BAYSWATER URANIUM CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

YEAR ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Bayswater Uranium Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Bayswater Uranium Corporation, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at February 28, 2014 and 2013 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in shareholders' equity 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 auditors consider 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, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Bayswater Uranium Corporation as at February 28, 2014 and 2013 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 conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Bayswater Uranium Corporation to continue as a going concern.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Accountants

June 26, 2014

BAYSWATER URANIUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
AS AT

	February 28, 2014	February 28, 2013
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 146,475	$ 58,847
Marketable securities (Note 4)	39,348	40,436
Receivables (Note 5)	3,755	30,662
Prepaids and deposits	17,292	53,467
	206,870	183,412
Equipment (Note 6)	15,832	25,963
Reclamation bonds (Note 7)	6,862	6,862
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	8,170,387	8,280,686
	$ 8,399,951	$ 8,496,923
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	$ 2,660,927	$ 2,091,928
Shareholders' equity		
Capital stock (Note 9)	83,356,069	83,288,869
Reserves (Note 9)	16,747,323	16,716,323
Deficit	(94,364,368)	(93,600,197)
	5,739,024	6,404,995
	$ 8,399,951	$ 8,496,923

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 12)

Approved and authorized on behalf of the Board on June 26, 2014:

"Victor Tanaka" Director "George Leary" Director

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

BAYSWATER URANIUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended February 28, 2014	Year Ended February 28, 2013
EXPENSES		
Administration (Note 10)	$ 33,000	$ 31,928
Amortization (Note 6)	4,472	9,307
Consulting fees	1,800	3,855
Directors' fees (Note 10)	50,000	40,104
Management fees (Note 10)	120,000	215,000
Office and miscellaneous	45,166	70,763
Professional fees	142,833	139,993
Rent (Note 10)	35,866	68,691
Shareholder communication	37,947	49,454
Stock-based compensation (Note 9)	31,000	7,856
Transfer agent and filing fees	18,158	15,704
Travel and related costs	951	4,576
Loss from operations	(521,193)	(657,231)
OTHER ITEMS		
Foreign exchange loss	(148,018)	(41,697)
Interest and other income	-	20,600
Interest expense (Note 7)	(181,441)	(150,534)
Write-off of receivables	-	(66,667)
Write-off of prepaid financial consulting fees	(35,000)	-
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	112,499	-
Gain on sale of equipment (Note 6)	6,341	-
Exploration and evaluation asset option payment received (Note 7)	1,250	-
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	(1)	(1,965,821)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities (Note 4)	23,262	201,864
Realized loss on sale of marketable securities (Note 4)	(21,870)	(374,025)
	(242,978)	(2,376,280)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (764,171)	$ (3,033,511)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	$ (0.03)	$ (0.13)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	23,006,808	22,509,701

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

BAYSWATER URANIUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended February 28, 2014	Year Ended February 28, 2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	$ (764,171)	$ (3,033,511)
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization	4,472	9,307
Stock-based compensation	31,000	7,856
Accrued interest expense	181,441	150,534
Write-off of receivables	-	66,667
Write-off of prepaid financial consulting fees	35,000	-
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	(23,262)	(201,864)
Realized loss on sale of marketable securities	21,870	374,025
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets	(112,499)	(5,600)
Gain on sale of equipment	(6,341)	-
Gain on option payment received	(1,250)	-
Write-off of exploration and evaluation assets	1	1,965,821
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease in receivables	26,907	32,848
Decrease in prepaids and deposits	1,175	15,352
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	380,058	297,751
Net cash used in operating activities	(225,599)	(320,814)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities	3,730	100,983
Proceeds on sale of equipment	12,000	8,000
Exploration and evaluation asset expenditures	-	(23,718)
Exploration and evaluation asset recoveries and proceeds on sale	222,797	10,031
Reclamation bonds	-	10,923
Net cash provided by investing activities	238,527	106,219
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Capital stock issued	69,825	38,100
Finder’s fee	(2,625)	(2,286)
Proceeds received for subsequent warrant exercise	7,500	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	74,700	35,814
Change in cash during the year	87,628	(178,781)
Cash, beginning of year	58,847	237,628
Cash, end of year	$ 146,475	$ 58,847

