URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)

Consolidated Audited Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

March 31, 2015 and 2014

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SmytheRatcliffe
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(formerly Central Resources Corp.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Uranium Standard Resources Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Uranium Standard Resources Ltd. as at March 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Smythe Ratcliffe LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
July 29, 2015

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URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
As at March 31
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		2015		2014
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	$	19,440	$	16,889
GST receivable		2,063		1,378
Prepaid expenses		20,450		900
		41,953		19,167
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 4)		1,364,303		92,000
	$	1,406,256	$	111,167
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	59,248	$	388,670
Shareholders' equity (deficit)				
Share capital (note 6)		6,011,148		4,164,904
Share-based payment reserve		773,276		572,620
Warrant reserve		170,221		-
Deficit		(5,607,637)		(5,015,027)
		1,347,008		(277,503)
	$	1,406,256	$	111,167

Approved by the Board:

(signed)*"Peter Born"*
Peter Born, Director

(signed)*"Arni Johannson"*
Arni Johannson, Director

URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
Years Ended March 31
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2015	2014
Expenses		
Amortization	**$ -**	$ 2,700
Consulting fees	**22,000**	-
Listing and transfer agent	**58,348**	14,520
Management fees (note 7)	**23,750**	-
Office	**74,542**	12,283
Professional fees (note 7)	**29,015**	64,868
Property expenditures	**450**	29,180
Rent	**1,000**	13,530
Share-based payments	**200,656**	-
Shareholders' communications	**55,607**	7,689
Travel	**6,452**	444
Comprehensive loss for the year	**(471,820)**	(145,214)
Write-off of property acquisition costs (note 4)	**(120,790)**	(597,146)
Loss on disposal of equipment	**-**	(3,313)
	(120,790)	(600,459)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	**(592,610)**	(745,673)
Loss per share – basic and diluted	**$ (0.04)**	$ (0.15)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	**15,253,707**	5,038,086

URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Warrant Reserve	Deficit Accumulated During Exploration Stage	Total
Balance: March 31, 2013	5,016,770	$4,160,904	$572,620	$ -	$(4,269,354)	$464,170
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation properties	22,222	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(745,673)	(745,673)
Balance: March 31, 2014	5,038,992	4,164,904	572,620	-	(5,015,027)	(277,503)
Shares issued for cash	7,680,000	691,200	-	153,600	-	844,800
Share issue costs – cash	-	(48,715)	-	-	-	(48,715)
Share issue costs – warrants	-	(16,621)	-	16,621	-	-
Acquisition of Canadian Uranium Corp. (note 5)	7,909,779	711,880	-	-	-	711,880
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	3,900,000	508,500	-	-	-	508,500
Share-based payments	-	-	200,656	-	-	200,656
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(592,610)	(592,610)
Balance: March 31, 2015	24,528,771	$6,011,148	$773,276	$170,221	$(5,607,637)	$1,347,008

URANIUM STANDARDS RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Year Ended March 31
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2015	2014
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (592,610)	$ (745,673)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	-	2,700
Write-off of property acquisition costs	120,790	597,146
Loss on disposal of equipment	-	3,313
Share-based payments	200,656	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(603)	4,583
Prepaid expenses	(19,550)	5,881
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(326,462)	70,670
Cash used in operating activities	(617,779)	(61,380)
Financing activity		
Issuance of capital stock, net of share issue costs	796,085	-
Investing activities		
Proceeds received on sale of equipment	-	8,900
Cash received through acquisition of Canadian Uranium Corp.	33	
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(175,788)	-
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(175,755)	8,900
Increase (decrease) in cash	2,551	(52,480)
Cash, beginning of year	16,889	69,369
Cash, end of year	$ 19,440	$ 16,889
Supplemental cash flow information		
Issuance of shares for exploration and evaluation assets	$ 1,217,305	$ 4,000

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Uranium Standard Resources Ltd. (formerly Central Resources Corp.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, Canada, on June 6, 2007. The principal business activity of the Company is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties located in Canada. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V").

