CORONATION MINERALS INC.

(an exploration stage company)

Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Three months ended March 31, 2009

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Coronation Minerals Inc. (an exploration stage company) were prepared by management in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles. The most significant of these accounting principles have been set out in the December 31, 2008 audited financial statements. Only changes in accounting policies have been disclosed in these unaudited interim financial statements. Management acknowledges responsibility for the preparation and presentation of the unaudited interim financial statements, including responsibility for significant accounting judgments and estimates and the choice of accounting principles and methods that are appropriate to the Company's circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited interim financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited interim financial statements and (ii) the unaudited interim financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited interim financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited interim financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

NOTICE TO READER

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these unaudited interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CORONATION MINERALS INC.
(an exploration stage company)
Interim Balance Sheets
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	March 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 3,081,985**	$ 3,018,945
Short-term investment (Note 5)	**290,000**	215,000
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**14,391**	21,586
GST receivable	**162,612**	308,215
	3,548,988	3,563,746
Mineral properties and deferred exploration costs (Note 6)	**198,127**	184,106
	$ 3,747,115	$ 3,747,852
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 499,747**	$ 478,666
Future income taxes	**939,588**	-
	1,439,335	478,666
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 7)	**16,312,740**	17,252,328
Contributed surplus	**2,270,680**	2,270,680
Warrants (Note 9)	**2,016,027**	2,016,027
Deficit	**(18,291,667)**	(18,269,849)
	2,307,780	3,269,186
	$ 3,747,115	$ 3,747,852

Contingency (Note 11)

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim financial statements.

CORONATION MINERALS INC.

(an exploration stage company)

Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	2008
Operating expenses		
Professional fees	**$ 27,394**	$ 212,008
Office	**20,194**	1,782
Management fees	**36,000**	12,000
Shareholder communications	**7,685**	-
Transfer, listing and filing fees	**7,218**	20,541
Travel and promotion	**-**	6,831
Loss from operations	**(98,491)**	(253,162)
Interest and other income	**26,673**	9,743
Unrealized gain (loss) on short-term investment	**75,000**	(10,000)
Mineral exploration property	**(25,000)**	-
	76,673	(257)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$ (21,818)**	$ (253,419)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	**104,295,690**	61,133,136

Statements of Deficit

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	2008
Deficit		
Balance, beginning of period	**$ (18,269,849)**	$ (4,473,742)
Net loss	**(21,818)**	(253,419)
Balance, end of period	**$ (18,291,667)**	$ (4,727,161)

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim financial statements.

CORONATION MINERALS INC.
(an exploration stage company)
Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009	2008
Operations		
Net loss	**$ (21,818)**	$ (253,419)
Items not affecting cash		
Unrealized (gain) loss on short-term investment	**(75,000)**	10,000
Net change in non-cash working capital		
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	**7,195**	(40,651)
GST receivable	**145,603**	(14,032)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**21,081**	(180,468)
	77,061	(478,570)
Financing		
Issuances of common shares	**-**	209,000
Investing		
Additions to mineral properties	**(14,021)**	(148,244)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**63,040**	(417,814)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**3,018,945**	1,210,505
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	**$ 3,081,985**	$ 792,691
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash	**$ 216,258**	$ 792,691
Cash equivalents	**2,865,727**	-
	$ 3,081,985	$ 792,691

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim financial statements.