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 11)

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

BAYSWATER URANIUM CORPORATION
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Capital Stock Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance, February 29, 2012	22,315,548	$ 83,253,560	$ 16,707,962	$ (90,566,686)	$ 9,394,836
Private placement	254,000	38,100	-	-	38,100
Finder's warrants	-	(505)	505	-	-
Finder's fees	-	(2,286)	-	-	(2,286)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	7,856	-	7,856
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(3,033,511)	(3,033,511)
Balance, February 28, 2013	22,569,548	83,288,869	16,716,323	(93,600,197)	6,404,995
Private placement	1,330,000	69,825	-	-	69,825
Finder's fee	-	(2,625)	-	-	(2,625)
Stock-based compensation	-	-	31,000	-	31,000
Loss for the year	-	-	-	(764,171)	(764,171)
Balance, February 28, 2014	23,899,548	$ 83,356,069	$ 16,747,323	$ (94,364,368)	$ 5,739,024

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Bayswater Uranium Corporation (incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia) and its wholly-owned subsidiaries ("Bayswater" or the "Company") are engaged in the acquisition and explorationof exploration and evaluation assets and have not yet determined whether these assets contain economically recoverable reserves. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues.

The Company's principal address is suite 1100 – 1111 Melville Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 3V6 and its registered and records office is 2080 – 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6Z 1S4.

Theseconsolidated financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company has incurred operating losses over the past several years and does not have a current source of revenue or sufficient financial resources to sustain operations in the long term.

The Company continues to be dependent upon its ability to finance its operations and exploration programs. The Company has not met certain funding obligations with respect to the Reno Creek Property which has resulted in the dilution of the Company's ownership interest (Note 7). Subsequent to February 28, 2014, the Company has also pledged 20.8% of its 11.09% interest in the Reno Creek Property as security on a balance of $1,384,202 owing to the manager of the Pacific Road Resources Funds.

The financing activities may include issuances of additional debt or equity securities or disposal of interests in exploration and evaluation assets in order to re-invest the proceeds. The recoverability of the carrying value and maintenance of ownership interests on exploration projects, and ultimately, the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, is dependent upon the existence and economic recovery of reserves, the ability to raise financing to complete the development of the assets, future profitable production or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its assetson an advantageous basis, all of which are uncertain. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

While management intends to pursue additional financings and the Company has been successful in obtaining its required financing in the past, there is no assurance that such financing will be available or be available on favourable terms. An inability to raise additional financing may impact the future assessment of the Company as a going concern. The consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue operations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on June 26, 2014 by the directors of the Company.

Basis of consolidation and presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

These consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its direct wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Basis of consolidation and presentation (cont'd)

The Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries are as follows:

Bayswater Holdings Inc. (incorporated in British Columbia)
NCU Holdings Inc. (incorporated in British Columbia)
Kilgore Gold Company (incorporated in the United States of America)
NCA Nuclear Inc. (incorporated in the United States of America)

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information. These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to, but are not limited to:

i) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

ii) The inputs used in calculating the fair value for stock-based compensation expense included in profit or loss and stock-based share issuance costs included in shareholders' equity. The stock-based compensation expense is estimated using the Black-Scholes options-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the options, and the estimated forfeiture rate.

iii) The valuation of shares issued in non-cash transactions. Generally, the valuation of non-cash transactions is based on the value of the good or services received. When this cannot be determined, it is based on the fair value of the non-cash consideration. When non-cash transactions are entered into with employees and those providing similar services, the non-cash transactions are measured at the fair value of the consideration given up using market prices.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

iv) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined to be the Canadian dollar for the Company and its subsidiaries. Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, the monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in a currency other than the Canadian dollar are translated at the exchange rate at the reporting date, while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

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 profit or loss.

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

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.

Stock-based compensation

The Company operates an incentive stock option plan. Stock-based compensation to employees is measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Stock-based compensation to non-employees is 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 is recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to reserves. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. 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. When the options are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserves are transferred to capital stock.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

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. In calculating the diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding 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. For the periods presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss –This category comprises derivatives, or assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables –These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment.

Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments – These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale – Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss – This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities –This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its cash and marketable securities as fair value through profit or loss. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

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.

See Note 14 for relevant disclosures.

Equipment

Equipment isrecorded at cost, net of accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated on an annual basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	20% declining balance
Computer equipment	30% declining balance
Exploration equipment	30% declining balance

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets (which include 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 loss 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. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a 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. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is provided using the statement of financial position liability method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Income taxes (cont'd)

Deferred tax: (cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities, the income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority, and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work 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.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These 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 that were 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Adoption of new accounting standards

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations were adopted by the Company as of March 1, 2013:

a) IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements (New; to replace consolidation requirements in IAS 27 (as amended in 2008) and SIC-12);
b) IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements (New; to replace IAS 31 and SIC-13);
c) IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (New; to replace disclosure requirements in IAS 27 (as amended in 2008), IAS 28 (as revised in 2003) and IAS 31);
d) IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement (New; to replace fair value measurement guidance in other IFRSs); and
e) IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements, (Amendments regarding Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income).

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The Company has not early adopted these standards, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after March 1, 2014, and is assessing the impact that these standards will have on its financial statements:

a) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments (new; to replace IAS 39 and IFRIC 9);
b) IFRIC 21 Levies (new; interpretations of IAS 37); and
c) IAS 32 Financial Instruments (amended).

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

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

As at February 28, 2014, marketable securities consist of shares in publicly-traded companies with an initial cost of $207,060 (2013 - $230,160) and a fair value of $39,348(2013 - $40,436). An unrealized gain on marketable securities of $23,262 (2013 - $201,864) and a realized loss of $21,870 on the sale of marketable securities for proceeds of $3,730 was recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended February 28, 2014.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables consist of the following:

	February 28, 2014	February 28, 2013
HST/GST receivable	$ 3,447	$ 14,341
Other	308	16,321
Total	$ 3,755	$ 30,662

6. EQUIPMENT

	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Exploration equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance, February 29, 2012	$ 9,536	$ 96,520	$ 46,443	$ 152,449
Disposals	-	(12,000)	-	(12,000)
Balance, February 28, 2013	9,536	84,520	46,443	140,499
Disposals	-	-	(22,007)	(22,007)
Balance, February 28, 2014	$ 9,536	$ 84,520	$ 24,436	$ 118,492
Accumulated amortization				
Balance, February 29, 2012	$ 8,693	$ 77,441	$ 28,695	$ 114,829
Amortization	149	5,382	3,776	9,307
Disposals	-	(9,600)	-	(9,600)
Balance, February 28, 2013	8,842	73,223	32,471	114,536
Amortization	129	2,303	2,040	4,472
Disposals	-	-	(16,348)	(16,348)
Balance, February 28, 2014	$ 8,971	$ 75,526	$ 18,163	$ 102,660
Carrying amounts				
As at February 28, 2013	$ 694	$ 11,297	$ 13,972	$ 25,963
As at February 28, 2014	$ 565	$ 8,994	$ 6,273	$ 15,832

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company sold exploration equipment for proceeds totaling $12,000 resulting in a gain on sale of equipment of $6,341.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Year Ended February 28, 2014	CMB Labrador Claims	Thelon Basin Projects	Collins Bay Property, Saskatchewan	USA Properties	Reno Creek Project	Total
Acquisition costs						
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 110,297	$ 6,950,775	$ 7,061,075
Written-off	-	(1)	-	-	-	(1)
Recovery	(1)	-	-	(110,297)	-	(110,298)
Balance, end of year	-	-	1	-	6,950,775	6,950,776
Deferred exploration costs						
Balance, beginning and end of year	-	-	-	-	1,219,611	1,219,611
Total, end of year	$ -	$ -	$ 1	$ -	$ 8,170,386	$ 8,170,387