The head office and records office of the Company are located at 242-515 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6B 6H5.

On July 25, 2014, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one post-consolidated common share for every three pre-consolidated common shares held. The 15,117,000 pre-consolidated common shares issued and outstanding were adjusted to 5,038,992 post-consolidated common shares.

On October 2, 2014, the Company completed an acquisition of Canadian Uranium Corp. ("Canadian Uranium") and 1008394 B.C. Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company formed for the purpose of the acquisition (note 5). In connection with the acquisition, the Company changed its name to Uranium Standard Resources Ltd. from Central Resources Corp. and began trading under its new name and symbol "USR".

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future.

As at March 31, 2015 the Company had not advanced its exploration and evaluation assets to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. These uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. For the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred an operating loss of $592,610 (2014 - $745,673). Further, the Company has an accumulated deficit of $5,607,637 (2014 - $5,015,027), a working capital deficiency of $17,295 (2014 – $369,503), limited resources, no source of operating cash flow and no assurances that sufficient funding will continue to be available to finance operations or to conduct further exploration and development of its mineral property interests.

The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds from there and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months from proceeds of private placements of its common shares.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation

a) Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The Board of Directors approved these audited consolidated financial statements on July 29, 2015.

b) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Canadian Uranium, a British Columbia corporation. Subsidiaries are all entities over which the Company has control. The Company controls an entity when the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. All inter-company transactions, balances, revenues and expenses have been eliminated.

c) Critical accounting judgments

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

The following are critical judgments and areas involving estimates that management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amount recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

Going concern evaluation

As discussed in note 1, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the assumptions applicable to a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the consolidated statement of financial position classifications used and such adjustments could be material.

The Company reviews the going concern assessment at the end of each reporting period. There were no material changes to the assessment as at March 31, 2015.

Review of asset carrying value and impairment assessment

Each asset or cash-generating unit is evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If such an indication exists, which is often judgmental, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is performed and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (Continued)

d) Use of estimates and measurement uncertainties

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the measurements of assets, liabilities, expenses and certain disclosures reported in these consolidated financial statements. Significant estimates and judgments made by management include the following:

Valuation of share-based compensation and share purchase warrants

Management uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of employee stock options and share purchase warrants issued for goods or services. This model requires assumptions of the expected future price volatility of the Company's common shares, expected life of options and warrants, future risk-free interest rates and the dividend yield of the Company's common shares.

Income taxes

Provisions for income and other taxes are based on management's interpretation of taxation laws, which may differ from the interpretation by taxation authorities. Such differences may result in eventual tax payments differing from amounts accrued. Reported amounts for deferred tax assets and liabilities are based on management's expectation for the timing and amounts of future taxable income or loss, as well as future taxation rates. Changes to these underlying estimates may result in changes to the carrying value, if any, of deferred income tax assets and liabilities.

e) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of 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 are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The number of shares and options expected to vest are reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

f) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in comprehensive loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (Continued)

f) Exploration and evaluation expenditures *(continued)*

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

g) Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

Changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred. The costs of restoration projects included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

h) Intangible asset

Intangible asset consists of the Uranium Project Database (the "Database") purchased from Vico Uranium Corp ("Vico"), a private British Columbia corporation, and has an indefinite useful life.

i) Impairment of long-lived assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which include equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (Continued)

i) Impairment of long-lived assets *(continued)*
An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount; however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

j) Loss per share
Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. Diluted loss per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, which excludes shares held in escrow.

k) Financial instruments
The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition. All financial instruments must be recognized, initially, at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position. Subsequent measurement of the financial instruments is based on their respective classification.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than twelve months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within twelve months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (Continued)

k) Financial instruments *(continued)*
The Company classifies its financial liabilities in the following categories: fair value through profit or loss and other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss comprises of derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities are non-derivatives and are recognized initially at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred, and are subsequently stated at amortized cost. Any difference between the amounts originally received, net of transaction costs, and the redemption value is recognized in profit or loss over the period to maturity using the effective interest method. Other financial liabilities are classified as current or non-current based on their maturity date.

Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen.

The Company has made the following classification of its financial instruments:

Financial assets or liabilities

	Measurement category under IAS 39
Cash	Held-for-trading
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other liabilities

Fair value
As at March 31, 2015, the Company's financial instruments consisted of cash and trade payables. The fair values of cash and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of the three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

Cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as level 1 inputs. The Company does not have any derivative financial assets or liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (Continued)

l) Share capital

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. Share capital issued for non-monetary consideration is valued at the date the shares were issued. The proceeds from the issuance of units are allocated between common shares and warrants based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated first to share capital based on the fair value of the common shares at the time the units are priced and any residual value is allocated to the warrants reserve.

m) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized 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. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

3. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations (Amendments to IFRS 11)

Amends IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements* to require an acquirer of an interest in a joint operation in which the activity constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 *Business Combinations*) to apply all of the business combinations accounting principles in IFRS 3 and other IFRS, except for those principles that conflict with the guidance in IFRS 11, and disclose the information required by IFRS 3 and other IFRS for business combinations.

The amendments apply both to the initial acquisition of an interest in joint operation, and the acquisition of an additional interest in a joint operation (in the latter case, previously held interests are not remeasured).

Note: The amendments apply prospectively to acquisitions of interests in joint operations in which the activities of the joint operations constitute businesses, as defined in IFRS 3, for those acquisitions occurring from the beginning of the first period in which the amendments apply. Amounts recognized for acquisitions of interests in joint operations occurring in prior periods are not adjusted.

Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2016.

3. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* (2014)
The IASB replaces IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* in its entirety with IFRS 9. IFRS 9 deals with classification and measurement, impairment, hedge accounting and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities. In February 2014, the IASB decided to defer to January 1, 2018 the implementation of IFRS 9. The Company's management has yet to assess the impact of this new standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements. Management does not expect to implement IFRS 9 until it has been issued and its overall impact can be assessed.

Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company incurred the following mineral property acquisition costs:

	Tam Property $	Selwyn Creek Property $	Whitford Lake Property $	Bernick Lake Property $	Wheeler Lake Property $	Uranium Project Database $	Marquez Uranium Project $	Total $
Acquisition costs:								
Balance, March 31, 2013	88,000	597,146	-	-	-	-	-	685,146
Additions	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Write-off	-	(597,146)	-	-	-	-	-	(597,146)
Balance, March 31, 2014	92,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000
Acquisition of Canadian Uranium	-	-	623,420	170,333	-	-	-	793,753
Additions	-	-	-	-	243,500	290,000	28,790	562,290
Write-off	(92,000)	-	-	-	-	-	(28,790)	(120,790)
Balance, March 31, 2015	-	-	623,420	170,333	243,500	290,000	-	1,327,253
Exploration costs:								
Balance, March 31, 2014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	27,550	9,500	-	-	37,050
Balance, March 31, 2015	-	-	-	27,550	9,500	-	-	37,050
Total, March 31, 2014	92,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	92,000
Total, March 31, 2015	-	-	623,420	197,883	253,000	290,000	-	1,364,303

4. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

a) Tam Property, British Columbia

On January 11, 2008, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in mineral claims located in the Lac La Hache area of British Columbia.

On June 30, 2014, the Company renegotiated the overall agreement with the optionor, Paul Reynolds, who became an officer and director of the Company following the initial option agreement, to modify all remaining commitments as follows:

Payment of $250,000 over a five-year period as follows:

- $10,000 within 30 days of the signing of the agreement (paid);
- $15,000 on or before the date six months from signing of the agreement (paid);
- $30,000 by the first anniversary of the agreement (paid);
- $45,000 by August 30, 2014;
- $60,000 by December 31, 2014; and
- $90,000 by July 31, 2015.

