UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

[X] ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014

[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from ______ to ______

Commission file number 000-28837

NEW JERSEY MINING COMPANY

(Name of small business issuer in its charter)

Idaho	**82-0490295**
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. employer identification No.)

201 N. Third Street, Coeur d Alene, ID 83814

(Address of principal executive offices) (zip code)

(208) 503-0153

Registrant s telephone number, including area code

Securities registered under Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act:

None

Securities registered under Section 12(g) of the Exchange Act:

Common Stock, No par value per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes [ ] No [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the issuer (1) filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the past 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes[X] No [ ]

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers in response to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and no disclosure will be contained, to the best of registrant s knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. [X]

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and small reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer	____	Accelerated Filer	____
Non-Accelerated Filer	____	Smaller reporting company	_X_

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act Yes [ ] No [X]

The aggregate market value of all common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the average of the bid and ask prices on June 30, 2014 was $7,346,165.

On March 31, 2015 there were 91,760,148 shares of the registrant s Common Stock outstanding.

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CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K and the exhibits attached hereto contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as amended. Such forward-looking statements concern the Company s anticipated results and developments in the Company s operations in future periods, planned exploration and development of its properties, plans related to its business and other matters that may occur in the future. These statements relate to analyses and other information that are based on forecasts of future results, estimates of amounts not yet determinable and assumptions of management. These statements include, but are not limited to, comments regarding:

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the establishment and estimates of mineralization;

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the grade of mineralization;

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anticipated expenditures and costs in our operations;

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planned exploration activities and the anticipated outcome of such exploration activities;

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plans and anticipated timing for obtaining permits and licenses for our properties;

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expected future financing and its anticipated outcome;

- anticipated liquidity to meet expected operating costs and capital requirements;
- our ability to obtain joint ventures partners and maintain working relationships with our current joint venture partners;
- our ability to obtain financing to fund our estimated expenditure and capital requirements; and
- factors expected to impact our results of operations.

Any statements that express or involve discussions with respect to predictions, expectations, beliefs, plans, projections, objectives, assumptions or future events or performance (often, but not always, using words or phrases such as expects or does not expect , is expected , anticipates or does not anticipate , plans , estimates or inte stating that certain actions, events or results may , could , would , might or will be taken, occur or be achieved) are statements of historical fact and may be forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which could cause actual events or results to differ from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, including, without limitation:

- risks related to our limited operating history;
- risks related to our history of losses and our expectation of continued losses;
- risks related to our properties being in the exploration or development stage;
- risks related our mineral operations being subject to government regulation;

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risks related to future legislation and administrative changes to mining laws;

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risks related to future legislation regarding climate change;

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risks related to our ability to obtain additional capital or joint venture partners;

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risks related to land reclamation requirements and costs;

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risks related to mineral exploration and development activities being inherently dangerous;

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risks related to our insurance coverage for operating risks;

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risks related to cost increases for our exploration and development projects;

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risks related to a shortage of equipment and supplies adversely affecting our ability to operate;

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risks related to mineral estimates;

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risks related to the fluctuation of prices for precious and base metals, such as gold and silver;

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risks related to the competitive industry of mineral exploration;

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risks related to our title and rights in our mineral properties and mill;

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risks related to joint venture partners and our contractual obligations therewith;

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risks related to potential conflicts of interest with our management;

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risks related to our dependence on key management;

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risks related to the New Jersey Mill operations, management, and milling capacity;

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risks related to our business model;

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risks related to evolving corporate governance standards for public companies; and

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risks related to our shares of common stock.

This list is not exhaustive of the factors that may affect our forward-looking statements. Some of the important risks and uncertainties that could affect forward-looking statements are described further under the sections titled Description of Business and Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations of this Annual Report. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those anticipated, believed, estimated, or expected. We caution readers not to place undue reliance on any such forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date made. We disclaim any obligation subsequently to revise any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of such statements or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events, except as required by law.

We qualify all the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report by the foregoing cautionary statements.

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GLOSSARY OF SIGNIFICANT MINING TERMS

Ag-Silver.

Au-Gold.

Alluvial-Adjectivally used to identify minerals deposited over time by moving water.

Argillites-Metamorphic rock containing clay minerals.

Arsenopyrite-An iron-arsenic sulfide. Common constituent of gold mineralization.

Ball Mill-A large rotating cylinder usually filled to about 45% of its total volume with steel grinding balls. The mill rotates and crushed rock is fed into one end and discharged through the other. The rock is pulverized into small particles by the cascading and grinding action of the balls.

Bedrock-Solid rock underlying overburden.

Cu-Copper.

CIL-A standard gold recovery process involving the leaching with cyanide in agitated tanks with activated carbon. CIL means "carbon-in-leach."

Crosscut-A nominally horizontal mine passageway, generally driven at right angles to the strike of a vein.

Dip-Angle made by an inclined surface with the horizontal, measured perpendicular to strike.

Deposit-A mineral deposit is a mineralized body that has been intersected by sufficient closely-spaced drill holes or underground sampling to support sufficient tonnage and average grade(s) of metal(s) to warrant further exploration or development activities.

Drift-A horizontal mine opening driven on the vein. Driving is a term used to describe the excavation of a mine passageway.

Exploration Stage-As defined by the SEC-includes all issuers engaged in the search for mineral deposits (reserves), which are not in the production stage.

Fault-A fracture in the earth's crust accompanied by a displacement of one side of the fracture with respect to the other and in a direction parallel to the fracture.

Flotation-A physiochemical process for the separation of finely divided solids from one another. Separation of these (dissimilar) discrete solids from each other is affected by the selective attachment of the particle surface to gas bubbles.

GPT-grams per metric tonne.

Galena-A lead sulfide mineral. The most important lead mineral in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District.

Grade-A term used to assign the concentration of metals per unit weight of ore. An example-ounces of gold per ton of ore (opt). One troy ounce per short ton is 34.28 parts per million or 34.28 grams per metric tonne.

Mill-A general term used to denote a mineral processing plant.

Mineralization-The presence of minerals, usually of potential economic significance, in a specific area or geologic formation.

Net Smelter Return (NSR)-The Net Smelter Return from a processed ore is the value recouped from the mineral products less the costs associated with smelting, refining, and transport to the smelter. The NSR specifically does not permit the deduction of mining and milling costs.

Ore-A mineral or aggregate of minerals that can be mined and treated at a profit. A large quantity of ore that is surrounded by waste or sub-ore material is called an orebody.

Patented Claim-A mineral claim where the title has been obtained from the U.S. federal government through the patent process of the 1872 Mining Law. The owner of the patented claim is granted title to the surface and mineral rights.

Production Stage-As defined by the SEC-includes all issuers engaged in the exploitation of a mineral deposit (reserve).

Pyrite-An iron sulfide mineral that usually has no commercial value but is commonly associated with mineral deposits of gold, copper, and other metals.

Quartz-Crystalline silica (SiO_2). An important rock-forming and gangue material in veins or other types of mineral deposits.

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Quartzites-Metamorphic rock containing significant amounts of quartz.

Raise-An underground opening driven upward, generally on the vein.

Ramp-An underground opening usually driven downward, but not always, to provide access to an orebody for rubber-tired equipment such as loaders and trucks. Typically ramps are inclined at a slope grade of approximately 15%.

Reserves-That part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination. Reserves are subcategorized as either proven (measured) reserves, for which (a) quantity is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings, or drill holes, and grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling, and (b) the sites for inspection, sampling, and measurement are spaced so closely and geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth, and mineral content are well-established; or probable (indicated) reserves, for which quantity and grade and/or quality are computed from information similar to that used for proven (measured) reserves, yet the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart.

Royalty or NSR Royalty-A mineral royalty is a percentage of the value extracted from an ore that is paid to an interest holding party, usually a claim owner. The NSR Royalty is calculated based on the value of the processed ore after deducting the costs of smelting, refining, and transport to a smelter. However, the cost of mining and milling is not deducted. Typical NSR Royalty rates in the United States are on the order of 1 5%.

Shoot A body of ore, usually of elongated form, extending downward or upward in a vein.

Stope-An underground void created by the mining of ore.

Strike-The bearing or azimuth of the line created by the intersection of a horizontal plane with an inclined rock strata, vein or body.

Tellurium-Relatively rare chemical element found with gold and silver that can form minerals known as tellurides.

Tetrahedrite-Sulfosalt mineral containing copper, antimony, and silver.

Vein-A zone or body of mineralized rock lying within boundaries separating it from neighboring wallrock. A mineralized zone having a more or less regular development in length, width and depth to give it a tabular form and commonly inclined at a considerable angle to the horizontal.