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Year Ended February 28, 2013	CMB Labrador Claims	Thelon Basin Projects	Collins Bay Property, Saskatchewan	USA Properties	Reno Creek Project	Total
Acquisition costs						
Balance, beginning of year	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2,070,000	$ 6,950,778	$ 9,020,781
Recovery	-	-	-	(10,031)	-	(10,031)
Written-off during the year	-	-	-	(1,949,672)	-	(1,949,672)
Balance, end of year	1	1	1	110,297	6,950,778	7,061,075
Deferred exploration costs						
Balance, beginning of year	-	-	-	-	1,219,611	1,219,611
Analytical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Compilation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drilling	-	-	-	-	-	-
Environmental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration advances	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field administration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Geological consulting	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property cost recoveries	-	-	-	-	-	-
Property maintenance	-	-	-	16,149	-	16,149
Travel and related	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	16,149	-	(16,149)
Written-off during the year	-	-	-	(16,149)	-	(16,149)
Balance, end of year	-	-	-	-	1,219,611	1,219,611
Total, end of year	$ 1	$ 1	$ 1	$ 110,297	$ 8,170,389	$ 8,280,686

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

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 conveyancing history characteristic of many mineral properties. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties is in good standing.

Uranium properties

Investment in Reno Creek Property

During the year ended February 28, 2010, the Company entered into a formal Purchase Agreement (the "Agreement") with Strathmore Resources (US) Ltd. ("Strathmore"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Strathmore Minerals Corp., and American Uranium Corp. ("American"), for the acquisition (the "Acquisition") of a 100% interest in the Reno Creek uranium property, located in northeastern Wyoming (the "Reno Creek Property" or the "Property").

Effective April 7, 2010, the acquisition of the Reno Creek Property was completed through the acquisition of AUCLLC ("AUC"), a limited liability company, in consideration for the aggregate payment of US$20,000,000 ($20,026,000) to Strathmore, of which US$17,500,000 was paid in cash and US$2,500,000 was paid through the issuance of 4,422,807 common shares of the Company valued at $2,502,150. In consideration for a historical database, rights to a previous permit and in exchange for American's consent to the transaction and termination of its rights pursuant to a previous joint venture on the Property, the Company paid American US$1,000,000 and issued 1,833,455 common shares of the Company valued at US$1,000,000 ($1,000,860).

The Company executed an investment agreement dated April 7, 2010 pursuant to which Pacific Road Resources Funds ("PRRF"), a private mining equity investor, provided US$20,000,000 in financing to fund the purchase of the Property. The financing consisted of a US$20,000,000 investment into Reno Creek Holdings Inc. ("RCHI") (formerly 514565 Canada Inc. and formerly referred to as "Newco") which holds the Property indirectly through AUC LLC. PRRF initially held a 76.92% interest in RCHI and the Company initially held a 23.08% interest in RCHI. The Company's cost of its 23.08% interest totaled $8,250,678, which included an establishment fee of US$700,000, (originally payable on or before December 1, 2010, and subsequently amended to be paid upon, or prior to, the next capital contribution to RCHI by the Company, and bearing interest at the rate of prime plus 15% per annum) and a finder's fee of US$1,000,000, both payable in conjunction with this investment agreement. The Company and PRRF entered into a shareholders' agreement in respect of RCHI which permitted the Company to contribute additional amounts to RCHI in order to achieve a 50% ownership interest. PRRF has the right to convert its investment in RCHI into common shares of the Company at any time up to six months following the latter of completion of a feasibility study and mine permitting but, in any event, PRRF shall convert its investment not later than five years from April 7, 2010, provided certain conditions are met. Upon conversion of PRRF's investment, the Company would own a 100% interest in RCHI which indirectly holds the Reno Creek Property. The shareholders' agreement also provided for equal representation on the board of RCHI, subject to adjustment, as wellas unanimous RCHI shareholder approval for certain key decisions including annual work program and budgets for the Property.

