% NSR Royalty and 39 are subject to a 1.5% NSR Royalty payable to IAMGOLD Ecuador S.A. ("IAMGOLD").

In July 2006, the Company entered into an agreement with IAMGOLD whereby it secured the right to buy back a 3% NSR Royalty from IAMGOLD. In December 2007 the Company purchased one-half of the 3% NSR Royalty for US\$1 million. The Company has an option to purchase the remaining 1½% NSR Royalty for US\$5 million by June 2009.

A locally-based third party received certain limited mining concessions from local authorities that could have affected the Company's future ability to operate a small portion of the Zaruma property. The Company has now received notification by relevant authorities of their intention to cancel the third party's claim on the concessions.

The Company is also aware of actions taken by another party to gain ownership of an additional concession within the Zaruma Gold Project. The Company believes that these actions are unlawful and has taken steps to protect its interest.

Jerusalem Project

The Jerusalem Project consists of one, 100% owned concession.

The project is subject to 1% NSR royalty, payable to a company controlled by a director. The Company has no work obligations with respect to the project property.

Dynasty Project

The Dynasty Project, also known as the Dynasty Copper-Gold Belt consists of 52, 100% owned concessions.

Five of the project concessions are subject to a 1% NSR royalty, payable to a company controlled by a director. The Company has no work obligations with respect to the project property.

Other Projects

The Company abandoned several concessions located at other projects during the year ended December 31, 2008. These concessions were not significant to the Company's future exploration or development plans. Costs that had been previously capitalized relating to these concessions were written-off.

6. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

The Company's environmental permit at the Zaruma Gold Project requires that it reclaim any land it disturbs during the mine and plant construction and operations. Although the timing and the amount of the actual expenditures are uncertain, the Company has estimated the present value of the future reclamation obligation arising from its activities to December 31, 2008 to be \$314,742 (December 31, 2007 - \$146,901). The present value of the future reclamation obligation assumes an inflation rate of 2.5% and a discount rate of 8.0% and the commencement of reclamation activities after the life of the mine, which is estimated at 15 years.

DYNASTY METALS & MINING INC.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2008 and 2007

7. CAPITAL STOCK AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS

	Capital Stock		Contributed Surplus
	Number of Shares	Amount	
Authorized			
Unlimited common shares without par value			
As at December 31, 2006	26,290,002	\$ 27,123,263	\$ 1,860,010
Exercise of warrants	210,570	1,094,964	-
Exercise of options	557,632	909,891	-
Private placements (b), (c)	2,200,000	15,900,000	-
Finders fee (b)	20,000	120,000	-
Share issue and transaction costs (c)	-	(1,064,859)	170,000
Stock-based compensation	-	-	924,175
Warrant and option conversion	-	657,883	(657,883)
As at December 31, 2007	29,278,204	44,741,142	2,296,302
Exercise of options	1,056,250	584,063	-
Private placements (a)	2,500,000	18,750,000	-
Finders fee (a)	56,675	425,062	-
Share issue and transaction costs (a)	-	(906,936)	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	736,604
Option conversion	-	337,667	(337,667)
As at December 31, 2008	32,891,129	\$ 63,930,998	\$ 2,695,239

Share issuances

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company:

- (a) Issued 2,500,000 common shares at \$7.50 per share on March 10, 2008 for gross proceeds of \$18,750,000 by way of a non-brokered private placement. In connection with the transaction the Company paid a commission in cash and shares equal to 4.5% in aggregate of the gross proceeds of the transaction, by issuing 56,675 shares valued at \$7.50 each and paying cash of \$418,687.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company:

- (b) Issued 1,000,000 common shares at \$6.00 per share on June 15, 2007 for gross proceeds of \$6,000,000 by way of a private placement. In connection with the transaction the Company issued 20,000 common shares with a value of \$6.00 per share as a finders fee.
- (c) Issued 1,200,000 common shares at \$8.25 per share on October 11, 2007 for gross proceeds of \$9,900,000 by way of a private placement. In connection with the transaction, the Company paid a cash commission equal to 6% of gross proceeds and granted agent warrants to purchase 72,000 common shares at \$8.50 per share for a period of one year. The warrants were valued at \$170,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with a weighted average expected volatility of 68.3%, risk free interest rate of 4.4%, life of one year and dividend yield of 0%.