Issuance of 111,111 common shares of the Company over a five-year period as follows:

- 22,222 common shares within 30 days of the signing of the agreement (issued);
- 22,222 common shares by the first anniversary of the signing of the agreement (issued);
- 22,222 common shares by December 31, 2012(issued);
- 22,222 common shares by August 30, 2014; and
- 22,223 common shares b December 31, 2014.

Incur $1,500,000 of cumulative exploration expenditures over a five-year period as follows:

- $100,000 by the first anniversary of the agreement (incurred);
- an additional $200,000 by December 31, 2012 (incurred);
- an additional $400,000 by August 30, 2014; and
- an additional $800,000 by July 31, 2015.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred $Nil (2014 - $Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Tam Property. The Company recognized an impairment of $92,000 during the year, as management does not plan to further pursue the property

4. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

b) Selwyn Creek Property, Yukon

On June 8, 2010, as amended on June 4, 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement to purchase a 100% interest in mineral claims located within the Dawson Range, White Gold District, Yukon. The terms of the agreement are as follows:

Payment of $150,000 over a two-year period as follows:

- $115,000 upon TSX-V acceptance of the agreement (paid); and
- $35,000 on or before February 15, 2011 (paid).

Issuance of 444,444 common shares of the Company over a two-year period as follows:

- 55,555 common shares upon TSX-V acceptance of the agreement (issued);
- 111,111 common shares on or before February 15, 2011 (issued); and
- 277,778 common shares on or before June 29, 2012 (issued).

In connection with the acquisition, the Company has agreed to the following finder's fee:

- 11,111 common shares upon TSX-V acceptance of the agreement (issued);
- 11,111 common shares on or before February 15, 2011 (issued); and
- 11,111 common shares on or before June 29, 2012 (issued).

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company wrote off $597,146 in acquisition costs as no field work has been completed since 2011. The Company still retained the core claims which comprise the property.

c) Whitford Lake Property, Saskatchewan

As part of the acquisition of Canadian Uranium (note 5) on October 1, 2014, the Company acquired the option to the Whitford Lake Property. The agreement dated September 9, 2013 and as amended on December 1, 2013 is to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims, referred to as the "Whitford Lake Property", which is located in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. As part of the acquisition, the Company recorded $623,420 to acquisition costs. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the following:

- The issuance of 4,500,000 common shares of Canadian Uranium (issued);
- Payment of $60,000 within 48 hours of the amendment (paid);
- Payment of $200,000 within 48 hours of the Company completing equity offerings which generates net aggregate proceeds in excess of $600,000 (paid);
- Payment of $100,000 by December 31, 2014;
- Payment of $750,000 by November 2, 2015; and
- The assumption of any liabilities and responsibilities under the agreement and the addendum as of the Effective Date including payment of $100,000 on or before December 31, 2013 (paid).

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred $Nil (2014 - $Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Whitford Lake Property.

4. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

d) Bernick Lake Property, Saskatchewan

As part of the acquisition of Canadian Uranium (note 5) on October 1, 2014, the Company acquired the option to the Bernick Lake Property. The agreement was completed on December 15, 2013. The option agreement is to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims referred to as the "Bernick Lake Property", located in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. As part of the acquisition, the Company recorded $170,333in acquisition costs. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the following:

- The issuance of 3,000,000 of the Company's common shares of Canadian Uranium (issued); and
- The Company will have to complete $1,500,000 in exploration expenditures on the mineral claim within three years of signing the agreement.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred $27,550 (2014 - $Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Bernick Lake Property.

e) Wheeler Lake Property, Saskatchewan

On October 23, 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims referred to as the "Wheeler Lake Property", located in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the following:

- $25,000 upon signing the agreement (paid);
- 1,900,000 common shares upon TSX-V acceptance of the agreement (paid); and
- Incur $2,000,000 in cumulative exploration expenditures over a six-year period.

The optionor shall retain a 1% Gross Overriding Royalty ("GORR") with a buyback provision to the Company of one-half percent for $1,000,000.

