PURE ENERGY MINERALS LIMITED

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NINE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31 2015 AND 2014

(Unaudited)

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee.

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

PURE ENERGY MINERALS LIMITED
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	March 31, 2015	June 30, 2014
		$	$
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash		1,281,922	87,675
Amount receivable	7	23,571	13,835
Prepaid expenses		6,745	3,275
		1,312,238	104,785
EXPLORATION ADVANCE		52,519	110,037
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT	5	10,774	16,333
EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS	6	3,466,676	1,553,326
		4,842,207	1,784,481
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	8	209,370	213,684
		209,370	213,684
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
SHARE CAPITAL	9	13,734,041	9,963,378
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS	9	5,308,244	4,620,451
DEFICIT		(14,409,448)	(13,013,032)
		4,632,837	1,570,797
		4,842,207	1,784,481

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUING OPERATIONS (Note 1)
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 13)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board on May 26, 2015

"Michael Dake"
Director

"Robert Mintak"
Director

PURE ENERGY MINERALS LIMITED
(formerly Harmony Gold Corp.)
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the nine months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Note	Three months ended 2015	Three months ended 2014	Nine months ended 2015	Nine months ended 2014
		$..	$	$..	$
EXPENSES					
Amortization	5	1,853	1,963	5,559	5,889
Bank charges and interest		1,836	161	2,801	714
Consulting		172,839	28,243	378,690	49,829
Investor relations	8	9,000	3,342	56,082	5,342
Management fees	8	90,700	10,500	144,950	31,976
Office and rent		21,811	15,425	50,208	38,034
Professional fees	8	26,274	7,164	76,873	31,704
Share based compensation	8	73,935	1,947	687,793	17,616
Transfer agent and filling fees		10,786	11,801	27,562	13,667
Travel and entertainment		22,747	26,101	60,418	30,198
LOSS BEFORE OTHER ITEMS		(431,781)	(106,647)	(1,490,936)	(224,969)
OTHER ITEMS					
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		67,812	3,256	67,831	6,654
Interest income		-	-	434	711
Gain on debt settlement		26,255	-	26,255	-
Gain on sale of royalty interest	7	-	-	-	166,124
		94,067	3,256	94,520	173,489
NET (LOSS) AND COMPREHENSIVE(LOSS)		(337,714)	(103,391)	(1,396,416)	(51,480)
LOSS PER SHARE, BASIC AND DILUTED		(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.00)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING		46,054,558	17,249,126	35,711,255	17,203,505

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

PURE ENERGY MINERALS LIMITED
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the nine months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	Share Capital				
	# of Common Shares without Par Value	Amount	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
		$	$	$	$
Balance at June 30, 2013	17,124,126	9,657,428	4,602,835	(12,699,916)	1,560,347
Shares issued for property acquisition	125,000	10,000	-	-	10,000
Share based compensation	-	-	17,616	-	17,616
Net loss for the nine months ended	-	-	-	(51,480)	(51,480)
Balance at March 31, 2014	17,249,126	9,667,428	4,620,451	(12,751,396)	1,536,483
Balance at June 30, 2014	20,408,967	9,963,378	4,620,451	(13,013,032)	1,570,797
Shares issued for cash	25,145,700	3,678,320	-	-	3,678,320
Share issuance costs	-	(153,907)	-	-	(153,907)
Shares issued for property acquisition	1,187,500	246,250	-	-	246,250
Share based compensation	-	-	687,793	-	687,793
Net loss for the nine months ended	-	-	-	(1,396,416)	(1,396,416)
Balance at March 31, 2015	46,742,167	13,734,041	5,308,244	(14,409,448)	4,632,837

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

PURE ENERGY MINERALS LIMITED
Condensed Interim Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
For the nine months ended March 31, 2015 and 2014
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
(Unaudited)

	2015	2014
	$.	$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net (loss) for the nine months	(1,396,416)	(51,480)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	5,559	5,889
Share-based compensation	687,793	17,616
	(703,064)	(27,975)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Amounts receivable	(9,736)	207,696
Prepaid expenses	(3,470)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(4,314)	(3,246)
	(720,584)	176,475
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and Evaluation expenditures	(1,667,100)	(120,698)
Exploration advance	57,518	-
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	-	2,500
	(1,609,582)	(118,198)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of common shares	3,678,320	-
Share issuance cost	(153,907)	-
Deferred financing costs	-	(30,094)
	3,524,413	(30,094)
CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, during the period	1,194,247	28,183
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	87,675	200,383
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	1,281,922	228,566

