LORRAINE COPPER CORPORATION
(An Exploration Stage Company)

Financial Statements
Period Ended February 29, 2008

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AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Lorraine Copper Corporation

We have audited the balance sheet of Lorraine Copper Corporation as at February 29, 2008 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, deficit, cash flows and mineral property expenditures for the period from incorporation on October 23, 2007 to February 29, 2008. 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 audit.

We conducted our audit 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at February 29, 2008 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the period from incorporation on October 23, 2007 to February 29, 2008 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Hay + Watson

Chartered Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
June 19, 2008

LORRAINE COPPER CORPORATION
Balance Sheet
February 29, 2008

ASSETS

Current	
Cash	$ 4,965
Accounts receivable	472
	5,437
Mineral Property Interests (Notes 3 and 7)	7,330
Equipment	67
	$ 12,834

LIABILITIES

Current	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 18,540
Advances from Eastfield Resources Ltd. (Notes 1,4 and 7)	22,589
Advances from Lysander Minerals Corp. (Notes 1,4 and 7)	17,499
	58,628

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Share Capital (Notes 5 and 7)	2
Deficit	(45,796)
	(45,794)
	$ 12,834

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

"J.W.Morton" Director

"Donald D. Sharp" Director

LORRAINE COPPER CORPORATION

Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
Period from Incorporation on October 23, 2007 to February 29, 2008

EXPENSES	
Consulting	$ 1,250
Dues and licenses	6
Bank charges	52
Investor relations	9,024
Legal and audit	12,500
Office	5,415
Rent	3,375
Salaries and benefits	2,027
Telephone	434
Transfer and filing fees	11,740
Loss before the following	45,823
OTHER INCOME	
Interest income	(27)
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	$ 45,796
BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE	$ 22,898
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING	2

LORRAINE COPPER CORPORATION

Statement of Deficit

Period from Incorporation on October 23, 2007 to February 29, 2008

DEFICIT, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	**$**	**-**
Net loss		**45,796**
DEFICIT, END OF PERIOD	**$**	**45,796**

LORRAINE COPPER CORPORATION

Statement of Cash Flows

Period from Incorporation on October 23, 2007 to February 29, 2008

Cash provided by (used in)	
Operating activities	
Net loss	$ (45,796)
Changes in non-cash working capital components	
Accounts receivable	(472)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,256
	(32,012)
Investing activities	
Mineral property exploration expenditures	(3,046)
Purchase of equipment	(67)
	(3,113)
Financing activities	
Shares issued for cash	2
Advances from Eastfield Resources Ltd.	22,589
Advances from Lysander Minerals Corp.	17,499
	40,090
INCREASE IN CASH	4,965
CASH, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	-
CASH, END OF PERIOD	$ 4,965

LORRAINE COPPER CORPORATION

Statement of Mineral Property Expenditures
Period from Incorporation on October 23, 2007 to February 29, 2008

LORRAINE-JAJAY PROJECT

Exploration Expenditures		
Professional fees		5,780
Geological expenses		1,550
		7,330
MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS, END OF PERIOD	$	7,330

1. OPERATIONS

Lorraine Copper Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on October 23, 2007. Its principal business activities are the acquisition and exploration of gold, copper and other precious and base metal properties.

The Company entered into a plan of arrangement with Eastfield Resources Ltd. ("Eastfield") and Lysander Minerals Corporation ("Lysander") on October 23, 2007, which was completed on April 16, 2008 (Note 7).

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern, which presumes that the Company will continue operations for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on obtaining additional financing through the issue of treasury shares and from loans, and on meeting the requirements, from time to time, of any lenders. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments or reclassifications which would be necessary if the Company was unable to continue operations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and reflect the following significant policies:

Financial Assets and Liabilities

The Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are classified as follows:

- Accounts receivable are classified as "loans and receivables" and are measured at amortized cost. The recorded amount approximates fair value as at February 29, 2008.
- Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and payables to related parties are classified as "other financial liabilities" and are measured at amortized cost. The recorded amounts approximate fair value as at February 29, 2008.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of a financial asset or financial liability are added to the carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability, and are amortized to operations using the effective interest rate method.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is composed of the Company's excess of revenue over expenses and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income represents changes in net assets during a period arising from non-owner sources and, for the Company, would principally include unrealized gains and losses on available for sale financial assets. As the Company does not hold any available for sale financial assets, there is no balance of accumulated other comprehensive income.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Mineral Property Interests

The Company is currently in the exploration stage and accounts for its mineral properties, whereby costs relative to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of these properties are capitalized by property. All sales and option proceeds received are first credited against the costs of the related property, with any excess credited to operations. No gains or losses are recognized on the partial sale or dispositions of properties except in circumstances which result in significant disposition of reserves. Once commercial production has commenced, these net costs are charged to future operations using the unit-of-production method based on estimated recoverable reserves by property. The net costs related to abandoned properties are charged to operations.

The Company reviews the carrying values of its mineral properties whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying values may exceed their estimated net recoverable amounts determined by reference to estimated future operating results and undiscounted net cash flows. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying value of those assets is not recoverable and exceeds their estimated fair value.

Future Reclamation Costs

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment.The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment, and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of mineral property interests, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding asset retirement cost is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and is amortized as an expense over the economic life of the asset using either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, as appropriate. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost. Amortization is recorded using the declining balance method at the following annual rate:

Computer software	50%

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Using this method, future income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated tax consequences attributable to differences between the amounts reported in the financial statements of the Company and their respective tax bases, using enacted or substantially enacted income tax rates. The effect of a change in income tax rates on future tax assets and liabilities is recognized in operations in the period in which the change occurs. A future income tax asset is recognized when the probability of realization of the asset is more likely than not.