Unpatented Claim-A mineral claim staked on United States Public Domain (USPD) that is open for mineral entry. Unpatented lode claims can be no more than 1,500 feet long by 600 feet wide. The claimant owns the mineral rights, but does not own the surface, which is USPD. Any exploration or mining on the claim must first be submitted in a plan of operations (POO) for approval to the appropriate federal land management entity.

Wallrock-Usually barren rock surrounding a vein.

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PART I

ITEM 1. DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Form and Year of Organization

New Jersey Mining Company (the Company or NJMC) is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Idaho on July 18, 1996. The Company was dormant until December 31, 1996, when all of the assets and liabilities of the New Jersey Joint Venture (a partnership) were transferred to the Company in exchange for 10,000,000 shares of common stock. The New Jersey Joint Venture, a partnership, was formed in 1994 to develop the New Jersey Mine.

Any Bankruptcy, Receivership or Similar Proceedings

There have been no bankruptcy, receivership, or similar proceedings.

Any Material Reclassification, Merger, Consolidation, or Purchase or Sale of a Significant Amount of Assets Not in the Ordinary Course of Business.

There have been no material reclassifications, mergers, consolidations, purchases, or sales not in the ordinary course of business for the past three years.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY

General Description of the Business

The Company is involved in exploring for and developing gold, silver, and base metal deposits in the western USA. The Company has a portfolio of mineral properties including: the Golden Chest Mine, the New Jersey Mine and Mill, the McKinley exploration project, the Eastern Star exploration project, and the Toboggan exploration project, along with several other exploration prospects. The New Jersey Mill Joint Venture and GF&H Company are consolidated subsidiaries.

The Company is executing a strategy of mineral exploration, development, and mineral processing that has been focused on the Belt Basin area of northern Idaho and western Montana. See Location Map. The exploration focus for the Company is primarily gold with silver and base metals of secondary emphasis. NJMC has also sought joint venture partners or mineral lessees that bring mine development expertise, such that more advanced projects in the Company s portfolio may be put into production. In addition to mineral exploration and development joint ventures, the Company is also the manager of the New Jersey Mill Joint Venture, which processes both silver and gold ores through a 360 tonnes per day flotation plant.

New Jersey Mining Company has evolved from a small-scale developer and operator of mines through a period of greater emphasis on mineral exploration. In recent years, the Company has focused its efforts on the Golden Chest Mine, and it formed a joint venture with Marathon Gold Corporation of Canada to accelerate the exploration and development of the property. The Golden Chest Joint Venture subsequently leased a portion of the Golden Chest Project to Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining (Gold Hill or the Lessee), a private Idaho corporation. During 2014, Gold Hill succeeded in placing the Golden Chest Mine into production. At year-end 2014, the mine and mill are ramping up towards full planned production of approximately 300 tonnes per day. The Company now generates revenue from processing the Golden Chest ores and a modest NSR royalty on the Golden Chest Mine. In 2014, the Company s milling activities contributed $92,165 to its consolidated revenue. New Jersey Mining Company also conducted exploration on its McKinley and Eastern Star projects during 2014, but the emphasis of that work was on delineating potentially minable gold deposits. The Company is also examining other opportunities in the western US to apply its development, operational, and processing expertise.

NJMC s new strategy now emphasizes the generation of cash from milling, royalties, and possible future mining to support its operations and growth. The Company also actively works to form joint ventures and partnerships in order to minimize cash needs associated with future growth. These growth opportunities may come from exploration of its own properties or from new acquisitions or ventures. The new strategy is less reliant on private placements of common stock with qualified investors, though the Company s exploration and development progress is still dependent on securing financing in one form or another.

Competitive Business Conditions

The Company competes on several different fronts within the minerals exploration industry. The Company competes with other junior mining companies for the capital necessary to sustain its exploration and development programs. NJMC also competes with other mining companies for exploration properties and mining assets, such as for gold properties in the Coeur d Alene Mining District.

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In recent years, the Company has been successful in forming two joint ventures, one at the Golden Chest Mine and the other at the New Jersey Mill. The Golden Chest Mine joint venture was successful in arranging a mining lease agreement in 2013, and the Company also receives revenue on a per tonne basis for processing ores from the Golden Chest Mine. As of the end of 2014, the Lessee has commenced production from the Golden Chest Mine and has begun making payments to NJMC for advanced royalties and ore processing.

The year just ended, 2014, constitutes the first year of consistent milling production for the refurbished New Jersey Mill. The mill commenced limited operations in December of 2014. The New Jersey Mill joint venture agreement with Crescent Silver contemplated NJMC entering the mineral processing sector of the mining business, both to support mining operations at the Crescent Mine and possibly to provide toll milling services to other regional mining companies. Economic conditions have prevented the commercial start-up of mining operations at the Crescent Silver Mine, but the Golden Chest Project has continued to progress. Since NJMC is the operator and co-owner of the Golden Chest Project, it acts as co-lessor on the Skookum Shoot mining lease. The Company s primary exposure to the new mining operation at Golden Chest is as operator of the New Jersey Mill. Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining Inc. examined other possible avenues for processing of the Skookum Shoot ores, but the New Jersey Mill is the only operable milling facility in the Silver Valley region that has available capacity for such gold ores. The New Jersey Mill has no other competition for toll milling within a 175 mile radius; however, it is conceivable that fuel prices and other factors could expand the milling market of the Silver Valley region to include mills outside of the market.

The risks associated with the Company s new milling enterprise include other risks typical of the mining industry, such as: operational effectiveness in the processing plan that could result in lower recovery of the economic metals, mechanical failure of equipment that could increase costs or decrease efficacy, ability to hire and retain qualified operators, and risks that the mine operator is unable to economically extract material to feed the milling operation. In this case, the New Jersey Mill s future operations are heavily dependent on Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining as its only source of feed at the present time, the loss of which would have a material adverse effect on the Company s milling operations. Neither the Company nor its joint venture partner, Crescent Silver, has identified other sources of ore to feed the New Jersey Mill should mining at the Golden Chest cease. The Company manages these risks with a preventive maintenance program, installing experienced and technically proficient management, and working closely with Gold Hill to understand and assist with mine planning and management. During the ramp-up period, the rate of mill production is not steady-state, so costs on a per tonne basis may tend to be higher, putting economic pressure on the mill operations. Therefore, the Company actively manages the mill staff so as to bring operators on and off shift as production fluctuates during the ramp-up period.

The Company is subject to the risks inherent to the mineral industry. The primary risk of mineral exploration is the low probability of finding a major deposit of ore. The Company attempts to mitigate this risk by focusing its efforts in areas known to host significant mineral deposits, and also by relying on its experienced management team to drive acquisitions of properties that have higher-than-average probabilities of success. In addition to deal essentials, such as cost, terms, timing, and market considerations, the Company s process of property acquisition involves screening target properties based on geological, engineering, environmental, and metallurgical factors. In all its operations the

Company also competes for skilled labor within the mining industry.

Another significant risk in the mining industry is the price of metals such as gold and silver. If the prices of these metals were to fall substantially, it could lead to a loss of investor interest in the mineral exploration sector, which would make it more difficult to raise the capital necessary to move exploration and development plans forward.

Effect of Existing or Probable Governmental Regulations on the Business

The mining business is subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations governing development, production, labor standards, occupational health, waste disposal, the use of toxic substances, environmental regulations, mine safety and other matters. The Company is subject to potential risks and liabilities occurring as a result of mineral exploration and production. Insurance against environmental risk (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) is not generally available to the Company (or to other companies in the minerals industry) at a reasonable price. To the extent that the Company becomes subject to environmental liabilities, the satisfaction of any such liabilities would reduce funds otherwise available to the Company and could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Laws and regulations intended to ensure the protection of the environment are constantly changing, and are generally becoming more restrictive.

All operating and exploration plans have been made in consideration of existing governmental regulations. Regulations that most affect operations are related to surface water quality and access to public lands. An approved plan of operations (POO) and a financial bond are usually required before exploration or mining activities can be conducted on public land that is administered by the United States Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or United States Forest Service (USFS).

The New Jersey Mine, Golden Chest Project, and other nearby properties are part of the expanded Bunker Hill Superfund Site. Current plans for expanded cleanup do not include any NJMC projects. There is no known evidence that previous operations at the New Jersey Mine (prior to 1910) caused any groundwater or surface water pollution or discharged any tailings into the South Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River; however, it is possible that such evidence could surface. Should such a liability emerge for the Company, its exposure would likely be to clean up or cover old mine tailings that may have washed downstream from upstream mining operations. There are no mineral processing tailings deposits at the Golden Chest Project. However, at least two old adits have small water discharges. The Company could conceivably be required to conduct cleanup operations at its own expense, however, the Environmental Protection Agency s (EPA) Record of Decision for the Bunker Hill Mining and Metallurgical Complex Operating Unit 3 does not include any cleanup activities at the Company s projects. Recently, the EPA has proposed a new cleanup plan that greatly increases the number of historic mine sites to be reclaimed, however, the plan has not been approved. NJMC has not received any notifications that it could be liable for any environmental cleanup.