Supplementary cash flow information and non-cash transactions (Note 12)

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Pure Energy Minerals Limited (the "Company"; formerly Harmony Gold Corp) was incorporated on May 10, 2007 under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. The Company's principal business activities are the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company is domiciled in Canada and is a reporting issuer with its common shares publicly traded on the TSX-Venture exchange under the stock symbol "PE". The address of its head office is 1780-355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., V6C 2G8.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral properties and related deferred exploration costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, and upon future profitable production from the mineral properties or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral property.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had incurred a net loss of $1,396,416 (2014 – $51,480) and an accumulated deficit of $14,409,448 (2014 - $12,751,396) which have been funded by the issuance of equity. The Company's ability to continue its operations and to realize its assets at their carrying values is dependent upon obtaining additional financing and generating revenues sufficient to cover its operating costs.

These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and therefore be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in the accompanying financial statements. The ability of the Company to raise sufficient funds to carry out its exploration plan creates material uncertainty that raises significant doubt to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

On April 3, 2014 the Company consolidated its share capital on a basis of 1 new common share for 4 old common shares. All shares noted are post consolidation shares.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations committee("IFRIC"s). They do not include all disclosures required by International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS") for annual financial statements, and, therefore, should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014, prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution from the Board of Directors on May 26, 2015.

b) Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 2(n). In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

b) Basis of presentation (continued)

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

c) Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its 100% wholly owned subsidiary, 0891884 BC Ltd., from the date of acquisition October 18, 2012. Inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation. During the current period the Company wrote off its investment in Avantec Technologies, Inc. ("ATI") and accordingly ATI is no longer consolidated.

d) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. These consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Critical accounting estimates

i. the inputs used in accounting for share based compensation expense in profit or loss;

Critical accounting judgments

i. The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities.

ii. The assessment of indications of impairment of the exploration and evaluation assets.

iii. The functional currency is the Canadian dollar.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

e) Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of commercial production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against projected income using the units of production method over estimated recoverable reserves. Management annually assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and properties for which events and circumstances may indicate possible impairment. Impairment of a property is generally considered to have occurred if the property has been abandoned, there are unfavourable changes in the property economics, there are restrictions on development, or when there has been an undue delay in development. In the event that estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined by management to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written-down to the estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverability of mineral properties and exploration and evaluation costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of the reserves, and the profitability of future operations. The Company has not yet determined whether or not any of its future mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized to mineral properties as exploration and evaluation costs do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

When options are granted on mineral properties or properties are sold, proceeds are credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed costs, the excess proceeds are reported as a gain.

f) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

g) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance to date is immaterial.

h) Share-based compensation

Share-based compensation to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the estimated fair value of the instruments issued on the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based compensation to non-employees is measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and is recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset to the recorded cost is to contributed surplus.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related contributed surplus is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from contributed surplus.

i) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company applies the treasury stock method in calculating diluted loss per share. Diluted loss per share excludes all dilutive potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

j) Flow-through shares

Current Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares whereby the Company assigns the tax deductions arising from the related resource expenditures to the shareholders. The issue of flow-through shares is in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of tax deductions. At the time the Company issues flow-through shares, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position to recognize the obligation to incur and renounce eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures. The tax deduction is measured as the difference between the current market price of the Company's common shares and the issue price of the flow-through share. Upon incurring and renouncing eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures, the Company recognizes the sale of tax deductions as other income on the statement of comprehensive loss and reduces the other liability.

To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets in the form of tax loss carry-forwards and other unused tax credits as at the reporting date, the Company may use them to reduce its deferred tax liability relating to tax benefits transferred through flow-through shares.

k) Share capital and warrants

When the Company issues units during a private placement, which include both common shares and share purchase warrants, the warrants are valued by comparing the total unit price to the fair value of the shares on the day of the announcement of the private placement. Any premium above the fair value of the shares issued would be allocated to the warrants and credited to the warrant reserve. The warrant reserve is a component of contributed surplus.

l) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each cash generating unit to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discounted rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

m) Cash

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash with maturities of three months of less when purchased. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions and are not invested in any asset-backed deposits or investments.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

n) Financial instruments

i) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, or available-for-sale.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit or loss. The Company has classified its cash as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost, less impairment. The Company has classified amount receivable as loans and receivables.

Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method. The Company has no financial assets classified as held-to-maturity.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. The Company has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designed upon inception as FVTPL or classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income or loss. The Company has no financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company has classified its accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

o) Property and equipment

Property and equipment is recorded at cost and amortized at the following annual rates:

Equipment	20%	declining balance
Leasehold improvement	20%	straight line

p) Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties.

q) Revenue Recognition

Revenue from royalties is recognized when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

Accounting standards adopted during the year ended June 30, 2014

During the year ended June 30, 2014 the Company adopted the following standards with no material impact to the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments
IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures' - Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities,* requires an entity to disclose information to enable users of its financial statements to evaluate the effect or potential effect of netting arrangements on the entity's financial position.

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

Joint ventures
On May 12, 2011, the IASB issued IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements*. IFRS 11 requires a venturer to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. Joint ventures will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting whereas for a joint operation the venturer will recognize its share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation. Under existing IFRS, entities have the choice to proportionately consolidate or equity account for interests in joint ventures. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31, *Interests in Joint Ventures*, and SIC-13, J*ointly Controlled Entities—Non-monetary Contributions by Venturers*.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

Accounting standards adopted during the year ended June 30, 2014 (continued)

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

Fair value measurement
IFRS 13, Fair Value Measurement, sets out a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and new required disclosures about fair value measurements.

Accounting standards anticipated to be effective January 1, 2014

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after July 1, 2014, or later periods. Some updates are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

Financial Instruments
IAS 32, *Financial Instrument: Presentation*, clarifies some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and liabilities in the statement of financial position. The Company does not anticipate the application of IAS 32 to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Accounting standards anticipated to be effective January 1, 2018

Financial instruments
IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The Company has not yet considered the potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 9 on its consolidated financial statements.

4. ACQUISITION OF 0891884 BC LTD.

On October 18, 2012 the Company completed a share exchange agreement with 0891884 BC Ltd (formerly Pure Energy Minerals Limited) ("0891884"), pursuant to which the Company purchased all of the issued and outstanding common shares of 0891844 in exchange for the issuance of 9,850,001 common shares of the Company with a fair value of $689,500 (the "Acquisition"). 0891884 BC Ltd. does not meet the definition of a business under IFRS 3 and accordingly the acquisition has been treated as an asset acquisition. As a result of the Acquisition, the Company assumed the option to acquire an 80% undivided interest in an early stage lithium exploration project. The 80% interest is comprised of claims located in Nevada (the "Property"). The option is held under an agreement (the "Option Agreement") between GeoXplor Corp. and 0891844, whose remaining obligations under the Option Agreement were assumed by the Company on closing of the Acquisition. Under the terms of the Option Agreement the Company will issue 1,750,000 common shares, make cash payments of US $250,000 and is committed to exploration expenditures of US$1,600,000 prior to June 10, 2016. See Note 6.

4. ACQUISITION OF 0891884 BC LTD. (continued)

A summary of the net assets acquired is as follows:

Cash	$ 10,089
Receivables	11,583
Exploration and evaluation assets	840,036
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(72,997)
Due to Pure Energy Minerals Limited	(84,451)
Net assets acquired	$ 704,260
Consideration paid:	
Common shares	$ 689,500
Other acquisition costs	14,760
Total consideration paid	$ 704,260

5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and equipment $	Leasehold improvements $	Total $
Cost			
Balance, June 30, 2013	24,058	28,253	52,311
Disposals	(2,500)	-	(2,500)
Balance, March 31, 2014	21,558	28,253	49,811
Balance, June 30, 2014	21,058	28,253	49,811
Additions	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2015	21,558	28,253	49,811
Accumulated amortization			
Balance, June 30, 2013	10,557	15,069	25,626
Amortization for the nine month period	1,650	4,239	5,889
Balance, March 31, 2014	12,207	19,308	31,515
Balance, June 30, 2014	12,757	20,721	33,478
Amortization for the nine month period	1,320	4,239	5,559
Balance, March 31, 2015	14,077	24,960	39,037
Carrying amounts			
At March 31, 2014	9,351	14,596	28,940
At March 31, 2015	7,481	3,293	10,774

