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

Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

December 31, 2014 and 2013

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(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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NOTICE TO READER

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

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

The Company's independent auditor has 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 auditor.

URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	December 31, 2014		March 31, 2014	
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	$	40,705	$	16,889
Accounts receivable (note 4)		11,992		1,378
Prepaid expenses		20,450		900
		73,147		19,167
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 5)		1,425,340		92,000
	$	1,498,487	$	111,167
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 6)	$	24,958	$	388,670
Shareholders' deficit				
Capital stock (note 7)		6,364,262		4,164,904
Share-based payment reserve		740,438		572,620
Deficit		(5,631,171)		(5,015,027)
		1,473,529		(277,503)
	$	1,498,487	$	111,167

Approved by the Board:

(signed)*"Paul Reynolds"*
Paul Reynolds, Director

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

URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
Nine Months Ended December 31
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended December 31, 2014	Nine months ended December 31, 2014	Three months ended December 31, 2013	Nine months ended December 31, 2013
Expenses					
Amortization		$ -	$ -	$ 719	$ 2,700
Consulting fees		16,755	16,755	-	-
Listing and transfer agent		43,128	60,750	1,823	7,479
Management fees		23,750	23,750	-	-
Office		48,993	90,971	5,910	14,392
Professional fees	10	5,210	97,397	13,496	44,612
Property expenditures		5,000	5,450	300	29,180
Rent	10	-	-	-	12,217
Share based payments		167,818	167,818	-	-
Shareholders' communications		32,751	42,373	1,562	5,277
Travel		-	992	-	331
Comprehensive loss for the period		(343,405)	(506,256)	(23,810)	(116,188)
Loss per share – basic and diluted		$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		6,469,793	6,469,793	15,117,000	15,097,822

URANIUM STANDARD RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Shares	Capital Stock	Share-Based Payment Reserve	Deficit Accumulated During Exploration Stage	Total
Balance: March 31, 2013	5,016,778	$4,160,904	$572,620	$(4,269,354)	$464,170
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation properties (note 6c)	22,222	4,000	-	-	4,000
Net loss for the period		-	-	(116,188)	(116,188)
Balance: December 31, 2013	5,039,000	4,164,904	572,620	(4,385,542)	351,982
Net loss for the period		-	-	(629,485)	(629,485)
Balance: March 31, 2014	5,039,000	4,164,904	572,620	(5,015,027)	(277,503)
Shares issued for cash	7,680,000	844,800	-	-	844,800
Share issue costs	-	(48,715)	-	-	(48,715)
Amalgamation	7,909,779	854,773		(109,888)	744,885
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	3,900,000	548,500	-	-	548,500
Share based payments	-	-	167,818		167,818
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(506,256)	(506,256)
Balance: December 31, 2014	24,528,779	$6,364,262	$740,438	$(5,631,171)	$1,473,529

URANIUM STANDARDS RESOURCES LTD.
(Formerly Central Resources Corp.)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Nine Months Ended December 31
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine Months ended December 31, 2014	Nine Months Ended December 31, 2013
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (506,256)	$ (116,188)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	-	2,700
Disposal of equipment	-	3,313
Share based payments	167,818	-
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Accounts receivable	(10,614)	5,434
Prepaid expenses	(19,550)	6,781
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(363,712)	46,786
Cash used in operating activities	(732,314)	(51,174)
Financing Activities		
Issuance of capital stock, net of share issue costs	945,470	-
Issuance of shares for exploration and evaluation assets	1,144,000	
Cash received in financing activities	2,089,470	-
Investing Activities		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(1,333,340)	-
	(1,333,340)	-
Increase in cash	23,816	(51,174)
Cash, beginning of period	16,889	69,369
Cash, end of period	$ 40,705	$ 18,195

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Uranium Standard Resources Ltd. (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 12, 2013, the Company consolidated its common shares on the basis of one post-consolidated common share for every three pre-consolidated common shares held. The 45,351,000 pre-consolidated common shares issued and outstanding were adjusted to 15,117,000 post-consolidated common shares.

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 5,039,000 post-consolidated common shares.

