TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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I N D E X

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP
Collins Barrow Place
11 King Street West
Suite 700, Box 27
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 4C7 Canada

T. 416.480.0160
F. 416.480.2646

www.collinsbarrow.com

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of
Tartisan Resources Corp.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tartisan Resources Corp. and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholder's deficiency, and cash flows for the years then ended and related notes, which comprise a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion
In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tartisan Resources Corp. and its subsidiary as at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP

Licensed Public Accountants
Chartered Professional Accountants
July 29, 2015
Toronto, Ontario

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
ASSETS		
CURRENT		
Cash	$ 348	$ 17,286
Accounts receivable (note 15)	937	900
Prepaid expenses and deposits	8,471	3,095
	9,756	21,281
MINERAL PROPERTIES (note 7)	129,238	224,502
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT (note 5)	6,598	6,894
	$ 145,592	$ 252,677
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT		
Accounts payable & accrued liabilities (notes 9 & 17)	$ 213,660	$ 249,165
Due to related parties (note 6)	9,016	55,364
Notes payable (note 4)	71,292	92,633
	293,968	397,162
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
SHARE CAPITAL (note 8 (a))	3,827,813	3,658,291
UNITS AND SHARES TO BE ISSUED (note 8 (a))	8,750	8,750
RESERVE FOR WARRANTS (note 8 (b) & (c))	11,500	3,940
RESERVE FOR SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (note 8 (d))	179,247	179,247
CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS (note 8 (a))	501,455	329,555
FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION RESERVE	(29,024)	(30,691)
DEFICIT	(4,648,117)	(4,293,577)
	(148,376)	(144,485)
	$ 145,592	$ 252,677

CONTINGENCIES (note 14)
NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS (note 1)
EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE (note 19)
COMMITMENTS (notes 4 & 18)

Approved by the Board:

(Signed) "*Paul Ankcorn*", Director

(Signed) "*D. Mark Appleby*", Director

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

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	For the years ended March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
EXPENSES		
Management and consulting fees (note 9)	$ 218,553	$ 202,004
Depreciation	849	999
Directors fees (note 9)	-	48,000
Exploration costs (note 16)	39,172	26,199
Financing fee (note 4(a) and (d))	20,573	5,000
Foreign exchange loss	9,115	6,148
Interest and bank charges	2,051	1,681
Interest on notes payable (note 4)	16,588	16,074
Office, general and administration (note 9)	62,914	107,970
Professional fees	18,750	24,864
Share-based payments (note 8 (d))	-	5,916
Write-off of accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 9)	-	(72,344)
Gain on settlement of debt (notes 8 (a)(ii))	(52,661)	(24,660)
Salaries and benefits	18,636	62,858
Rent	-	1,284
Net loss for the year	354,540	411,993
Other comprehensive loss		
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	(1,667)	872
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	$ 352,873	$ 412,865
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ 0.010	$ 0.014
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	35,689,240	29,943,329

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

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.

(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

	Share capital		Reserve for						
	Shares	Amount	Units and shares to be issued	Share-based payments	Warrants	Currency translation	Contributed surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance, April 1, 2014	35,358,882	$ 3,658,291	$ 8,750	$ 179,247	$ 3,940	($ 30,691)	$ 329,555	($ 4,293,577)	($ 144,485)
Shares issued or issuable in private placements (note 8(a))	650,000	37,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,500
Fair value ascribed to warrants issued in private placements (note 8(b))	-	(11,500)	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-
Expiry of warrants issued in private placements	-	-	-	-	(3,868)	-	3,868	-	-
Expiry of finders compensation warrants	-	-	-	-	(72)	-	72	-	-
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	1,667		-	1,667
Shares issued on settlement of debt (note 8(a)(ii))	5,916,100	118,322	-	-	-	-	134,960	-	253,282
Shares issued on settlement of notes payable (note 8(a)(ii))	1,260,000	25,200	-	-	-	-	33,000	-	58,200
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(354,540)	(354,540)
Balance, March 31, 2015	43,184,982	$ 3,827,813	$ 8,750	$ 179,247	$ 11,500	($ 29,024)	$ 501,455	($ 4,648,117)	($ 148,376)

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

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS’ DEFICIENCY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2014

	Share capital				Reserve for				
	Shares	Amount	Units and shares to be issued	Share-based payments	Warrants	Currency translation	Contributed surplus	Accumulated deficit	Total
Balance, April 1, 2013	28,405,525	$ 3,128,790	$ 28,000	$ 173,331	$ 229,325	($ 29,819)	$ 46,591	($ 3,881,584)	($ 305,366)
Shares issued or issuable in private placements (note 8(a))	3,097,857	231,650	(19,250)	-	-	-	-	-	212,400
Fair value ascribed to warrants Issued in private placements (note 8(b))	-	(5,057)	-	-	5,057	-	-	-	-
Share issue costs – finders compensation warrants (note 8(c))	-	(72)	-	-	72	-	-	-	-
Fair value of expired warrants	-	-	-	-	(224,954)	-	224,954	-	-
Fair value of expired finders warrants	-	-	-	-	(5,560)	-	5,560	-	-
Shares issued on settlement of debt (note 8(a)(ii))	1,233,000	98,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,640
Share-based payments (note 8 (d))	-	-	-	5,916	-	-	-	-	5,916
Share issue costs – cash (note 9)	-	(5,460)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,460)
Shares issued on settlement of debt to related parties (note 8(a)(ii))	2,622,500	209,800					52,450		262,250
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	(872)	-	-	(872)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(411,993)	(411,993)
Balance, March 31, 2014	35,358,882	$ 3,658,291	$ 8,750	$ 179,247	$ 3,940	($ 30,691)	$ 329,555	($ 4,293,577)	($ 144,485)