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	AF Claims	CV/DB Claims	Total
	$	$	$
Acquisition costs			
Balance, June 30, 2013	1,023,761	-	1,023,761
Shares issued	10,000	-	10,000
Cash option payment	110,038	173,315	283,353
Balance, June 30, 2014	1,143,799	173,315	1,317,114
Exploration and evaluation			
Balance, June 30, 2013	174,787	-	174,787
Claims renewal and maintenance costs	25,315	-	25,315
Assay and lab	-	-	-
Survey and geophysics	36,110	-	36,110
Balance, June 30, 2014	236,212	-	236,212
Total June 30, 2014	**1,380,011**	**173,315**	**1,553,326**
Acquisition costs			
Balance, June 30, 2014	1,143,799	173,315	1,317,114
Shares issued	-	246,250	246,250
Staking costs	43,178	-	43,178
Balance, March 31, 2015	1,186,977	419,565	1,606,542
Exploration and evaluation			
Balance, June 30, 2014	236,212	-	236,212
Claims renewal and maintenance costs	81,343	-	81,343
Drilling	-	1,185,417	1,185,417
Assay and lab	-	19,924	19,924
Survey and geophysics	33,166	304,072	337,238
Balance, March 31, 2015	350,721	1,509,413	1,860,134
Total March 31, 2015	**1,537,698**	**1,928,978**	**3,466,676**

AF Claims

Pursuant to an Option agreement (the "Option Agreement") between the 0891884 BC Ltd. and GeoXplor Corp. ("GeoXplor") dated June 10, 2011, as amended on August 3, 2012, 0891884 BC Ltd. was granted an option to acquire an 80% interest in certain placer mining claims situated in Esmeralda County, Nevada (the "Property"). Under the terms of the Option Agreement and prior to the transaction in Note 4, 0891884 BC Ltd made a cash payment of US$75,000, issued 250,000 common shares and incurred exploration expenditures in excess of US$150,000. The Company shall make the following cash payments and share issuances: on or before October 10, 2012, cash payment of US$50,000 (paid) and issuance of 125,000 shares (issued); June 10, 2013 US$100,000 (paid) and 125,000 shares (issued); and June 10, 2014 US$100,000 (paid) and 187,500 shares (issued). If the Company prepares a pre-feasibility study which recommends putting the property into production, the Company shall pay GeoXplor an additional payment of US$500,000, to be paid in cash or shares at GeoXplor's discretion. In addition, the Company commits to a work program

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

spending a minimum of US$1,600,000 over a five year period as to not less than US$250,000 in year two, US$350,000 in year three, US$500,000 in year four and US$500,000 in year five. After five years GeoXplor and the Company shall form a joint venture where each party will be responsible for its proportionate share of future costs.

On January 18, 2013, the Company amended its option agreement with GeoXplor Corp. The amended option agreement entitles the Company to acquire a 100% interest in an additional 2,240 acres of land in Esmeralda County. The Company paid $50,640 (US$50,000) for this amendment. The terms of the original option agreement with GeoXplor, dated June 10, 2011, as amended on August 3, 2012, otherwise remain unchanged.

CV and DB claims in Clayton Valley Esmeralda County, Nevada.

In November 2013 the Company paid US$40,000 for the exclusive right to conduct due diligence on the property.

On May 12, 2014, the Company entered into a definitive option agreement with GeoXplor to earn a 100% interest in the CV and DB claims in Clayton Valley Esmeralda County, Nevada ("the Property"). Under the agreement the Company has an option to earn a 100% interest for the following consideration:

Date	Cash Payment US$	Expenditure Requirement US$	Share Issuance
Effective date (paid and issued)	100,000		1,000,000
Within one year	250,000	750,000	176,912
Within two years	250,000	1,000,000	176,912
Within three years	250.000	2,000,000	176,912
Within four years	250,000	Pre-feasibility study or commercial production	176,912
Total	1,100,000	3,750,000	1,707,648

The agreement is subject to a gross overriding royalty of 5%, such royalty can be reduced to 2.5% upon cash payment of US$7,000,000 to the vendor.