The Company was to contribute additional amounts in stages totaling US$14,000,000 to earn a 50% interest in RCHI and in order to complete a feasibility study and to secure mining permits.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Uranium properties (cont'd…)

Investment in Reno Creek Property (cont'd…)

Pursuant to the investment agreement and shareholders agreement dated April 7, 2010 (the "Agreements") involving PRRF, the Company was obliged to fund RCHI with US$7,000,000 and pay certain fees to PRRF on or before December 1, 2010. Such funding and payment of fees did not occur. On January 5, 2011, PRRF and the Company entered into an amending agreement in respect of the Agreements whereby PRRF funded the first quarter of the 2011 RCHI budget in the amount of US$1,750,000 and, as a result, the interest held by the Company in RCHI was reduced to 21.29% from 23.08% with a maximum interest the Company could earn in RCHI having been reduced from 50.0% to 45.13%. As a result of this reduction in the Company's maximum earnable interest, PRRF obtained control of the project. On January 31, 2012, the remaining balance of the 2011 AUC budget, being US$5,250,000 plus certain fees (and accrued interest thereon), was due before March 1, 2011. The Company was unable to secure such funding before March 1, 2011. As a result, PRRF funded the balance of $5,250,000 and, as of March 1, 2011, the interest held by the Company in RCHI was reduced to 17.27% from 21.29% with a maximum interest the Company could then earn in RCHI having been reduced from 45.13% to 31.14%. The Company would have been able to increase its interest in RCHI to the maximum level of 31.14% by contributing US$7,000,000 to RCHI and by paying certain fees and interest charges to PRRF on or before the time of the setting of the next Reno Creek budget, which was December 7, 2011.

A budget in the amount of US$8,000,000 for the calendar 2012 Reno Creek Program was approved by PRRF and the Company on December 7th, 2011. On January 31, 2012, PRRF and the Company finalized a second amendment agreement whereby PRRF funded the entire US$8,000,000 for the 2012 Reno Creek program and, as a result, the interest held by the Company in RCHI was reduced to 13.47% from 17.27% with a maximum interest the Company could then earn in RCHI having been reduced from 31.14% to 13.47%.

On March 7, 2013, PRRF completed a further US$2,500,000 investment in RCHI. This financing is the first part of a US$5,500,000 new investment in RCHI which, together with cash on hand at March 7, 2013, will finance the US$7,500,000 2013 Reno Creek work program budget.As a result, the interest held by Bayswater in the Company was reduced to 12.73% from 13.47% with a maximum interest that Bayswater could then earn in the Company having been reduced from 13.47% to 12.73%.

During June, 2013, PRRF completed a further US$3,105,000 investment in RCHI. The proceeds from this financing was used by AUC to fund AUC's acquisition of the AUC corporate 5% gross production royalty obligation to Strathmore for US$3,000,000 plus certain fees totaling US$105,000. Following the purchase of the royalty by AUC, the royalty was cancelled. As a result, the interest held by Bayswater in RCHI was reduced to 11.76% from 12.73% with a maximum interest that Bayswater could then earn in RCHI having been reduced from 12.73% to 11.76%.

During August, 2013, PRRF completed a further US$3,000,000 investment in RCHI. This financing is the second of two parts of a total US$5,500,000 (as discussed above).As a result, the interest held by Bayswater in RCHI was reduced to 11.09% from 11.76% with a maximum interest that Bayswater could then earn in RCHI having been reduced from 11.76% to 11.09%.

Pursuant to the Agreements as amended on January 5, 2011 and January 31, 2012, PRRF continues to be entitled to convert its investment in RCHI into common shares of the Company at any time up to six months following the later of completion of a feasibility study or receipt of all requisite mining permits, but in any event, PRRF shall convert its investment not later than April 7, 2015, provided certain conditions are met. Upon conversion by PRRF, Bayswater will own a 100% interest in RCHI which indirectly holds the Reno Creek property.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Uranium properties (cont'd…)

Central Mineral Belt ("CMB") Properties, Labrador

The Company holds a 100% interest in certain claim blocks located in Labrador, Newfoundland. Net smelter royalties ("NSR") of 1% or 2% will be payable to an underlying option holder or staker, as the case may be, on certain of the claim blocks. The Company has the right to purchase any 1% NSR on certain claim blocks at any time for $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and one-half of any 2% NSR (1%) on certain other claim blocks at any time for $1,000,000 to $1,500,000. During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company wrote-down the property by $10,560,410 to $1 as a result of delayed development due to market conditions but continues to maintain its key landholdings in Labrador**.**

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company completed an asset purchase agreement for the sale of its Central Mineral Belt properties for cash consideration totalling $125,000 (received), less a finder's fee of $12,500 paid in cash, resulting in a gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets of $112,499.