On October 2, 2014, the Company completed a business combination with Canadian Uranium Corp. ("Canadian Uranium") and 1008394 B.C. Ltd. ("B.C"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company formed for the purpose of this business combination. At the amalgamation of Canadian Uranium and B.C., all of Canadian Uranium common shares were exchanged on a two and one quarter basis for one post-consolidated share of the Company. The holders of Canadian Uranium's common shares, other than the Company and B.C., received in exchange for their Canadian Uranium common shares cancelled, 7,909,779 commons shares of the Company on a pro rata basis. Neither the Company nor B.C. received any repayment of capital in respect of any Canadian Uranium common shares held by them that were exchanged. All of the common shares of B.C. outstanding immediately prior to the effective time were cancelled and replaced with an equal number of common shares of the amalgamated company ("Amalco") formed between Canadian Uranium and B.C., a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. In connection with the amalgamation 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 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 December 31, 2014 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.

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 there from 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 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

Statement of compliance
These condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC")

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

Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty
The preparation of 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 financial statements.

a) Critical judgments in applying accounting policies

<u>Going concern evaluation</u>

As discussed in note 1, these financial statements have been prepared under the assumptions applicable to a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the 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 December 31, 2014.

<u>Review of asset carrying value and impairment assessment</u>

In accordance with our policy, 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

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (cont'd)

generating unit is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell or value in use.

b) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

Income taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductable temporary differences, carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductable temporary differences and carry-forward of unused tax assets and unused tax losses can be utilized. In addition, the valuation of tax credits receivable requires management to make judgments on the amount and timing of recovery.

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 is 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.

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.

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.

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

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (cont'd)

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 and 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.

Impairment of 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 statement of 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.

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.

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.

Cash and Cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, deposits in banks and highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (cont'd)

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 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 12 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 12 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.

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

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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 had made the following classification of its financial instruments:

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (cont'd)

Financial assets or liabilities

	Measurement category under IAS 39
Cash	Held for trading
Accounts receivables	Loans and receivables
Trade and other payables	Other liabilities

Financial instruments measures 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.

The Company's cash has been assessed on the fair value hierarchy described above and classified as Level 1.

Share purchase warrants
The Company may enter into a financing arrangement requiring the issuance of warrants to holders as part of the transaction. Warrants may also be issued to brokers or finders as consideration for services provided. Warrants issued for services provided are measured at the fair value of services received. Only if the fair value of the services cannot be measured reliably would the fair value of the equity instruments granted be used. Warrants not issued in exchange for goods or services can be classified as a derivative financial liability or an equity instrument depending on the terms and conditions of the warrants. Consideration received on the sale of a share and share purchase warrant classified as equity is allocated, within equity, to their respective equity accounts on a reasonable basis. The allocation method the Company uses is residual method.

Income taxes
Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of 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.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of presentation (cont'd)

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.

Flow through shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its exploration and development program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through proceeds into i) share capital, and ii) a flow-through liability, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature. Once related expenditures are incurred or on filing of the "renouncement", the premium is recognized as other income. At this time, the Company also recognizes a deferred tax liability and tax provision at the enacted or substantively enacted tax rate, for the tax pool reduction renounced to the shareholders.

Proceeds received from the flow-through issue are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable this tax is accrued as a financial liability until paid.

3. Recently adopted accounting standards and accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after April 1, 2013 or later periods. The following new standards, amendments and interpretations that have not been early adopted in these financial statements, are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position:

New Standards that are effective

Adoption of amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of items of Other Comprehensive Income

The amendments to IAS 1 require entities to group items presented in other comprehensive income into those that, in accordance with other IFRS, will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss and those that will be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss when specific conditions are met. The existing option to present items of other comprehensive income either before tax or net of tax remain unchanged; however, if the items are presented before tax, the amendments to IAS 1 required the tax related to each of the two groups of other comprehensive income to be shown separately. The application of the amendments did not result in any impact to the Company.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 supersedes IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements (IAS 27) and SIC 12 Consolidation - Special Purpose Entities. IFRS 10 revises the definition of control and provides extensive new guidance on its application. These new requirements have the potential to affect which of the Company's investees are considered to be subsidiaries and therefore to change the scope of consolidation. The requirements on consolidation procedures, accounting for changes in non-controlling interests and accounting for loss of control of a subsidiary are unchanged. Adoption of this standard did not result in any impact to the Company.

