

athabascauraniuminc.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Financial Statements

Year Ended August 31, 2012

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Athabasca Uranium Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Athabasca Uranium Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at August 31, 2012, August 31, 2011 and September 1, 2010 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended August 31, 2012 and August 31, 2011, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 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 financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Athabasca Uranium Inc. as at August 31, 2012, August 31, 2011 and September 1, 2010 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended August 31, 2012 and 2011 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Athabasca Uranium Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

December 6, 2012



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Chartered Accountants

ATHABASCA URANIUM INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company) Statements of Financial Position (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

ASSETS Current assets	Notes		August 31, 2012		2011 (Note 17)		2010 (Note 17)
	10000		2012		(1000017)		(1000017)
Cash and equivalents		\$	804,703	\$	4,215,050	\$	474,629
Receivables	4	Ψ	40,281	Ψ	147,806	Ψ	20,486
Prepaids	-		11,706		14,625		55,375
Total current assets			856,690		4,377,481		550,490
Non-current assets							
Exploration and evaluation assets	5		8,252,226		3,736,841		452,350
TOTAL ASSETS		\$	9,108,916	\$	8,114,322	\$	1,002,840
LIABILITIES							
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	\$	33,217	\$	92,980	\$	10,000
Other liabilities	7		71,617		298,386		-
Total current liabilities			104,834		391,366		10,000
Non-current liabilities							
Deferred tax liability	13		508,000		-		-
TOTAL LIABILITIES	-		612,834		391,366		10,000
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY							
Share capital	9		10,117,784		8,522,859		1,267,836
Reserves	10		869,553		722,907		251,731
Accumulated deficit			(2,491,255)		(1,522,810)		(526,727)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			8,496,082		7,722,956		992,840
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND							
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		\$	9,108,916	\$	8,114,322	\$	1,002,840

On behalf of the Board:

"Gil Schneider"

Director "D. Barry Lee"

Director

ATHABASCA URANIUM INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company) Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss Years Ended August 31 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

			2011
	Notes	2012	(Note 17)
EXPENSES			
Bank charges and interest		4,898	1,387
Consulting	11	168,942	291,770
Investor relations		138,507	189,713
Management fees	11	150,000	145,000
Office and miscellaneous		27,646	20,175
Professional fees		67,539	71,699
Regulatory and filing fees		49,967	64,666
Rent	11	43,500	36,600
Share-based payments	10	142,979	298,958
Travel and promotion		3,800	12,445
		797,778	1,132,413
Loss before other items		(797,778)	(1,132,413)
OTHER ITEMS			
Flow-through premium recognized	7	322,769	107,241
Interest income	,	22,172	29,089
Other expense		(7,608)	
outer expense		337,333	136,330
Loss for the year before income taxes		(460,445)	(996,083)
Deferred income tax expense	13	(508,000)	_
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (968,445) \$	(996,083)
Basic and diluted loss per common share	8	\$ (0.02) \$	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		 50,623,033	33,276,058

ATHABASCA URANIUM INC. (An Exploration Stage Company) Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Share	Capi	ital			
	Number of				Accumulated	
	Shares		Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at September 1, 2010	15,000,000	\$	1,267,836	\$ 251,731	\$ (526,727)	\$ 992,840
Issuance for Webb River property	1,500,000		457,500	-	-	457,500
Issuance for McGregor Lake property	1,500,000		450,000	-	-	450,000
Issuance for East Key Lake property	1,000,000		390,000	-	-	390,000
Issuance for Hodges Lake property	600,000		138,000	-	-	138,000
Issuance for Hamilton Lake property	600,000		96,000	-	-	96,000
Issuance for Keefe Lake property	3,500,000		595,000	-	-	595,000
Issuance on private placement	22,062,614		5,978,629	-	-	5,978,629
Share issuance costs	-		(633,229)	-	-	(633,229)
Issuance on warrant exercise	943,751		188,750	-	-	188,750
Issuance costs for agents' warrants	-		-	172,218	-	172,218
Share-based payments	-		-	298,958	-	298,958
Premium on flow through shares	-		(405,627)	-	-	(405,627)
Net loss for the year	-		-	-	(996,083)	(996,083)
Balance at August 31, 2011	46,706,365	\$	8,522,859	\$ 722,907	\$ (1,522,810)	\$ 7,722,956
Issuance for Volhoffer Lake property	2,500,000		500,000	-	-	500,000
Issuance for McCarthy Lake property	3,000,000		600,000	-	-	600,000
Issuance on private placement	4,500,000		636,000	-	-	636,000
Share issuance costs	-		(41,408)	-	-	(41,408)
Issuance costs for agents' warrants	-		(3,667)	3,667	-	-
Share-based payments	-		-	142,979	-	142,979
Premium on flow through shares	-		(96,000)	-	-	(96,000)
Net loss for the year	-		-	-	(968,445)	(968,445)
Balance at August 31, 2012	56,706,365	\$	10,117,784	\$ 869,553	\$ (2,491,255)	\$ 8,496,082