7. CAPITAL STOCK AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (cont'd)

Stock options and warrants

The Company has an incentive stock option plan, pursuant to which its Board of Directors grants stock options, from time to time, to directors, officers, employees and certain consultants. The exercise price of each option is based on the market price of the Company's common shares at the date of grant. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years. The Company's Board of Directors determines the vesting requirements for options granted. The Company received shareholder approval at its 2008 Annual General Meeting to grant a maximum of 6,553,225 options.

	Warrants		Stock options	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2006	212,550	\$ 5.20	3,546,586	\$ 1.23
Granted	72,000	8.50	770,000	5.45
Exercised	(210,570)	5.20	(557,632)	1.63
Cancelled	-	-	(200,000)	3.48
Expired	(1,980)	5.20	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2007	72,000	8.50	3,558,954	1.95
Granted	-	-	513,000	3.07
Exercised	-	-	(1,056,250)	0.55
Cancelled	-	-	(18,750)	1.05
Expired	(72,000)	8.50	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2008	-	\$ -	2,996,954	\$ 2.64

The weighted average fair value per stock option granted during the current year was \$1.37 (2007 - \$2.47).

The following stock options were outstanding as at December 31, 2008:

Exercise price range \$	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number of stock options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price \$	Number of stock options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price \$
\$0.75 - \$1.05	1,319,904	1.49	1.00	1,295,704	1.00
\$2.10 - \$3.48	833,000	3.49	2.13	523,250	2.21
\$4.50 - \$5.28	484,050	3.20	4.87	291,300	4.78
\$6.00 - \$7.50	360,000	3.70	6.83	153,333	6.81
	2,996,954	2.59	2.64	2,263,587	2.16

7. CAPITAL STOCK AND CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (cont'd)

Stock options and warrants (cont'd)

Subsequent to December 31, 2008, the Company granted options to purchase 1,000,000 common shares at \$5.00 per share and 200,000 common shares were issued upon exercise of stock options for proceeds of \$150,000.

Stock-based compensation

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of options granted. During the current year, the Company granted 513,000 (2007 – 770,000) options to directors, employees and consultants with a fair value of \$705,000 (2007 - \$1,903,900), which is being recognized over the vesting periods of the options. Total stock-based compensation recognized in the Statement of Operations, Comprehensive Loss and Deficit for the year ended December 31, 2008 was \$736,603 (2007 - \$924,175). This amount represents the value of vested options.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the valuation of stock options:

	2008	2007
Risk-free interest rate	1.97%	4.17%
Expected life	4.4 years	2.7 years
Annualized volatility	77%	73%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties during the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

- a) paid or accrued professional fees of \$81,220 (2007 - \$52,584) to a law firm in Ecuador with which a director of the Company is affiliated;
- b) paid or accrued fees of \$15,400 (2007 - \$27,208) for engineering and consulting services to a director of the Company, of which \$nil (2007 - \$27,208) were capitalized and included in either mineral property or plant construction costs;
- c) paid management fees of \$321,343 (2007 - \$342,603) to a company controlled by the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company of which \$241,007 (2007 - \$144,452) were capitalized and included in either mineral property or plant construction costs; and
- d) exercised an option to purchase land, sundry field equipment and machinery for \$nil (2007 - \$1,373,942) from a company controlled by a director of the Company and with respect to the lease of this land, sundry field equipment and machinery paid rental expense of \$18,073 (2007 - \$29,739) The final rent payment under this lease was made in March 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company entered into the following related party transactions with former directors and officers of the Company:

- a) paid or accrued professional fees of \$372,366 to a law firm in Canada with which a former director of the Company was affiliated; and

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

b) paid or accrued management fees of \$45,000 to a company controlled by a former officer of the Company.

Included in accounts payable at December 31, 2008 is \$8,033 (December 31, 2007 - \$51,060) due to a law firm with which a current director is affiliated and \$15,400 (December 31, 2007 - \$1,553,680) due to directors and companies controlled by directors of the Company.