Estimate of the Amount Spent on Exploration for the Last Two Years

During the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, the Company invested $435,601 and $173,948, respectively, on exploration activities.

Costs and Effects of Compliance with Environmental Laws (Federal, State and Local)

No major Federal permits are required for the Golden Chest and New Jersey Mines because the operations are on private land and there are no process discharges to surface waters. However, any exploration program conducted by the Company on unpatented mining claims, usually administered by the BLM or USFS, requires a POO to be submitted. The Company s exploration programs on public land can be delayed for significant periods of time (one to two years) because of the slow permitting process applied by the USFS. The Company believes that such permitting delays are caused by insufficient manpower, complicated regulations, competing priorities, and sympathy for environmental groups who oppose all mining projects. The Company does have an approved POO by the USFS for the Toboggan Project, however the Company must post an $82,000 bond for it to become effective and the Company has not posted the bond to date.

The Company is also subject to the rules of the U.S. Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) for the New Jersey and Golden Chest operations. When an underground mine or mill is operating, MSHA performs a series of regular quarterly inspections to verify compliance with mine safety laws, and can assess financial penalties for violations of MSHA regulations. A typical mine citation order for a violation that is not significant or substantial is about $200.

The New Jersey Mine and Mill have two important State of Idaho permits. The first is an Idaho Cyanidation Permit and the second is a reclamation plan for surface mining operations. No permit is required for the current flotation process as there is no discharge of water to surface waters and the tailings impoundments are less than 30 feet high from toe to crest. An Idaho cyanidation permit was granted October 10, 1995 [No. CN-000027]. Construction of the Concentrate Leach Plant (CLP) at the New Jersey Mill was completed in November of 2007. The Idaho Cyanidation permit requires monthly surface water and quarterly groundwater monitoring during the operation of the CLP. NJMC estimates the cost of water-monitoring associated with the CLP to be approximately $6,000 per year. The Company is not currently operating the CLP.

The Idaho State Department of Lands approved a surface mining reclamation plan for the New Jersey Mine in 1993. The plan calls for grading of steep fill slopes and planting of vegetation on the area disturbed by the open pit mine. MJMC pays an annual reclamation fee of $133 to the Idaho Department of Lands for surface disturbance associated with the New Jersey Mine open pit. The Company has estimated its costs to reclaim the New Jersey Mine and Mill site to be $95,000.

When the Company plans an exploration drilling program on public lands, it must submit a POO to either the BLM or USFS. Compilation of the plan can take several days of professional time and a reclamation bond is usually required to start drilling once the plan is approved. Bond costs vary directly with surface disturbance area, but a small, single set-up drilling program usually requires a bond amount of approximately $5,000. If a plan requires road building, the bond amount can increase significantly. Upon completion of site reclamation and approval by the managing agency, the bond is returned to the Company.

The small-scale operations that are underway at the Golden Chest Mine are under the responsibility of the lessee, Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining Inc. Hence, NJMC is not currently responsible for the cost of compliance with any mining permits at the Golden Chest Mine.

The Company complies with local building codes and ordinances as required by law.

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Number of Total Employees and Number of Full Time Employees

The Company's total number of employees is 17 including its President and CEO, R Patrick Highsmith and Vice President, Grant Brackebusch.

REPORTS TO SECURITY HOLDERS

The Company is not required to deliver an annual report to shareholders, however, it plans to deliver an annual report to shareholders in 2015. The annual report will contain audited financial statements. The Company may also rely on the Internet to deliver annual reports to shareholders.

The Company filed a Form 10-SB with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 11, 2000. The filing became effective on January 27, 2000. The Company has filed the required annual 10-K reports, quarterly 10-Q reports, and 8-K reports since that time up to the Form 10-K report that was filed for 2012. A Form 15 was filed on May 15, 2013 suspending Company filing for the 2013 filing year. A Form 10 was subsequently filed on July 2, 2014 to return the Company to reporting status.

The public may read a copy of any materials the Company files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE., Washington, D.C. 20549, on official business days during the hours of 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site (http://www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the Commission and SEC.

The Company maintains a website where recent press releases and other information can be found. A link to the Company s filings with the SEC is provided on the Company s website www.newjerseymining.com.

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ITEM 2.   DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES

Figure - Project Location Map

NEW JERSEY MINE and MILL

Location

The New Jersey Mine is an underground mine and mill complex located four kilometers east of Kellogg, Idaho, in the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. The property includes the gold bearing Coleman vein system, and another gold prospect called the Scotch Thistle. The mine is adjacent to U.S. Interstate 90 and is easily accessed by local roads throughout the entire year. Three-phase electrical power is supplied to the New Jersey Mill by Avista Utilities. The area is underlain by argillites and quartzites of the Prichard Formation [member of Belt Supergroup], which commonly hosts gold mineralization.

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Mill Joint Venture Agreement

On January 7, 2011, the Company signed a joint venture agreement with United Mine Services (UMS), a wholly-owned subsidiary of United Silver Corporation, to increase the capacity of the New Jersey Mill. UMS funded the expansion of the mill to process 350 tonnes per day and received a 35% interest in joint venture assets plus the right to process 7,000 tonnes of its ore per month. NJMC is the manager of the joint venture and retains a 65% interest in the joint venture assets plus the right to process 3,000 tonnes per month of its own ores. The property covered by the joint venture agreement includes the crushing circuit, grinding circuit, flotation circuit, concentrate leach plant, buildings and surface rights over patented and unpatented mining claims.

Mineral Property

The Company owns 41 hectares (102 acres) of private land with surface and mineral rights, 44 hectares (108 acres) of private land with mineral rights only, 16 hectares (40 acres) of private land with surface rights only, and approximately 53 hectares (130 acres) of unpatented mining claims. The unpatented claims are on federal land administered by the BLM. The Coleman pit and the current underground workings are located on the patented mining claims that are wholly owned by the Company.

History

There are at least 14 gold prospects in or near the New Jersey Mine. In the late 1800s and early 1900s, New Jersey Mining and Milling (an unrelated company) drove more than 760 meters (2,500 feet) of development workings on the Coleman Vein and the northwest branch of the Coleman Vein, including: drifts, crosscuts, shafts, and raises. The historic development also included a 10-stamp gravity mill that was operated for a short period.

Present Condition and Work Completed on the Property

In 2012, construction was completed on an expanded mill capable of processing 360 tonnes per day of sulfide ore to produce a single flotation concentrate. The mill expansion cost approximately $3.2 million, which was funded completely by UMS. The expansion project included the installation of a new cone crusher, a new fine ore bin, new conveyors, a new 2.4m by 4.0m ball mill, additional flotation cells, a new paste thickener, associated pumps, and a new building. The Concentrate Leach Plant (CLP) was not renovated at that time. Subsequent to the mill expansion in 2012, the expanded New Jersey Mill processed a total of 8,470 dry tonnes of silver ore from the Crescent Mine.

In April 2014, Hale Capital Partners, through its subsidiary Crescent Silver LLC (Crescent Silver), acquired the assets of United Mine Services in a consensual foreclosure process. This transaction included the UMS stake in the New Jersey Mill JV. Hence, Crescent Silver is the Company s current joint venture partner at the New Jersey Mill. Crescent Silver produced no ore during 2014. In December of 2014, NJMC, acting as manager of the mill joint venture, began processing small amounts of material from the Golden Chest Mine, receiving compensation on a per tonne basis from Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining Inc. Production at the mill is expected to increase through the first quarter of 2015, reaching steady state throughput of approximately 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes per month during the second quarter of 2015.

Pursuant to the Golden Chest mineral lease agreement with Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining Inc, the Companies outlined an arrangement by which NJMC will process Gold Hill s ores so as to collect the gold and silver in a flotation concentrate, which will be sold to a smelter. The average milling charge will be approximately $44/tonne of ore, but it will be higher for the ramp-up period (estimated to be the first 3 months of operation), $50/tonne of ore. In anticipation of the commencement of milling late in 2014, NJMC proceeded to make certain upgrades to the New Jersey Mill. The Company installed a new gravity circuit, added a lift to the tailings impoundment, and made other improvements, as it deemed appropriate. Crescent Silver opted not to participate in these investments. Gold Hill also advanced approximately $200,000 to NJMC as a no-interest loan against future milling fees to NJMC to facilitate the plant upgrades.

Regarding the mining assets on the New Jersey property, the Company last conducted material work on the New Jersey Mine in 2010, when it drove a raise upward from the 740 level to explore a narrow vein that intersected the Coleman Vein. The 12-meter raise generated approximately 370 tonnes of millable material grading 2.68 gpt gold. Prior to that, NJMC drifted approximately 84 meters on the 740 level in 2008, including approximately 20 meters of material from the Coleman Vein.