ATHABASCA URANIUM INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company) Statements of Cash Flows Years Ended August 31 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2012	2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (968,445) \$	(996,083
Share-based payments	142,979	298,958
Deferred income tax expense	508,000	-
Flow-through premium recognized	(322,769)	(107,241
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Decrease (increase) in receivables	107,525	(127,320
Decrease in prepaids	2,919	40,750
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	 2,737	20,480
Net cash used in operating activities	 (527,054)	(870,450
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	 (3,477,885)	(1,095,491
Net cash used in investing activities	 (3,477,885)	(1,095,49)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance on private placement, net of share issuance costs	 594,592	5,706,368
Net cash provided by investing activities	 594,592	5,706,368
Change in cash and equivalents during the year	(3,410,347)	3,740,422
Cash and equivalents, beginning of year	 4,215,050	474,629
Cash and equivalents, end of year	\$ 804,703 \$	4,215,050

Cash and equivalents consist of:

	August 31,	August 31,	September 1,
	2012	2011	2010
Cash on deposit	\$ 604,703	\$ (34,950)	\$ 474,629
Guaranteed investment certificate	200,000	4,250,000	-
	\$ 804,703	\$ 4,215,050	\$ 474,629

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 16)

1. Nature and continuance of operations

The Company was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (BC) on June 6, 2007 and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol, 'UAX'. The principal offices of the Company are located at Suite 1040 - 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8.

The Company has not yet determined whether its exploration and evaluation assets contain economically recoverable ore reserves. The recovery of the amounts comprising of exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the confirmation of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to successfully complete the exploration and development of those reserves and upon future profitable production or, alternatively, upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interest on an advantageous basis. These uncertainties cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. These financial statements do not give effect to any adjustments which would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and thus be required to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts different from those reflected in these financial statements. The current market conditions and volatility may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given the need to both curtail expenditures and to raise additional funds.

The financial statements were authorized for issue on December 6, 2012 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

Conversion to International Financial Reporting Standards

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed in February 2008 that International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") will replace Canadian Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("Canadian GAAP") for publicly accountable enterprises for financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011.

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS using accounting policies consistent with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These are the Company's first annual financial statements presented in accordance with IFRS. Previously the Company prepared its annual financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

The preparation of these financial statements resulted in changes to the accounting policies as compared with the most recent annual financial statements prepared under GAAP. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements. They have also been applied in preparing an opening IFRS statement of financial position as at September 1, 2010 for the purposes of the transition to IFRS, as required by IFRS 1, *First Time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* ("IFRS 1"). The impact of the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS is explained in Note 17.

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified at fair value through profit and loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

The Company's reporting currency and the functional currency is the Canadian dollar as this is the principal currency of the economic environment in which it operates.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

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

Critical accounting estimates

Carrying value and recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The carrying amount of Company's exploration and evaluation assets properties does not necessarily represent present or future values, and the Company's exploration and evaluation assets have been accounted for under the assumption that the carrying amount will be recoverable. Recoverability is dependent on various factors, including the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the mineral properties themselves. Additionally, there are numerous geological, economic, environmental and regulatory factor and uncertainties that could impact management's assessment as to the overall viability of its properties or to the ability to generate future cash flows necessary to cover or exceed the carrying value of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets properties.

To the extent that any of management's assumptions change, there could be a significant impact on the Company's future financial position, operating results and cash flows.

Fair value of stock options and warrants

Determining the fair value of warrants and stock options requires judgments related to the choice of a pricing model, the estimation of stock price volatility, the expected forfeiture rate and the expected term of the underlying instruments. Any changes in the estimates or inputs utilized to determine fair value could result in a significant impact on the Company's future operating results or on other components of shareholders' equity.

Income taxes

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable

income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or fewer deferred tax assets, and future income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

Critical accounting judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments.

In accordance with IAS 21 "*The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*", management determined that the functional currency of the Company is Canadian dollars, as this is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the company operates.

Cash and equivalents

Cash is comprised of cash on hand and demand deposits and funds held in trust by lawyers. Cash equivalents include short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates prevailing at the financial position reporting date. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are reflected in profit and loss for the period.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Nonmonetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a revalued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive loss consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures

a) Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

b) 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 at each reporting date 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.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Property option agreements

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a property pursuant to the terms of a property option agreement. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities ("Asset Retirement Obligation" or "ARO")

The Company recognizes liabilities for legal or constructive obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the related asset along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation 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 Company's estimates of reclamation 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 the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision.

