ARRIS HOLDINGS INC.

Financial Statements

For the First Year Ended September 30, 2010

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ACAL

ACAL GROUP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
PCAOB & CPAB Registrant

AUDITORS' REPORT

To: the Shareholders of
Arris Holdings Inc.

We have audited the balance sheet of Arris Holdings Inc. as at September 30, 2010 and the statements of operations, comprehensive loss, cash flows and shareholders' equity for the year ended from the date of incorporation on October 30, 2009 to September 30, 2010. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform an audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2010 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended from the date of incorporation on October 30, 2009 to September 30, 2010 in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

"ACAL Group"
Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
January 14, 2011

COMMENTS BY AUDITORS FOR U.S. READERS ON CANADA – U.S. REPORTING CONFLICT

In the United States, reporting standards for auditors require the addition of an explanatory paragraph (following the opinion paragraph) when the financial statements are affected by significant uncertainties and contingencies such as those referred to in note 1 to these financial statements. Although we conducted our audit in accordance with both Canadian GAAS and the standards of the PCAOB, our report to the shareholders dated January 14, 2011 is expressed in accordance with Canadian reporting standards which do not require a reference to such matters when the uncertainties are adequately disclosed in the financial statements.

"ACAL Group"
Chartered Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
January 14, 2011

ARRIS HOLDINGS INC.

Balance Sheet

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		September 30, 2010
Assets		
Current assets		
Investments (Note 5)	$	1,063,260
Note receivable (Note 4)		50,736
HST receivable		4,936
Total assets		1,118,932
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Bank indebtedness		11,358
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		40,177
		51,535
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 3b)		1,544,000
Contributed surplus (Note 3e)		40,000
Deficit		(516,603)
		1,067,397
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' deficit	$	1,118,932

Nature and continuance operation and basic of presentation (Note 1)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

" Chand Jagpal "
Director

" Lucky Janda "
Director

ARRIS HOLDINGS INC.

Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
From the Date of Incorporation to the First Year Ended September 30, 2010
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Investment income (loss)		
Gain from disposition of investment (Note 5)	$	641
Loss from market value adjustment of investments (Note 5)		(432,376)
		(431,735)
Expenses		
Consulting		35,500
Interest and bank charges		302
Office and administration		1,365
Professional fees		20,507
Rent		10,000
Trust and filing fees		17,194
		(84,868)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$	(516,603)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$	(0.05)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		10,224,151

See accompanying notes to financial statements

ARRIS HOLDINGS INC.

Statement of Shareholders' Equity

From the Date of Incorporation to the First Year Ended September 30, 2010

Expressed in Canadian Dollars except for number of shares

	Number of Outstanding Shares	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
		$	$	$	$
Incorporation on October 30, 2009	1	1	–	–	1
Share cancellation	(1)	(1)	–	–	(1)
Share issuance - plan of arrangement (Note 3b)	17,583,372	1,484,000	–	–	1,484,000
Share issuance - private placement (Note 3b)	2,000,000	60,000	40,000	–	100,000
Net loss for the first year ended September 30, 2010	–	–	–	(516,603)	(516,603)
Balance, September 30, 2010	19,583,372	1,544,000	40,000	(516,603)	1,067,397

See accompanying notes to financial statements

ARRIS HOLDINGS INC.

Statement of Cash Flows

From the Date of Incorporation to the First Year Ended September 30, 2010

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Cash (used in) provided by:		
Operating activities		
Loss for the year	$	(516,603)
Items not involving cash		
Fair value adjustment of investments		432,376
Gain from disposition of investments		(641)
Changes in non-cash operating working capital		
HST receivable		(4,936)
Investments		(10,995)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		40,177
Cash used for operating activities		(60,622)
Financing activities		
Share cancellation		(1)
Share issuance (Note 3b)		100,001
Cash generated from financing activities		100,000
Investing activities		
Payments on note receivable		(75,736)
Proceeds on note receivable		25,000
Cash used in investing activities		(50,736)
Decrease in cash		(11,358)
Cash (bank indebtedness), beginning of year		–
Cash (bank indebtedness), end of year	$	(11,358)
Supplementary information:		
Cash paid for interest expense	$	–
Cash paid for income taxes		–
Non-cash transactions:		
Issuance of shares for the acquisition of the investments (Note 7&8)	$	1,484,000

