NORTHERN URANIUM CORP

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Audited

Expressed in Canadian dollars

December 31, 2017

Northern Uranium Corp.
December 31, 2017

Table of contents

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Northern Uranium Corp.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Northern Uranium Corp., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

1200 - 609 Granville Street, P.O. Box 10372, Pacific Centre, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7Y 1G6
Telephone (604) 687-0947 Davidson-co.com

Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Northern Uranium Corp. as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, 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 financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Northern Uranium Corp.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

Davidson & Company LLP

Vancouver, Canada　　　　Chartered Professional Accountants

February 26, 2018

Northern Uranium Corp.

Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at	*Note*	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 4,548	$ 124,799
Receivables		486	1,004
Deposits and prepaid expenses		102,525	74,041
		107,559	199,844
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	*4*	1,037,500	1,037,500
Total Assets		$ 1,145,059	$ 1,237,344
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	*6*	$ 437,090	$ 406,646
		437,090	406,646
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	*7*	11,493,080	11,493,080
Reserves	*7*	563,449	563,449
Deficit		(11,348,560)	(11,225,831)
		707,969	830,698
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		$ 1,145,059	$ 1,237,344

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Approved by the Board of Directors:

"Jennifer Irons"	*"Vernon Frolick"*
Jennifer Irons	*Vernon Frolick*

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Northern Uranium Corp.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Years Ended December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Expenses			
Consulting		$ 3,990	$ 18,769
Exploration expenditures (recovery)	*5*	21,294	(67,615)
Management fees	*7(c)*	-	15,000
Office and administrative		48,497	62,496
Professional fees		27,597	35,082
Transfer agent and filings fees		21,351	22,105
		122,729	85,837
Interest income		-	(958)
		-	(958)
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year		$ 122,729	$ 84,879
Basic and diluted loss per share		$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Weighted average number of shares outstanding		162,361,514	162,361,514

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Northern Uranium Corp.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Common Shares		Share capital		Reserves		Deficit		Total
Balance as at December 31, 2015	162,361,514	$	11,090,080	$	1,137,511	$	(11,312,014)	$	915,577
Reserves transferred on expired options and warrants	-		403,000		(574,062)		171,062		-
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(84,879)		(84,879)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	162,361,514	$	11,493,080	$	563,449	$	(11,225,831)	$	830,698
Loss for the year	-		-		-		(122,729)		(122,729)
Balance as at December 31, 2017	162,361,514	$	11,493,080	$	563,449	$	(11,348,560)	$	707,969

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

Northern Uranium Corp.

Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Years Ended	
		December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Operating activities			
Loss for the year	$	(122,729) $	(84,879)
Net changes in non-cash working capital items:			
Decrease in receivables		518	5,592
Increase in prepaid expenses		(28,484)	-
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		30,444	(66,505)
Net cash used for operating activities		(120,251)	(145,792)
Net increase (decrease) in cash		(120,251)	(145,792)
Cash, beginning of the year		124,799	270,591
Cash, end of the year	$	4,548 $	124,799
Cash paid for interest during the year	$	- $	-
Cash paid for taxes during the year	$	- $	-

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows *(Note 12)*

See accompanying notes to financial statements.

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Northern Uranium Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated on July 19, 2005 under the Canada Business Corporations Act and is considered to be in the exploration stage with respect to its mineral properties. To date, the Company has not generated significant revenues from operations and has not yet determined whether its mineral properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The Company’s common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the trading symbol “UNO”.

The Company’s head office and location of books and records is 203-1634 Harvey Avenue, Kelowna, British Columbia, Canada, V1Y 6G2. The Company’s registered office is at Royal Centre, 1055 W. Georgia Street, Suite 1500, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 4N7.

