NANOSTRUCK TECHNOLOGIES INC.
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL RESULTS
FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim unaudited financial statements, including the notes attached thereto for the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2015 and with annual audited financial statements, including the notes thereto for the year ended September 30, 2014. Additional information relating to NanoStruck Technologies Inc. ("NanoStruck" or the "Company") is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. This MD&A is prepared as of August 31, 2015, and has been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. All currency amounts are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Forward-looking Information

Certain statements included in this document constitute "forward-looking statements". All statements, other than statements of historical fact, included herein, including but not limited to, statements regarding future anticipated development activities, the nature of future anticipated scientific research programs and the results thereof, business and financing plans and business trends, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes that such statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct.

Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as: believe, expect, anticipate, intend, estimate, postulate and similar expressions, or which by their nature refer to future events. The Company cautions investors that any forward-looking statements by the Company are not guarantees of future performance, and that actual results may differ materially from those in forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including, but not limited to, variations in the market for, and pricing of, any products the Company may produce or plan to produce, the Company's inability to obtain any necessary permits, consents or authorizations required for its activities, the Company's inability to produce products successfully or profitably, to continue its projected growth, to raise the necessary capital or to be fully able to implement its business strategies, and other risks and uncertainties identified herein under "Risks and uncertainties".

Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described in any of those forward-looking statements. For this reason, investors should not attribute undue certainty to or place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Historical results of operations and trends that may be inferred from the following discussion and analysis may not necessarily indicate future results from operations. In particular, the current state of the global securities markets may cause significant fluctuations in the price of the Company's securities and render it difficult or impossible for the Company to raise the funds necessary to develop any of its present or future mineral properties.

OVERVIEW

Nanostruck Technologies Inc. (formally known as Blue Gold Water Technologies Ltd.) (the "Company"), was incorporated in British Columbia under the Business Corporations Act on June 20, 2006 under the name Golden Cross Resources Inc. On May 29, 2013 Golden Cross Acquisition Inc. ("Golden Cross"), a subsidiary of Golden Cross Resources Inc. and Blue Gold Tailing Technologies Inc. ("Tailing") amalgamated. The amalgamated company was then named Blue Gold Tailings Technologies Ltd. ("Tailings") and is legal subsidiary of the Company. As a result of this amalgamation, the former shareholders of Tailing were considered to have acquired control of the Company as a result of their controlling share ownership in the resulting entity, the assumption of management of the Company by Tailing's management team and as a result of Tailing's control of the Company's Board of Directors post amalgamation.

The Company's main focus is the business of water remediation and tailings processing, using nanotechnology solutions to clean wastewater and recover precious metals from mine tailings. The Company has a suite of technologies that remove molecular sized particles using absorptive organic polymers. These versatile biomaterials are derived from crustacean shells or plant fibers, depending on requirements of their usage. Acting as molecular sponges, the nanometer-sized polymers are custom programmed to absorb specific particles for remediation or retrieval purposes. These could be used to clean out acids, hydrocarbons, pathogens, oils and toxins in water via its NanoPure solutions or to recover precious metal particles in mine tailings, such as gold, silver, platinum, palladium and rhodium using the Company's NanoMet solutions.

By using modifications to conventional technologies and adding polymer-based nano-filtration, the Company's offers environmentally safe NanoPure solutions for water purification. The Company uses Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines as a benchmark for water quality and safety to conform to acceptable agricultural or drinking water standards in jurisdictions where the technology is used. Additionally, the Company's technology can be used to recover precious and base metals from mine tailings, which are the residual material from earlier mining activities. By retrieving valuable metals from old tailing dumps, the Company's NanoMet solutions boosts the value of existing mining assets and reduces the need for new, costly and potentially environmentally harmful exploration and mining.

General overview and discussion of the activities of management during the three months ended June 30, 2015.

1. The Company has vacated premises at 2660 Meadowvale Blvd., Suite 6B, Mississauga, Ontario, L5N 6MP, effective May 15, 2015. The Company's corporate head office and principal place of business is now Suite 804, 750 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2T7, Canada.