See accompanying notes to financial statements

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Arris Holdings Inc. (the "Company" or "AHI") was incorporated on October 30, 2009. Pursuant to the Plan of Arrangement between the Company and its former parent company, RTN Stealth Software Inc. ("RTN") (formerly known as Arris Resources Inc.), the Company has acquired from RTN a portfolio of securities in exchange for the issuance of 17,583,372 of the Company's common shares (Note 7). The Company may also acquire additional marketable securities and has become an investment company. The Company's principal business following the Plan of Arrangement is the development of its investment in marketable securities. The Company's common shares started trading on Canadian National Stock Exchange on April 14, 2009 under the symbol "AHI", which was subsequently changed to "AAF". Additional information of the Company is available at www.sedar.com.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a process of forced liquidation. The Company's continuing operations and its financial success is dependent upon the extent to which it can develop the portfolio of securities acquired from RTN and the economic viability of developing any such additional portfolios. The Company had a bank indebtedness of $11,358 as at September 30, 2010 and has incurred losses since inception. Management recognizes that the Company will need to obtain additional debt or equity financing in order to meet its planned business objectives, to repay its liabilities arising from normal business operations when they come due, and to maintain its operations in the next twelve months. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to raise these additional financing. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern.

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of expenses, gain and loss during the reporting periods. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates are assumptions used in bifurcating warrants attached to units sold in private placements, assumptions used in determining the fair value of financial instruments, including the investments held by the Company, and future income tax asset valuation allowances.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

b. Future income taxes

Future income taxes are recorded using the asset and liability method whereby future tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Future tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled. The effect on future tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs. To the extent that the Company does not consider it more likely than not that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against the excess.

c. Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

d. Financial instruments

All financial instruments are classified into one of five categories: held-for-trading, held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets or other financial liabilities. All financial instruments and derivatives are measured in the balance sheet at fair value except for loans and receivables, held-to maturity investments and other financial liabilities which are measured at amortized cost. Subsequent measurement and changes in fair value will depend on their initial classification. Held-for-trading financial assets are measured at fair value and changes in fair value are recognized in net income. Available-for-sale financial instruments are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recorded in other comprehensive income until the instrument is derecognized or impaired.

The Company has classified its cash, investments, bank indebtedness as held-for-trading; receivables, note receivable, as loans and receivables. Accounts payable & accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. For the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company did not have opening or closing balances for the account of “accumulated other comprehensive income or loss”, and had no “other comprehensive income or loss” transactions.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

e. New accounting pronouncements adopted

i. On January 20, 2009, the CICA issued Emerging Issues Committee Abstract 173, *'Credit Risk and the Fair Value of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities'* ("EIC 173"), to apply without restatement of prior periods to all financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value in and annual financial statements. EIC 173 requires the Company to consider the Company's own credit risk and the credit risk of the counterparty in determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities, including derivative instruments. For entities that do not apply Section 3855, Financial Instruments, may defer application of this EIC 173 to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2010. The Company adopted EIC 173 from inception of incorporation, which in management's opinion does not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or operation.

ii. Goodwill and intangible assets

The Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") issued CICA Handbook Section 3064, which replaces Section 3062, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, and Section 3450, Research and Development Costs. This new section establishes standards for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of goodwill subsequent to its initial recognition and of intangible assets. Standards concerning goodwill remain unchanged from the standards included in the previous Section 3062. This section applies to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2008. The Company adopted these sections from inception of incorporation, which in management's opinion does not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or operation.

iii. Financial instruments

The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") issued CICA Handbook Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures, which requires entities to provide disclosures in their financial statements that enable users to evaluate (a) the significance of financial instruments for the entity's financial position and performance; and (b) the nature and extend of risks arising from financial instruments which the entity is exposed during the period and at the balance sheet date, and how the entity manages those risks. The principles in this section complement the principles for recognizing, measuring and presenting financial assets and financial liabilities in Section 3855, Financial Instruments – Recognition and Measurement, Section 3863, Financial Instruments – Presentation, and Section 3865, Hedges. The Company adopted these standards from inception of incorporation and has included the required disclosure in the note 6 of these financial statements.