The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

The Company had no rehabilitation obligations as at August 31, 2012, August 31, 2011 or September 1, 2010.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions for environmental restoration, legal claims, onerous leases and other onerous commitments are recognized at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's liability.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. An amount equivalent to the discounted provision is capitalized within tangible fixed assets and is depreciated over the useful lives of the related assets. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

Impairment of assets

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

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

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested at each reporting period for impairment.

Financial instruments

a) Financial assets

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

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit and loss. The Company's cash and equivalents are classified as FVTPL.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The Company has not classified any of its financial instruments as held-to-maturity.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses. The Company has not classified any of its financial instruments as available-for-sale financial assets.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired, if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

b) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. At August 31, 2012, the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in earnings.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Share capital

The Company's common shares and share warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are charged directly to share capital.

Flow-through shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Lookback Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Share-based payments

The stock option plan allows Company employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee. Consideration paid on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserves to share capital.

The fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options that are expected to vest.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shareholders.

Income taxes

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

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Comprehensive income (loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) and represents the change in shareholders' equity which results from transactions and events from sources other than the Company's shareholders. For the years presented, comprehensive loss was the same as net loss.

Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the presentation adopted for the current year.

3. New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are not yet effective as of August 31, 2012 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the consolidated financial statements.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2012:

Amended standard IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements The amendment to IAS 1 revises the presentation of other comprehensive income.

3. New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective (cont'd)

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013:

Amended standard IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures The amendment to IFRS 7 enhances the disclosure required when offsetting financial assets and liabilities.

New standard IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements

IFRS 10 outlines the principles for the presentation and preparation of consolidated financial statements.

New standard IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements

IFRS 11 defines the two types of joint arrangements (joint operations and joint ventures) and outlines how to determine the type of joint arrangement entered into and the principles for accounting for each type of joint arrangement.

New standard IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

IFRS 12 outlines the disclosures required in order to provide users of financial statements with the information necessary to evaluate an entity's interest in other entities, the corresponding risks related to those interests and the effects of those interests on the entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

New standard IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement

IFRS 13 defines fair value, summarizes the methods of determining fair value and outlines the required fair value disclosures. IFRS 13 is utilized when another IFRS standard requires or allows fair value measurements or disclosures about fair value measurements.

Amended standard IAS 27 Separate Financial Statements

IAS 27 outlines the accounting principles to be applied with regards to investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity elects or is required by local regulations to present separate, nonconsolidated, financial statements. The previous standard was titled *IAS 27 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*.

Amended standard IAS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

IAS 28 outlines the accounting treatment and corresponding application of the equity method of accounting in investments in associates and joint ventures. The previous standard was titled *IAS 28 Investments in Associates*.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014:

Amended standard IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation The amendments to IAS 32 pertained to the application guidance on the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015:

Amended standard IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures The amendments to IFRS 7 outlines the disclosures required when initially applying IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

New standard IFRS 9 Financial Instruments Partial replacement.

4. Receivables

	Au	igust 31, 2012	August 31, 2011	September 1, 2010
Interest receivable	\$	1,085 \$	27,682	\$ 20,486
HST receivable		39,196	120,124	-
	\$	40,281 \$	147,806	\$ 20,486

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company has investigated ownership of its mineral interests and, to the best of its knowledge, ownership of its interests is in good standing. Ownership in exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from difficulties in obtaining conveyance in mineral interests.

The recoverability of the amount shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development, and future profitable production or disposition thereof.

	Мс	Carthy	McGregor	Keefe	East Key	
		Lake	Lake	Lake	Lake	Total
Balance, September 1, 2010	\$ 4	52,350	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 452,350
Interest in property		58,265	673,000	1,288,500	430,000	2,449,765
Consulting		46,545	43,500	59,250	15,750	165,045
Surveying	1	15,624	287,835	219,217	47,005	669,681
Total additions	2	20,434	1,004,335	1,566,967	492,755	3,284,491
Balance, August 31, 2011	6	72,784	1,004,335	1,566,967	492,755	3,736,841
Interest in property	6	21,319	-	626,112	-	1,247,431
Assay		-	-	13,454	-	13,454
Consulting		2,173	2,173	333,614	1,391	339,351
Drilling		-	-	2,913,156	-	2,913,156
Geological		-	-	1,993	-	1,993
Total additions	6	23,492	2,173	3,888,329	1,391	4,515,385
Balance, August 31, 2012	\$ 1,2	96,276	\$ 1,006,508	\$ 5,455,296	\$ 494,146	\$ 8,252,226

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets consist of:

5. **Exploration and evaluation assets** (cont'd)

McCarthy Lake Project

The Company entered into a mineral property option agreement pursuant to which the Company has an option to acquire a 50% interest in and to the mineral rights underlying the prospective uranium property known as the McCarthy Lake Property located in the Athabasca Basin region of northeast Saskatchewan. The Company paid consideration of \$300,000 to an arm's length vendor, consisting of \$100,000 cash and 2,000,000 common shares of the Company issued at a value of \$200,000. The Company will incur a minimum of \$200,000 in exploration expenditures on the McCarthy Lake Property within one year in order to satisfy the final condition to exercise the option (incurred). The McCarthy Lake Property is subject to a 2.5% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty, 80% of which the Company has the option to purchase from the vendor at any time for \$500,000.