NJMC also conducted two drilling programs in 2008 (400 meters) and 2001 (1,765 meters). In addition to an intercept of 12.5 meters grading 2.76 gpt gold, including 2.5 meters of 6.80 gpt gold, the drilling also encountered broad low-grade mineralization (0.70 gpt gold) in the Grenfel Zone. In 2008, the Company tested a new prospect call the Scotch Thistle, but drilling encountered only silicification and alteration with no significant gold mineralization.

The Company conducted no underground development or drilling on the New Jersey Mine Property during 2014.

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As of December 31, 2014, the Company had a net capital cost of $4,611,102 associated with the mineral processing plant and a capitalized development plus investment cost of $288,365 associated with the mine.

Exploration Plans

In 2015, the Company plans to compile the historic data and conduct a small underground mapping and sampling program in the Coleman underground mine in order to assess the potential for more significant high-grade mineralization.

Age, Modernization and Physical Condition of Plant and Equipment

The construction of an expanded mill capable of processing 360 tonnes per day of sulfide ore to produce a single flotation concentrate was completed in 2012. The mill expansion cost approximately $3.2 million, which was funded completely by United Mine Services under the terms of the joint venture agreement (Ex. 10.1). The expansion project included the installation of a new cone crusher, a new fine ore bin, new conveyors, a new 2.4m by 4.0m ball mill, additional flotation cells, a new paste thickener, associated pumps, and a new building. The Concentrate Leach Plant (CLP) has not been renovated. Three-phase electrical power is supplied to the New Jersey mill by Avista Utilities.

Geology

The Prichard Formation, which is more than 7,500 meters in thickness, underlies the New Jersey Mine area. The property occurs adjacent to and north of the major Osburn Fault, an important geological structure in the evolution of the Silver Valley. The Prichard Formation is divided into nine units of alternating argillites, siltites, and quartzites; the units exposed in the New Jersey Mine area appear to belong to the lower members. Gold mineralization is associated with sulfide-bearing quartz veins that cut the bedding in Prichard argillite and quartzite. Associated sulfides are pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, low-silver tennantite, galena, and sphalerite.

Reserves

While the Company has conducted significant drilling, underground development, and even limited gold production from the property, there are no mineral reserves as recognized by the US Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) at the New Jersey Mine at the present time.

GOLDEN CHEST PROJECT

Figure - Photo of New Skookum Mine Portal in October 2014

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Location

The Golden Chest Project is an exploration project and an underground mine located in Reeder Gulch about 2.4 kilometers east of Murray, Idaho along US Forest Service Highway 9. The property consists of 24 patented mining claims and 70 unpatented claims covering approximately 515 hectares (1,270 acres). The site is accessible by several improved dirt roads from the paved highway. An 11-meter by 21-meter (36 x 70 feet) steel-clad pole building stands at the top of the most easterly driveway to the property; it is used primarily for office space and core logging. A second 9-meter by 6-meter (30 x 20 feet) steel-clad pole building is present near the northern ramp portal and could be used as a shop or dry. There is single-phase electrical power to the office building; and Avista Utilities installed three-phase electrical power to the Skookum Portal area during 2014.

History

The Golden Chest Mine was developed in the late 1800s or early 1900s as part of the early gold production from the Coeur d Alene Mining District. Gold production in the Murray area pre-dated the larger scale silver mining of the Silver Valley by several years. Historical accounts vary, but the district is believed to have produced approximately 300,000 oz of gold from placer production, including the Guggenheim dredging operations of the 1920s that are documented in historic video on the University of Idaho website. While it is difficult to be precise, the historic hard rock mining operations at Golden Chest are estimated to have produced more than 75,000 oz of gold.

Several large and small companies conducted exploration at the Golden Chest during various periods, including some drilling by Newmont Mining in the 1980s. New Jersey Mining started work on the property in 2004, conducting exploration drilling and underground development. NJMC connected the surface to the historic No. 3 Level by driving a ramp 440 meters in length, known as the North Ramp. This projected was completed in the fourth quarter of 2008.

For each year from 2004 through 2008, the Company completed an exploration core-drilling program on the Golden Chest Property, drilling a total of 3,415 meters of core during that period. These holes met with some success in extending the Idaho Vein below the No. 3 Level.

NJMC formed a joint venture with Marathon Gold in 2010. Since Marathon Gold is a Canadian issuer (TSX: MOZ), the newly formed joint venture operated and issued technical disclosures in accordance with Canadian National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101).

During 2011, the GC joint venture partners completed the most aggressive exploration project in the history of the property, totaling 11,300 meters of surface drilling in 102 NQ-2 size core holes. Other surface work completed included the construction of a new core shed, construction of new roads, surface geological work, surface and underground surveying, and the reestablishment of patented claim corners. The work program also included the rehabilitation of the No. 3 Level and an exploration crosscut on the Intermediate Level. In 2012, the Golden Chest joint venture completed a total of 7,000 meters of drilling in 42 holes. Additionally, Golden Chest LLC drove an exploration drift on the Popcorn Vein, revealing a strike length of 40 meters averaging 23 gpt gold across a true thickness of 0.5 meter. Based on the results of the 2012 work program, the joint venture delineated an updated gold resource and filed a technical report in compliance with NI 43-101.

Property Ownership

Pursuant to a 2010 joint venture agreement, the Golden Chest Project is owned by Golden Chest LLC (GC), which is owned 52% by Marathon Gold Corporation through its wholly-owned US subsidiary, Marathon Gold USA Corp. (MUSA) and 48% by NJMC. Golden Chest LLC purchased the mine from Metaline Contact Mines and J.W. Beasley Interests for $3,750,000. As of December 31, 2014, GC had paid $2,125,000, and has agreed to pay the sellers $1,625,000 over the next two years. The sellers have a first mortgage on the mine as security for future payments owing. There are no production royalties underlying the Golden Chest property.

In 2013, the Golden Chest Joint Venture leased a portion of the Golden Chest Project to Juniper Resources LLC, the agreement was later assigned to Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining Inc. (Gold Hill), an affiliated private Idaho corporation. During 2014, Gold Hill succeeded in placing the Golden Chest Mine into production. At year-end 2014, the mine and mill are ramping up towards full planned production of approximately 300 tonnes per day.

Exploration and Development Plans

Gold Hill projects a mine life of approximately 18 months at a production rate of approximately 6,000 to 8,000 tonnes per month.

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NJMC geologists believe there is potential for additional mineralization downdip, updip, and laterally from the Skookum Mine development, but considerable drilling and testing will be required to define any new mining areas. The Golden Chest JV will likely consider drill testing these near-mine projects during 2015. Development of such new discoveries in conjunction with Gold Hill during the term of the mining lease would require an agreement among the parties.

Age, Modernization and Physical Condition of Plant and Equipment

An 11-meter by 21-meter (36 x 70 feet) steel-clad pole building (2011) stands at the top of the most easterly driveway to the property; it is used primarily for office space and core logging. A second 9-meter by 6-meter (30 x 20 feet) steel-clad pole building (2005) is present near the northern ramp portal and could be used as a shop or dry. There is single-phase electrical power to the office building; and Avista Utilities installed three-phase electrical power to the Skookum Portal area during 2014.

Gold Hill has made many improvements to the property in the last year including approximately 1,000 meters of underground development at a nominal cross section of 4 meter by 4 meter, the establishment of a secondary escape-way and ventilation raises, the installation of three-phase power, and many surface improvements such as a septic field and new haul road.

Geology

Gold mineralization occurs in veins associated with multiple faulting and folding events in the Coeur d Alene Mining District. The gold mineralization is of a broad type known as orogenic gold, but it also appears to have an association with igneous rock activity. Hence, the vein deposits may be described as intrusion-related orogenic gold. The principle vein being exploited at the Skookum Mine is associated with the Idaho Fault, which juxtaposes the quartzites of the lower Prichard Formation against finer-grained argillites, also of the lower Prichard Formation.

Veins occur in the Idaho Fault and to a lesser extent in the hangingwall and footwall of the fault. The mineralization occurs in two types of quartz veins that are generally conformable to bedding of the Prichard Formation of Proterozoic age. Thin-banded veins, occurring in argillite, contain visible gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, and sphalerite. Thicker, massive veins occur in quartzite and contain pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, scheelite and rare visible gold.

Reserves

While there has been significant recent drilling and underground development that has resulted in industrial scale mining and recovery of gold, there are currently no mineral reserves at the Golden Chest Project, as recognized by the SEC.