The AcSB issued CICA Handbook Section 3863, Financial Instruments – Presentation, which is to enhance statements users' understanding of the significance of financial instruments to an entity's financial position, performance and cash flows. This section establishes standards for presentation of financial instruments and non-financial derivatives. It deals with the classification of financial instruments, from the perspective of the issuer, between liabilities and equity, the classification of elected interest,

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

e) New accounting pronouncements adopted (continued)

dividends, losses and gains, and the circumstances in which financial assets and financial liabilities are offset. The Company adopted these standards from inception and the adoption of this policy has no significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

In June 2009, the CICA amended Section 3862, Financial Instruments – Disclosures that includes additional disclosure requirements about fair value measurements for financial instruments and liquidity risk disclosures. These amendments entail a three level hierarchy that takes into account the significance of the inputs used in making the fair value measurements. Additional disclosure has been included in the Company's financial statements (See Note 6).

iv) Capital disclosures

The AcSB issued CICA Handbook Section 1535, which establishes standards for disclosing information about an entity's capital and how it is managed. This section applies to interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after October 1, 2007. Section 1535 requires disclosure of an entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing capital, quantitative data about what the entity regards as capital and whether the entity has complied with any capital requirements and, if it has not complied, the consequences of such non-compliance. As a result of the adoption of this standard, additional disclosure on the Company's capital management strategy has been included in Note 9.

v) Going-concern

In June 2007, the CICA amended Handbook Section 1400, "General Standards of Financial Statement Presentation", which requires management to make an assessment of a company's ability to continue as a going-concern. When financial statements are not prepared on a going-concern basis, that fact shall be disclosed together with the basis on which the financial statements are prepared and the reason why the company is not considered a going-concern. The Company adopted this standard from inception of operation. Refer to Note 1 to these financial statements for disclosure relating to this section.

vi) Future accounting changes

Business combinations, Section 1582:
This Section, which replaces the former Business Combinations, Section 1581, establishes standards for the accounting for a business combination. It provides the Canadian equivalent to International Financial Reporting Standard IFRS 3, "Business Combinations". The Section applies prospectively to business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier application is permitted, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. This Section will not impact the Company as it

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

e) New accounting pronouncements adopted (continued)

vi) Future accounting changes *(continued)*

presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

Consolidated financial statements, Section 1601:
This Section, which, together with new Section 1602, replaces the former Consolidated Financial Statements, Section 1600, establishes standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements. The Section applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted as of the beginning of a fiscal year, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1602, Non-Controlling Interests. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

Non-controlling interests:
This new Section establishes standards for accounting for non-controlling interest in a subsidiary in consolidated financial statements subsequent to a business combination. It is equivalent to the corresponding provisions of International Financial Reporting Standard IAS 27, "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". This Section applies to interim and annual consolidated financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. Earlier adoption is permitted, in which case an entity would also early adopt Section 1582, Business Combinations and Section 1601, Consolidated Financial Statements. This Section will not impact the Company as it presently operates, however the Section will be effective if the Company undertakes a business combination in the future.

International financial reporting standards:
The Canadian Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") in 2006 published a new strategic plan that will significantly affect financial reporting requirements for Canadian companies. The AcSB strategic plan outlines the convergence of Canadian GAAP with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") over a five-year transitional period.