2. The Company continues to maintain negotiations with Bacardi, although no new developments can be reported from the past three months. The Company had submitted a design and quotation to Bacardi Mexico for a treatment facility and co-generation system to treat the vinasse effluent from Bacardi's La Galarza rum distillery, south of Mexico City.

3. Management of the Company continues to monitor all existing projects to evaluate potential success and profitability. At the same time management is exploring other projects.

4. During the three months Management of the Company have been in negotiation with Creditors to negotiate and settle debts.

5. During the three months the Company opened a Private Placement to raise a minimum of $500,000. The first tranche closed on August 11, 2015 after the Company raised $1,570,000.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Summary of Quarterly results

The following table sets forth selected audited financial information for the Company's eight most recent quarters ending with the last quarter for the three months ending June 30, 2015.

	For the Three Months Ended							
$	Jun 30, 2015	Mar 31, 2015	Dec 31, 2014	Sep 30, 2014	Jun 30, 2014	Mar 31, 2014	Dec 31, 2013	Sep 30, 2014
Revenue	-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(13,966)	(450,489)	(365,105)	(1,513,879)	(1,513,879)	(994,880)	(740,185)	(988,685)
Net Income (Loss)	(13,966)	(450,489)	(365,105)	(1,513,879)	(1,513,879)	(994,880)	(740,185)	(988,685)
Income (loss) from continuing operations per share -basic and diluted	0.00	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Income (loss) per share - basic and diluted	0.00	(0.01)	(0.004)	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)

As the Company continues in the research and development stage, the Company has incurred significant operating losses since inception. In the nine month period ended June 30, 2015, the operating loss increased at a far lower rate as all non-essential expenditure was curtailed. In addition, the Company has been in discussion with the majority of significant creditors and has been able to negotiate mutually acceptable terms for payment. The effect was that a saving could be posted as a debt settlement 'gain'. In addition, a provision prudently made at the end of the last financial year for potential liabilities has been partially released. The Company, however, expects that losses will continue until the Company starts to generate income as result of new management initiatives.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015

The Company's net loss for the period was $13,966 compared to the loss of $1,513,879 for equivalent three months in 2014. The net decrease in loss of $1,499,913 was primarily due to the following:

a) Professional fees, consulting and advisory increased by $31,408 from $21,955 in 2014 to $53,363 in 2015. The increase was primarily due to the consultancy and legal work in respect of developing business opportunities; and

b) Salaries and wages decreased by $2,170 from $142,325 in 2014 to $140,155 in 2015. The decrease was mainly due to the Company maintaining a lean operation whilst focussing on new business development related items; and

c) Research and development costs decreased by $51,612 from $51,612 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease reflected the Company capitalising on past investment in Research and Development initiatives without the need to expend more; and

d) Advertising and promotion fees decreased by $188,291 from $188,291 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease was facilitated by an increase in face to face marketing; and

e) Share based payments decreased by $430,971 from $430,971 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to options granted to consultants and management during the three months ended June 30, 2014 as well as to debt that was owed by the Company to consultants and management that was converted into shares during that period; and

f) Office and Laboratory costs decreased by $43,104 from $43,104 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease is solely due to the Company having closed the Mississauga premises, including office and laboratory in May 2015, to avoid unnecessary expenditure; and

g) Impairment of Property, plant & equipment decreased by $490,911 from $490,911 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The charge in 2014 was related to construction in progress for two tailing projects and one water remediation project as a result of future development uncertainty; and

h) Release of provisions gain increased by $100,000 from $nil in 2014 to $100,000 in 2015. This was due to the release of a prudent provision in respect of possible additional liabilities, made at September 30, 2014 year end; and

i) Debt settlement gain has increased by $135,603 from $nil in 2014 to $135,603 in 2015. This is as a result of negotiation with significant creditors to come to an agreement of balances payable.