TOBOGGAN PROJECT

Location

The Toboggan Project is an exploration property without known ore reserves. The project consists of 106 unpatented lode claims covering an area of approximately 850 hectares (2,100 acres) in and near the East Fork of Eagle Creek drainage. The Toboggan Project consists of the following prospects: Gold Butte, Mineral Ridge, Golden Reward, Progress, Little Baldy, Snowslide, CA, Lost Eagle, and Independence. The claims can be accessed from May through November using a USFS dirt road. No electrical energy is available at the site.

Mineral Agreement

The Toboggan Project is comprised of 106 unpatented mining claims wholly owned by the Company, of which 39 claims related to the Little Baldy prospect are leased to Hecla Silver Valley. The lease has a 20-year term and calls for annual payments to NJMC of $24,000, which was re-negotiated in 2014 to $10,000 for the third through fifth year, then escalating to $15,000 for three years, $20,000 for one year, and $48,000 thereafter. Should gold production be realized from the leased claims, a 2% net smelter return royalty is due NJMC. The Company is currently in the third year of the lease.

History

Historic workings are present at the Gold Butte prospect and consist of seven adits connected by a system of narrow roads. Most of the underground work appears to have been completed prior to 1941. Two holes were drilled on the Gold Butte prospect in the 1980s. Prior geophysical exploration work by Cominco-American in the Toboggan Creek area in the mid 1980s found a large CSAMT geophysical anomaly, roughly two square kilometers in area. In 1987, Cominco American drilled a hole 500 meters in depth that was located on the eastern edge of the anomaly. It appears that the hole was located too far to the east, and that it was not drilled deep enough to investigate the large geophysical anomaly. Nord-Pacific completed a gold exploration program in the Mineral Ridge area including a soil sampling program and a reverse-circulation drilling program in 1992. Nord-Pacific identified several anomalous gold zones with their soil sampling and completed nine holes totaling 850 meters in their drilling program. All of the drillholes intercepted anomalous gold

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mineralization including a 1.5 meter intercept of 18.9 gpt gold. Historic workings at the Mineral Ridge prospect, which were completed before Nord-Pacific s work, include six adits as well as numerous pits and trenches. The Independence area was originally staked in 1906 and was active intermittently through the 1900s. Work completed during that time included four adits, and numerous pits and trenches.

For the period from March 2008 through March 2011, the Toboggan project was an exploration joint venture between Newmont Mining Corporation and the Company. Newmont completed three seasons of exploration work spending approximately $2,000,000, and then exited the joint venture. Newmont quitclaimed all the mining claims back to the Company, and also returned the data generated from three seasons of exploration.

Present Condition and Work Completed on the Property

During 2008, Newmont completed a comprehensive early-stage exploration program. Work completed included soil sampling, rock sampling, geologic mapping, a ground-based geophysical survey at Gold Butte, an airborne geophysical survey over the entire joint venture area, and additional claim staking that significantly increased the area of the joint venture. During 2009, Newmont completed a core-drilling program consisting of six holes for a total of 1,359 meters. Two holes were drilled at each of the following prospects: Mineral Ridge, Golden Reward and Gold Butte. The best drill intercept was at Gold Butte where a pyritic quartz vein was intersected at 24.0 meters below the surface assaying 2.5 gpt gold over 4.0 meters, including a higher grade section that assayed 7.15 gpt gold over 1.0 meter. Thick intercepts of anomalous, but low-grade gold mineralization were drilled at the Mineral Ridge and Golden Reward prospects. Newmont also completed geologic mapping, surface rock sampling, soil sampling, and additional claim staking. During 2010, Newmont completed both core and reverse-circulation (RC) drilling at the Toboggan Project, including eight core holes totaling 914 meters and seven RC holes totaling 941 meters. Six of the core holes were drilled at Gold Butte and intercepted a fault with anomalous gold mineralization. The remaining two core holes were drilled at Mineral Ridge and both holes were terminated before hitting the target due to difficult ground conditions. The seven RC holes were drilled at various prospects near Toboggan Creek; and RC-7 was the most promising with 100 meters of 100 ppb gold at the Golden Reward prospect. After the 2010 exploration season, Newmont finally obtained the USFS permit necessary to drill their best targets, but they terminated the joint venture before proceeding.

No significant exploration work has been completed on the project since 2010.

Exploration and Development Plans

Since mining has recommenced in the district at the Golden Chest, the Company is currently re-evaluating the potential of the Toboggan Project. Along with other earlier stage exploration assets in the Company s portfolio, NJMC will consider multiple options to realize value from this project.

Geology

The gold mineralization at the Toboggan Project is primarily hosted in the Prichard Formation. The gold is structurally controlled in nature, occurring in discrete high-grade quartz veins or within wider zones of brecciation. There is a spatial relationship between the best gold values and major structures in the district, such as the Murray Peak Fault, the Bloom Peak Fault, and the Niagara Fault. Some of the controlling structures may be related to the Idaho Fault, which hosts the high-grade gold being mined to the south at the Golden Chest Mine. Geochemically, the gold at Toboggan is often associated with tellurium and bismuth. Telluride minerals have also been observed by electron microprobe. Geologists have noted widespread potassic alteration and the presence of alkaline intrusive rocks; these characteristics are consistent with alkalic-related orogenic gold systems.

Reserves

There are currently no mineral reserves at the Toboggan Project as recognized by the SEC.

McKINLEY PROJECT

The McKinley Project is an early stage exploration project having no mineral reserves. It was acquired by the Company in December 2013 through the acquisition of Idaho Champion Resources (ICR) and includes the historic McKinley Gold Mine and various gold prospects located north of Riggins, Idaho.

Location

The project is located north of Riggins, Idaho and east of Lucile, Idaho. The total property position is almost 1,800 hectares (4,368 acres), including: a purchase option on the patented claims at the McKinley Mine (25 hectares or 62 acres); a much larger mineral lease (700 hectares or 1,728 acres); a group of unpatented mining claims (429 hectares or 1,060 acres); and additional lands with certain rights for access and surface disturbance (614 hectares or 1,518 acres). The project extends from 4 kilometers north of Riggins, Idaho northward for nearly 8 kilometers. While there is no electrical power on the property as yet, it is easily accessible by a series of public and private dirt roads from highway US 95.

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Property Ownership

The 25 hectares of patented mining claims that make up the McKinley Mine are held under a purchase option from a trust for a price of $285,000. The Company can perform certain due diligence, including exploration drilling, prior to the exercise date of November 18, 2015. The terms of the purchase require 10% to be paid on or before the exercise date with the remaining balance amortized over 15 years at a 5% interest rate with quarterly payments for 5 years followed by a balloon payment for the remaining balance. A previous lessee of the McKinley Mine (Ex. 10.5) is due a 1.0% to 2.0% NSR sliding scale royalty based on the price of gold, which is capped at a total of $500,000. Another 1,314 hectares of land is held through a lease, including total surface and some mineral rights, (Rupp Lease - Ex. 10.7) that requires an annual rental payment of $6,100; and if an ore reserve of 250,000 oz of gold is achieved, there is a 1% NSR royalty on future production less recoupment of capital costs. About 316 hectares (780 acres) of the mineral rights subject to the Rupp Lease royalty are held through unpatented claims that also require an annual claim fee payment to the U.S. BLM. During 2014, NJMC made a total of $19,000 in property option payments.

History of Operations

The McKinley Mine has four levels and approximately 1,190 meters (3,900 feet) of underground workings that remain in good condition. The area was first worked in 1891 with intermittent activity over the following decades by unknown operators. Hunt Energy explored the property in the late-1970s and 1980s, and Kennecott Exploration evaluated the property in the early 1990s. In the 1990s a lessee built a small mill but processed a very small quantity of material. The mill site burned in a 2012 forest fire that came through the area. There are other small historic mines on the property, one of which includes more than 360 meters (1,200 feet) of underground workings.

Present Condition and Work Completed on the Property

While the McKinley Project is an exploration project, the 1,190 meters of underground workings at the McKinley Mine are accessible and have facilitated exploration in three dimensions. There are two main levels separated by approximately 90 meters (300 feet) with two intermediate sublevels, all of which are connected by a series of sub-vertical raises. The Company and its recent predecessor, ICR, have completed underground sampling programs that included chip and channel sampling of mineralized areas. Recent results from the channel sampling program are summarized below (See Company news releases dated March 10, 2014 and March 25, 2014 for more detail):

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9.0 meters averaging 17.47 gpt gold

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including 1.5-meters at 79.3 gpt gold

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2.1 meters averaging 5.5 gpt gold

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1.1 meters averaging 17.25 gpt gold

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4.3 meters averaging 47 gpt gold

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including 2.0 meters at 111 gpt gold

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1.7 meters at 72 gpt gold

The weighted average grade of the continuous zones is based on the sample weights as reported by ALS Chemex. There is insufficient geological information to ascertain accurate orientations of veins and other structures, so the channel lengths reported above are likely not true widths across the vein system.