In February 2008, the CICA Accounting Standards Board confirmed that the changeover to IFRS from Canadian GAAP will be required for publicly accountable enterprises, effective for the interim and annual financial statements relating to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011. The transition from current Canadian GAAP to IFRS is a significant undertaking that may materially affect the Company's reported financial position and results of operations. The Company continues to monitor and assess the impact of the convergence of Canadian GAAP and IFRS on its financial statements. The Company is currently in the process of executing an IFRS conversion plan. It is expected that there is no material impact to the financial reporting arising from the transition to IFRS.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

f) Foreign currency translations

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars using the temporal method as follows:

i) Monetary items at the rate prevailing at the balance sheet date.
ii) Non-monetary items at the historical exchange rate.
iii) Revenue and expense at the average rates in effect during the year.

Gains or losses arising from translation are included in the statements of operations.

g) Investments

At each financial reporting period, the Company's management estimates the fair value of investments based on the criteria below and reflects such valuations in the financial statements as changes in the net carrying value with the offsetting charge or credit recorded in current income.

- *Publicly-traded investments:*
  i) Securities, held in long or short positions, that are traded on a recognized securities exchange for which no sales restrictions apply are recorded at the values based on the closing price on the balance sheet date if there are trades on the balance sheet date; or the last quoted bidding price (for long positions)/the last asking prices (for short position) at the balance sheet date if there are no trades at the balance sheet date.

  ii) Securities that are traded on a recognized exchange but that are escrowed or otherwise restricted as to sale or transfer are recorded at amounts discounted from market value. In determining the discount for such investments, the Company considers the nature and length of the restriction, business risk of the investee company, its stage of development, market potential, relative trading volume and price volatility and any other factors that may be relevant to the ongoing and realizable value of the investments.

  iii) Options and warrants of publicly-traded securities which do not have a quoted bid price received for services rendered are recorded using accepted valuation techniques if sufficient and reliable observable market inputs are available.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

g) Investments *(continued)*

- *Privately-held investments:*
  i) Securities in privately-held companies are recorded at cost unless an unusual upward adjustment is considered appropriate and supported by pervasive and objective evidence such as a significant subsequent equity financing by an unrelated, professional investor at a transaction price higher than the Company's carrying value. Downward adjustments to carrying value are made when there is evidence of other than a temporary decline in value as indicated by the assessment of the financial condition of the investment based on third party financing, operational results, forecasts, and other developments since acquisition.

  ii) Options and warrants of privately-held securities are carried at cost unless there is an upward or downward adjustment supported by pervasive and objective evidence such as significant equity financing by an unrelated, professional investor at a transaction price higher or lower than the Company's carrying value.

The resulting values may differ from values that would be realized had a ready market existed. The amounts at which the Company's publicly-traded investments could be disposed of may differ from carrying value based on market quotes, as the value at which significant ownership positions are sold is often different than the quoted market price due to a variety of factors such as premiums paid for large blocks or discounts due to illiquidity. The amounts at which the Company's privately held investments could be disposed of may differ from the carrying value assigned due to the lack of a liquid market for such investments.

h) Fair value of warrants

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to their relative fair value using the residual method to determine the fair value of warrants issued. Warrants issued to brokers are evaluated by using the Black- Scholes model.

3. CAPITAL STOCK

a. Authorized: unlimited common shares without par value
unlimited preferred shares without par value

b. Issued and Outstanding:

The share capital of the Company as at September 30, 2010 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares		Amount
Common share issued on incorporation	1	$	1
Common share cancellation	(1)		(1)
Common share issuance related to the Plan of Arrangement (Note 7)	17,583,372		1,484,000
Common share issuance- Private placement	2,000,000		60,000
Balance as at September 30, 2010	**19,583,372**	**$**	**1,544,000**

On January 5, 2010 the Company issued 17,583,372 common shares, valued at $1,484,000, for the acquisition of a portfolio of marketable securities from its former parent company RTN (Note 7 & 8).

The Company completed a private placement on March 16, 2010 for the issuance of 2,000,000 security units ("Unit") at a price of $0.05 per Unit for a gross proceed of $100,000. Each Unit consists of a common share and a common share purchase warrant ("Warrants"). Each Warrant entitles the holder to purchase, for a period of two years, an additional common share at an exercise price of $0.07 per share. The Company allocated $60,000 to the Company's share capital and $40,000 to the contributed surplus to account for the issuance of common shares and share purchase warrants respectively. The allocation was calculated by valuing the common shares and warrants separately and adjusting the resulting amounts on a pro-rata basis so the sum of the amounts allocated to the common share and the warrants equal to the amount of the $100,000 proceed. The assumptions used in valuing the fair value of the warrants with the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model are: Risk-free interest rate of 1.54%, dividend yield of 0%, expected volatility of 155% and expected life of 2 years.

