NU2U RESOURCES CORP.

Vancouver, BC

CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

September 30, 2011

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

NU2U RESOURCES CORP.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited condensed financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of condensed financial statements by an entity's auditor.

"*Thomas Bell*"
President and Chief Executive Officer

"*Patrick Lavin*"
Chief Financial Officer

November 29, 2011

NU2U RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	September 30, 2011
	$
Assets	
Current	
Due from shareholder	1
	1
Liabilities	
Current	
Payables and accruals	-
Equity	
Share capital (Note 3)	1
Deficit	-
	1
	1

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Commitment (Note 5)

Subsequent event (Note 8)

Approved on November 29, 2011 on behalf of the board of directors:

"Thomas Bell" — Director

"Patrick Lavin" — Director

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

NU2U RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	From Incorporation date on August 19, 2011 to September 30, 2011 $
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-
Basic and diluted loss per common share	-
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	1

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

NU2U RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Common Shares				
	Number	Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Equity
		$	$	$	$
Balances, August 19, 2011	-	-	-	-	-
Issued on incorporation	1	1	-	-	1
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-
Balances, September 30, 2011	**1**	**1**	**-**	**-**	**1**

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

NU2U RESOURCES CORP.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	From Incorporation date on August 19, 2011 to September 30, 2011 $
Cash flows from operating activities	-
Cash flows from financing activities	-
Cash flows from investing activities	-
Change in cash	-
Cash, beginning	-
Cash, ending	-
Supplementary cash flow information	
Interest received	-
Interest paid	-
Income taxes	-
Non-cash financing activity	
Incorporation share issued	1

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

Note 1 Nature and Continuance of Operations

NU2U Resources Corp. ("NU2U" or the "Company") was incorporated under Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on August 19, 2011 as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Orca Wind Power Corp. ("OWP"). On August 24, 2011, OWP entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement Agreement") with NU2U for the purposes of divesting certain non-core assets (the "Arrangement"), specifically, an investment in Katabatic Power Corp. which includes convertible debentures ($490,000), promissory notes ($79,000), cash advances ($94,000), receivables ($110,869) and 9,652,337 common shares, or approximately 48% of Katabatic Power Corp, a private British Columbia wind development company, all of which have been recorded at $1 on OWP's financial statements (the "Wind Assets"). The Arrangement received shareholder approval on September 23, 2011 and approval by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on September 30, 2011.

Pursuant to the Arrangement OWP will transfer to NU2U $10,000 in cash and all of OWP's interest in and to the Wind Assets in exchange for 23,849,615 NU2U shares, which shares will be distributed to the OWP shareholders who held OWP shares as at September 29, 2011.

NU2U is a start-up wind power development company whose principal business following the Arrangement will be the development and acquisition of wind power projects. NU2U's financial success will be dependent upon the extent to which it can develop these projects.

These condensed financial statements have been prepared on accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which presumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of operations in the foreseeable future. The Company has yet to commence operations. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent upon a number of factors including obtaining additional financing as required and seeking profitable operations.

These condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the parent company and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of presentation

In conjunction with the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements to be issued under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") for the year ended June 30, 2012, these condensed consolidated financial statements present the Company's initial financial results of operations and financial position as at September 30, 2011 and for the period from date of incorporation on August 19, 2011 to September 30, 2011. These condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all the necessary annual disclosures in accordance with IFRS.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported revenues and expenses during the period.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Use of Estimates (continued)

Although management uses historical experience and its best knowledge of the amount, events or actions to form the basis for judgments and estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

The most significant accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include the recoverability of receivables, valuation of investments, valuation of share-based payments, and the valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets.

Impairment

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

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

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognized at fair value and are classified into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired.

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

Loans and receivables - non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

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

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

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

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories:

Fair value through profit or loss - derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations.

Other financial liabilities - includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and payables and accruals, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

Classification of Financial Instruments

The Company has classified its cash as fair value through profit or loss; cash equivalents and deposit as held-to-maturity; receivables as loans and receivables; and payables and accruals as other financial liabilities.