Pursuant to the encouraging results from trench sampling, the Company proceeded with a small core-drilling program. Working with support from Timberline Drilling Inc. and local fabricators, the team developed a highly portable custom drill that could be deployed in the confined space of historical underground workings. While the length and angle of the drill holes was somewhat constrained, the drill did facilitate quality core samples of numerous underground targets. NJMC reported results from a total of approximately 388 meters in 21 small diameter short drill holes (See Company news releases dated June 3, 2014 and January 2, 2015 for more details). Highlights from the drilling included:

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2.5 meters averaging 43.7 gpt gold

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3.5 meters averaging 18.5 gpt gold

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including 0.7 meters of 85.3 gpt gold

.

0.8 meters averaging 15.8 gpt gold

Surface exploration work completed at the project included a ground magnetic survey, approximately 2.4 kilometers wide and 5.6 kilometers long, across the McKinley property. The survey appears to represent the mineralization at the McKinley Mine while indicating several potential target areas along the known trend, which includes several historic mines and prospects.

The Company spent $266,064 in 2014 on exploration work including small-diameter core drilling, geologic mapping, channel sampling, and underground surveying.

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Age, Modernization and Physical Condition of Plant and Equipment

There is no usable plant or associated equipment at the site, though, some junk equipment has been left at the site by a previous operator. There is no electrical energy available at the site.

Exploration and Development Plans

The Company will consider its next round of exploration on the McKinley Project based on its budget for exploration in 2015. The high-grade results achieved to date are encouraging, so the next phase of work will likely involve attempts to extend or enhance the higher grade intercepts.

Geology and Mineralization

The McKinley Project is located within the rocks of the Riggins and Seven Devils Groups of the Blue Mountains Island-Arc Complex. Rocks of the accreted Riggins Group and Seven Devils Terrane are widely considered to be the source of coarse gold found in the extensive historic placer operations near Lucile. The types of gold mineralization encountered in the rock samples, channel samples, and drill core from McKinley contain both coarse and microscopic gold, which is associated with low to moderate levels of geochemical pathfinder elements such as silver, arsenic, copper, cobalt, nickel, and others. The McKinley Project covers an extensive area of alteration/mineralization that can be classified as an orogenic gold model also known as quartz-carbonate vein type deposits.

Reserves

There are currently no mineral reserves at the McKinley Project as recognized by the SEC.

EASTERN STAR PROJECT

New Jersey Mining acquired the Eastern Star Property on April 18, 2014. It is a commercial sawmill site with adjacent patented lode and placer mining claims consisting of portions of the Red Elk Group, the Elk group, and the Wolverine Lode Mining Claim. It is an early stage exploration project with no mineral reserves consisting of approximately 90 hectares (220 acres) of patented mining claims.

Location

The property is located 6.5 kilometers west of Elk City Idaho on the South Fork of the Clearwater River along Idaho State Highway 14. There is no electrical power on the property, but it is easily accessible by improved dirt roads from the paved highway.

Property Ownership

NJMC acquired fee simple title to the property from Premium Exploration Inc. for a purchase price of $425,000. It had previously belonged to Green Future, an Idaho LLC. In accordance with the note, the Company has made two payments for a total of $250,818; and a final payment of $175,000 plus interest accrued on that payment at an annual rate of 5% is due on July 15th, 2015. The payments that have been made have released the mortgage encumbering prorated portions of the property to the Company. The only remaining portion encumbered by the mortgage is the Red Elk Group of mining claims.

History of Operations

The property was operated as a saw mill until 2004 when the mill shut down. NJMC s predecessor purchased the property and drilled 3 core holes, targeting a bulk minable gold deposit. Upon acquisition, NJMC completed an initial mapping and sampling program followed by approximately 670 meters (2,200 feet) of trenching. The Company s objective is to evaluate the potential for high-grade gold-bearing quartz veins that led to limited historic production and patenting of the mineral claims on the property.

Present Condition of Work Completed on the Property

Consistent with its status as an early stage exploration project with very limited modern exploration, NJMC conducted geologic mapping, sampling, and a modest trenching program during 2014. Company geologists identified a number of quartz veins that had been exploited by historic prospect pits and small shafts. Surface samples from these veins included some encouraging results, up to 69 gpt gold.

Since the rocks are deeply weathered on the property, geologists excavated some trenches to access fresher rock. The channel samples in the trenches intercepted notable gold mineralization, including contiguous samples up to 10.4m of 2.25 gpt gold and 6.4m of 7.97 gpt gold. The latter interval included 4.3m of 11.34 gpt gold. Other trench samples included quartz vein related samples of 35.9, 30.6, 23.5, and 12.0 gpt gold.

The Company invested $77,822 in exploration expenditures on the property in 2014.

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Exploration and Development Plans

The first season of field work returned some encouraging results, but it is too early to put these results in proper geological context, so the Company will consider additional mapping, sampling, and target generation during 2015 and beyond.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On March 19, 2015, Crescent Silver, LLC, an affiliate of Hale Capital Partners, LP and minority owner of the New Jersey Mill Joint Venture, filed an action against the Company as manager of the mill, seeking damages for, among other claims, alleged breach of the Joint Venture Agreement in connection with meetings, programs, budgets, and the milling of ore from the Company s properties. The plaintiff seeks damages in excess of $75,000, as claimed in the complaint, which was filed in the Federal District Court of Idaho. While the outcome of any litigation is difficult to predict, the Company believes the claims are without merit and the Company is vigorously defending the lawsuit as manager of the New Jersey Mill Joint Venture.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the recently enacted Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act), issuers that are operators, or that have a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine in the United States are required to disclose in their periodic reports filed with the SEC information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, the Company did not have a citation for a violation of mandatory health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially (S&S citation) contribute to the cause and affect a mine safety or health hazard under section 104 of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977. There were no legal actions, mining-related fatalities, or similar events in relation to the Company s United States operations requiring disclosure pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Act.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Market Information

The Company's Common Stock currently trades on the OTCQB tier of the OTC Market under the symbol "NJMC". The following table sets forth the range of high and low bid prices as reported by the OTCQB for the periods indicated. These quotations represent inter-dealer prices, without retail mark-up, markdown or commission and may not represent actual transactions.

Year Ending December 31, 2014	**High Bid**	**Low Bid**
First Quarter	$0.15	$0.08
Second Quarter	$0.14	$0.08
Third Quarter	$0.15	$0.10
Fourth Quarter	$0.12	$0.06
Year Ending December 31, 2013	**High Bid**	**Low Bid**
First Quarter	$0.08	$0.05
Second Quarter	$0.06	$0.04
Third Quarter	$0.05	$0.04
Fourth Quarter	$0.08	$0.07

Shareholders

As of March 1, 2015 there were approximately 1,200 shareholders of record of the Company's Common Stock.

Dividend Policy

The Company has not declared or paid cash dividends or made distributions in the past and the Company does not anticipate that it will pay cash dividends or make distributions in the foreseeable future. The Company currently intends to retain and reinvest future earnings, if any, to finance its operations.

Transfer Agent

The transfer agent for the Company's Common Stock is Columbia Stock Transfer Company, 1869 E. Seltice Way Suite 292, Post Falls, Idaho 83854.

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Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

At a Board of Directors meeting on November 9, 2009, the Directors approved a compensation plan for the Board of Directors under which each Director receives 25,000 shares of unregistered Common Stock annually. In 2013, retiring directors were awarded shares in August valued at $1,000 and the remaining director Grant Brackebusch was awarded shares in December valued at $2,250.

In April 2014, the Company s Board of Directors established a stock option plan to authorize the granting of stock options to officers, directors, consultants and employees. Upon exercise of the options, shares are issued from the available authorized shares of the Company. The options plan includes only the options granted in 2014, with the understanding that the options granted will be made a part of a larger options plan adopted by the Company s Board of Directors, and presented to shareholders for their approval at the Company s next annual shareholder s meeting.

On April 30, 2014, 2,250,000 options were granted to management, 750,000 options vested immediately and the remaining 1,500,000 vested at a rate of 750,000 each year on the anniversary for 2 additional years, and they expire after 3 years. Each option allows the holder to purchase one share of the Company s stock at $0.10 prior to expiration. Utilizing the Black Scholes option pricing model, an expected life of three years, a risk free rate of 0.87%, and expected volatility of 161.30% compensation cost of $173,250 is associated with the options. Of this $115,896 was recorded as a general and administrative expense in 2014, at December 31, 2014 unrecognized compensation cost related to these options was $57,948 which is expected to be recognized over the next 1.25 years. All options expire on April 30, three years after their vest date.