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

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	For the years ended March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss for the year	($ 354,540)	($ 411,993)
Add items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	849	999
Write-off of accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(72,344)
Foreign exchange loss	7,704	1,154
Gain on settlement of debt	(52,661)	(24,660)
Financing fee	16,750	5,000
Share-based payments	-	5,916
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(37)	17,788
Decrease in prepaid expenses and deposits	(5,376)	(12)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	223,032	87,025
Cash used in operations	(164,279)	(391,127)
CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from farm-out of interest in mineral properties	100,000	-
Additions to mineral properties	-	(300)
Cash provided by (used in) investing	100,000	(300)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Issue of common shares as part of private placements	37,500	212,400
(Decrease) increase in amounts due to related parties	(6,734)	201,097
Proceeds from issuance (repayment) of notes payable	16,575	-
Share issue costs	-	(5,460)
Cash provided by financing	47,341	408,037
NET (DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH POSITION	(16,938)	16,610
CASH POSITION AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	17,286	676
CASH POSITION AT END OF THE YEAR	$ 348	$ 17,286
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:		
Shares issued for settlement of debt	$ 117,522	$ 308,440
Shares issued on settlement of due to related party	$ 4,000	$ -
Shares issued on settlement of notes payable	$ 22,000	$ -
Fair value ascribed to warrants issued on private placements	$ 11,500	$ 5,057
Fair value ascribed to finders warrants issued	$ -	$ 72
Fair value of warrants expired during the year	$ 3,940	$ 230,514

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS:

Tartisan Resources Corp. ("Tartisan" or the "Company") was incorporated on March 18, 2008 under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario). The Company's registered office is at 20 Adelaide Street East, Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 2T6 and is listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange, trading under the symbol "TTC".

The Company is in the business of acquiring, exploring for and developing mineral properties in Peru. Substantially all of the efforts of the Company are devoted to these business activities. To date the Company has not earned significant revenue and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The ability of the Company to carry out its business plan rests with its ability to secure equity and other financing.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration programs will yield positive results or that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary financing to carry out the exploration and development of its mineral property interests.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, undetected defects, unregistered claims, native land claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

The Company incurred a net loss of $354,540 for the year ended March 31, 2015 (year ended March 31, 2014 - $411,993) and has an accumulated deficit of $4,648,117 as at March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2014- $4,293,577), and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts substantial doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will require additional financing in order to conduct its planned work programs on mineral properties, meet its ongoing levels of corporate overhead and discharge its liabilities as they come due.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going-concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of business.

While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Accordingly, these consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption was not used then the adjustments required to report the Company's assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these consolidated financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION:

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued):

Statement of Compliance (continued)

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared on the basis of IFRS standards that are published at the time of preparation and that are effective on March 31, 2015.

The accounting policies set out below and in Note 3 have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of directors for issue on July 29, 2015.

Basis of Measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are stated at fair value.

Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the presentation currency of the Company. The functional currency of the Peruvian subsidiary is the Peruvian Nuevo Sol.

Use of Estimates and Judgment

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that management make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Significant estimates and judgments used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, the recoverability of mineral properties, warrant and stock option valuations, management’s going concern assessment, and the determination of functional currency. Actual results could differ from management’s best estimates.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera Tartisan Perú S.A.C. (“Minera”), which is incorporated in Perú. All significant inter-company transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

MINERAL PROPERTIES AND EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

The Company expenses exploration expenditures as incurred. Costs attributable to property acquisitions are capitalized as mineral properties while exploration expenditures on the property can only be capitalized once mineral reserves have been established. Once a mineral reserve has been established, all development costs will be capitalized.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES: (continued)

These costs together with the costs of mineral properties will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on estimated recoverable reserves. If the mineral properties are abandoned, or when impairment in value has been determined, the capitalized costs will be charged to operations.

The Company applies for early recovery of Impuesto General A Las Vuentas ("IGV") on certain exploration expenditures it incurs in Perú. IGV is a value added tax charged on all goods and services. The IGV expenditures are partially refundable if recovery is applied for early. Based on management's best estimate the portion refundable is included in accounts receivable and the amount not refundable to the Company is expensed to exploration or capitalized to mineral properties if the Company has established mineral reserves in accordance with the Company's accounting policy. In addition, any amount not refunded to the Company can be used to offset amounts due to the Peruvian Revenue Service by the Company resulting from IGV charged to clients on future sales. Moreover, if the Company recovers amounts that have been deferred, the amount received will be applied to reduce mineral properties or taken as a credit against current exploration expenses depending on the prior treatment.