On August 26, 2011, by mutual agreement of the parties, the acreage under option at McCarthy Lake was reduced and the McCarthy Lake Option Agreement was amended. Pursuant to such amendment, the Company fulfilled its final obligation in exercising its option to purchase the McCarthy Lake Property and was deemed to have earned a 50% interest in and to the mineral rights underlying the McCarthy Lake Property.

On March 14, 2012, the Company completed the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in its McCarthy Lake Project. Athabasca Uranium is now the 100% owner (subject to a 2.5% NSR royalty) of the Project. The Company purchased the remaining 50% interest in McCarthy Lake by paying \$20,000 in cash and issuing 3,000,000 common shares at a value of \$600,000 to the arm's-length vendor on Closing.

McGregor Lake Project

On October 20, 2010, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement pursuant to which the Company has an option to acquire a 100% interest (subject to a 1% NSR) in the mineral rights underlying the prospective uranium property known as the McGregor Lake Property located in the Athabasca Basin region of northeast Saskatchewan. The Company paid consideration of \$510,000 to an arm's length vendor, consisting of \$60,000 cash and 1,500,000 common shares at a fair value of \$450,000, fulfilling the initial commitment under the McGregor Lake Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to exercise the McGregor Lake option include the Company making cash payments totalling \$750,000 within 42 months and filing \$3,000,000 in qualified exploration expenditures on the McGregor Lake Property within four years. The 1% NSR may be purchased by the Company from the vendor for \$1,500,000.

As part of the McGregor Lake Project, on April 7, 2011, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest (subject to a 1% NSR) in the mineral rights underlying the prospective uranium property known as the Hodges Lake Property, adjacent to the McGregor Lake Property. The Company paid consideration of \$163,000, consisting of \$25,000 cash and 600,000 common shares at a fair value of \$138,000, fulfilling the initial commitment under the Hodges Lake Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to exercise the Hodges Lake option include the Company filing \$3,500,000 in qualified exploration expenditures within four years on any properties within the McGregor Lake Project area. The 1% NSR may be purchased by the Company from the vendor for \$1,500,000.

Keefe Lake Project

On September 14, 2010, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement pursuant to which the Company has an option to acquire a 100% interest (subject to a 1% NSR) in the mineral rights underlying the prospective uranium property known as the Webb River Property located in the Athabasca Basin region of northeast Saskatchewan. The Company paid consideration of \$507,500 to an arm's length vendor, consisting of \$50,000 cash and 1,500,000 common shares at a fair value of \$475,500, fulfilling the initial commitment under the Webb River Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to exercise the Webb River option include the Company making cash payments totalling \$600,000 within 42 months and filing \$2,500,000 in qualified exploration expenditures on the Webb River Property within four years. The 1% NSR may be purchased from the vendor by the Company for \$1,500,000.

5. **Exploration and evaluation assets** (cont'd)

Keefe Lake Project (cont'd)

As part of the Webb River Project, on May 13, 2011, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 100% interest (subject to a 1% NSR) in the mineral rights underlying the prospective uranium property known as the Hamilton Lake Property, adjacent to the Webb River Property. The Company paid consideration of \$121,000, consisting of \$25,000 cash and 600,000 common shares at a fair value of \$96,000, fulfilling the initial commitment under the Hamilton Lake Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to exercise the Hamilton Lake option include the Company filing \$3,000,000 in qualified exploration expenditures within four years on any properties within the Webb River Project area. The 1% NSR may be purchased by the Company from the vendor for \$1,500,000.

On July 27, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement with an arm's-length vendor by which the Company has the option to earn a 100% interest (subject to a 1% NSR) in the Keefe Lake Property, a 12,832-hectare prospective uranium property in the Athabasca Basin region of Saskatchewan. The Company paid consideration of \$660,000 to the vendor, consisting of \$65,000 cash and 3,500,000 common shares at a fair value of \$595,000, fulfilling the initial commitment under the Keefe Lake Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to exercise the Keefe Lake option include the Company making cash payments totalling \$1,500,000 on or before the fifth anniversary of the agreement and filing \$5,000,000 in qualified exploration expenditures on the Keefe Lake Property within five years. 1% of the NSR may be purchased by the Company for \$1,500,000.