7. ROYALTY RIGHTS

During the year ended June 30, 2009, the Company sold certain assets including equipment and patents to a third party. Under the sale agreement, the Company retained a royalty of $0.20 US per unit sold. On July 11, 2013 the Company entered into an Assignment Agreement whereby certain royalty rights owned by the Company were sold to a third party for cash consideration of $160,000 US.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company's related parties consist of companies owned in whole or in part by executive officers and directors as follows:

Name	Position and nature of transactions
Robert Mintak	President, CEO and Director – Management fees
Mike Dake	Director, Investor relations and Management fees
Grant Hall	Director
Gerhard Jacob	Director – Professional fees
Jeremy Poirier	Director – Investor relations and Management fees
Mary Little	Director
Michael Liddle	former Director
Jason Dussault	former Director
J. W. Jardine & Company Ltd.	CFO – Professional fees
Alexi Zawadzki	VP Business Development – Consulting fees
Andy Robinson	COO – Consulting fees
Jean Bailly	former Director
Jerry Minni	former Director – Management fees
Craig Englesman	former Director – Management fees

Transactions have been measured at the exchange amount which is determined on a cost recovery basis.

Compensation of Key Management Personnel

Nine months ended		March 31 2015		March 31, 2014
Management fees	$	139,200	$	31,976
Investor relations		38,000		-
Professional fees		40,750		22,500
Consulting fees		131,275		-
Share-based compensation		687,793		17,616
Total	$	1,037,018	$	72,092

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $38,809 (2014 - $14,000) owing to companies controlled by directors and an officer of the Company for accrued and unpaid fees. These amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Issued and outstanding

(i) On November 18, 2013, the Company issued 125,000 shares with a fair value of $10,000 pursuant to the Esmeralda property option agreement (Note 6).

(ii) On May 30, 2014, the Company issued 3,160,000 units at $0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.15 per share to May 30, 2017. The Company paid finders' fees and commissions totaling $20,050 in cash pursuant to the financing.

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(iii) On July 14, 2014 the Company issued 3,118,200 units at $0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.15 per share to July 14, 2017. The Company paid finders' fees, legal costs and commissions totaling $13,314 in cash and issued 32,487 finder's warrants pursuant to the financing. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.15 per share to July 14, 2017.

(iv) On August 11, 2014, the Company issued 187,500 shares at a fair value of $26,250 ($0.14 per share) pursuant to a property acquisition agreement. (Note 6)

(v) On September 5, 2014 the Company issued 9,900,000 units at $0.10 per unit. Each unit consists of one share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.15 per share to July 14, 2017. The Company paid finders' fees, legal costs and commissions totaling $31,624 in cash and issued 6,650 finders' warrants pursuant to the financing. See (iii) above for description of warrants.

(vi) On October 31, 2014 the Company issued 1,000,000 shares with a fair value of $220,000 pursuant to the pursuant to the acquisition of CV and DB claims. See note 6.

(vii) On December 11, 2014 the Company issued 60,000 shares pursuant to a Warrant exercise at $0.15 per share.

(viii) On December 19, 2014 the Company issued 8,622,500 units at $0.20 per unit. Each unit consists of one share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.30 per share to June 19, 2016.

(ix) On December 29, 2014 the Company issued 2,525,000 units at $0.20 per unit. Each unit consists of one share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.30 per share to June 30, 2016. The Company paid finders' fees, legal costs and commissions totaling $108,970 in cash and issued 152,625 finder's warrants pursuant to the financing. Each finder's warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional share at a cost of $0.30 per share to June 29, 2016.

(x) On February 23, 2015 the Company issued 500,000 shares at $0.15 per share pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

(xi) On March 12, 2015 the Company issued 100,000 shares at $0.15 per share pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

(xii) On March 25, 2015 the Company issued 100,000 shares at $0.15 per share pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

(xiii) On March 27, 2015 the Company issued 220,000 shares at $0.15 per share pursuant to the exercise of warrants.

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Stock options

The Company grants incentive stock options as permitted pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") which complies with the rules and policies of the TSX. Under the Plan, the aggregate number of common shares which may be subject to option at any one time may not exceed 5% of the issued common shares and the maximum term is 10 years.

The continuity of stock options for the period ended March 31, 2015 is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Balance, June 30, 2013 and March 31, 2014	762,500	$0.40	January 29, 2017
Balance, June 30, 2014	762,500	$0.40	
Granted October 3, 2014	1,875,000	$0.245	October 3, 2019
Granted November 13, 2014	400,000	$0.235	November 13, 2017
Granted November 14, 2014	400,000	$0.235	November 14, 2017
Granted January 13, 2015	350,000	$0.20	January 13, 2020
Granted March 11, 2015	310,000	$0.27	March 11, 2020
Granted March 17, 2015	200,000	$0.23	March 17, 2017
Expired, unexercised	(237,500)	$0.40	January 29, 2017
Balance, March 31, 2015	4,060,000	$0.26	
Fully vested and exercisable at March 31, 2015	3,790,000	$0.26	

d) Share-based payments

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Company granted 762,500 stock options with a fair value of $180,587 or $0.24 per option. During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company expensed $17,616 (2013 - $162,972) relating to the options granted during the year ended June 30, 2013 and vested during 2014.