The aggregate recoverable against IGV collected on potential future revenues earned by the Peruvian subsidiary is $102,578 accumulated as at March 31, 2015 (March 31, 2014 - $102,578).

The Company reviews its mineral properties to determine if events or changes in circumstances have transpired which indicate that the carrying value of its assets may not be recoverable. The recoverability of costs incurred on the mineral properties is dependent upon numerous factors including exploration results, environmental risks, commodity risks, political risks, and the Company's ability to attain profitable production. It is reasonably possible, based on existing knowledge, that change in future conditions in the near-term could require a change in the determination of the need for, and amount of, any write down.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess accounted for as a gain on disposal.

SHARE CAPITAL

Costs incurred to issue common shares are deducted from share capital.

INCOME TAXES

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; any differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

Machinery and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Initially, an item of machinery and equipment is measured at its cost, which comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition. Subsequent expenditures are added to the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits, in excess of the originally assessed standard of performance, will flow to the Company. All other subsequent expenditures are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

Where an item of machinery and equipment comprises significant components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of machinery and equipment and depreciated separately.

Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of machinery and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized and day-to-day maintenance costs are expensed. Expenses which are directly attributable to major capital projects and site preparation are capitalized until the asset is brought to a working condition for its intended use. These costs include dismantling and site restoration costs to the extent these are recognized as a provision.

Depreciation is recognized in profit and loss and is provided on a declining balance basis using the following rates:

Machinery and equipment……………………………………….20%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

IMPAIRMENT OF LONG-LIVED ASSETS

The carrying amounts of the Company's long-lived assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. In addition, capitalized mineral properties costs are assessed for impairment upon demonstrating the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the project.

Impairment is determined for an individual asset unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent of those generated from other assets or group of assets, in which case, the individual assets are grouped together into cash generating units ("CGU") for impairment purposes.

Impairment exists when the carrying amount of the asset, or group of assets, exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss is the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount and such loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized such that the recoverable amount has increased.

RECLAMATION OBLIGATIONS

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation, and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development, or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. The Company's exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The fair value of the liability for an asset retirement obligation is recorded when it is incurred and the corresponding increase to the asset is amortized over the life of the asset. The liability is increased over time to reflect an accretion element considered in the initial measurement at fair value. As at March 31, 2015, the Company has not incurred any reclamation obligations (2014 – $nil).

LOSS PER SHARE

Loss per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares of the Company outstanding during the period. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding share options and warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period, if dilutive. Options and warrants outstanding had no effect at year end.

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES

(i) Functional currency:

The consolidated statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Each entity in the group determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar and the functional currency of the Company's Peruvian subsidiary in Peru is the Peruvian Nuevo Sol.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

TRANSLATION OF FOREIGN CURRENCIES (continued)

(ii) Transactions and balances:

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency at the rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the spot rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate as at the date of the initial transaction. All exchange differences are recorded in the foreign exchange gain or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss under foreign exchange gain (loss).

(iii) Translation of foreign operations:

The results and financial position of Tartisan's wholly-owned subsidiary, Minera, has a functional currency different from the presentation currency of the Company and are therefore translated into the presentation currency as follows:

1. Assets and liabilities for each statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that statement of financial position;

2. Share capital is translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction;

3. Revenue and expenses for each statement of comprehensive loss are translated at average exchange rates during the period; and

4. All resulting exchange differences are recognized as a separate component of equity and as an exchange difference on translation of foreign operations in other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company treats specific inter-company loan balances, which are not intended to be repaid in the foreseeable future, as part of its net investment in foreign operations which is recorded as an exchange difference on translation of foreign operations in other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. When a foreign entity is sold, such exchange differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

WARRANTS

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued according to the residual value method. The fair value of the shares is determined based on the quoted market price per share at the time of issuance with the residual value being allocated to the warrants. For agent and finders warrants issued in the year, in the absence of a reliable measurement of the services received, the services have been measured at the fair value of agent and finders warrants issued. On the warrants expiry, the fair value previously allocated to warrants is reclassified to contributed surplus.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial assets -

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

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Financial assets -

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

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company's accounts receivable, excluding HST/GST receivable, are classified as loans and receivables. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value arising when there is objective evidence of impairment. At March 31, 2015, the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities -

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities.

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 method. The effective interest 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 exactly 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 (excluding HST payable), notes payable and due to related parties 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 unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. At March 31, 2015, the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Impairment of financial assets -

The Company assesses at each date of the consolidated statement of financial position whether a financial asset is impaired.

a) Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

In relation to accounts receivable, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

b) Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss.

Fair value classification -

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the consolidated statement of financial position are classified using 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 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2 – valuation techniques based on 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

Fair value classification – (continued)

- Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash is considered Level 1 in the hierarchy.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued):

PROVISIONS

General

Provisions are recognized when (a), the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, and (b), it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss, net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The fair value of share-based payment transactions to non-employees and other share-based payments including shares issued to acquire mineral properties or shares and warrants issued against services received are based on the fair value of the goods and services received. If the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or services. The fair value of agents' and finders warrants is measured at the date that the Company receives the services.