On September 15, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement with an arm's-length vendor by which the Company has the option to earn a 100% interest (subject to a 2% NSR) in the Volhoffer Lake Project, comprised of two contiguous claims on the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin. The Company paid consideration of \$555,000, consisting of \$55,000 cash and 2,500,000 common shares at a fair value of \$500,000, fulfilling the initial commitment under the Volhoffer Lake Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to fully exercise the option include the Company completing \$5,000,000 in qualified exploration work on the Project on or before the fifth anniversary of the agreement and by making additional cash payment of \$1,200,000 within five years. 1% of the 2% NSR may be purchased from the vendor by the Company for \$1,200,000.

Project Consolidation

As the Volhoffer Lake Project extends areally from the Company's Webb River Project to its Keefe Lake Project, these three projects are considered to be one cash-generating unit, the Keefe Lake Project.

East Key Lake Project

On February 7, 2011, the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement pursuant to which the Company has an option to acquire a 100% interest (subject to a 1% NSR) in the mineral rights underlying the prospective uranium property known as the East Key Lake Property located in the Athabasca Basin region of northeast Saskatchewan. The Company paid consideration of \$430,000 to an arm's length vendor, consisting of \$40,000 cash and 1,000,000 common shares at a fair value of \$390,000, fulfilling the initial commitment under the East Key Lake Property option agreement. Additional commitments in order to exercise the East Key Lake option include the Company making cash payments totalling \$750,000 within 42 months and filing \$3,000,000 in qualified exploration expenditures on the East Key Lake Property within four years. The 1% NSR may be purchased by the Company for \$1,500,000.

6. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

	August 31, 2012	August 31, 2011	September 1, 2010
Accounts payable	\$ 3,217	\$ 69,980	\$ -
Accrued liabilities	30,000	23,000	10,000
	\$ 33,217	\$ 92,980	\$ 10,000

7. Other liabilities

Other liabilities include the liability resulting from the premium received for flow-through shares issued. The following is continuity schedule of this liability:

Flow-through Shares

	Issued on December 7, 2010	Issued on December 22, 2010	Issued on March 14, 2011	Issued on August 24, 2012	Total
Balance September 1, 2010	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Liability incurred on flow-					
through shares issued	194,322	40,461	170,844	-	405,627
Settlement of flow-through share					
liability on incurring expenditures	(107,241)	-	-	-	(107,241)
Balance August 31, 2011	87,081	40,461	170,844	-	298,386
Liability incurred on flow-					
through shares issued				96,000	96,000
Settlement of flow-through share					
liability on incurring expenditures	(87,081)	(40,461)	(170,844)	(24,383)	(322,769)
August 31, 2012	\$ -	\$ -	\$-	\$ 71,617	\$71,617

On December 7, 2010, the Company completed a private placement, consisting of the issue and sale of 6,477,391 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.23 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,489,800.

On December 22, 2010, the Company completed a private placement, consisting of the issue and sale of 1,348,695 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.23 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$310,200.

On March 14, 2011, the Company completed a private placement, consisting of the issue and sale of 5,694,814 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.38 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,164,029.

On August 24, 2012, the Company completed a private placement, consisting of the issue and sale of 3,200,000 flow-through shares at a price of \$0.15 per flow-through share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$480,000.

8. Basic and diluted loss per share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended August 31, 2012 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$849,064 (2011 - \$1,059,563) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 50,623,033 (2011 - 33,276,058).

Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 4,325,000 stock options and 2,981,103 warrants as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

9. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At August 31, 2012, there were 56,706,365 issued and fully paid common shares (August 31, 2011 - 46,706,365, September 1, 2010 - 15,000,000).

Please refer to the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for a summary of changes in share capital and reserves for the year ended August 31, 2012. Reserves relates to stock options, agent's unit options, and compensatory warrants that have been issued by the Company.

Private placements

For the Year Ended August 31, 2012

i) On August 24, 2012, the Company issued 3,200,000 flow through common shares ("FT Shares") at a price of \$0.15 per FT Share and 1,300,000 non-flow through units ("NFT Units") consisting of one common share and one-half of one share purchase warrant (the "NFT Warrant") at a price of \$0.12 per NFT Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$636,000. Each whole NFT Warrant issued entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.25 per share until August 24, 2013.

In connection with the placement, the Company paid certain finders an aggregate cash commission of \$41,408 and issued 289,387 finder's warrants. Each finder's warrant entitles a Finder to purchase a common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share until August 24, 2013.

The fair value of the finders' warrants, being \$3,667 was determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model weighted average assumptions with a volatility of 65.7%, average risk free interest rate of 1.15%, expected life of 1 year and a dividend rate of 0%.