3. CAPITAL STOCK *(continued)*

c. Stock Options:

In pursuant to resolutions for a special meeting together with RTN (the former parent company) on December 8, 2009, the Company received shareholders' approval to adopt an incentive stock option plan (the "Option Plan") which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with CNSX requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees, management companies and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares. Included in the Option Plan are provisions that provide that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. At the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company, options granted under the Option Plan can have a maximum exercise term of 5 years from the date of grant. Vesting terms will be determined at the time of grant by the Board of Directors. The Company has not granted any stock options since inception and there was no option outstanding on September 30, 2010.

d. Share purchase warrant:

In connection with the private placement discussed in Note 3b, the Company has issued 2,000,000 Warrants on March 16, 2010. The number of outstanding share purchase warrants as at September 30, 2010 is summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Remaining life (year)	Exercise Price ($) /share
Warrants issued for the private placement (Note 3b)	2,000,000	1.46	0.07
Outstanding Warrants, September 30, 2010	**2,000,000**	**1.46**	**0.07**

The outstanding warrants will expire on March 15, 2012.

e. Contributed surplus:

	Amount ($)
Balance, beginning of the year	-
Issuance of share purchase warrants for the private placement (Note 3b)	40,000
Balance, end of the year	**40,000**

4. NOTE RECEIVABLE

As at September 30, 2010 the details of note receivable due from two un-related individual are as follows:

Amount	Interest Rate	Terms	Collateral
US$ 25,000 (C$ equivalent 25,736)	Non-interest bearing	On-demand	Un-secured
C$ 25,000	Non-interest bearing	On-demand	Un-secured
C$50,736			

5. INVESTMENTS

On September 30, 2010 the Company's investments consisted of the following:

	As at September 30, 2010		
	Cost	Unrealized gain (loss)	Fair value
Publicly traded common shares			
Dessert Gold Ventures Inc (300,000 shares)	$ 240,000	$ 99,000	$ 339,000
Maxtech Ventures Inc. (440,000 shares)	264,000	180,400	444,400
Ona Power Corp. (2,798,000 shares)	509,236	(313,376)	195,860
Global Uranium Corporation (100,000 shares)	7,800	(7,800)	-
Share purchase warrants of publicly traded shares			
Global Uranium Corporation (100,000 warrants)	4,200	(4,200)	-
Ona Power Corp. (2,800,000 warrants)	470,400	(386,400)	84,000
	$ 1,495,636	$ (432,376)	$ 1,063,260

In January 2010, the Company acquired a portfolio of marketable securities consisting of the common shares of Desert Gold Ventures Inc., Maxtech Ventures Inc., Ona Power Corp., and share purchase warrants of Ona Power Corp. in consideration of $1,484,000 from RTN, the former parent, by issuing 17,583,372 common shares of the Company (Note 7 & 8). The Company has subsequently disposed 2,000 shares of Ona Power Corp. with a gain of $641.

In April 2010, the Company, through a private placement, subscribed 100,000 security units ("Security Unit") of Global Uranium Corporation ("Uranium"), which is a public company listed on TSX-Venture Exchange (symbol GU), at a price of $0.12 per Security Unit. Each Security Unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant of Uranium. Each share purchase warrant is

5. INVESTMENTS (continued)

exercisable to purchase one common share of Uranium in an eighteen-month period at a price of $0.2 per share.