The Company offers a share option plan for its directors, officers, employees and consultants. Each tranche in an award is considered a separate award with its own vesting period and grant date fair value. Fair value of each tranche is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Compensation expense is recognized over the tranche's vesting period by increasing reserve for share-based payments based on the number of awards expected to vest. Any consideration paid on exercise of share options is credited to share capital. The reserve for share-based payments resulting from share-based compensation is transferred to share capital when the options are exercised.

The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. Consideration paid on exercise of stock options is credited to share capital and the fair value of the options is reclassified from reserves for share-based payments to share capital.

RECENT STANDARDS ISSUED AND NOT YET EFFECTIVE

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments was issued in final form in July 2014 by the IASB and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 also includes requirements relating to a new hedge accounting model, which represents a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting which will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements. The most significant improvements apply to those that hedge non-financial risk, and so these improvements are expected to be of particular interest to non-financial institutions. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

4. NOTES PAYABLE:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Gateway Solutions S.A.C. (a)	$ 44,292	$ 27,633
Other individuals (b), (d) and (e)	27,000	65,000
	$ 71,292	$ 92,633

a) The Company entered into an arrangement with Gateway Solutions S.A.C in fiscal 2013. Whereby, Gateway Solutions S.A.C. provided a loan to the Company in the amount of USD$34,922, bearing interest at a rate of 12% per annum. In addition, 25,000 common shares have been agreed to be issued as part of a financing fee with a value of $0.15 per share for an aggregate value of $3,750. The foregoing shares have been classified as shares to be issued in the consolidated statement of financial position as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and expensed as a financing fee in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2013. The shares are to be issued to a significant shareholder of Gateway Solutions S.A.C. The Company also committed that it will contract Gateway Solutions S.A.C. to manage and operate all of its future Peruvian exploration projects; including any drilling to be performed. The amounts are due on demand. Tartisan commits that it will repay the total amount owed to Gateway Solutions S.A.C. within two weeks of announcing cumulative placements from February 2, 2013 that total more than $350,000. As of March 31, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $1,311 (March 31, 2014 - $3,410) of accrued interest with respect to the foregoing note payable

b) The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of $25,000 to an unrelated individual, bearing interest at a rate of 1% per month and is due on demand. As of March 31, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $945 (March 31, 2014 - $3,418) of accrued interest with respect to the foregoing note payable.

c) The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of $25,000, bearing interest at a rate of 1% per month and is due on demand. The debt financing was received from a company controlled by an individual related to the Chief Executive Officer. During 2014, the Company issued 282,500 common shares with a fair value of $22,600, in aggregate, for settlement of the foregoing note payable plus accrued interest for an aggregate settlement amount of $28,250. Accordingly, a gain on settlement of debt in the amount of $5,650 was recognized in the consolidated statement changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2014.

d) The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of $35,000 to an unrelated individual, bearing interest at a rate of 1% per month and was due on August 11, 2013. The promissory note has been guaranteed by an officer of the Company. During 2014, a financing fee of $5,000 was charged to the Company bringing the aggregate note payable balance to $40,000.

   On April 23, 2014, the foregoing note holder filed a statement of claim against the Company and its Chief Executive Officer seeking repayment of the note payable in the amount of $42,400 and punitive damages in the amount of $50,000 plus costs. A settlement of $52,500 was reached through the year ended March 31, 2015, and the note has been discharged accordingly.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

4. NOTES PAYABLE (continued):

e) The Company issued a promissory note in the principal amount of $6,250 to a director of the Company, bearing interest at a rate of 4% per month and is due January 22, 2015, or at its option to credit the holder with $8,000 after the closing of the next private placement. During 2015, the Company issued 1,540,000 common shares with a fair value of $30,800, in aggregate, for partial settlement of the foregoing note payable plus accrued interest for an aggregate settlement amount of $4,250. Accordingly, an increase in contributed surplus in the amount of $46,200 was recognized in the consolidated statement changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2015.

f) The Company issued a non-interest bearing promissory note in the principal amount of $6,250 to an unrelated individual of the Company, and is due on demand. During 2015, the Company issued 160,000 common shares with a fair value of $3,200, in aggregate, for settlement of the foregoing note payable plus a financing fee of $1,750 for an aggregate settlement amount of $8,000. Accordingly, a gain on settlement of debt in the amount of $4,800 was recognized in the consolidated statement changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2015.

5. MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:

		Machinery and Equipment
Cost		
As at April 1, 2013	$	13,574
Additions		-
Disposals		-
Effect of foreign exchange		52
As at March 31, 2014	$	13,626
Additions		-
Disposals		-
Effect of foreign exchange		553
As at March 31, 2015	$	14,179
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 1, 2013	$	5,733
Depreciation expense		999
Effect of foreign exchange		-
As at March 31, 2014	$	6,732
Depreciation expense		849
Effect of foreign exchange		-
As at March 31, 2015	$	7,581
Net book value		
As at March 31, 2014	$	6,894
As at March 31, 2015	$	6,598

6. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES:

The amounts due to related parties are interest free with no specified terms of repayment. The amounts are due to officers and directors of the Company.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND COMMITMENTS:

The Company, through its wholly-owned Peruvian subsidiary, Minera, has a 100% interest in 9 (2014 - 9) mining concessions in Peru, covering approximately 4,360 (2014- 4,360) hectares.