For the Year Ended August 31, 2011

i) On December 23, 2010, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement, consisting of the issue and sale of 7,826,086 flow-through (FT) units at a price of \$0.23 per FT unit, consisting of one flow through common share and one common share purchase warrant (FT Warrant); and 6,500,000 non-flow through (NFT) units at a price of \$0.20 per NFT unit, consisting of one non-flow through common share and one common share purchase warrant (FT Warrant); and 6,500,000. Each FT Warrant issued entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.35 per share until December 7, 2011 and December 22, 2011 and each NFT Warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of \$0.30 per share until December 22, 2011.

In connection with the placement, the Company paid cash share issue costs of \$218,888 and issued finder's warrants to purchase 489,130 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.23 until December 7, 2011, and 651,870 common shares at an exercise price of \$0.30 until December 22, 2011.

9. Share capital (cont'd)

Private placements (cont'd)

For the Year Ended August 31, 2011

ii) On March 14, 2011, the Company issued 2,041,714 non-flow through Units consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant (NFT Warrant) at a price of \$0.35 per NFT Unit and 5,694,814 flow through Units consisting of one flow through common share and one share purchase warrant (FT Warrant) at a price of \$0.38 per FT Unit for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,878,629. Each NFT Warrant issued entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share at a price of \$0.45 per share until March 11, 2013. Each FT Warrant issued entitles the holder thereof to purchase one share at a price of \$0.50 per share until March 11, 2012.

In connection with the placement, the Company paid cash share issue costs of \$242,123 and issued finders' warrants to purchase 289,473 common shares at a price of \$0.38 per share expiring March 11, 2012 and warrants to purchase 459,279 common shares at a price of \$0.35 per share expiring March 11, 2012.

For the year ended August 31, 2011, the fair value of the finders' warrants, being \$172,218 was determined using the Black Scholes option pricing model weighted average assumptions with a volatility of 80%, average risk free interest rate of 1.71%, expected life of 1.3 years and a dividend rate of 0%.

Escrow shares

The Company had 4,000,000 common shares which are subject to escrow agreements, 10% of which were released from escrow upon completion of the Company's Qualifying Transaction. An additional 15% are released from escrow every six months thereafter.

As at August 31, 2012, 1,295,000 (August 31, 2011 - 2,400,000, September 1, 2010 - 3,600,000) common shares are held in escrow. The escrowed shares may not be transferred, assigned or otherwise dealt without the consent of the regulators.

Warrants

The warrants outstanding and transactions are as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, September 1, 2010	4,925,000	\$ 0.20
Granted	23,952,366	0.38
Expired unexercised	(3,981,249)	(0.20)
Exercised	(943,751)	(0.20)
Balance, August 31, 2011	23,952,366	0.38
Granted	939,387	0.24
Expired unexercised	(21,910,652)	(0.37)
Balance, August 31, 2012	2,981,103	\$ 0.39

The share purchase warrants outstanding at August 31, 2012 are as follows:

Number of		
Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,041,714	\$0.45	March 12, 2013
939,389	\$0.25	August 24, 2013
2,981,103		

10. Share-based payments

Stock options

The Company has adopted a "rolling" stock option plan (the "Plan"), pursuant to which a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company, less any outstanding stock options previously granted, will be reserved for issuance as options and will be granted at the discretion of the Board of Directors to eligible optionees under the Plan. While the Plan is in effect there can never be more than 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares reserved for issuance. Stock options granted vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 5 years.

The stock options outstanding and transactions are as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance September 1, 2010	1,300,000	\$ 0.20
Granted Cancelled	2,225,000 (200,000)	0.24 (0.25)
Balance August 31, 2011	3,325,000	0.23
Granted Cancelled	1,200,000 (200,000)	0.19 (0.23)
Balance August 31, 2012	4,325,000	\$ 0.22

The stock options outstanding and exercisable at August 31, 2012 are as follows:

Number of Options - outstanding	Number of Options - exercisable	Exercise Price	e Expiry Date
400,000	400,000	\$ 0.10	January 25, 2013
700,000	700,000	0.25	August 4, 2015
1,475,000	1,475,000	0.26	January 20, 2016
750,000	750,000	0.20	August 22, 2016
250,000	250,000	0.24	November 23, 2016
200,000	200,000	0.20	May 2, 2017
550,000	550,000	0.15	July 10, 2017
4,325,000	4,325,000		

Share-based payments

The total share-based payments recognized and expensed during the year ended August 31, 2012 under the Black-Scholes option pricing model was \$142,979 (2011 - \$298,958).

The following weighted average assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes valuation of stock options granted during the year ended August 31, 2012.