For the nine months ended June 30, 2015

The Company's net loss for the period was $829,559 compared to the loss of $3,248,942 for equivalent nine months in 2014. The decrease in loss of $2,419,383 was primarily due to the following:

j) Professional fees, consulting and advisory decreased by $293,303 from $349,314 in 2014 to $56,011 in 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the development of a more focused internal management team; and

k) Salaries and wages increased by $136,377 from $409,734 in 2014 to $546,111 in 2015. The increase was mainly due to an increase in salaries for management, sales, business development related items; and

l) Research and development costs decreased by $361,214 from $361,214 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease reflected the Company capitalising on past investment in Research and Development initiatives; and

m) Advertising and promotion fees decreased by $264,208 from $264,208 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease was facilitated by an increase in face to face marketing; and

n) Share based payments decreased by $813,498 from $813,498 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to options granted to consultants and management during the nine months ended June 30, 2014 as well as to debt that was owed by the Company to consultants and management that was converted into shares during that period; and

o) Office and Laboratory costs increased by $86,945 from $170,402 in 2014 to $257,347 in 2015. The increase is mainly due to the Company writing off $155,671 prepaid deposits and advances, paid in respect of laboratory equipment commissioned. Without this write off the Office and Laboratory costs would have decreased by $68,726 in the period. This reduction arises as the Company closed the Office & Laboratory in May 2015; and

p) Travel and Lodging reduced by $112,989 from $217,518 in 2014 to $104,529 in 2015. The reduction is led by the Company initiative to cut non-essential costs; and

q) Impairment of Property, plant & equipment decreased by $490,911 from $490,911 in 2014 to $nil in 2015. The charge in 2014 was related to construction in progress for two tailing projects and one water remediation project as a result of future development uncertainty; and

r) Release of provisions gain increased by $100,000 from $nil in 2014 to $100,000 in 2015. This was due to the release of a prudent provision in respect of possible additional liabilities, made at September 30, 2014 year end; and

s) Debt settlement gain has increased by $135,603 from $nil in 2014 to $135,603 in 2015. This is as a result of negotiation with significant creditors to come to an agreement of balances payable.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis, which assumes the realization of assets and liquidation of liabilities in the normal course of business. Continuing operations, as intended, are dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances, its ability to acquire resource property or business interests and develop profitable operations or a combination thereof, which is not assured, given today's volatile and uncertain financial markets. The Company may revise commercialization and development programs depending on its working capital position.

Issue and outstanding warrants at March 31, 2015 were 14,478,850 with exercise prices of $0.13 and $0.20 (post consolidated).

Issued and outstanding stock options at March 31, 2015 totaled 4,320,000, with all options having an exercise price of $0.15, with an average contractual life of 1.17 years.

At June 30, 2015, the Company's working capital deficit was $2,185,542 (September 30, 2014 deficit of $1,404,763). As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has no outstanding commitments other than its on-going trade payable, lease commitments and has not pledged any of its assets as security for loans, or otherwise and is not subject to any debt covenants. The Company recognizes the need to obtain equity financing to meet its obligations and fund its development programs. The Corporation is in discussion with potential investors, however, at this time potential investors have made no written commitments. There is no guarantee that the Corporation will be successful in raising sufficient funds to continue as a going concern.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

The Company has entered into certain transactions with related parties during the nine months ended June 30, 2015 a description of these related parties' transactions are as follows:

(a) The following is the detail of remuneration/ consulting paid / accrued (excluding out of pocket expense) to related parties:

Name of Officer/Director	Position	Nature of Payment	Oct 1, 2014 - Jun 30, 2015 Fees Accrued/Paid ($)
Bundeep Singh Rangar	Chairman, CEO	Consulting Fees	190,000
Steve McCann	CFO, Chair of Audit Committee	Consulting Fees	86,177
Brij Chadda	Director	Board Fees	16,000
Marty Bernholtz	Director	Board Fees	15,000
Raj Kurichh	ex Director, Officer	Consulting Fees	92,581
Richard Goldman	ex CFO	Consulting Fees	24,779
IndusView UK Ltd	A company with common Director	Consulting fees	22,500

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and continent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. Financial statements include judgments and estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgments and estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and may affect both current and future periods.