During 2013, the Company made its final option payment towards the La Victoria property in Peru. This payment has secured for the Company a 100% unencumbered interest in two key mining concessions that form part of the property. The mineral rights for the entire property area are now owned 100% by Tartisan with no residual ownership royalties with the exception of the agreement with Eloro. The final payment totaled US $100,000.

The Company's mining concessions cover 3,334 (March 31, 2014 - 3,334) hectares, in aggregate.

Accumulated mineral property costs have been incurred as follows:

Balance, April 1, 2013	$ 223,647
Acquisition costs	300
Effect of foreign exchange	555
Balance, March 31, 2014	224,502
Proceeds on farm-out of mineral properties	(100,000)
Effect of foreign exchange	4,736
Balance, March 31, 2015	$ 129,238

LA VICTORIA PROPERTY

La Victoria Property (the "Property") is located in the department of Ancash, in Perú, covering an aggregate area of 3,760 (2014- 3,760) hectares. The Property consists of 8 (2014- 8) mineral concessions.

On July 17, 2009, the Company entered into an Option Agreement to acquire a 100% interest in mining concessions covering approximately 761 hectares in Perú.

In order to acquire a 100% interest in these concessions, the Company must make the following US dollar cash payments:

Date	Amount
As at the date of signature, July 17, 2009 (fulfilled)	$ 10,000
On August 13, 2010 (fulfilled)	17,100
On February 13, 2011(fulfilled)	15,000
On August 13, 2011 (fulfilled)	20,000
On February 13, 2012 (fulfilled)	20,000
On August 13, 2012 (fulfilled)	20,000
On February 13, 2013 (fulfilled)	100,001
	$ 202,101

During 2015, the Company entered into a letter agreement providing Eloro Resources Ltd. ("Eloro") with an option to acquire a 50% interest in the Property. Subsequent to year end, the agreement was amended to allow Eloro to acquire a 60% interest.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND COMMITMENTS: (continued)

LA VICTORIA PROPERTY (continued)

In order for Eloro to earn its interest in the Property, Eloro must make the following option payments and incur exploration expenditures, as follows:

To earn a 60% interest:

Date	Option Payment	Exploration Expenditures
On July 3, 2014 (received)	$ 50,000	$ -
On December 3, 2014 (received)	50,000	250,000
On June 1, 2015 (per amendment; note 20)	75,000	-
On September 1, 2015 (per amendment; note 20)	45,000	-
On July 3, 2016 (extended to January 3, 2017; note 20)	50,000	350,000
On July 3, 2017 (extended to January 3, 2018; note 20)	-	400,000
On July 3, 2018 (extended to January 3, 2019; note 20)	-	500,000
	$ 270,000	$ 1,500,000

With the exception of the initial cash payment on execution of the agreement, the above mentioned option payments can be made in cash or shares at the discretion of Eloro. The number of common shares to be issued by Eloro and the price of issuance will be determined by dividing the option payment owed to the Company by the 20 day average closing price of Eloro's shares on the principal stock exchange on which such shares trade at the applicable time, subject to necessary regulatory and exchange approval and any minimum stock exchange pricing criteria at the applicable time.

If either party acquires an interest in any property within 5 kilometers of the La Victoria property, the acquirer must offer the other party the opportunity to participate in the acquisition up to its participating interest, subject to a minimum of 50%. In the event that the agreement is terminated before Eloro earns its 60% interest, Eloro shall transfer its interest in any additional properties within the area of interest to the Company.

Upon Eloro earning its 60% interest, a joint venture will deemed to be formed to explore and develop the La Victoria property and the parties will use their best efforts to enter into a joint venture agreement. If a party does not fund its proportionate share of the approved work plan and budget and the other party funds at least 80%, their interest will be diluted and when their interest is diluted to less than 10%, the party's interest shall be reduced to a 2% net smelter royalty on all production. The other party will have the option to reduce the royalty from 2% to 1.5% by making a payment of $1,000,000. Each party shall have the right of first refusal on the sale of the other party's interest.

Under Peruvian law, the concessions acquired from the government remain in good standing as long as the annual registration payments ($3.00 per hectare) are received by June of each year. One grace year is added in the event of a delinquent payment.

In addition, concession holders must reach an annual production of a least US $100 per hectare in gross sales within six years from January 1st of the year following the date the title was granted. If there is no production on the claim within that period, the concession holder must pay a penalty of US $6 per hectare under the general regime, US $1 for small scale miners, and US $0.50 for artisan miners, during the 7th through the 11th years following the granting of the concession. From the 12th year onwards the penalty is equal to US $20 per hectare under the general regime, US $5 per hectare for small scale miners and US $3 for artisan miners. The concession holder is exempt from the penalty if exploration expenditures incurred during the previous year were ten times the amount of the applicable penalty.

Failure to pay the licence fees or the penalty for two consecutive years will result in the forfeiture of the concession.

7. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND COMMITMENTS: (continued)

LA VICTORIA PROPERTY (continued)

The Company's mineral concessions are in good standing through to March 31, 2015. Tax and concession payments amount to approximately $33,217 per annum (2014- $11,000 per annum).