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company paid $25,000 and issued 1,900,000 shares of the Company with a fair value of $218,500 in acquisition costs, for total acquisition costs of $243,500 (2014 - $Nil). The Company also incurred $9,500 (2014 - $Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Wheeler Lake Property.

f) Uranium Project Database

On November 30, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a proprietary Uranium Project Database from Vico. The Database contains information on over 1,000 uranium projects globally. The Company plans to utilize this database to execute its strategy of acquiring a substantial portfolio of high-quality uranium resources at deeply discounted valuations. As consideration for this acquisition the Company has issued 2,000,000 common shares of the Company with a fair value of $290,000.

4. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

g) Marquez Uranium Project

On December 1, 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims referred to as the "Marquez Project" in New Mexico, USA. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the following:

- USD $456,000 gross of any deposits paid to Energy Fuels Inc. (USD $25,000 paid); and
- USD $44,000 as consideration for all historical exploration data pertaining to the property.

A 3% net smelter return ("NSR") of gross revenue from production of uranium only from the Marquez Project which is due and payable upon commercial production. The NSR can be repurchased from the holder for consideration of USD $1,000,000 for every 1% of NSR following the first twelve months of commercial production. The fair value of $nil was determined in accordance with level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (note 2).

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company incurred $28,790 in acquisition costs (2014 - $Nil).

The Company recognized an impairment of $28,790 during the year, as management does not plan to further pursue the property. Management's estimated fair value less cost to sell of $Nil was determined in accordance with level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

h) Aurora Uranium Project

On February 18, 2015, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims referred to as the "Aurora Uranium Project" in Saskatchewan, Canada. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the following:

- $25,000 USD upon TSX-V approval;
- $1,491,000 within 90 days of the execution of the agreement;
- 500,000 common shares upon TSX-V approval; and
- 500,000 warrants with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 CDN per warrant for a twelve-month period**.**

A 2% NSR has been reserved unto the vendor, due and payable only upon commercial production. The NSR can be repurchased by the Company at any time within five years of the agreement date for consideration of USD $1,000,000 for every 1% NSR.

Subsequent to the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company elected not to pursue the option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Aurora Uranium Project in order to focus on more prospective properties.

4. Exploration and evaluation assets (Continued)

i) Environmental

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties. The Company conducts its exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current assets that may result in a material liability to the Company.

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and the costs of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions.

If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral properties, the potential for production on the properties may be diminished or negated.

j) Title to mineral properties

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history of many mineral properties. Although the Company has taken steps to ensure title to the mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such assets, these procedures may not guarantee the Company's title. Asset title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

k) Realization of assets

Realization of the Company's investment in exploration and evaluation properties is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the obtaining of permits, the satisfaction of governmental requirements, the attainment of successful production from the properties, or from the proceeds of their disposal. The business of exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that any of the Company's current or future exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete their exploration and development, and establish future profitable operations, or realize proceeds from the sale of the mineral properties. The carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation properties may not reflect present or future values.

5. Acquisition

On October 1, 2014, the Company closed the acquisition of Canadian Uranium, a British Columbia company. In connection with the acquisition, the Company completed a private placement dated July 31, 2014 for 7,680,000 units of the Company (note 6). The acquisition resulted in the issuance of 7,909,779 shares of the Company for $0.09 per share. The Company also incurred legal fees of $84,948 for the acquisition that has been capitalized to the properties.

The acquisition allowed the Company to obtain title to the Whitford Lake and Bernick Lake properties.

The following table summarizes the net assets acquired. The fair value of the common shares issued approximates the fair value of the net assets acquired.

Purchase price allocation		
Total consideration:		
Common shares issued (7,909,779 shares at $0.09 per share)	$	711,880
Legal fees		84,948
	$	796,828
Identifiable fair value of net assets of Canadian Uranium acquired:		
Cash	$	33
GST receivable		82
Due to the Company		2,960
Bernick Lake property		170,333
Whitford Lake Property		623,420
Net assets acquired:	$	796,828

6. Share capital

Authorized

Unlimited common voting shares without nominal or par; and
Unlimited preferred voting shares without nominal or par value.