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

1. Impairment of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets – in assessing impairment, management must determine the level at which independent cash flows exist, the asset or an asset grouping. Estimates of the recoverable amount of each asset or cash generating unit is determined; based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.
2. Fair value measurements for share-based payments and other equity-based transactions.
3. Useful lives of depreciable assets – management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical obsolescence that may change the utility of water remediation and mining tailings recovery equipment.
4. Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities – the extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized. In addition, significant judgment is required in assessing the impact of any legal or economic limits or uncertainties in various tax jurisdictions.
5. Determination of the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.
6. Recognition and valuation of provisions for restoration and environmental liabilities.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

There are no future payments under operating leases for premises & equipment nor contractual payments to consultants.

Effective May 15, 2015, the Company returned the office equipment and vacated the Mississauga premises.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Several new standards, interpretation and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB and IFRIC that are mandatory but not yet effective for the year ended September 30, 2015, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Many of these are not applicable or inconsequential to the Company and have been excluded from the discussion below. The Company is currently assessing the impact of standards that may be applicable on the financial statements.

The following standards or interpretations have been issued by the IASB and IFRC and are effective in the annual period beginning on or after the date shown:

IFRS 7	*Financial Instruments: Amendment Regarding Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*	January 1, 2013
IFRS 9	*Financial Instruments*	January 1, 2015
IFRS 13	*Fair Value Measurement*	January 1, 2013
IFRS 10	*Consolidated Financial Statements*	January 1, 2013
IFRS 11	*Joint Arrangements*	January 1, 2013
IFRS 12	*Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*	January 1, 2013
IFRS 34	*Interim Financial Reporting*	January 1, 2015

IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Amendment Regarding Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities: This amendment enables users of the financial statements to better compare financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS and US Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement: This standard defines fair value, provides guidance on its determination and introduces consistent requirements for disclosures on fair value measurements.

IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements: This standard will replace IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements ("IAS 27") and SIC-12 Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities ("SIC-12"). Concurrent with IFRS 10, the IASB issued IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements ("IFRS 11"), IFRS 12 Disclosures of interests in Other Entities ("IFRS 12"), IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements, which has been amended for the issuance of IFRS 10 but retains the current guidance for separate financial statements; IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28"), which has been amended for conforming changes based on the issuance of IFRS 10 and IFRS 11.

IFRS 10 uses control as the single basis for consolidation, irrespective of the nature of the investee, eliminating the risks and rewards approach included in SIC-12, and requires continuous assessment of control over an investee.

IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements: This standard introduces new accounting requirements for joint arrangements replacing IAS 31 Interests in Joint Ventures. It eliminates the option of accounting for jointly controlled entities by proportionate consolidation.

IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities: This standard includes disclosure requirements about subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, as well as unconsolidated structured entities and replaces existing disclosure requirements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments: This standard replaces the current IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities.

IFRS 34 Interim Financial Reporting
Statement of compliance
The Company applies International Financial Reporting Standards ["IFRS"] as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board [“IASB”]. These unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements required by IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The policies applied in these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements are based on IFRSs issued and outstanding as of June 1, 2015, the date the Board of Directors approved the statements. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements as compared with the most recent annual consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended September 30, 2014, except as noted below. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company’s annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2015 could result in restatement of these unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred.

A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value.

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Financial assets and liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company’s activities may expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate, foreign currency risk and commodity price risk). The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or a related party receivable will be unable to pay the Company in full when an amount becomes due. The Company does not have material exposure to customer credit risk as there has been minimal revenue generated.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipated investing and financing activities to ensure it has sufficient funds available to meet current and foreseeable financial requirements. As at June 30, 2015, the Company had a negative working capital of $2,185,542 (September 30, 2014: negative $1,404,763). The accounts payables and accrued liabilities are due within one year.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not have material exposure to these risks as the extent of business transaction in foreign currencies is minimal.

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 interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its Short Term Loan. The annual interest rate is set at 10%, however the Short Term Loan is payable upon demand.

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, comprising share capital, contributed surplus, net of accumulated deficit. The Company's capital (deficit) was ($2,185,542) as at June 30, 2015 (September 30, 2014 – deficit of $1,355,983).