As at March 31, 2015, the Company had the following commitments:

- During 2012, the Company contracted a company to perform geophysical work on its Victoria Property for US$44,870, in aggregate. During 2012, US$28,134 of the overall balance was paid and expensed to exploration costs in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The remaining balance of US$16,736 has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014.

- On December 1, 2012, the Company contracted a company to provide research and capital market exposure services. Pursuant to the agreement, the Company must make monthly payments of $6,000, and is required to grant stock options to acquire up to 200,000 common shares at an exercise price of $0.25 per share, exercisable over a five year period. The fair value of the stock options to be issued amounts to $17,747 (2013 – 11,831) and has been included in reserve for share-based payments and expensed to office, general and administration in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss during 2014 and 2013 (see note 8 (d) for stock option valuation information). During 2014, the Company issued 305,100 common shares with a fair value of $24,408 on settlement of debt of $30,510 owing to the foregoing consultant for a gain of $6,102. The gain on settlement of debt is included in profit or loss.

8. SHARE CAPITAL:

a) Common shares:

Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares

(i) Issued for cash

Year ended March 31, 2015

In February 2015, the Company completed private placements and issued 400,000 units at $0.05 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $20,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10, expiring through August 2, 2016.

Pursuant to private placements in July 2014, 250,000 units at $0.07 per unit were issuable for cash proceeds received of $17,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.14 expiring through July 15, 2015. The units were issued in March 2015.

Year ended March 31, 2014

In April 2013, the Company completed private placements and issued 690,000 units at $0.10 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $69,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one-half of a common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.20, expiring through April 9, 2014.

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued):

a) Common shares (continued):

(i) Issued for cash (continued)

Year ended March 31, 2014 (continued)

In connection with the foregoing private placements, 7,200 finder's warrants were issued with a fair value of $72. The finder's warrants are exercisable into one common share at $0.20, expiring on April 9, 2014. In addition, finder's fees of $1,260 were paid to eligible finders.

In July 2013, the Company completed private placements and issued 1,500,000 units at $0.06 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $90,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.15, expiring through July 31, 2014. The Company paid share issue costs of $600 in connection with the above noted private placements.

In March 2014, the Company completed private placements and issued 762,857 units at $0.07 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $53,400. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.14, expiring through March 28, 2015. The Company paid share issue costs of $3,600 in connection with the above noted private placements.

(ii) Issued for settlement of amounts due to related parties and debt, and share cancellation

Year ended March 31, 2015

During 2015, the Company issued 7,176,100 common shares with a fair value of $143,522 on settlement of debt amounting to $358,805. Accordingly, the Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt in the amount of $47,323 in the statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2015 and an amount of $167,960 in contributed surplus. 5,598,680 of the foregoing shares were issued to officers and directors of the Company and their affiliates for an aggregate settlement amount of $279,934. The gain of settlement of $167,960 has been credited to contributed surplus as these shares were issued to officers and directors of the Company, and was in essence, a capital transaction.

Year ended March 31, 2014

During 2014, the Company issued 3,855,500 common shares with a fair value of $308,440 on settlement of debt amounting to $385,550. Accordingly, the Company recorded a gain on settlement of debt in the amount of $24,660 in the statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2014 and an amount of $52,450 in contributed surplus. 2,622,500 of the foregoing shares were issued to officers and directors of the Company and their affiliates for an aggregate settlement amount of $262,250. The gain of settlement of $52,450 has been credited to contributed surplus as these shares were issued to officers and directors of the Company, and was in essence, a capital transaction.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued):

a) Common shares (continued):

(iii) Units and shares to be issued

Year ended March 31, 2014

As of April 1, 2013, 195,000 units at $0.10-$0.15 per unit were issuable for cash proceeds received of $24,250. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each full warrant is exercisable into one common share at an exercise price of $0.20-$0.25 expiring through to April 9, 2014. During 2014, 145,000 of the foregoing units were issued. Therefore, as of March 31, 2014 and 2015 there were 50,000 units remaining to be issued for cash proceeds received of $5,000.

In addition, as of March 31, 2015 and 2014, pursuant to an arrangement with Gateway Solutions S.A.C., the Company was committed to issue 25,000 common shares with a deemed value of $0.15 per share aggregating $3,750.

b) Warrants:

As of March 31, 2015, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding and exercisable:

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise price
July 31, 2015	*1,500,000	$0.15
July 15, 2015	250,000	$0.14
August 2, 2016	400,000	$0.10
	2,150,000	

* During July 2014, the Canadian Securities Exchange consented to the extension of the expiry of these warrants from July 30, 2014 to July 30, 2015.

A summary of the status of the warrants as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and changes during the years are presented below:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price ($)
Balance, April 1, 2013	5,550,490	$ 0.36
Issued pursuant to private placements (note 8 (a))	2,607,857	0.15
Issued pursuant to shares issued in prior year (Note 8 (a))	72,500	0.23
Exercised	-	-
Expired	(5,597,990)	(0.36)
Balance, March 31, 2014	2,632,857	$ 0.15
Issued pursuant to private placements (note 8 (a))	650,000	0.12
Exercised	-	-
Expired	(1,132,857)	(0.36)
Balance, March 31, 2015	2,150,000	$ 0.14

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued):

c) Agent's and Finders' Warrants:

As of March 31, 2015 there were no Agent's and Finders' Warrants outstanding and exercisable. As the value of services received could not be reliably measured, the services have been measured at the fair value of agent and finders' warrants issued using the Black-Scholes model.