In accordance with the Company's accounting policies (Note 2g), the carrying value of the common shares owned by the Company have been marked to their fair value at year end (September 30, 2010) based on the closing price or the last bidding price of the shares on September 30, 2010 depending on whether the shares had trades on that day. The fair value of the warrants of Ona Power Corp. is established by using the valuation technique, the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model. The fair value of the common shares and share purchase warrants of Global Uranium was valued to $nil for the year ended September 30, 2010 because the trading of Global Uranium's common shares was halted on September 28, 2010 and was not resumed since then. As a result, an unrealized loss of $432,376 for fair value adjustment has been recorded for the year ended September 30, 2010. Assumptions used for valuation of the warrants are as follows:

	Ona Warrants
Risk free interest rate	1.23%
Expected dividend rate	nil
Expected volatility	185%/year
Expected life	0.95 year
Exercise price	$0.2/share

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, note receivable, investments, bank indebtedness, accounts payable and accrued liabilities; the fair values of which are considered to approximate their carrying value due to their short-term maturities or ability of prompt liquidation. The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company is subject to normal industry credit risks. The Company's other receivable balance may consist of amounts outstanding on Input Tax Credits from Canada Revenue Agency. Therefore, the Company believes that there is minimal exposure to credit risk.

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2010, the Company had a working capital of 1,067,397 and current liabilities of $51,535 (including a bank indebtedness of $11,358). The Company is considering disposing part of the investment or acquiring further debt or equity financing to obtain adequate funding to maintain the Company's operations and the repayment of liabilities. All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market risk. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is currently immaterial.

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company holds no financial instruments that are denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollar. Cash and accrued liabilities are denominated in Canadian currency. Therefore, the Company is not exposed to currency risk.

Fair Value Measurement - The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants ("CICA") Handbook Section 3862 "Financial Instruments Disclosures" requires financial instruments measured at fair value classified into one of the three-level hierarchy based upon the significance of inputs used in estimating.

Level 1 – quoted prices 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).

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The classifications as at September 30, 2010 are as follows:

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Financial asset			
Investment	$979,260	$84,000	$ -
Financial liability			
Bank indebtedness	$11,358	$ -	$ -

7. CORPORATE RESTRUCTURNG

Plan of Arrangement

On November 2, 2009 the Company entered into a Plan of Arrangement (the "Arrangement Agreement") with RTN, the former parent, to proceed with a corporate restructuring by the way of statutory plan whereby the Company would spin-out from the former parent and become a reporting issuer and acquiring an asset from RTN. Under the Arrangement Agreement, RTN had transferred a portfolio of marketable securities (the "Portfolio") to the Company in exchange for 17,583,372 common shares of the Company (Notes 3b and 8) on the effective date of the Arrangement Agreement (January 5, 2010). Each shareholder of RTN of record, as of the close of business on November 5, 2009, received their pro-rata share of the 17,583,372 common shares of the Company issued for the acquisition of RTN's Portfolio.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) On May 1, 2010, AHI entered into a lease agreement and a consulting agreement with Cambrel Industries Ltd. ("Cambrel"), a company with a common director to AHI. The monthly rent, and consulting fee is $2,000 and $5,000 respectively. The terms of these two agreements are not fixed and can be terminated with a thirty days notice. During fiscal 2010, AHI was charged $10,000 rent and $25,000 consulting fees by Cambrel. The transactions with Cambrel have occurred in the normal course of operations and have been measured at exchange amounts agreed by both parties. As at September 30, 2010, the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities balance included a $27,300 payable balance owing to Cambrel. This related-party payable is un-secured and non-interest bearing.

b) The Arrangement Agreement envisioned the transfer of the Portfolio from RTN to the Company, and the immediate distribution of a controlling interest in the common shares of the Company to the shareholders of RTN (Note 7). The shareholders of RTN at the time of the transfer continued to collectively own the Portfolio. Consequently, there was no substantive change in the beneficial ownership of the Portfolio at the time that the Portfolio was vended to the Company. As such the transfer of the Portfolio was recorded, in accordance with the Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, at the carrying values $1,484,000 of the Portfolio in the accounts of RTN at the time of transfer. The Portfolio consisted of the following marketable securities at the transfer:

Marketable Securities	**Number of security transferred**	**Value of the transfer being the carrying value at RTN' account on January 5, 2010**
Publicly traded common shares		
-Desert Gold Ventures Inc.	300,000	$ 240,000
-Ona Power Corp.	2,800,000	509,600
-Maxtech Ventures Inc.	440,000	264,000
Share purchase warrants of publicly traded shares		
-Ona Power Corp.	2,800,000	470,400
		$ 1,484,000

9. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES

The Company's objectives when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. 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 generates cash flow primarily from equity or debt financing, proceeds from the disposition of its investments, and interest income earned on its cash position. The Company's liquidity and operating results may be adversely affected if the Company's access to the capital markets is hindered, whether as a result of a downturn in market conditions generally or to matters

9. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES (Continued)

specific to the Company, or if the value of the Company's investments decline resulting in capital losses on disposition. As a result of the recent global economic uncertainty in the capital markets, the Company will primarily reliant on its ability to sell its investments to fund ongoing operating costs. A significant portion of the Company's capital will be allocated to investments. The Company manages its capital and makes adjustments to it based on management's views of the companies it is invested in and the capital requirements to invest in new transactions. The Company may realize funds from the sale of existing investments to purchase new investments and fund operations. The Company intends to manage its market risk by having a diversified portfolio which is not singularly exposed to any one issuer. The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by a regulator.

10. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at the statutory rate is as follows:

	2010
	$
Net loss before income taxes	(516,603)
Expected income tax recovery on an expected rate of 29%	149,815
Net adjustment for non-deductible items	(65,844)
Change in enacted tax rates	(3,382)
Changes in valuation allowance	(80,589)
Total income tax expenses	-

Future income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The significant components of the Company's future income tax assets are as follows:

	2010
	$
Future income tax asset:	
Non-capital loss carry forward and marketable securities	80,589
Valuation allowance	(80,589)
Net future income tax asset	-

The net amount which would give rise to a future income tax asset has not been recognized as the Company is not assured that it is more likely than not that such benefit will be utilized in the future years. The deferred tax asset has been fully allowed for.

The Company has a non-capital loss of approximately $84,548 that will expire in 2030. The loss carry-forward is available to reduce taxable income in future years.

11. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP)

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP. Material variations in the accounting principles, practices and methods used in preparing theses financial statements from principles, practices and methods accepted in the United States ("U.S. GAAP"). The impacts to financial statement line items are described below.

a) Stock-Based Compensation

Under US GAAP, ASC 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation" requires the measurement and recognition of compensation expense, based on estimated fair values, for all share-based awards made to employees and directors, including stock options. The Company applied the provisions of ASC 718 which requires companies to estimate the fair value of share-based awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model as its method of determining fair value. The value of the portion of the award that is ultimately expected to vest is recognized as an expense in the statements of operations over the requisite service period.

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan which is described in note 3(c). The Company accounts for stock-based compensation, including stock options and warrants, using the fair value based method, as prescribed by CICA HB 3870 "Stock-based Compensation and Other Stock-Based Payments", to account for stock based transactions with officers, directors and consultants. Under this method, the fair value of the stock options and warrants at the date of grant is amortized over the vesting period, with an offsetting credit recorded as an increase in contributed surplus. If the stock options or warrants are exercised, the proceeds are credited to share capital and the fair value at the date of the grant is reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital. Accordingly, there were no material differences between Canadian GAAP and US GAAP for the year ended September 30, 2010.

b) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, FASB issued ASC 810-10-05, "Consolidation – Variable Interest Entities" which is intended to establish general standards of financial reporting for companies with variable interest entities. It requires timely and useful disclosure of information related to the Company's involvement with variable interest entities. This disclosure should alert all users to the effects on specific provisions of FASB ASC 810-10-05, "*Consolidation - Variable Interest Entities",* related to the changes to the special-purpose entity proposal in FASB ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing*",* and the treatment of specific provisions of ASC 810-10-05. ASC 810-10-05 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company has determined that the adoption of ASC 810-10-05 have no impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued ASC 860, "Transfers and Servicing", which is intended to establish standards of financial reporting for the transfer of assets and transferred assets to improve the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability. ASC 860 was established to clarify

11. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP) (continued)

derecognition of assets under FASB ASC 860-10-40, "Transfers and Servicing – Derecognition". ASC 860 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company has determined that the adoption of ASC 860 have no impact on its financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued ASC 855, "Subsequent Events", which is intended to establish general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date, but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. It requires the disclosure of the date through which an entity has evaluated subsequent events and the basis for that date–that is, whether that date represents the date the financial statements were issued or were available to be issued. This disclosure should alert all users of financial statements that an entity has not evaluated subsequent events after that date in the set of financial statements being presented. ASC 855 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company has already adopted this policy but the Company does not have any subsequent events note disclosure included in its financial statements.

In June 2009, the FASB issued FASB ASC 105, "The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles – a replacement of FASB Statement No. 162"**.** Under FASB ASC 105 the "FASB Accounting Standards Codification" ("Codification") will become the source of authoritative US GAAP to be applied by nongovernmental entities. Rules and interpretive releases of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") under authority of federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. The Codification became effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. On the effective date, the Codification will supersede all then-existing non-SEC accounting and reporting standards. All other non-grandfathered non-SEC accounting literature not included in the Codification will become non-authoritative. The Company changed the Company's references to U.S. GAAP accounting standards but did not impact the Company's results of operations, financial position or cash flows.

In March 2008, the FASB issued AS 815, "Derivative and Hedging", which is intended to improve financial standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring enhanced disclosures to enable investors to better understand their effects on an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. Entities are required to provide enhanced disclosures about: (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Statement No. 133 and its related interpretations; and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. It is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, with early adoption encouraged. The Company has determined that the adoption of ASC 815 have no impact on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC 805, "Business Combinations", defines the acquirer in a business combination as the entity that obtains control of one or more businesses in a business

11. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP) (continued)

combination and establishes the acquisition date as the date that the acquirer achieves control. ASC 805 requires an acquirer to recognize the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date. ASC 805 also requires the acquirer to recognize contingent consideration at the acquisition date, measured at its fair value at that date. This statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and earlier adoption is prohibited. The Company has determined that the adoption of ASC 805 have no impact on its financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued ASC 810, “Consolidation”, which establish accounting and reporting standards for the non-controlling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. This statement is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning on or after December 15, 2008, and earlier adoption is prohibited. The Company has determined that the adoption of ASC 810 have no impact on its financial statements.

In June 2009, the Securities and Exchange Commission’s Office of the Chief Accountant and Division of Corporation Finance announced the release of Staff Accounting Bulletin (SAB) No. 112. This staff accounting bulletin amends or rescinds portions of the interpretive guidance included in the Staff Accounting Bulletin Series in order to make the relevant interpretive guidance consistent with current authoritative accounting and auditing guidance and Securities and Exchange Commission rules and regulations. Specifically, the staff is updating the Series in order to bring existing guidance into conformity with recent pronouncements by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, namely, ASC 805, “Business Combinations”, and ASC 810, “Consolidation”. The statements in staff accounting bulletins are not rules or interpretations of the Commission, nor are they published as bearing the Commission's official approval. They represent interpretations and practices followed by the Division of Corporation Finance and the Office of the Chief Accountant in administering the disclosure requirements of the Federal securities laws.

In April 2009, an update was made to the FASB ASC 820, “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures”, that provides additional guidance for estimating fair value when the volume and level of activity for the assets or liability have significantly decreased. This update is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company has determined that the adoption of this update have no impact on its financial statements.

In April 2009, an update was made to FASB ASC 825, “Financial Instruments”, which requires a publicly traded company to include disclosures about the fair value of its financial instruments whenever it issues summarized financial information for interim reporting periods. This update is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company has determined that the adoption of this update have no impact on its financial statements.

11. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (GAAP) (continued)

As a summary, there was no significant difference between Canadian GAAP and US GAAP on the Company's balance sheet, statement of operations and comprehensive loss, statement of shareholders' equity and cash flows as at and for the year ended September 30, 2010.