During the period ended March 31, 2015, the Company granted 1,875,000 stock options with a fair value of $426,136 or $0.23 per option.

During the period ended March 31, 2015, the Company granted 800,000 stock options with a fair value of $187,722 or $0.23 per option.

During the period ended March 31, 2015, the Company granted 350,000 stock options with a fair value of $64,582 or $0.18 per option.

9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

During the period ended March 31, 2015, the Company granted 310,000 stock options of which 40,000 are fully vested and 270,000 vest on September 11, 2015 with a fair value of $187,722 or $0.23 per option.

During the period ended March 31, 2015, the Company granted 200,000 stock options of which 50,000 will vested on Jun 17, 2015, 50,000 on September 17, 2015, 50,000 on December 17, 2015 and 50,000 on March 17, 2016 with a fair value of $28,899 or $0.14 per option.

The Company expensed $687,793 (2014 - $17,616) relating to the options granted during the period ended March 31, 2015.

The options were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model under the following weighted average assumptions:

	2015	2014
Risk free interest rate	1.38% - 0.54%	1.38%
Expected dividend yield	-	-
Stock price volatility	178% - 126%	97%
Expected life of options	4 years	4 years
Forfeiture rate	-	-

Expected stock price volatility was calculated based solely on historical volatility.

e) Warrants

A summary of the changes in the Company's warrants for the period ended March 31, 2015 is presented below.

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Balance, June 30, 2013	1,500,000	$0.40	October 11, 2013
Expired during the year	(1,500,000)	$0.40	
Issued during the year	3,160,000	$0.15	May 30, 2017
Balance, June 30, 2014	3,160,000	$0.15	May 30, 2017
Issued during the period	3,150,687	$0.15	July 17, 2017
Issued during the period	9,906,650	$0.15	September 5, 2017
Issued during the period	8,622,500	$0.30	June 19, 2016
Issued during the period	2,677,625	$0.30	June 29, 2016
Exercised during the period	(980,000)	$0.15	
Balance, March 31, 2015	26,537,462	$0.21	

10. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the sourcing and exploration of mineral properties. The Company considers the items in shareholders' equity as capital. There has been no change to what the Company considers capital from the prior year. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue common shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. There has been no change to how capital is managed from the prior year.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

As at March 31, 2015 the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amount receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values because of their current nature.

IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments – Disclosures*, establishes a fair value hierarchy based on the level of independent, objective evidence surrounding the inputs used to measure fair value. A financial instrument's categorization within the fair value hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. IFRS 7 prioritizes the inputs into three levels that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 – Inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, but do not qualify as Level 1 inputs (i.e. quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities).

Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that are not based on observable market data and require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and 2014 were calculated as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	March 31, 2015
Cash	$ 1,281,922	$ -	$ -	$ 1,281,922

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	March 31, 2014
Cash	$ 228,566	$ -	$ -	$ 228,556

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high quality financial institution.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due (Note 1). The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined above.

The Company monitors its ability to meet its short-term exploration and administrative expenditures by raising additional funds through share issuance when required. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company does not have investments in any asset backed deposits.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to currency fluctuations. The Company has US dollar balances in cash, amounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and is therefore exposed to gains or losses on foreign exchange. A significant change in the currency exchange rate between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

At March 31, 2015, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, had a cash balance of $486,336, amounts receivable of $Nil and accounts payable of $128,677 which were denominated in US dollars. Management considers foreign exchange to be a significant risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

12. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Non-cash Financing and Investing Activities	2015	2014
	$	$
Exploration and evaluation asset option payment	246,250	10,000
Total	246,250	10,000

There were no cash inflows and outflows for interest and taxes during the period ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

See Note 4 for acquisition of 0891884 BC Ltd.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) On April 17, 2015 the Company issued 100,000 shares at $0.15 per share pursuant to exercise of warrants.

(b) On May 5, 2015 the Company issued 58,400 shares at $0.15 per share pursuant to exercise of warrants.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT (continued)

(c) On May 14, 2015 the Company issued 176,912 with a fair value of $49,535 pursuant to the pursuant to the acquisition of CV and DB claims. See note 6.