A summary of the status of the Agent's and Finders Warrants as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and changes during the periods are presented below:

	Number of Agent's and Finders Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, April 1, 2013	79,050	$ 0.26
Issued	7,200	0.20
Exercised	-	-
Expired	(79,050)	0.26
Balance, March 31, 2014	*7,200	$ 0.20
Issued	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Expired	(7,200)	0.20
Balance, March 31, 2015	-	$ -

d) Stock Option Plan:

On December 21, 2010, the Company's stock option plan (the "Option Plan") was approved by the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the terms of the Option Plan, the Board may designate directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company eligible to receive options to acquire such numbers of common shares as the Board may determine, each option so granted being for a term specified by the Board up to a maximum of five years from the date of grant. The maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance for options granted under the Option Plan at any time is 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares in the capital of the Company.

A summary of the status of the stock options as of March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 and changes during the years are presented below:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, April 1, 2013	2,500,000	$ 0.25
Granted	-	-
Exercised	-	-
Forfeited or cancelled	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2015 and 2014	2,500,000	$ 0.25

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

8. SHARE CAPITAL (continued):

d) Stock Option Plan: (continued)

The following table summarizes the options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2015 and 2014:

Number of Options	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
2,500,000	$0.25	October 4, 2017

Subsequent to year-end, the Company amended the strike price of the outstanding stock options to $0.15 from $0.25.

The fair value of the share-based payments recorded for options granted and vested during the year ended March 31, 2013 was $161,500 and has been expensed to net loss and comprehensive loss, with a corresponding allocation of $161,500 to reserve for share-based payments. The fair value of the 200,000 stock options to be granted to a consultant of the Company was valued using the Black-Scholes model as the fair value of the services was not reliably determinable. The fair value amounted to $nil (2014- $5,916) has been included in reserve for share-based payments and expensed to office, general and administration in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

The following related party transactions occurred and were reflected in the consolidated financial statements during the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

	2015	2014
Key management compensation:		
Management and consulting fees expense:		
Consulting fees were charged by a director and Chief Financial Officer for financial management services	$ 36,000	$ 27,000
Corporate administrative fees were charged by a former Chief Executive Officer and a company controlled by the individual	$ 36,000	$ 27,000
Corporate administrative fees were charged by a company controlled by the Chief Executive Officer	$ 60,000	$ 60,000
Director's fees expense:		
Directors fees were charged by certain directors	$ -	$ 48,000
Other related party transactions:		
Share issue costs:		
Commissions on certain private placements were charged by a director and an individual related to him and the former Chief Executive Officer	$ -	$ 1,140
Office, general and administration expenses:		
Transfer agent fees were charged by a company with a common director	$ 8,608	$ 6,668

See notes 4, 6, 7 and 8 (a) (ii) for additional related party information.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS: (continued)

As of March 31, 2015, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $12,000 (2014- $69,131) due to these related parties. During 2015, the Company negotiated with one of its vendors to write-off accounts payable and accrued liabilities amounting to $nil (2014- $81,749) (inclusive of GST/HST of $nil, (2014- $9,405)). Therefore, the total write-off of accounts payable and accrued liabilities recognized in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss for the year ended March 31, 2015 amounted to $nil (2014- $72,344). The foregoing vendor was also an officer of the Company at the time of the transaction.

10. INCOME TAXES:

(a) The following table reconciles the income tax provision from the expected amount based on statutory rates of: Canada - 26.5% & Peru - 30% (2014: Canada – 26.5% & Peru – 30%) to the amount reported for financial statement purposes for the years ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Components of the income tax provision:		
Expected income recovery at statutory rates	(96,966)	(109,178)
Deductible and non-deductible items	3,797	(3,497)
Changes in tax rates and other permanent differences		-
Expired and unrecognized tax losses and assets	93,169	112,675
Deferred income tax (recovery)	$ -	$ -

(b) The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to deferred income tax assets at March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014 are as follows:

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets:		
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 789,593	$ 815,771
Mineral properties	96,257	96,944
Share issue costs	3,570	16,128
	889,420	928,843
Less deferred tax asset not recognized	(889,420)	(928,843)
	$ -	$ -

(c) The Company has non-capital losses of approximately $2,716,483 in Canada which expire through 2034 and $641,510 in Perú which potentially expire through 2018. The benefit of these losses has not been recognized for financial statements purposes.

(d) During the 2015, the Company paid $nil (2014 - $nil) in respect of income taxes.

11. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES:

The Company considers its capital to include components of shareholders’ deficiency, which is comprised of share capital, units and shares to be issued, reserve for warrants, reserve for share-based payments, contributed surplus, foreign currency translation reserve, and deficit, which as at March 31, 2015 totalled $148,376 (March 31, 2014- shareholders’ deficiency of $144,485)

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

11. CAPITAL DISCLOSURES: (continued):

The Company’s objectives in managing capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company’s investments; to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue investments and new projects of merit; and to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company’s operations and corporate functions.