On December 1, 2014, 500,000 options, which vested immediately, were granted to Patrick Highsmith in connection with employment as the Company s President/CEO. These options expire after 2 years. Each option allows the holder to purchase one share of the Company s stock at $0.11 prior to expiration. Utilizing the Black Scholes option pricing model, an expected life of two years, a risk free rate of 0.49%, and expected volatility of 158.10% compensation cost of $36,250 is associated with the options and was recorded as a general and administrative expense in 2014. These options expire December 1, 2016.

On December 12, 2014, 1,750,000 options were granted to management, 750,000 options vested immediately and the remaining 1,000,000 will vest on December 12, 2015.The options will expire 5 years after their corresponding vestment date. Each option allows the holder to purchase one share of the Company s stock at $0.15 prior to expiration. Utilizing the Black Scholes option pricing model, an expected life of five years, a risk free rate of 1.65%, and expected volatility of 150.60%, a compensation cost of $116,153 is associated with the options. Of this, $49,780 was recorded as a general and administrative expense in 2014. At December 31, 2014, unrecognized compensation cost related to these options was $66,373, which is expected to be recognized over the next year. All options expire on December 12, five years after their vest date.

	Number of Options		Exercise Prices
Balance January 1, 2014	0		0
Issued	4,500,000	$	0.10-0.15
Balance December 31, 2014	4,500,000	$	0.10-0.15
Exercisable at December 31, 2014	2,000,000	$	0.10-0.15

No additional fees are paid for attendance at Board of Directors meetings, committee membership or committee chairmanship

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Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	0	0	0
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	4,500,000	$0.12	0
Total	4,500,000	$0.12	0

Occasionally, we pay for goods and services with restricted common stock. Our policy is to determine the fair value of the goods or services, and then issue the number of corresponding shares using the bid price for our common stock as quoted by the OTC Market.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company issued 18,000,000 shares of restricted common stock for cash resulting in net proceeds of $1,485,000 and an average net proceed price of $0.083 per share. For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company issued 150,000 shares of restricted common stock for director s and officer s fees, a value of $7,250 for an average of $0.048 per share was assigned to those shares. For the year ended December 31, 2013 the Company issued 714,286 shares for exploration services valued at $50,000 or $0.07 per share, 5,180,000 shares for mineral property lease and purchase agreements valued at $259,000 or $0.05 per share. Additionally, 22,000,000 shares of the Companies stock was issued for cash resulting in net proceeds of $1,000,000 and an average net proceed price of $0.045. See the statement of shareholders' equity (Item 8 Financial Statements) for a detailed list. The transactions were strictly limited to persons in the United States who met certain minimum financial (accredited investors) or sophistication requirements. In management s opinion, the securities were issued pursuant to exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

When we use the terms "New Jersey Mining Company," the "Company," "NJMC," "we," "us," or "our," we are referring to New Jersey Mining Company (the "Company") and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

Cautionary Statement about Forward-Looking Statements

This Report on Form 10-K includes certain statements that may be deemed to be "forward-looking statements." All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this Form 10-K that address activities, events or developments that our management expects, believes or anticipates will or may occur in the future are forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements include discussion of such matters as:

The amount and nature of future capital, development and exploration expenditures;

The timing of exploration activities; and

Business strategies and development of our business plan.

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Forward-looking statements also typically include words such as "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "potential," "could" or similar words suggesting future outcomes. These statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by us in light of our experience and our perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are appropriate in the circumstances. Such statements are subject to a number of assumptions, risks and uncertainties, including such factors as the volatility and level of metal prices, currency exchange rate fluctuations, uncertainties in cash flow, expected acquisition benefits, exploration mining and operating risks, competition, litigation, environmental matters, the potential impact of government regulations, and other matters related to the mining industry, many of which are beyond our control. Readers are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results or developments may differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward-looking statements.

The Company is under no duty to update any of these forward-looking statements after the date of this report. You should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements.

Plan of Operation

The Company is operating a mineral processing plant near Kellogg, Idaho, conducting gold exploration in northern and central Idaho and evaluating new mining and milling opportunities around the western US. The Company s financial strategy is to generate cash from milling fees, royalties, and possible future mine operations so as to minimize the need for financing in the capital markets. NJMC seeks to minimize costs and share risks by forming joint ventures, mineral lease arrangements, partnerships and other forms of agreements with qualified mining industry players. In recent examples, the Company has leveraged its property and mineral processing assets into joint ventures that brought exploration or development cash from partners. The strategy includes finding and developing mineral deposits of significant quality and quantity to justify investment in mining and mineral processing facilities. The Company s primary focus is on gold with silver and base metals of secondary emphasis. The Company receives revenue for providing milling services, from royalties, and in management fees.

The Company s focus during 2014 was on preparing for commencement of mining operations at the Golden Chest Mine by lessee, Gold Hill Reclamation and Mining Inc. In anticipation of processing ores from the Golden Chest Mine the Company invested in certain upgrades and expansions to the New Jersey Mill. The Company added a gravity processing circuit to the mill and expanded the tailings impoundment facility, among other minor modifications and adjustments. Gold Hill commenced construction and underground development during the third quarter of 2014, delivering the first ore to the New Jersey Mill in December of 2014.

During 2011 and 2012, the New Jersey mineral processing plant was expanded in order to process ore from the nearby Crescent silver mine. NJMC executed a definitive venture agreement with United Silver Corp (USC) and its subsidiary United Mine Services (UMS), owner of the Crescent mine, in January 2011. The plant was expanded from a processing rate of 4 tonnes/hr to 15 tonnes/hr. USC paid the expansion cost, which was $3.2 million. The joint venture agreement anticipated that USC would be entitled to process up to 7,000 tonnes per month from the Crescent Mine and NJMC would have rights for up to 3,000 tonnes per month of capacity during the processing of Crescent ores. Under the agreement, each party would pay its processing costs and NJMC will charge a management fee of $2.50/tonne. The plant was commissioned during 2012, but ore production from the Crescent Mine was curtailed by USC for economic reasons so the plant became idle in September 2012. The mill remained idle through 2013 and most of 2014, until commissioning its new upgrades in November of 2014 (See Company news release dated November 12, 2014).

In April 2014, Hale Capital Partners, through its subsidiary Crescent Silver LLC (Crescent Silver), acquired the assets of United Mine Services in a consensual foreclosure process. This transaction included the UMS stake in the New Jersey Mill JV. Hence, Crescent Silver is the Company s current joint venture partner at the New Jersey Mill. Crescent Silver produced no ore during 2014.

The Company s exploration efforts are focused on the Golden Chest Project and the newly acquired McKinley and Eastern Star Projects. Other exploration properties include the Toboggan and Coleman Mine.

The was no significant exploration work at the Golden Chest JV during the year, but the NJMC geological team has begun preparing a strategy to test near-mine targets outside the area of the Skookum Shoot mineral lease. Now that Gold Hill has built significant new infrastructure at Golden Chest, including a new modern portal, nearly a thousand meters of 4.5m by 4.5m development drifting, secondary escapeway and ventilation raises, the potential of exploration targets in proximity to that infrastructure may be notably enhanced.

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NJMC geologists conducted limited programs at the McKinley and Eastern Star projects during 2014. The Company drilled just under 400 meters of small-diameter core from the underground workings at McKinley. The drill results returned several high-grade intersections that may warrant follow-up, including 2.5m of 43.7 gpt Au and 3.5m of 18.5 gpt Au. The McKinley Project is at a very early stage of exploration, but there are high-grade (+30 gpt Au) showings over more than 3.8 kilometers of prospecting on the 1,800-hectare (4,443 acres) project. See Company news release dated January 2, 2015.

During 2014, the Company also conducted limited exploration work at the Eastern Star Project in the Elk City District of central Idaho. The property is being acquired under a purchase option agreement with Premium Exploration Inc. In the first field season on the project, NJMC geologists collected rock samples and channel samples that included 11.34 gpt Au over 4.3 meters and 14.15 gpt over 0.9 meters. There has been no drilling at Eastern Star, so the project will require considerable additional work in order to assess its economic potential.

The Toboggan Project is a group of claims to the north of Golden Chest. Formerly joint ventured with Newmont Mining and including a lease agreement with Hecla Mining, the properties have seen well over $2.0 million in exploration investment in recent years. The gold prospects at Toboggan appear to be associated with alkalic intrusions and alteration is widespread.

At the Coleman underground mine, which is part of the New Jersey Mine and Mill property, the Company conducted no significant exploration during 2014, but Company geologists are currently evaluating the known gold-bearing veins and historic targets for their future potential. Now that the New Jersey Mill is processing ores from the Golden Chest Mine, the potential economics of nearby gold prospects may have improved.

Changes in Financial Condition

The Company maintains an adequate cash balance by increasing or decreasing its exploration expenditures as limited by availability of cash from operations or from financing activities. The cash balance at the end of 2014 was $336,525 compared to $636,127 at the end of 2013.