CORONATION MINERALS INC.
(an exploration stage company)
Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Warrants	Deficit	Total
Balance, December 31, 2007	**$ 9,363,206**	**$ 2,361,453**	**$ 824,136**	**$ (4,473,742)**	**$ 8,075,053**
Issued on private placements	6,779,260	-	-	-	6,779,260
Value allocated to warrants	(2,080,839)	-	2,080,839	-	-
Issued to acquire mineral properties	1,258,875	-	-	-	1,258,875
Issued on exercise of options	269,000	-	-	-	269,000
Value allocated on exercise of options	989,343	(989,343)	-	-	-
Expiry of warrants	824,136	-	(824,136)	-	-
Share issue expenses	(150,653)	-	(64,812)	-	(215,465)
Stock-based compensation	-	898,570	-	-	898,570
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(13,796,107)	(13,796,107)
Balance, December 31, 2008	**$ 17,252,328**	**$ 2,270,680**	**$ 2,016,027**	**$ (18,269,849)**	**$ 3,269,186**
Future income taxes related to flow-through financing (Note 7)	(939,588)	-	-	-	(939,588)
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(21,818)	(21,818)
Balance, March 31, 2009	**$ 16,312,740**	**$ 2,270,680**	**$ 2,016,027**	**$ (18,291,667)**	**$ 2,307,780**

See accompanying notes to unaudited interim financial statements.

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Coronation Minerals Inc. (the "Company" or "Coronation") was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act on March 16, 1994 under the name of Minera Sierra Madre Inc. Effective December 15, 1999, the Company changed its name to MSA Capital Corp. and, subsequently, on October 28, 2002, changed its name to Coronation Minerals Inc.

The Company is engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties in Canada. The Company is in the process of determining whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties and deferred exploration costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of such mineral properties.

The acquisition of title to mineral properties is a very time consuming process. Although the Company has taken every precaution to ensure that legal title to its mineral properties is properly recorded in the name of the Company, there can be no assurance that such title will ultimately be secured.

As at March 31, 2009, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $18,291,667. This condition, combined with the uncertainties surrounding the recoverability of the mineral properties, cast significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. Management is considering various financing alternatives, including private placements, to raise capital. However, it is not possible to determine with certainty whether these initiatives will be successful or adequate.

The financial statements have been prepared on the basis that contemplates the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the ordinary course of business into the foreseeable future. No adjustments to assets or liabilities have been made in these unaudited interim financial statements in the event that the Company is not able to continue normal business operations. Should it be determined that the Company is no longer a going concern, the financial statements will need to include material adjustments that reflect a liquidation basis of preparation.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies

The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by the Company in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes to the financial statements required by Canadian GAAP for annual financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2009 may not necessarily be indicative of the results that may be expected for the year ending December 31, 2009.

The balance sheet at December 31, 2008 has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by Canadian GAAP for annual financial statements. The unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with the accounting policies described in the Company's annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008, except as noted below. For further information, refer to the audited financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2008.

2. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Goodwill and Intangible Assets
In February 2008, the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") approved Handbook Section 3064, “Goodwill and Intangible Assets” which replaces the existing Handbook Sections 3062, “Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets” and 3450 “Research and Development Costs”. This standard is effective for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The standard provides guidance on the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements for goodwill and intangible assets. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's presentation of its financial position or results of operations as at March 31, 2009.

Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
In January 2009, the Emerging Issues Committee of the CICA issued EIC-173, Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities, which applies to interim and annual financial statements for periods ending on or after January 20, 2009. The adoption of this standard had no impact on the Company's presentation of its financial position or results of operations as at March 31, 2009.

Recent accounting pronouncements

International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")
In January 2006, the CICA’s Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") formally adopted the strategy of replacing Canadian GAAP with IFRS for Canadian enterprises with public accountability. On February 13, 2008, the AcSB confirmed that the use of IFRS will be required in 2011 for publicly accountable profit-oriented enterprises. For these entities, IFRS will be required for interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The Company will be required to have prepared, in time for its first quarter of fiscal 2011 filing, comparative financial statements in accordance with IFRS for the three months ended March 31, 2010. While the Company has begun assessing the impact of the adoption of IFRS on its financial statements, the financial reporting impact of the transition on IFRS cannot be reasonably estimated at this time.