The recoverability of the amounts comprised in mineral properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

These financial statements have been prepared by management on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to develop its mineral properties, receive continued financial support, complete equity financings, or generate profitable operations in the future. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

a. *Statement of Compliance*

These financial statements (the “Financial Statements”), including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2018.

b. *Basis of Presentation*

These Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial assets measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. All dollar amounts presented are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

2. Basis of Presentation (continued)

c. Use of Estimates

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ materially and adversely from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position. The cost model is utilized and the value of the exploration and evaluation assets is based on the expenditures incurred. At every reporting period, management assesses the potential impairment which involves assessing whether or not facts or circumstances exist that suggest the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

ii) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a. Financial Instruments

<u>Financial assets</u>

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, held for trading and financial assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in loss and comprehensive loss. This category includes cash.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method less any provision for impairment. This category includes receivables.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

a. *Financial Instruments (continued)*

All financial assets except those measured at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that have occurred after initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Financial liabilities

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

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives and financial liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities - This category consists of liabilities carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method and includes accounts payables and accrued liabilities.

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

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

b. *Foreign Exchange*

The functional currency of an entity is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

b. Foreign Exchange (continued)

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period end exchange rate while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in comprehensive loss.

c. Exploration and Evaluation

Exploration and development costs are expensed until such time as reserves are proven and financing to complete development has been obtained. Acquisition costs of mineral properties and tangible development costs incurred thereon, are deferred until the property to which they relate is placed into production, sold or abandoned. The carrying values of mineral properties are, where necessary, written down to fair value if carrying value is not recoverable. Costs relating to properties abandoned are written off when the decision to abandon is made.

d. Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company accounts for the recognition and measurement of liabilities for statutory, contractual or legal obligations associated with the retirement of equipment, and mineral properties when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operations of the assets. When determinable, a liability for future site reclamation costs, or other obligations, would be recorded at net present value and the corresponding increase in the assets carrying value would then be amortized over the remaining useful life of the asset.

Management has reviewed the Company's mineral properties for known obligations under contract, common practices or laws and regulations in effect or anticipated. The Company has determined that there are no known or quantifiable significant assets retirement obligations and accordingly, these financial statements do not include any provision related to future asset retirement.

e. Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is computed similar to basic loss per share except that the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares for the assumed exercise of stock options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants were exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common stock at the average market price during the reporting periods.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f. Share-Based Compensation

The Company operates an employee stock option plan whereby it is authorized to grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. Share-based compensation to employees or those that provide similar services as employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based compensation to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to reserves.

The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest. When the options are exercised, the applicable amounts of option reserves are transferred to share capital.

Cash settled plans - The Company has a deferred share unit plan whereby directors can receive compensation in the form of a deferred share unit. Upon leaving the Board, directors, at their discretion, can elect to receive either cash or shares for the deferred compensation. Accordingly under IFRS, these units are classified as compound financial instruments consisting of a debt (cash) component and an equity component. The fair value of the deferred share units is measured on the grant date as the sum of the cash value (debt component) and the equity component valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is revalued at each period end. There was no equity component as at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

g. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

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 profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g. Impairment of Non-financial Assets (continued)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") 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 CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in comprehensive loss.

h. Flow-through Shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian income tax legislation. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the flow-through premium liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used for only Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the "Look-back" Rule, in accordance with the Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

i. Income Taxes

Income tax expense 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. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on 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 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. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or 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.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i. Income Taxes (continued)

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 deferred tax asset will be recovered, it does not recognize the asset.

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.

j. Warrants

As part of its private placements, the Company has issued warrants and brokers' warrants. Any warrants that expire or are exercised during the year are transferred back to share capital, if originally determined to have a value.

k. New Standards Not Yet Adopted

IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments" is a new standard that is a partial replacement of 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. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. This will apply to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company does not anticipate any significant impact to the financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 16 "Leases" is a new standard that will be applicable to fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2019. IFRS 16 provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less, or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. At present, the Company has no leases, other than an informal arrangement with a related party for shared office space. As such, the Company does not expect any impact to the financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its properties is in good standing.

The carrying values of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets as at December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 is $1,037,500.

Northern Manitoba Project

The Company has entered into an agreement with CanAlaska Uranium Ltd ("CanAlaska") to acquire up to 80% of its Northwest Manitoba Property.

Under the terms of the option agreement, the Company had the opportunity to earn up to an 80% interest in the Property by carrying out a three-stage $11.6 million exploration program.