Included in receivables at December 31, 2008 is \$nil (December 31, 2007 - \$24,867) due from a director of the Company. The amount as at December 31, 2007 represents an advance which was subsequently refunded.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

a) During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company incurred mineral property expenditures of \$131,147, acquired land at a cost of \$97,440 and incurred plant construction expenditures of \$252,763 through accounts payable. In addition, the Company capitalized \$127,660 of depreciation on mining equipment to mine development costs, incurred mineral property expenditures of \$314,742 through asset retirement obligations and incurred share issuance costs of \$425,062 relating to the issuance of common shares as finders fees.

b) During the year ended December 31, 2007, the Company acquired equipment at a cost of \$124,904, incurred mineral property expenditures of \$152,136, acquired land at a cost of \$1,382,864 and incurred plant construction expenditures of \$176,205 through accounts payable. In addition, the Company incurred mineral property expenditures of \$146,901 through asset retirement obligations and share issuance costs of \$170,000 relating to the issuance of agent's warrants.

c) Cash and cash equivalents consisted of cash of \$4,484,675 (2007 - \$967,926) and short-term investments of \$13,082,706 (2007 - \$15,736,156).

10. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	2008	2007
Loss before income taxes	\$ (2,265,236)	\$ (3,310,490)
Income tax (recovery) at statutory rates	\$ (783,798)	\$ (1,157,796)
Share issuance costs deductible for tax purposes	(231,065)	(199,425)
Non-deductible items	404,495	350,476
Unrecognized benefit of net operating losses	<u>610,368</u>	<u>1,006,745</u>
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

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10. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

Significant components of the Company's future income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2008	2007
Future income tax assets (liabilities):		
Capital assets	\$ 57,000	\$ -
Non-capital loss carry forwards	1,262,000	1,298,000
Share issuance costs	471,000	503,000
Mineral properties	(1,549,000)	(1,596,000)
Less valuation allowance	<u>(241,000)</u>	<u>(205,000)</u>
	\$ -	\$ -

The Company has available for deduction against future taxable income non-capital losses of approximately \$4,855,000 in Canada. These losses, if not utilized, will expire up to 2028. Future tax benefits which may arise as a result of non-capital losses and share issuance costs have not been recognized in these financial statements and have been offset by a valuation allowance.

11. CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

The Company's capital currently consists of common shares, options and warrants. As the Company is in the development stage its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares. The Company's capital management objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to have sufficient capital to be able to meet the Company's property development and exploration plans.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

As at December 31, 2008, the carrying values of receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to their short term to maturity.

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and receivables. The Company deposits cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies in Canada and Treasury Bills issued by the Federal Government of Canada, for which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. The Company holds minimal balances in banks in Ecuador. Receivables mainly consist of employee advances and sales tax refunds from the Federal Governments of Canada and Ecuador. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to receivables is minimal.

Currency Risk

The Company's significant subsidiaries are located in Ecuador which has adopted the U.S. dollar as its currency. As such, at December 31, 2008, a significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held in U.S. dollars and were therefore subject to fluctuation against the Canadian dollar. Based on the balances as at December 31, 2008, if the U.S. dollar had weakened (strengthened) against the Canadian dollar, with all other variables held constant, by 1%, net loss would have increased (decreased) by approximately \$65,000. There would be no effect in other comprehensive loss.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Additionally, a portion of the Company's receivables and accounts payable and accruals are denominated in the U.S. dollar and are therefore subject to fluctuation in exchange rates.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company maintains short-term deposits in instruments that are redeemable at any time without penalty, thereby reducing its exposure to interest rate fluctuations thereon. Other interest rate risks on the Company's operations are not considered material.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of gold and other precious metals. The Company monitors gold and other commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's one reportable operating segment is the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral property concessions. Geographic information is as follows:

	2008	2007
Capital assets:		
Canada	\$ 519,523	\$ 4,740
Ecuador	<u>39,054,340</u>	<u>24,521,335</u>
	<u>\$ 39,573,863</u>	<u>\$ 24,526,075</u>

14. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On February 19, 2009 the Company completed a private placement of 2,500,000 common shares at \$4.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$10,000,000. In connection with the transaction, the Company paid a cash commission equal to 6% of the gross proceeds and issued broker warrants to purchase an aggregate of 100,000 commons shares at \$4.24 per share, exercisable until February 19, 2010