Business Combinations, Consolidated Financial Statements and Non-Controlling Interests
The CICA issued three new accounting standards in January 2009: Section 1582, "Business Combinations", Section 1601, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and Section 1602, "Non-Controlling interests". These new standards will be effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Section 1582 replaces section 1581 and establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to IFRS 3 - Business Combinations. Sections 1601 and 1602 together replace section 1600, Consolidated Financial Statements. Section 1601, establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. Section 1602 establishes standards for accounting for a non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of IFRS lAS 27 - Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating the requirements of the new standards.

3. Capital management

The Company defines capital that it manages as its shareholders equity. When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to achieve optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management team to sustain the future development of the business. As at March 31, 2009, total shareholders' equity (managed capital) was $2,307,780 (December 31, 2008 - $3,269,186).

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage. As such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

Management has chosen to mitigate the risk and uncertainty associated with raising additional capital in current economic conditions by:

(i) maintaining a liquidity cushion in order to address any potential disruptions or industry downturns;
(ii) minimizing discretionary disbursements; and
(iii) reducing or eliminating exploration expenditures that are of limited strategic value.

In light of the above, the Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if the Company believes there is sufficient potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is appropriate. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator or lending institution. The Company expects that its current capital resources will be sufficient to discharge its liabilities as at March 31, 2009.

4. Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk (including interest rate, foreign exchange rate, and commodity and equity price risk).

Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

4. Financial risk factors (continued)

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are held with reputable Canadian chartered banks, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient cash resources to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in stock market conditions generally or related to matters specific to the Company. As at March 31, 2009, the Company had a cash balance of $3,081,985 (December 31, 2008 - $3,018,945) to settle current liabilities of $499,747 (December 31, 2008 - $478,666). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as maintenance of liquidity.

Market risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by banks with which it keeps its bank accounts. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the creditworthiness of its banks. The Company regularly monitors its cash management policy.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency. The risk is measured using cash flow forecasting. The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

Commodity and equity price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, particularly as they relate to nickel-copper-platinum ("PGM"), individual equity movements, and the stock market in general to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

The Company's short-term investment in common shares of Northern Platinum Ltd. ("Northern") is subject to fair value fluctuations arising from changes in the equity and commodity markets.

4. Financial risk factors (continued)

As of March 31, 2009, both the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent.

Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity analysis shown in the notes below may differ materially from actual results.

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a three month period:

(i) Interest rate risk is minimal as cash and cash equivalents include investment-grade short-term deposit certificates with fixed interest rates. In addition, the Company does not hold significant balances in foreign currencies to give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk.

(ii) The Company's short-term investment in the common shares of Northern is subject to fair value fluctuations. As at March 31, 2009, if the bid price of Northern had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, net loss for the three months ended March 31, 2009 would have been $29,000 higher/lower. Similarly, as at March 31, 2009, reported shareholders' equity would have been $29,000 lower/higher as a result of the 10% decrease/increase in the bid price of Northern.

(iii) Commodity price risk could adversely affect the Company. In particular, the Company's future profitability and viability of development depends upon the world market price of PGM. PGM prices have fluctuated widely in recent years. There is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of PGM can be produced in the future, a profitable market will exist for them. A decline in the market price of PGM may also require the Company to reduce its mineral resources, which could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's value. As of March 31, 2009, the Company was not a PGM producer. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

(iv) Mineral property risk is significant. In particular, if an economic ore body is not found, the Company cannot enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. There can be no assurance that the Company will generate any revenues or achieve profitability or provide a return on investment in the future from any of the properties it may have an interest in.

5. Short-term Investment

During 2005, the Company entered into an agreement with Northern to purchase a 100% interest in Northern's Wellgreen Project. Under the terms of the agreement the Company purchased a $1 million private placement of Northern capital stock in the form of 1,000,000 units. Each unit consisted of one common share and one half share purchase warrant with each full warrant giving the holder the right to purchase an additional share of Northern for $1.50 for a period of 24 months. These warrants expired unexercised during 2007. During 2008, the agreement was terminated due to current commodity and equity market conditions.