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had spent the required funds on the project and had met the 70% earn-in agreement. On November 9, 2017, the Company announced that it intended to form the joint venture at the 70/30% level. The Company is in the process of formalizing this agreement.

In the course of reaching the 70% earn-in milestone, the Company has made total cash payments of $85,000 and issued 12,000,000 shares (issued at prices ranging from $0.02 per share to $0.12 per share) and 6,000,000 purchase warrants (issued at exercise prices ranging from $0.05 per share to $0.15 per share). Of the issued purchase warrants, 3,500,000 warrants expired unexercised; the remaining 2,500,000 purchase warrants are exercisable at $0.05 per share, and expire September 15, 2018.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Exploration Expenditures

		Northern Manitoba
Cumulative expenditures, December 31, 2015	$	7,481,484
Additions		
Camp and field supplies		1,327
Drill supplies and repairs		25,697
Equipment rental		9,853
Labour		42,168
Sample laboratory analysis		(76)
Shipping and freight		915
Telephone and communication		4,006
Travel and accomodation		8,024
Total additions		91,914
Cost recoveries		(159,529)
Net exploration expenditures during the year		(67,615)
Cumulative expenditures, December 31, 2016	$	7,413,869
Additions		
Camp and field supplies		87
Equipment rental		3,714
Labour		14,853
Telephone and communication		807
Travel and accomodation		1,833
Net exploration expenditures during the year		21,294
Cumulative expenditures, December 31, 2017	$	7,435,163

6. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

		December 31, 2017		**December 31, 2016**
Trade payables	$	1,355	$	411
Accrued liabilities		14,000		15,000
Related party payables (Note 8)		421,735		391,235
Total	$	437,090	$	406,646

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Share Capital and Reserves

a) Authorized share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

The holders of the common shares are entitled to one vote per share. The holders of the common shares are entitled to dividends, when and if declared by the directors of the Company, and to the distribution of the residual assets of the Company in the event of the liquidation, dissolution or winding-up of the Company. No dividends have ever been declared or paid as at December 31, 2017.

b) *Stock options and warrants*

The Company, in accordance with its shareholder approved stock option plan, is authorized to grant options to directors, officers, employees and consultants, to acquire up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of the options issued under the plan is determined by the Board of Directors at the time the options are granted. The options vest immediately upon grant, unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, and are exercisable for up to a period of ten years from the date of grant.

Stock options and share purchase warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Stock Options			Warrants		
	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	4,000,000	$	0.15	36,114,249	$	0.11
Cancelled	(1,500,000)		0.15	-		-
Expired	-		-	(20,238,000)		0.13
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	2,500,000	$	0.15	15,876,249	$	0.08
Expired	-		-	(13,376,249)		0.09
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	2,500,000	$	0.15	2,500,000	$	0.05
Number currently exercisable	2,500,000	$	0.15	2,500,000	$	0.05

All of the Company's stock options outstanding as at December 31, 2017 have an exercise price of $0.15 and expire May 13, 2024. The warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2017 expire September 15, 2018.

7. Share Capital and Reserves (continued)

c) *Deferred share unit plan*

The Company has a deferred share unit plan whereby directors can receive compensation in the form of a deferred share unit ("DSU"). Under the plan, directors will earn compensation quarterly ($5,000 initial value per quarter per director) at which time the number of deferred share units will be determined based on the Company's share price at the end of the quarter. Upon leaving the Board, directors, at their discretion, will receive cash or shares for the deferred compensation. Under the deferred share plan, directors are entitled to receive the cash value equal to the fair value of the deferred shares outstanding. Accordingly, the value of the deferred liability is equal to the fair value of the shares.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, $nil of deferred compensation (year ended December 31, 2016 – $15,000) has been expensed as management fees. The Company had two previous directors enrolled in the plan; in September 2016, the last of these directors resigned and was paid $38,571 in compensation for his time on the board, instead of being issued the 771,428 shares that had been accrued under his plan to September 30, 2016. As such, as at the date of these financial statements, the Company has no further DSU liability.