Stock-based compensation

The Company applies the fair value method of accounting for stock option awards using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Under this method, the Company recognizes compensation expense for employee stock option awards, based on the grant date fair value, for each vesting installment, over the vesting period of the options. Each installment is valued separately, based on assumptions determined from historical data, and recognized as compensation expense over each installment’s individual tranche vesting period. Forfeiture estimates are recognized in the period they are estimated, and are revised for actual forfeitures in subsequent periods.

Note 2 Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income taxes

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.

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: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss; and 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.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a future tax asset will be recovered, it provides a valuation allowance against that excess.

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.

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 loss per share is recognized on the use of 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 year. For the years presented, the dilutive effect has not been computed as it proved to be anti-dilutive.

Basic loss per share has been calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period.

Note 3 Share Capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Common shares

The total number of common shares issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2011 is 1.

Note 4 Related Party Transaction

All transactions with related parties, other than the Arrangement, have occurred in the normal course of operations and are measured at their fair value as determined by management. Unless otherwise indicated, the period-end balances are unsecured and non-interest bearing and have arisen from the provision of services and fees described.

The Arrangement provides for the transfer of OWP's interest in and to the Wind Assets to the Company, as a wholly-owned subsidiary, and the immediate distribution of a controlling interest in the common shares of the Company to the OWP shareholders. The OWP shareholders will continue to collectively own the Wind Assets, albeit through an altered corporate structure. Consequently, given that there will be no substantive change in the beneficial ownership of the Wind Assets at the time they were assigned to the Company the transfer will be recorded under IFRS at $1.

Note 5 Commitment

On August 24, 2011, OWP entered into an Arrangement Agreement with NU2U for the purposes of divesting certain non-core assets (the "Arrangement"), specifically, an investment in Katabatic Power Corp. which includes convertible debentures ($490,000), promissory notes ($79,000), cash advances ($94,000), receivables ($110,869) and 9,652,337 common shares, or approximately 48% of Katabatic Power Corp, a private British Columbia wind development company, all of which have been recorded at $1 on OWP's financial statements (the "Wind Assets").

Pursuant to the Arrangement Agreement OWP will transfer to NU2U $10,000 in cash and all of OWP's interest in and to the Wind Assets in exchange for 23,849,615 NU2U shares, which shares will be distributed to the OWP shareholders who held OWP shares as at September 29, 2011.

On October 13, 2011, the Company issued 23,849,615 common shares and effectively completed all outstanding obligations under the Arrangement (Note 8).

Note 6 Capital Management

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support future business opportunities. 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. In the management of capital, the Company includes cash balances and components of equity. At September 30, 2011 there were no cash balances.

In order to carry out future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

Note 7 Financial Instruments

The fair value of the Company's payables and accruals approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of the 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 loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company is due $1 from its parent, Orca Wind Power Corp., in connection with the one common share issued upon incorporation. Management is of the view that this amount is fully collectible.

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 September 30, 2011, the Company had a $nil cash balance and $nil current liabilities to settle. Management plans to raise funds to meet its future liabilities as they become due.

Market risk:

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

(a) Interest rate risk - the Company has no cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's sensitivity to interest rates is minimal.

(b) Foreign currency risk **- t**he Company currently believes it has no significant foreign exchange risk.

(c) Price risk - the Company is a non-public reporting issuer and is not currently exposed to price risk with respect to equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market.

Note 8 Subsequent Event

On October 13, 2011 the Company completed all outstanding obligations under the Arrangement Agreement between the Company and OWP by issuing a total of 23,849,615 common shares (the "Arrangement Shares") to OWP shareholders as consideration for a payment of $10,000 and the transfer of the Wind Assets from OWP. As a result of completing the Arrangement and subsequent to issuing the Arrangement Shares, the Issuer became a reporting issuer in the jurisdictions of British Columbia and Alberta.