3. Recently adopted accounting standards and accounting standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 Interest in Joint Ventures (IAS 31) and SIC 13 Jointly Controller Entities- Non-Monetary Contributions to Venturers. IFRS 11 revises the categories of joint arrangement and the criteria for classification into the categories (joint ventures or joint operations), with the objective of more closely aligning the accounting with the investors rights and obligations relating to the arrangement.

In addition, IAS 31's option of using proportionate consolidation for arrangements classified as jointly controller entities under that standard has been eliminated. IFRS 11 now requires the use of the equity method for arrangements classified as joint ventures (as for investments in associates).

Adoption of this standard did not result in any impact to the Company.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in other Entities

IFRS 12 integrates and makes consistent the disclosure requirements for various types of investments, including unconsolidated structured entities. It introduces new disclosure requirements about the risks to which an entity is exposed from its involvement with structured entities. The adoption of the amendments did not result in any changes to the financial statements.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 clarifies the definition of fair value and provides related guidance and enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements. It does not affect the items that are required to be fair-valued.

The scope of IFRS 13 is broad and applies for both financial and non-financial items for which IFRS's require of permit fair value measurements except in certain circumstances. IFRS 13 applies prospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2103. Its disclosure requirements need not be applied to comparative information in the first year of application.

Management reviewed its valuation methodologies and the application of the new standard did not have any effect on the fair value measurement.

Standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards that are not yet effective and have not been early adopted by the Company

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, certain new standards, amendments and interpretations to existing standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company.

Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policies for the first period beginning after the effective date of each pronouncement. Information on new standards, amendments and interpretations that are expected to be relevant to the Company's financial statements is provided below. Certain other new standards and interpretations have been issued but are not expected to have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Recently adopted accounting standards and accounting standards issued but not yet effective (cont'd)

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) aims to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9. To date, the chapters dealing with recognition, classification, measurement and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities as well as the chapter dealing with hedge accounting have been published. The chapter dealing with impairment methodology is still being developed. In November 2011, the IASB decided to consider making limited modifications to IFRS 9 financial asset classification model to address to application issues. In addition, in February 2014, the IASB decided to defer to January 1st, 2018, the implementation of IFRS 9. The Company's management has yet to assess the impact of this new standard on the Company's financial statements. Management does not expect to implement IFRS 9 until it has been issued and its overall impact can be assessed.

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 financial statements.

4. Receivables

The Company's receivables consist of GST receivable due from the Government of Canada.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company incurred the following mineral property acquisition costs:

	Tam, BC	Wheeler Lake	Marquez Uranium	Uranium Project Database	Bernick Lake	Whitford Lake	Total
Acquisition costs							
Balance March 31, 2014	$ 92,000	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 150,000	$ 510,000	$ 752,000
Additions	$ -	$ 243,500	$ 28,790	$ 330,000	$ -	$ 30,000	$ 632,290
Balance December 31, 2014	**$ 92,000**	**$ 243,500**	**$ 28,790**	**$ 330,000**	**$ 150,000**	**$ 540,000**	**$1,384,290**
Exploration costs							
Balance March 31, 2014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,500	$ 4,500
Additions	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 27,550	$ 9,000	$ 36,550
Balance December 31, 2014	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 27,550**	**$ 13,500**	**$ 41,050**
Total March 31, 2014	**$ 92,000**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 150,000**	**$ 514,500**	**$ 756,500**
Total December 31, 2014	**$ 92,000**	**$ 243,500**	**$ 28,790**	**$ 330,000**	**$ 177,550**	**$ 553,500**	**$1,425,340**

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:

5. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Tam Property, British Columbia (cont'd)

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 nine months ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred $Nil (2013-$Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Tam Property.

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)

5. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Selwyn Creek Property, Yukon (cont'd)

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).

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

Whitford Lake Property

On September 9, 2013 as amended on December 1, 2013, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims, referred to as the "Whitford Lake Property", located in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the follows:

- The issuance of 4,500,000 common shares
- A payment of $60,000 within 48 hours of the amendment ;
- A payment of $200,000 within 48 hours of the Company completing equity offerings which generates net aggregate proceeds in excess of $600,000;
- A payment of $260,000 within 5 days of the Company completing the listing of its shares on a recognized stock exchange;
- 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.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, the company incurred $Nil (2013- $Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Whitford Lake Property.