Thelon Basin Properties, Northwest Territories ("NWT") and Nunavut ("NU")

The Company holds a 100% interest in certain uranium claims in the Thelon Basin area of the NWT and NU. A NSR of 2% on metals and a gross overriding royalty ("GOR") of 2% on diamonds will be payable on some of the claims. The Company retains the right to purchase one-half of the royalties (1.0%) at any time for $2,000,000.

Subsequent to February 28, 2014, these claims were allowed to lapse and, as a result, the Company wrote off remaining acquisition costs of $1.

Collins Bay Extension, Saskatchewan

The Companyholds an undivided 100% interest in certain mineral claim blocks in northern Saskatchewan (the "Collins Bay Extension").

During the year ended February 28, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement with CanAlaska Uranium Ltd. ("CanAlaska"), whereby CanAlaska has an option to earn a 51% interest in the Collins Bay Extension property in the Athabasca Basin by spending $4,000,000 in exploration over five years and by issuing 50,000 shares (20,000 received to date) to the Company. CanAlaska also has an option to increase its interest to 70% by spending an additional $2,000,000 in exploration over a further three year period and by issuing an additional 80,000 shares to the Company.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company wrote-down the property by $3,902,235 to $1as a result of market conditions but the agreement with CanAlaska remains in good standing.

Mountain West Properties, Nevada

The Company held an undivided 100% interest in certain mineral claims in Elko County, Nevada ("Mountain West Property").

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company abandoned its claims at Mountain West, Nevada due to difficult permitting issues in the state and as a result of general market conditions. As a result, during the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company wrote off the remaining costs totalling $72,863.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd…)

Uranium properties (cont'd…)

Elkhorn Property, Wyoming

By agreementwith Miller-Berdahl Partnership ("Miller-Berdahl") the Company acquired a 100% interest, subject to certain production royalties, in state leases and mineral claims in Wyoming. Under the terms of the Miller-Berdahl option agreement, the Company made cash payments totalling US$750,000 and issued 32,500 common shares in order to exercise the option.

Also, the Company has three surface rights agreements (providing also rights to mineral interests to the extent owned by the vendor) for access and mining rights in the Elkhorn project area. During the first half of fiscal 2013, all of these agreements were terminated.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company wrote-down the property to $1,997,133 as a result of market conditions.

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company wrote-down the property by an additional $1,876,809 as a result of the fact that during the year ended February 28, 2014, this property, together with the Alzada Property (see Alzada Property section below) were sold for $120,328 (US$120,000), of which $10,031 (US$10,000) was received as at February 28, 2013 and $110,297 (US$110,000) was received during the year ended February 28, 2014.

Alzada Property, Montana

The Company previously held three separate blocks of 100%-owned mineral claims in Crook County, southeastern Montana.Two of these claim blocks had associated surface and mineral lease agreements.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company wrote-off costsassociated with the Alzada Property as a result of delayed development due to market conditions but continued to maintain its key landholdings.

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company sold the Alzada property, along with the Elkhorn property, for proceeds totaling $120,328 (US$120,000) (see Elkhorn Property section above).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are comprised of the following:

		February 28, 2014		February 28, 2013
Trade payables	$	1,936,696	$	1,631,666
Accrued liabilities		724,231		460,262
Total	$	2,660,927	$	2,091,928

9. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES

Authorized capital stock

As at February 28, 2014, the authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value and an unlimited number of Class A convertible preferred shares without par value.

Private placement

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company received $69,825 pursuant to a non-brokered private placement of 1,330,000 units at a price of $0.0525 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for two years at a price of $0.075 per share. A finder's fee of $2,625 was paid in cash.

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company issued 254,000 units for total gross proceeds of $38,100 pursuant to a private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant enabling the holder to acquire an additional common share at $0.25, expiring May 24, 2014. A cash commission of $2,286 and 15,240 finder's warrants valued at $505, using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with an exercise price of $0.25, expected life of two years, risk-free rate of 1.11%, a dividend rate of 0% and a volatility of 76%, were paid in connection with the private placement. The warrants issued to the finder were issued under the same terms and conditions as the units sold pursuant to the private placement.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd…)

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan where the directors are authorized to grant options to executive officers and directors, employees and consultants enabling them to acquire up to 20% of the issued and outstanding common stock of the Company. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option shall not be less than the closing price of the Company's shares on the date of grant less any discount permitted by the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") and vesting terms are at the discretion of the board of directors. The options can be granted up to a maximum term of 10 years.