Share-based Compensation

The Company grants options to purchase shares under the terms described in Note 5.

When options to purchase shares are granted to directors, officers and employees , the fair value of the options on the date of the grant is recognized as compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, over the period during which the related options vest. When options to purchase shares are granted to non-employees in return for goods or services, the fair value of the options is recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, in the period in which the goods or services are received or are expected to be received.

The consideration received on the exercise of options is credited to share capital. When options are exercised, the previously recorded compensation related to the options is transferred from contributed surplus to share capital to fully reflect the consideration for the shares issued.

Income Recognition

Interest from cash is recorded on an accrual basis when collection is reasonably assured.

Loss per Share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding share purchase options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. For this purpose, the “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of share purchase options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Use of Estimates

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

Significant estimates used in these financial statements include, amongst others, the recoverability of accounts receivable and the estimated future operating results and net cash flows from mineral properties.

3. MINERAL PROPERTY INTERESTS

Lorraine-Jajay Project, Omineca Mining Division, British Columbia

The Company has acquired the Lorraine-Jajay mineral property through the plan of arrangement with Eastfield and Lysander (Note 1). This property is subject to an option agreement with Teck Cominco Limited ("Teck"). Teck may earn a 51% joint venture interest in the property by completing $9,000,000 of exploration expenditures by December 31, 2010 (minimum expenditure rate of $1,500,000 annually). Teck may increase its interest to 60% by completing a feasibility study on the property and may further increase its interest to 65% by arranging or providing production financing.

4. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the period ended February 29, 2008, geological services totaling $5,780 were provided to the Company by Mincord Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Mincord"), a geological service company owned by two directors of the Company. Mincord's relationship with the Company is non-exclusive and without retainer, and is used on a project by project basis. Services provided include the hiring of field and professional personnel, rental of vehicular, camp and technical equipment, transportation and mobilization costs. At February 29, 2008 $4,284, inlcuded in accounts payable, was payable to Mincord.

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into transactions with related companies for the use of equipment, services and rental of office space. The Company is related to Eastfield (Note 1) through directors in common. Amounts payable for rent, salaries, telephone, office, consulting, convention and travel costs to Eastfield amounted to $12,791 for the period ended February 29, 2008.

The Company is also related to Lysander (Note 1) through directors in common.The advances from Eastfield and Lysander . bear no interest and have no terms of repayment.

These transactions were measured at the exchange amounts agreed to by the parties.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized
Unlimited common shares without par value

Issued and fully paid common shares	**Number of Shares**		**Amount**
Issued for cash	2	$	2
Balance, February 29, 2008		$	2

Share Purchase Options

The Company grants options to directors, officers and employees of the Company, and persons who provide ongoing services to the Company, under an incentive stock option plan. Under the plan, the Company will reserved up to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares for the issue of options. Options will normally vest at the date of grant for directors, officers and employees, and at the rate of 25% on the date of the grant and 25% every three months thereafter for consultants. Options will expire no later than five years from the grant date, except that they will expire within thirty days when the holder is no longer qualified to hold the option (other than for cause, when the option will expire immediately).

There were no options outstanding at February 29, 2008. On May 26, 2008 the Company granted 2,625,000 options, with an expiry date of May 26, 2013 and an exercise price of $0.15 per share, to directors, officers and employees.

Warrants

Following the completion of the plan of arrangement with Eastfield and Lysander (Note 7) on April 16, 2008, the Company granted 750,000 warrants for the purchase of common shares, at an exercise price of $0.09 per share and expiring August 9, 2008, and 250,000 warrants for the purchase of common shares. at an exercise price of $0.16 per share and expiring March 9, 2009.

6. INCOME TAXES

The Company's future income tax assets and liabilities are composed of the following items:

Future income tax assets (liabilities) arising from:	
Losses deductible against future taxable income	$ 14,426
Future income tax assets (liabilities)	14,426
Valuation allowance	(14,426)
Net future income tax assets (liabilities)	-

6. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The reconciliation of the provision for income taxes is:

Loss before income taxes	$	45,796
Statutory federal and provincial income tax rates		31.5%
Recovery of income taxes based on statutory income tax rates		14,426
Increase (decrease):		
Effect of current period losses not recognized		(14,426)
Provision for income taxes	$	-

As at February 29, 2008, the Company has losses of approximately $46,000 available for deduction against future years' taxable income. If unused, these losses will expire in twenty years.

The future benefits which may arise from these losses have not been recorded in these financial statements.

7. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On April 8, 2008 the Company completed the plan of arrangement with Eastfield and Lysander , which it had entered into on October 23, 2007, to acquire cash and the Lorraine-Jajay mineral property in exchange for shares of the Company.

Pursuant to the arrangement, on April 8, 2008 40,000,000 common shares of the Company were exchanged for reorganization shares of Eastfield and Lysander, which were then redeemed and cancelled by Eastfield and Lysander in exchange for $300,000 in cash and the Lorraine-Jajay mineral property, recorded at its carrying value to Eastfield and Lysander of $ 5,113,319.

As a result of this plan of arrangement, holders of common shares of Eastfield and Lysander now hold common shares of the Company.

In addition, when outstanding share purchase warrants issued by Eastfield and Lysander prior to October 23, 2007 are exercised, the Company will receive 40 per cent of the proceeds and issue an equal number of shares as Eastfield and Lysander to the warrant holders.