Results of Operations

There has been no significant Revenue during 2014 or 2013. The net loss for 2014 was $1,436,129 compared to a loss of $798,977 for 2013. The net loss increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased exploration and milling activity.

The Company invested $274,144 in additional facilities at the mill in 2014 and plans to continue to process ore from the Golden Chest (Skookum Project) that started production in December 2014. The company received $200,000 in the fourth quarter from Juniper Resources to facilitate the startup process at the mill; those funds will be deducted from future milling payments made by Juniper to the Company. As of year-end 2014, the Company has no additional candidate projects for milling production, however it continues to conduct business development and exploration to generate future mill feed for New Jersey Mill.

In the fourth quarter of 2013 the Company acquired the initial property option on the McKinley Project for 5,000,000 shares of the Company s stock at a value of $250,000. In 2014, the Company invested $266,064 on exploration, including $25,100 for purchase option extensions at the property.

The Company also spent $250,818 in 2014 for acquisition of the first two parcels of the Eastern Star Property and an additional $77,822 on exploration activities at the property.

The amount of money to be spent on exploration at the Company s mines and prospects depends primarily on contributions of our joint venture partners, fundraising, and cash flow from the mill.

The audit opinion and notes that accompany our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2014, disclose a going concern qualification to our ability to continue in business. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the assumption that we will continue as a going concern. We are operating a start-up mineral processing operation, but we also remain an exploration stage company that has incurred losses since our inception. We do not have sufficient cash to fund normal operations and meet debt obligations for the next 12 months without seeing increased revenue from our milling operations, commencement of cash flow from our mineral royalty on the Golden Chest Mine, deferring payment on certain current liabilities, and/or raising additional funds. We believe that the going concern condition cannot be removed with confidence until the Company has entered into a business climate where the stability of our business is more assured.

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We currently have no historical recurring source of revenue and our ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on our ability to profitably execute our business plan or raise capital to fund our future exploration and working capital requirements. Our plans for the long-term return to and continuation as a going concern include growing milling revenues, receipt of cash from the Golden Chest royalty, sales of our common stock and/or debt, and the eventual profitable exploitation of our mining properties.

Additionally, the current capital markets and general economic conditions in the United States are significant obstacles to raising the required funds. These factors raise substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

Changes in Note Receivable

A short term note was extended to Premium Exploration in 2014 and secured by 69 unpatented claims in Stillwater County Montana.

Changes in Milling Receivables

Milling receivables increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of receivables from Juniper Resources (Gold Hill) for milling in December 2014.

Changes in Other Current Assets

Other current assets increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of an increase in payments for services to be received in 2015 which were paid in 2014.

Property Plant and Equipment

Property Plant and Equipment increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of investment in the Eastern Star Property and the Mill.

Deposits

Deposits increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of a deposit on a piece of milling equipment that existed at December 31, 2014.

Accounts Payable

Accounts payable increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased activity including milling at the company.

Accrued Payroll and Related Payroll Expenses

Accrued payroll and related payroll expenses increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased activity including milling at the company.

Account Payable Related Party

Accounts payable related party decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 because payments were made to Mine Systems Design whom is the holder of the note that comprises the related party balance.

Obligations under Capital Lease

Obligations under capital lease decreased because the remaining lease was paid off in 2014.

Milling Advance

The milling advance was a temporary advance from Juniper Resources at the end of 2014 to facilitate the mill startup costs for production.

Notes Payable Current

Notes payable current increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of the note payable that is due in 2015 on the Eastern Star/Elk City property.

Asset Retirement Obligations

Asset retirement obligations increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of reevaluation of the disturbances and costs associated with their remediation on the New Jersey property.

Non-controlling Interest

Non-controlling interest increased in 2014 because of investment in the GF&H Company.

Sales of Gold

Sales of Gold decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 because the remaining gold inventory was liquidated in 2013.

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Joint Venture Management Fees

Joint venture management fee income decreased for 2014 compared to 2013 because of decreased drilling at the Golden Chest.

Milling

Milling expense increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of the milling ramp up costs for the Skookum project.

Exploration

Exploration has increased for 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased activity at the McKinley and Eastern Star properties.

Net Loss (gain) on Sale of Equipment

Net loss (gain) on sale of equipment resulted in a net loss in 2014 because of the loss on sale of a core drill in 2014 compared to the net gain on sale of equipment in 2013.

Write Down of Mineral Property

The write down of mineral property in 2013 was a reduction in the capitalized amount for the New Jersey property to reflect lower gold prices.

Management

Management expenses have increase in 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased activity at the Company.

Professional Services

Professional Services expenses have increase in 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased activity at the Company.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses have increase in 2014 compared to 2013 because of increased activity at the Company.

Gain on Sale of Marketable Equity Security

Gain on sale of marketable equity security increased in 2014 because the Companies remaining shares in Gold Crest Mines were sold.

Distribution from Golden Chest LLC

The Distribution from Golden Chest LLC in 2013 was an advanced royalty payment received. No such payment was received in 2014.

Interest

Interest expense has decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 because a portion of 2014 s interest expense was capitalized as part of the mill expansion.

Equity in Loss of Golden Chest LLC

Equity in loss of Golden Chest LLC decreased in 2014 compared to 2013 because the Company reverted to the cost method of accounting for the venture.

Stock Based Compensation

Stock based compensation increased in 2014 compared to 2013 because of expenses associated with the award of options to directors which began in 2014.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Not required for smaller reporting companies.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors

New Jersey Mining Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of New Jersey Mining Company (the Company) as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), changes in stockholders equity 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 the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of New Jersey Mining Company as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of its consolidated operations and comprehensive income (loss) and cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 3 to the financial statements, the Company has minimal revenues and incurred an accumulated deficit. These factors raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 3. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

DeCoria, Maichel & Teague, P.S.

Spokane, Washington

March 26, 2015

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New Jersey Mining Company

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New Jersey Mining Company

Consolidated Balance Sheets

December 31, 2014 and 2013

		2014		2013
ASSETS				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	$	336,525	$	636,127
Investment in marketable equity security at fair value (2013 cost-$3,869)		-		9,672
Joint venture receivables		55,021		61,143
Note receivable		58,386		-
Milling receivables		117,615		36,450
Other current assets		22,495		9,520
Total current assets		590,042		752,912
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation		5,654,199		4,908,724
Mineral properties, net of accumulated amortization		557,458		540,433
Deposit on equipment		12,480		-
Total assets	$	6,814,179	$	6,202,069
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
Current liabilities:				
Accounts payable	$	77,913	$	40,208
Accrued payroll and related payroll expenses		49,960		22,016
Note payable related party, short term		39,384		36,701
Obligations under capital lease, short term		-		26,367
Milling advance		200,000		-
Notes payable, short term		180,385		55,663
Total current liabilities		547,642		180,955
Asset retirement obligation		23,366		10,949
Note payable related party, long term		141,033		180,417
Notes payable, long term		148,288		193,880
Total long term liabilities		312,687		385,246
Total liabilities		860,329		566,201
Commitments (Note 4 and 6)		-		-
Stockholders equity:				

Preferred stock, no par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding		-		-
Common stock, no par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized; 2014-91,760,148 and 2013-73,760,148 shares issued and outstanding		13,442,395		11,755,469
Accumulated deficit		(10,735,658)		(9,302,024)
Accumulated other comprehensive income:				
Unrealized gain on marketable equity security		-		5,803
Total New Jersey Mining Company stockholders equity		2,706,737		2,459,248
Non-controlling interests		3,247,113		3,176,620
Total stockholders' equity		5,953,850		5,635,868
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	$	6,814,179	$	6,202,069

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

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New Jersey Mining Company

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

	December 31	
	2014	2013
Revenue:		
Sales of gold	$ -	$ 21,049
Joint venture management fee income	373	8,890
Milling income	92,165	83,762
Total revenue	92,538	113,701
Costs and expenses:		
Milling	310,309	82,544
Exploration	435,601	173,948
Net loss (gain) on sale of equipment	34,878	(108,208)
Net loss on sale of or abandonment of mineral property	-	109,000
Write down of mineral property	-	324,142
Depreciation and amortization	46,360	98,208
Management	331,517	54,443
Professional services	197,465	108,162
General and administrative expenses	199,465	60,756
Total operating expenses	1,555,595	902,995
Operating income (loss)	(1,463,057)	(789,924)
Other (income) expense:		
Timber Expense	2,187	300
Royalties and other income	(19,809)	(26,032)
Gain on sale of marketable equity security	(24,741)	-
Distribution from Golden Chest LLC	-	(119,450)
Interest income	(1,859)	(256)
Interest expense	17,294	55,621
Equity in loss of Golden Chest LLC	-	99,500
Total other (income) expense		