Escrow shares

Under the policies of the TSX-V, an aggregate of 2,777,778 common shares were held by escrow to be released over a 36-month period; 10% were released October 14, 2014 and 15% will be released every six months until October 14, 2017. The number of escrow common shares as at March 31, 2015 is 2,500,000.

Issued share capital

2014
On April 15, 2013, the Company issued 22,222 common shares pursuant to the option agreement on the Tam Property issued at a value of $0.18 per common share (note 4).

6. Share capital (Continued)

Issued share capital (continued)

2015

On July 25, 2014, the Company completed a share consolidation on the basis of three pre-consolidated shares for every one post-consolidated share of the Company. All figures as to the numbers of common shares, stock options, warrants, and loss per share in these consolidated financial statements have been retroactively restated to reflect the consolidation.

On July 30, 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 7,680,000 units at $0.11 per unit for gross proceeds of $844,800. Each unit consists of one common share and one half of one share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable to acquire one additional share at a price of $0.15 per whole warrant during the first year following the closing date and $0.25 during the second year following the closing date. Using the residual value, $153,600 was allocated to the warrants. In connection with the financing, the Company incurred $65,336 in share issue costs. The Company issued 390,600 finders warrants for a fair market value of $16,621.

On November 7, 2014, the Company issued 1,900,000 common shares pursuant to the option agreement on the Wheeler Lake Property issued at a value of $0.115 per common share (note 4).

On November 26, 2014, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares to acquire a proprietary Uranium Project Database from Vico at a value of $0.165 per common share (note 4).

Share purchase warrants

The Company's share purchase warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2015 are provided below:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	March 31, 2014	Granted	Expired	March 31, 2015
$0.90	Dec 28,2014	1,333,333	-	1,333,333	-
$0.15/$0.25	July 30, 2016/2017	-	4,230,600	-	4,230,600
Weighted average exercise price		$0.90	$0.15	$0.90	$0.15
Weighted average contractual life remaining in years		0.75	1.50	-	1.50

The Company's share purchase warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2014 are provided below:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	March 31, 2013	Granted	Expired	March 31, 2014
$0.45/$0.90	Dec 28, 2013/2014	1,333,333	-	-	1,333,333
Weighted average exercise price		$0.45	-	-	$0.45
Weighted average contractual life remaining in years		1.75	-	-	0.75

6. Share capital (Continued)

Stock option plan, grants and share-based payments

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan (the "Plan") whereby it can grant non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares that may be reserved for issuance under the Plan is limited to any of the following:

- 10% of the issued common shares of the Company at any time and exercisable for a period of up to five years from the date of grant;
- The Company must not grant options to directors, employees, consultants or consultant company in any twelve-month period must not be in excess of 5% of the issued common shares of the Company;
- The aggregate number of options granted to an investor relation service provider in any twelve-month period must not be in excess of 2% of the issued common shares of the Company; or
- The aggregate number of shares granted to any consultant in any twelve-month period must not be in excess of 2% of the issued common shares of the Company.

The exercise price of options granted under the Plan will not be less than the market price of the common shares. Vesting periods are determined by the Board of Directors, except for options granted to consultants conducting investor relation activities, which will become vested with the right to exercise one-fourth of the option upon the conclusion of each three-month period subsequent to the date of grant of the option.

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	March 31, 2014	Granted	Expired	March 31, 2015
$0.20	October 7, 2017	-	1,400,000	-	1,400,000
$0.20	October 7, 2019	-	300,000	-	300,000
$0.20	November 17, 2019	-	300,000	-	300,000
			2,000,000		2,000,000
Weighted average exercise price		-	$0.20	-	$0.20
Weighted average contractual life remaining in years		-	2.08	-	1.83

During the year ended March 31, 2015, 2,000,000 stock options (2014 - Nil) were granted to officers, directors, related employees and consultants. The Company has recorded the fair value of all options granted during the period using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Share-based payment costs were calculated using the following weighted average assumptions: expected life of options – 2.3 years (2014 - Nil), stock price volatility – 185.07% (2014 – Nil), no dividend yield (2014 – Nil), and a risk-free interest rate yield - 1.05% (2014 – Nil). The fair value is particularly impacted by the Company's stock price volatility, determined using data from the previous four years. Using the above assumptions the fair value of options granted during the year ended March 31, 2015 was $0.12 per option (2014 - $Nil). The total share-based payment expense for the year ended March 31, 2015 was $200,656 (2014 - $Nil), which is presented as an operating expense, and includes only options that vested during the period.

7. Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following transactions with directors, or companies that are controlled by directors of the Company:

		2015		2014
Management and consulting fees	$	23,750	$	46,500
Accounting and geological consulting fees paid to a company controlled by a former director		295,050		242,000
Share-based payments		81,000		-
Total	$	399,800	$	288,500

As at March 31, 2015, $Nil (2014 - $265,000) is owing to a director of the Company and has been recorded in trade and other payables. As at March 31, 2015, $20,000 (2014 - $Nil) is owing to a company controlled by an officer of the Company and has been recorded in trade and other payables.

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

8. Capital management

The Company manages its capital structure, which consists of working and share capital, and makes adjustments to it depending on the funds available to the Company for acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The exploration and evaluation of assets in which the Company currently has interests are in the exploration stage. As such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out its planned exploration and pay for ongoing general and administrative expenses, the Company will use existing working capital and expects to raise additional amounts through related parties or private placements as needed. The Company will continue to assess new exploration and evaluation assets and seeks to acquire additional interests if sufficient geologic or economic potential is established and adequate financial resources are available.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an on-going basis and believes that this approach, given the small size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and there were no significant changes in its approach to capital management during the year ended March 31, 2015.

9. Risk management

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with one major bank in Canada so there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is a high credit quality financial institution as determined by rating agencies.

Foreign currency risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the Company's functional currency. The Company only operates in Canada and is therefore not exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

Interest rate risk
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The risk is minimal.

Liquidity risk
Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company attempts to ensure there is sufficient access to funds to meet on-going business requirements, taking into account its current cash position and potential funding sources.

At March 31, 2015, the Company had cash in the amount of $19,440 (2014 - $16,889) and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $59,248 (2014 - $388,670). All of the liabilities presented as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within 90 days of March 31, 2015.

10. Income tax

A reconciliation of income tax provision computed at Canadian statutory rates to the reported income tax provision is provided as follows:

	2015	2014
Loss before income taxes	$ (592,610)	$ (745,673)
Canadian statutory tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Income tax benefit computed at statutory rates	(154,079)	(193,875)
Non-deductible items	52,763	39
Temporary differences	-	(553)
Rate difference	-	(27,658)
Unused tax losses and tax offsets not recognized	101,316	222,047
	$ -	$ -

10. Income tax (Continued)

The Company recognizes tax benefits on losses or other deductible amounts generated where the probable criteria for the recognition of deferred tax assets have been met. The Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognized consists of the following amounts:

	2015	2014
Non-capital losses	$ 2,351,988	$ 2,029,496
Exploration and evaluation assets	1,523,108	1,402,319
Equipment	29,604	29,604
Input tax credits	250,223	250,223
Share issuance costs	69,750	42,196
Unrecognized deferred tax	$ 4,224,673	$ 3,753,838

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has operating losses available for carry-forward of approximately $2,352,000 that may be applied to reduce future Canadian taxable income for income tax purposes. The operating losses expire between 2028 and 2035.

11. Subsequent events

On April 24, 2015, the Company elected not to proceed with the Aurora Uranium Project located in southeast Oregon. The Company had entered into a purchase agreement with Energy Ventures Ltd. of Perth, Australia to acquire a 100% interest in the project.

On June 16, 2015, the Company elected not to proceed with the Marquez Project in New Mexico, USA. The Company had entered into an agreement with Strathmore Resources (U.S.) Ltd. of Lakewood, Colorado to acquire a 100% interest in the project.