As at February 28, 2014, the Company had outstanding stock options enabling the holders to acquire common shares as follows:

Number of Shares		Exercise Price(1)	Expiry Date
2,078,250	$	0.10	April 29, 2017
2,190,000		0.10	February 3, 2018
4,268,250			

During the year ended January 31, 2014, the exercise price of all stock options was reduced from $0.30 to $0.10, resulting in additional stock-based compensation expense on the modified stock options of $31,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with a volatility of 123%, an expected life of 4.2 years, a risk-free rate of 1.59% and a dividend rate of 0%.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2013	4,327,125	$	0.30
Cancelled/expired	(58,875)		0.30
Balance, February 28, 2014	4,268,250	$	0.10
Number of options currently exercisable	4,268,250	$	0.10

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company recorded $7,856 as stock-based compensation expense pursuant to the vesting of 75,000 stock options granted in a prior fiscal year.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. CAPITAL STOCK AND RESERVES (cont'd…)

Warrants

As at February 28, 2014, the Company had outstanding share purchase warrants and broker warrants enabling the holders to acquire common shares as follows:

	Number of Warrants		Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Purchase warrants	254,000	$	0.25	May 24, 2014 (1)
Broker warrants	15,240		0.25	May 24, 2014 (1)
Purchase warrants	1,330,000		0.075	October 30, 2015
	1,599,240			

(1) Subsequently expired unexercised.

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
As at February 29, 2012	304,332	$	0.75
Issued	269,240		0.25
Expired	(304,332)		0.75
As at February 28, 2013	269,240	$	0.25
Issued	1,330,000		0.075
As at February 28, 2014	1,599,240	$	0.11

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company received $7,500 pursuant to the exercise of 100,000 share purchase warrants. The 100,000 common shares were issued subsequent to year end.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company:

a) Paid or accrued $nil (2013 - $95,000) for management fees, and $nil (2013 - $9,000) for rent to a company controlled by the former CEO of the Company.

b) Paid or accrued $120,000 (2013 - $120,000) for management fees to the current CEO of the Company.

c) Paid or accrued $33,000 (2013 - $27,000) for administration fees and $9,000 (2013 - $6,000) for rent to a company owned by an officer of the Company.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at February 28, 2014 is $415,478 (February 28, 2013 - $267,647) owing to a company controlled by the former CEO of the Company and to the current CEO of the Company, all related to the above transactions and for directors' fees.

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the years ended February 28, 2014 and February 28, 2013 are as follows:

	2014	2013
Administration fees	$ 33,000	$ 27,000
Directors' fees	50,000	40,104
Management fees	120,000	215,000
Professional fees	34,000	53,408
Rent	9,000	15,000
	$ 246,000	$ 350,512

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

		2014		2013
Cash paid during the year for interest	$	-	$	-
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	$	-	$	-

The significant non-cash investing and financing transactions during the year ended February 28, 2014 included the Company accruing $1,363,743 of acquisition costs, including a foreign exchange fluctuation of $107,274 over the prior fiscal year, related to the acquisition of the Reno Creek property in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The significant non-cash investing and financing transactions during the year ended February 28, 2013 included:

a) the issuance of 15,240 finder's warrants valued at $505, in conjunction with a private placement (Note 9); and

b) accruing $Nil of deferred exploration costs for exploration and evaluation assets and $1,256,519 of acquisition costs related to the acquisition of the Reno Creek Property in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

12. COMMITMENTS

During the year ended February 28, 2014, the Company entered into a management services agreement and various consulting agreements with the Company's CEO and consultants with remuneration of $10,000 and $9,250 per month, respectively. If the Company terminates the agreements, the Company will, in certain circumstances, be obligated to make a termination payment equal to twenty-four times, and twelve times, respectively, the monthly management or consulting fees.

13. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates is as follows:

		2014		2013
Loss for the year	$	(764,171)	$	(3,033,511)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$	(198,000)	$	(758,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax and foreign exchange rates		(449,000)		(123,000)
Permanent difference		13,000		22,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences		634,000		859,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	$	-	$	-

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. INCOME TAXES (cont'd…)

The Canadian income tax rate declined during the year due to changes in the law that reduced corporate income tax rates in Canada.

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets are as follows:

	2014	2013
Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities):		
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 8,223,000	$ 8,024,000
Property and equipment	45,000	46,000
Share issuance costs	1,000	-
Marketable securities	22,000	25,000
Allowable capital losses	236,000	225,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	4,731,000	4,304,000
	13,258,000	12,624,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(13,258,000)	(12,624,000)
Net deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2014	Expiry Date Range	2013
Temporary differences:			
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 28,964,000	No expiry date	$ 29,132,000
Property and equipment	171,000	No expiry date	190,000
Marketable securities	168,000	No expiry date	203,000
Share issue costs	3,000	2034 - 2037	2,000
Allowable capital losses	909,000	No expiry date	898,000
Investment tax credits	150,000	2020 - 2032	150,000
Non-capital losses available for future period	17,726,000	2014 - 2034	16,700,000

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

14. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

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.

14. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

The fairvalue of the Company's receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature. The Company's other financial instruments, being cash and marketable securities, are measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs.

The Company is exposed to varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or third party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's cash is held at a large Canadian financial institution in interest bearing accounts.

The Company's receivables consist mainly of amounts due from the sale of exploration and evaluation assets and GST receivable due from the government of Canada (Note 5).

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 manages liquidity risk through its capital management as outlined below. Accounts payable relating to exploration and evaluation assets and other accounts payable and accrued liabilities are due within one year.

The Company has a working capital deficiency as at February 28, 2014 of $2,454,057. Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities are finder's and establishment fees (and accrued interest thereon) totaling $1,968,789 (US$1,768,109) associated with the acquisition of the Reno Creek Property (Note 7).

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

a) Interest rate risk

   Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

   The risk that the Company will realize a loss as a result of a decline in the fair value of the short-term investments is minimal because these investments roll over daily.

14. FINANCIAL AND CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd…)

Market risk (cont'd...)

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to the financial risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates. The Company operates in Canada, the United States and Ireland. The Company funds cash calls to its subsidiary companies outside of Canada in US dollars and a portion of its expenditures are also in the other local currencies. The greatest risk is the exchange rate of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar and a significant change in this rate could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations. At February 28, 2014, the Company is exposed to currency risk through the following assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars:

	US$
Cash	14,248
Reclamation bonds	6,688
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,768,109)
Net exposure	(1,747,173)

Based on the above net exposure as at February 28, 2014, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% change in the value of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar would affect the loss and comprehensiveloss by $174,717.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices, particularly uranium. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

The Company currently maintains investments in certain marketable securities. There can be no assurance that the Company can exit these positions if required, resulting in proceeds approximating the carrying value of these securities.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its resource properties. The Company relies mainly on equity issuances to raise new capital and on entering joint venture agreements on certain properties which enables it to conserve capital and to reduce risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. The Company prepares annual estimates of exploration expenditures and monitors actual expenditures compared to the estimates in effort to ensure that there is sufficient capital on hand to meet ongoing obligations. The Company's investment policy is to negotiate premium interest rates on savings accounts or to invest its cash in highly liquid short-term deposits with terms of one year or less and which can be liquidated at any time without interest penalty. The Company will require additional financing in order to provide working capital to fund costs relating to the financing of the investment in the Reno Creek Property and fund its exploration programs. These financing activities may include issuances of additional debt or equity securities or disposal of resource property interests in order to re-invest the proceeds.

The Company currently is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The primary business of the Company is the acquisition and exploration of resource properties.

Geographic information is as follows:

	February 28, 2014	February 28, 2013
Capital assets		
Canada	$ 3,872	$ 5,251
United States	8,189,209	8,308,260
	$ 8,193,081	$ 8,313,511