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristic of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue common shares or dispose of assets. Management reviews the capital structure on a regular basis to ensure that the Company's capital management objectives are achieved.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended June 30, 2015. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

a) To maintain and safeguard accumulated capital in order to provide an adequate return to shareholders by maintaining a sufficient level of funds for its operational needs.
b) To invest cash on hand in highly liquid and highly rated financial instruments with high credit quality issuers, thereby minimizing the risk of loss of principal.
c) To obtain the necessary financing, if and when it is required.

In the management of capital, the Company includes shareholders' equity in the definition of capital. The Company is not exposed to externally imposed capital requirements.

In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends. Notwithstanding the risks described in notes 1 and 2 of the financial statements, the

Company expects to continue to raise funds, from time to time, to continue meeting its capital management objectives.

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount. 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.

OTHER INFORMATION

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Going concern

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain financing on reasonable terms and to attain profitable operations and further fund operations. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate additional financing in the future, in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize its asses and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations, the net realizable value of its assets may be substantially less than the amounts recorded on the statements of financial position. These consolidated financial statements do not include adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The Company has incurred losses to date of $15,043,281 and had a working capital deficit of $2,185,542 as at June 30, 2015 (deficit of $1,404,763 – September 30, 2014). The Company does not currently have any revenue-generating assets.

The Company, therefore, reduced all of its expenditure and has limited such expenditure to external essential costs only. Whilst operating in this manner the Company continues to explore and develop further revenue and funding targets which could lead for the eventual improvement in the Company's cash position going forward.

Given the uncertainty over the future funding the Directors recognize that there is a material uncertainty that casts significant doubt over the Company's ability to operate as a going concern. These financial statements do not contain the adjustments that would be necessary if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments would include presenting assets at their recoverable amounts, which would be likely to result in further provisions to the current carrying amounts in these consolidated financial statements and to providing for further liabilities that might arise on a break up basis of preparation.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As at the date of MD&A, the following securities were outstanding:

Outstanding Securities:	Number
Common Shares	94,658,046
Warrants	14,478,850
Stock options	4,320,000

CONTINGENCIES

The Company is aware that there is currently an ongoing investigation by Ontario Securities Commission (OSC) over the dealings of a private company, Holdings during the period July 2010 to April 2013, related to alleged breaches of Ontario Securities Law and conduct contrary to public interest. Holdings is not a subsidiary of the Company nor does the Company have any say in the affairs of Holdings.

During 2013, the Company issued shares to Holdings for the exclusive license and assignment agreement to the University of Saskatchewan license and patents. In addition, in 2013 the Company issued builder common shares and common shares in consideration for services provided. The OSC has raised concern over these dealings with Holdings. Holdings, as well as three of Holdings' founders, including Raj Kurichh, a former director of the Company, have been named as respondents in the investigation.

The Company has not been named as a respondent and the OSC hearing has not commenced. Although the eventual outcome cannot be predicted, there is a possibility that there could be repercussions of the Company's dealings with Holdings or Raj Kurichh. As such the outcome or potential impact on the Company is not known at this time.

It should also be noted that the company's interim CEO instructed its legal counsel Bacchus Law to conduct a governance audit on July 3, 2013. The audit report was prepared and submitted to the Company's Board by Bacchus Law on July 11, 2013, which implemented its recommendations, including the setup of a temporary Special Governance Committee with its own charter in September 2013.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company announced that, on August 11, 2015, it has closed a non-brokered private placement of 157,900,000 units issued at a price of CDN$0.01 per Unit, raising gross proceeds of CDN$1,579,000. Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.05 per share for a period of five years.

As a consequence, the $1,447,000 shown in current liabilities as at June 30, 2015 (September 30, 2014 $nil) as Deposits/advances for shares, will convert to equity. Had this taken place prior to June 30, 2015 the working capital as at June 30, 2015 would be $(738,542).
In addition, the Company's shareholders' deficit would have improved to $738,542.

As at August 31, 2015:

	NSK
Common Shares	259,396,900
Stock Options	4,320,000
Warrants	172,378,850