	2012	2011
Fofeitures	0%	0%
Risk-free interest rate	1.18%	1.17%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	73.05%	80.00%
Dividend rate	0.00%	0.00%

11. Related party transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Years Ended			
	 August 31, 2012		August 31, 2011	
Management fees paid to a company controlled by the CEO	\$ 60,000	\$	60,000	
Management fees paid to a company controlled by the CFO	90,000		85,000	
Consulting fees paid to an officer of the company	24,800		23,400	
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by an officer of the company	-		92,830	
Consulting fees paid to a director of the company	9,000		12,000	
Consulting fees paid to an officer of the company which have been capitalized to exploration costs	1,600		-	
Consulting fees paid to a company controlled by an officer of the company which have been capitalized to exploration costs	-		12,545	
Share-based payments to officers	19,290		124,815	
Share-based payments to directors	32,150		49,845	
Rent to a company with common directors	-		6,600	
	\$ 236,840	\$	467,035	

At August 31, 2012, included in accounts payable is \$nil in consulting fees paid to a director which were capitalized to exploration costs (August 31, 2011 - consulting fees of \$105,375 were paid to a company with former common directors, of which \$12,545 was capitalized to exploration costs).

The remuneration of directors and key management personnel during the year ended August 31, 2012 and 2011 are as follows:

	2012	2011
Salaries and directors fees Management fees Share-based payments (i)	\$ 9,000 150,000 <u>45,010</u>	\$ 12,000 145,000 149,535
	\$ 204,010	\$ 306,535

(i) Share-based payments are the fair value of options granted to key management personnel.

12. Segment information

The Company has one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company conducts all of its operations in Canada, and the Company's property is located in Canada.

13. Income taxes

A reconciliation of current income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

	2012	2011
Net loss before income taxes	\$ (460,445)	\$ (996,083)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory tax rates	\$ (117,413)	\$ (271,000)
Non deductible expenditures	36,780	53,000
Impact of future income tax rates applied versus current statutory rate	1,581	17,000
Impact of flow through shares	1,324,989	209,000
Share issue costs	(10,559)	(125,000)
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences and other	 (727,378)	117,000
Total deferred tax recovery	\$ 508,000	\$ -

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

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	August 31, 2012	August 31, 2011	September 1, 2010
Deferred tax assets (liabilities) Exploration and evaluation assets Non-capital losses	(508,000)	202,000 (202,000)	-
Total deferred tax recovery	\$ (508,000)	\$ - \$	-

Significant components of deductible and taxable temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits that have not been included on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	August 31, 2012	Expiry dates	August 31, 2011	Expiry dates	Sej	otember 1, 2010	Expiry dates
Share issue costs	\$ -	N/A	\$ 408,000	2032-2035	\$	59,000	2031-2034
Non-capital losses	-	N/A	454,000	2027-2031		351,000	2027-2030
Investment tax credit	 -	N/A	 9,000	2030		9,000	2030
	\$ -		\$ 871,000		\$	419,000	

14. Management of capital

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The 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 and development of its exploration and evaluation assets, acquire additional mineral property interests and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk. In the management of capital, the Company includes its components of shareholders' equity. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue debt, acquire or adjust the amount of cash and equivalents and investments.

At this stage of the Company's development, in order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay out dividends. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended August 31, 2012. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

15. Financial risk management

International Financial Reporting Standards 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

- Level 1 quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash and equivalents are classified as Level 1.

As at August 31, 2012, the carrying values of cash and equivalents, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and loans payable approximate their fair values due to their short terms to maturity.

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and equivalents and receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of chequing account at reputable financial institution, from which management believes the risk of loss to be remote. Federal deposit insurance covers balances up to \$100,000 in Canada. Financial instruments included in receivables consist of amounts due from government agencies. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss for cash by placing its cash with high quality financial institution. At August 31, 2012, the Company's exposure to credit risk is minimal.

15. Financial risk management (cont'd)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

As at August 31, 2012, the Company had a cash balance of \$804,703 (August 31, 2011 - \$4,215,050, September 1, 2010 - \$474,629) to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$33,217(August 31, 2011 - \$92,980, September 1, 2010 - \$10,000). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contracted maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

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 risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As of August 31, 2012, the Company has \$200,000 (August 31, 2011 - \$4,250,000, September 1, 2010 - \$nil) in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates.

b) Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that variation in exchange rates between the Canadian dollar and a foreign currency will affect the Company's operating and financial results. The Company does not have any balances or transactions denominated in a foreign currency.

c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

16. Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows

	Years Ended			
	August 31, 2012		August 31, 2011	
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ -	\$	-	
Cash paid for interest	\$ -	\$	-	

The significant non-cash transactions during the year ended August 31, 2012 were as follows:

- 1) Issued 5,500,000 shares with a fair value of \$1,100,000 for the acquisition of an interest in exploration and evaluation assets.
- 2) Granted 289,387 finders' warrants with a fair value of \$3,667 which was recorded as share issuance costs.