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Mineral properties and deferred exploration costs

Description	Balance December 31 2008	Expenditures	Write-down	Balance March 31 2009
Coppermine River, Nunavut	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ 1
Rory Group, Yukon	184,105	14,021	-	198,126
	$ 184,106	$ 14,021	$ -	$ 198,127

On a quarterly basis, management of the Company review mineral properties and deferred exploration costs to ensure deferred expenditures include only costs and projects that are eligible for capitalization. There were no changes to mineral properties and deferred exploration costs that occurred from January 1, 2009 to March 31, 2009.

7. Share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of preferred, non-voting redeemable shares. The issued and outstanding common shares consist of the following:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, beginning of period	104,295,690	$ 17,252,328
Future income taxes related to flow-through financing (1)	-	(939,588)
Balance, end of period	104,295,690	$ 16,312,740

(1) Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements completed in fiscal 2008, the tax attributes of the related expenditures were renounced to subscribers. As a result, in accordance with EIC-146 of the CICA Handbook, the Company recognized a foregone tax benefit of $939,588.

8. Stock options

The following table shows the continuity of stock options during the period:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2008	4,670,000	$ 0.25
Expired	(400,000)	0.27
Balance, March 31, 2009	4,270,000	$ 0.24

(Unaudited - Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Stock options (continued)

The following are the stock options outstanding at March 31, 2009:

Number of Options Granted	Number of Options Vested	Fair Value	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Expiry Date
3,900,000	3,900,000	$ 842,400	$ 0.25	4.24	June 24, 2013
350,000	350,000	53,550	0.18	4.41	August 26, 2013
20,000	20,000	2,620	0.16	4.51	October 3, 2013
4,270,000	4,270,000	$ 898,570	$ 0.24	4.25	

9. Warrants

The following table shows the continuity of warrants during the period:

	Number of Warrants	Allocated Value
Balance, beginning and end of period	28,662,665	$ 2,016,027

The following are the warrants outstanding at March 31, 2009:

Number of Warrants	Fair Value	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
21,620,277	$ 1,509,232	$ 0.30	December 5, 2009
7,042,388	571,607	0.30	December 27, 2009
-	(64,812)	-	(1)
28,662,665	$ 2,016,027	$ 0.30	

(1) Share issue expenses

10. Related party transactions

The Company had the following related party transactions:

Three Months Ended March 31,	2009	2008
Management fees accrued/paid to management	$ 36,000	$ 12,000
Consulting fees (included in deferred exploration costs) accrued to the Chief Executive Officer	$ -	$ 15,858
Office expenses paid to GGI	$ 7,004	$ -
Professional fees paid/accrued	$ 13,258	$ -

10. Related party transactions (continued)

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $6,897 (December 31, 2008 - $6,897) payable to Guyana Goldfields Inc. ("GGI") with which four (4) directors act on both the Boards of Coronation and GGI. In addition, the President/Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer is common to both companies. The balance pertains to office expenses paid on behalf of Coronation by GGI.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $221,301 (December 31, 2008 - $221,301) payable to a former officer of the Company for services provided. This amount is unsecured, non interest bearing and has no specific terms of repayment.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $10,000 (December 31, 2008 - $20,000) due to the Chief Executive Officer. The balance is non interest bearing and is payable on demand.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $2,100 (December 31, 2008 - $nil) payable to a director of the Company. The balance is non interest bearing and is payable on demand.

The Chief Financial Officer of Coronation is the president of a company providing accounting services to Coronation. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $8,536 (December 31, 2008 - $nil) payable to this company. The balance is non interest bearing and is payable on demand.

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

11. Contingency

Effective January 1, 2008 the former president of the Company signed a Consulting Agreement (“Agreement”) with the Company which provided for a compensation settlement of $8,000 per month for a period of 24 months if there was a change in control of the Company. On March 3, 2008, a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company (“Meeting”) was held. During the Meeting, there was a change in the composition of the board of directors which, under the Agreement, constituted a change in control.

The current Board of Directors of the Company disputes the validity of the Agreement and as such has not accrued any liability in these unaudited interim financial statements.