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 properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will continue to assess its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

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 March 31, 2015 and 2014. Neither the Company nor its subsidiary are subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT:

Fair value

The Company has determined the estimated fair value of its financial instruments based on estimates and assumptions. The actual results may differ from those estimates and the use of different assumptions or methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts.

The fair values of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, due to related parties and notes payable are comparable to their carrying values due to the relatively short period to maturity of these instruments.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company consist primarily of cash. The Company’s cash is held with a Canadian Chartered bank in Perú and Canada. Management believes that the credit risk and the risk of loss with respect to cash are remote because cash deposits are placed with a major bank with strong investment-grade ratings by a primary ratings agency.

The Company’s credit risk with respect to accounts receivable is not considered significant.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued):

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at March 31, 2015, the Company had cash of $348 (2014- $17,286) to settle current liabilities of $293,968 (2014 - $397,162). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its exploration activities and continue as a going concern is dependant on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing.

Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, due to related parties and notes payable are due within twelve months of the date of the consolidated statement of financial position.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk arising from the effect of changes in prevailing interest rates on the Company's financial instruments. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk as the notes payable have fixed interest rates. Accordingly, the Company's notes payable are subject to fair value risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company uses the Canadian dollar as its presentation currency for these consolidated financial statements. The Company operates in Peru, giving rise to exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company currently does not use derivative instruments to hedge its exposure to those risks.

Business Risk

There are numerous business risks involved in the mineral exploration industry, some of which are outlined below. The Company's current or future operations, including development activities, are subject to environmental regulations which may make operations not economically viable or prohibit them altogether. The success of the operations and activities are dependent to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of its management, outside contractors, experts and other advisors. Investors must be willing to rely to a significant degree on management's discretion and judgment, as well as the expertise and competence of outside contractors, experts and other advisors. The Company does not have a formal program in place for succession of management and training of management. The loss of one or more of the key employees or contractors, if not replaced on a timely basis, could adversely affect the Company's operations and financial performance.

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

13. SEGMENTED INFORMATION:

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment, the exploration and development of mineral properties. Segmented geographic information is as follows:

The following table allocates total assets by segment:

As at	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Current		
Canada	$ 5,598	$ 17,285
Perú	4,158	3,995
	9,756	21,280
Non Current		
Canada	-	-
Perú	135,836	231,397
Total assets	$ 145,592	$ 252,677

The following table allocates net loss by segment:

	Year ended March 31, 2015	Year ended March 31, 2014
Canada	$ 268,465	$ 303,783
Perú	86,075	108,210
Net loss	$ 354,540	$ 411,993

14. CONTINGENT LIABILITY:

A former consultant of the Company filed a Statement of Claim against the company claiming compensation for breach of contract. During 2015, a settlement was reached whereby the Company accepted payment of $52,500 to a former consultant of the Company.

15. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Miscellaneous receivable	$ 937	$ 900

16. EXPLORATION COSTS:

Exploration costs have been incurred as follows:

	For the years ended March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Technical reports and consulting work	$ 5,955	$ -
Taxes and concession payments	33,217	26,199
	$ 39,172	$ 26,199

TARTISAN RESOURCES CORP.
(An Exploration Stage Enterprise)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015 AND 2014

17. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Trade payables and accruals	$ 198,628	$ 234,712
GST/HST Payable	15,032	14,453
	$ 213,660	$ 249,165

18. COMMITMENTS

On June 20, 2013, the Company authorized the issuance of 200,000 stock options to purchase 200,000 common shares of the company at the exercise price of $0.25 per share to R.M. Communications Inc. These options have not yet been granted.

19. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING DATE:

On April 7, 2015, the Company completed private placements and issued 1,350,000 units at $0.05 per unit for aggregate gross proceeds of $67,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable at $0.10, expiring through October 7, 2016.

The Company also amended the strike price of the outstanding options on the stock-option plan from $0.25 to $0.15. All stock options will expire on October 4, 2017.

On June 5, 2015, the Company amended the Definitive Option and Joint Venture Agreement (the “Definitive Agreement”) previously executed with Eloro Resources Ltd. (“Eloro”) increasing the option for Eloro to acquire a an additional 10% interest in the option to now earn a 60% interest in the La Victoria Property. Pursuant to the terms of the amended Definitive Agreement, Eloro can earn its 60% interest in the property by expending $1,500,000 in staged exploration and work expenditures on the Property and by making cash payments of $270,000 over a four year period. To date, the Company has received cash payments totalling $175,000.

On June 5, 2015, there was also an additional amendment to the Definitive Agreement previously executed with Eloro to amend the description of the property and remove the mining site San Felipe 3 as the application is not owed, as a result the $250,000 expenditure that was due to occur at Phase 1 has been reduced to $43,578. During the term of the option, if the company is granted the concession for San Felipe 3 consisting of 600 hectares, it will be added to the option and Eloro must make additional exploration expenditures of $206,422 to earn its interest in La Victoria.

The Definitive Agreement is subject to regulatory approval.