The significant non-cash transactions during the year ended August 31, 2011 were as follows:

- 1) Issued 8,700,000 shares with a fair value of \$2,126,500 for the acquisition of an interest in exploration and evaluation assets.
- 2) Granted 1,889,752 finders' warrants with a fair value of \$172,218 which was recorded as share issuance costs.
- 3) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$62,500 which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

17. Transition to IFRS

As stated in Note 2, these financial statements are for the period covered by the Company's first annual financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

The accounting policies in Note 2 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the years ended August 31, 2012 and 2011 and the preparation of an opening IFRS statement of financial position on the September 1, 2010 ("Transition Date").

In preparing its opening IFRS statement of financial position, comparative information for the year ended August 31, 2011 and financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2012, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Reconciliation between IFRS and the previous GAAP is presented in the following tables.

In addition, an explanation of how the transition from Canadian GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables.

IFRS 1 *First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards* sets forth guidance for the initial adoption of IFRS. Under IFRS 1 the standards are applied retrospectively at the transitional statement of financial position date with all adjustment to assets and liabilities taken to retained earnings unless certain exemptions are applied.

17. Transition to IFRS (cont'd)

The Company has applied the following optional exemptions to its opening statement of financial position dated September 1, 2010:

• IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* has not been applied to any equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, nor has it been applied to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that vested before September 1, 2010.

The Company has applied the following mandatory exception to its opening statement of financial position dated September 1, 2010:

• In accordance with IFRS 1, an entity's estimates under IFRS at the date of transition to IFRS must be consistent with estimates made for the same date under previous GAAP, unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. The Company's IFRS estimates as of September 1, 2010 are consistent with its GAAP estimates for the same date.

IFRS 1 requires an entity to reconcile equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for prior periods.

There were no adjustments required to the following statements and therefore no reconciliation has been provided.

• Statement of financial position – September 1, 2010

A reconciliation to previously reported financial statements are noted below.

- Statement of financial position August 31, 2011
- Statement of comprehensive loss year ended August 31, 2011

As there have been no material adjustments to the net cash flows, no reconciliation of the statement of cash flows has been prepared.

17. Transition to IFRS (cont'd)

Reconciliation of statement of financial position

				gust 31, 2011		
		-		of transition		
	Cana	dian GAAP	Flow-through Shares		IFRS	
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash and equivalents	\$	4,215,050	\$	-	\$	4,215,050
Receivables	Ψ	147,806	Ψ	_	Ψ	147,806
Prepaids		14,625		-		14,625
Total current assets		4,377,481		-		4,377,481
Non-current assets						
Exploration and evaluation assets		3,736,841		-		3,736,841
TOTAL ASSETS	\$	8,114,322	\$	-	\$	8,114,322
LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued						
liabilities	\$	92,980	\$	-	\$	92,980
Other liabilities		-		298,386		298,386
Total current liabilities		92,980		298,386		391,366
Non-current liabilities						
Deferred tax liability		32,000		(32,000)		-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		124,980		266,386		391,366
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY						
Share capital		8,478,486		44,373		8,522,859
Contributed surplus		722,907		-		722,907
Accumulated deficit		(1,212,051)		(310,759)		(1,522,810)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS'				/		/
EQUITY		7,989,342		(266,386)		7,722,956
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER'S EQUITY	\$	8,114,322	\$	_	\$	8,114,322

17. Transition to IFRS (cont'd)

Reconciliation of statement of comprehensive loss

-	Year ended August 31, 2011						
		Effect of transition					
	Canadian GAAP	Flow-through Shares		IFRS			
Expenses							
Bank charges and interest	1,387	-		1,387			
Consulting	291,770	-		291,770			
Investor relations	189,713	-		189,713			
Management fees	145,000	-		145,000			
Office and miscellaneous	20,175	-		20,175			
Professional fees	71,699	-		71,699			
Regulatory and filing fees	64,666	-		64,666			
Rent	36,600	-		36,600			
Share-based payments	298,958	-		298,958			
Travel and promotion	12,445	-		12,445			
Loss before other items	(1,132,413)	-		(1,132,413)			
Other items							
Flow through premium recognized	-	107,241		107,241			
Interest income	29,089	-		29,089			
Loss before income taxes	(1,103,324)	107,241		(996,083)			
Deferred tax recovery (expense)	418,000	(418,000)		-			
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (685,324)	\$ (310,759)	\$	(996,083)			
Basic and diluted loss per common share	\$ (0.02)		\$	(0.03)			

Explanation for the adjustments is as follows:

A. Flow-through share

Under Canadian GAAP, the entire proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares were recognized in equity less the tax effects of renunciation. Under IFRS, on issuance of flow-through shares, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and; ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision. To the extent that there exists previously unrecognized deductible temporary differences available to offset the resulting deferred tax liability, these will be recognized in either equity or, profit or loss consistent with how these deductible differences originated.