Bernick Lake Property

On December 15, 2013 the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain mineral claims referred to as the "Bernick Lake Property", located in the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada. Consideration for the acquisition consists of the following:

- The issuance of 3,000,000 of the Company's common shares;
- The Company will have to complete $150,000 in exploration expenditures on the mineral claim within 3 years of signing the agreement.

During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, the Company incurred $Nil(2013-$Nil) in exploration expenditures on the Bernick Lake Property.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Uranium Project Database

On November 30, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire a proprietary Uranium Project Database from Vico Uranium Corp., a private B.C. Corporation. 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 will issue 2,000,000 common shares of the company.

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities for the Company are broken down as follows:

	December 31, 2014	March 31, 2014
Trade payables	$ 24,958	$ 322,170
Accrued liabilities	-	66,500
Total	$ 24,958	$ 388,670

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share capital

Authorized

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

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 5).

2015
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. In connection with the financing, the Company paid $48,715 in share issue costs.

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 5).

On November 27, 2014, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares to acquire a proprietary Uranium Project Database from Vico Uranium Corp. at a value of $0.165 per common share (note 5).

Amalgamation

On October 2, 2014, the Company closed its acquisition of private company Canadian Uranium. As part of the amalgamation all of Canadian Uranium common shares were exchanged on a two and one quarter basis for one post consolidated share of the Company. Canadian Uranium received 7,909,779 post consolidation common shares as part of the amalgamation.

Share purchase warrants

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

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	March 31, 2014	Granted	Expired	December 31, 2014
$0.90	Dec 28,2014	1,333,333	-	1,333,333	-
$0.15/$0.25	July 30, 2016	-	3,840,000	-	3,840,000
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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share capital (cont'd)

The Company's share purchase warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2013 are provided below:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	March 31, 2013	Granted	Expired	December 31, 2013
$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	-	-	1.00

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 ("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 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 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.

There were 2,000,000 options granted in the period ended December 31, 2014 (2013-Nil).

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	March 31,2014	Granted	Expired	December 31, 2014
$0.20	October 7, 2017	-	1,700,000	-	1,700,000
$0.20	November 17, 2019	-	300,000	-	300,000
Weighted average exercise price		-	$0.20	-	$0.20
Weighted average contractual life remaining in years		-	2.08	-	2.08

During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, 2,000,000 stock options (2013-Ni) 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 (2013 - nil years), stock price volatility – 185.07% (2013 – Nil), no dividend yield (2013 – nil), and a risk-free interest rate yield - 1.05% (2013 – 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

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share capital (cont'd)

nine months ended December 31, 2014 was $0.12 per option (2013 - $Nil). The total share-based payment expense for the nine months ended December 31, 2014 was $167,818 (2013 - $Nil), which is presented as an operating expense, and includes only options that vested during the period.

8. Related party transactions

During the nine months ended December 31, 2014, the Company:

a) Incurred management fees of $23,750 (2013 - $Nil) to a director of the Company; and

b) Incurred geological consulting and accounting fees of $6,000 (2013-$44,500) to company controlled by a former director and officer.

c) The Company issued 675,000 options (2013-$Nil) to directors and officers of the Company for a total fair value of $81,000.

As at December 31, 2014, $Nil (December 31, 2013 - $242,000) is owing to a director of the Company and has been recorded in trade and other payables.

The Company had the following transactions key management personnel:

	December 31, 2014		December 31, 2013	
Management and consulting fees	$	23,750	$	44,500
Share based payments		81,000		-
Total	$	104,750	$	44,500

9. 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 on-going 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.

9. Capital management (cont'd)

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 three months ended December 31, 2014.

10. Financial instruments and risk management

Financial instruments

Fair value
As at December 31, 2014, the Company's financial instruments consisted of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and trade payables. The fair values of cash and cash equivalents, receivables and trade and other payables approximate their carrying values.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of 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 cash equivalents are classified as a level 1 input. The Company does not have any derivative financial assets or liabilities

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. The Company's secondary exposure to risk on its sales tax receivable is minimal since it is recoverable from the Canadian government.

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 because of changes in market interest rate. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash and cash equivalents balances at variable rates. The risk is minimal.

10. Financial instruments and risk management (Cont'd)

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.