8. Related Party Disclosures

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had related party transactions with the following companies related by way of common directors or shareholders:

- Element 29 Ventures Ltd. ("Element 29") – a private company owned by the Company's CEO. Element 29 provides geological consulting services to the Company.
- Kel-Ex Development Ltd. ("Kel-Ex") – a private company owned by a significant shareholder. A director of the Company is the CFO of Kel-Ex. Kel-Ex provides administration, payroll and office services to the Company.
- Metalex Ventures Ltd. ("Metalex") – a publicly listed company with common directors and management. Metalex shares office space with the Company and thus have certain shared expenditures which get re-billed on a cost-recovery basis.
- Cantex Mine Development Corp. ("Cantex") – a publicly listed company with common directors and management. Cantex shares office space with the Company and thus have certain shared expenditures which get re-billed on a cost-recovery basis.
- McMillan LLP ("McMillan") – a business law firm; a partner of the Vancouver office became a director of the Company during the current year. McMillan provides legal services to the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

The Company's related party expenses consist of the following:

	Year Ended December 31, **2016**	2016
Geological consulting fees	**$ 18,707**	$ 45,003
Legal fees	**7,126**	15,364
Shared field expenditures	**5,647**	47,612
Shared office and administrative costs	**40,321**	56,526
	$ 71,801	$ 164,505

	Year Ended December 31, **2016**	2016
Cantex Mine Development Corp.	**$ -**	$ 143
Element 29 Ventures Ltd.	**19,000**	33,834
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.	**42,293**	82,314
McMillan LLP	**7,126**	15,364
Metalex Ventures Ltd.	**3,382**	32,850
	$ 71,801	$ 164,505

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of the Company are the following amounts due to related parties:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Element 29 Ventures Ltd.	**$ 7,296**	$ 148
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.	**412,944**	383,831
McMillan LLP	**1,495**	5,814
Metalex Ventures Ltd.	**-**	1,442
	$ 421,735	$ 391,235

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

The Company's related party recoveries are comprised of shared field expenditures in the amount of $65,772 (year ended December 31, 2016 – $61,397), which were recovered from:

		Years Ended December 31, 2017		2016
Cantex Mine Development Corp.	**$**	**-**	$	60,209
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.		**65,772**		1,188
	$	**65,772**	$	61,397

Included in receivables of the Company are the following amounts due from related parties:

		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016
Cantex Mine Development Corp.	**$**	**-**	$	33
Kel-Ex Development Ltd.		**62**		-
	$	**62**	$	33

The key management personnel of the Company are the Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Operating Officer. The remuneration of directors and officers is as follows:

		Years Ended December 31, 2017		2016
Director fees[(1)]	**$**	**-**	$	15,000
Wages and benefits[(2)]		**34,828**		55,707
	$	**34,828**	$	70,707

(1) Director fees are amounts accrued under the Company's deferred share unit plan as described in Note 7(c).

(2) Wages and benefits includes amounts paid or accrued for geological consulting fees, management consulting fees and payroll costs to related parties and former related parties.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. Income Taxes

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

		2017		2016
Loss for the year	$	(122,729)	$	(84,849)
Expected income tax (recovery)	$	(32,000)	$	(22,000)
Change in statutory rates and other		2,000		(16,000)
Adjustment to prior year provision		(54,000)		47,000
Expiry of non-capital losses		-		68,000
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		84,000		(77,000)
Total income tax recovery	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's unrecorded deferred tax assets are as follows:

		2017		2016
Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities)				
Exploration and evaluation assets	$	329,000	$	364,000
Share issue costs		38,000		67,000
Allowable capital losses		5,000		5,000
Non-capital losses available for future period		823,000		675,000
		1,195,000		1,111,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets		(1,195,000)		(1,111,000)
Net deferred tax assets	$	-	$	-

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2017	Expiry dates	2016	Expiry dates
Temporary Differences				
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 1,264,000	No expiry	$ 1,399,000	No expiry
Allowable capital losses	19,000	No expiry	19,000	No expiry
Share issue costs	146,000	2038 to 2039	257,000	2037 to 2040
Non-capital losses available for future period	3,164,000	2026 to 2037	2,598,000	2017 to 2036

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

10. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement. The carrying value of receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including credit, interest rate, liquidity and commodity price risk.

Credit risk - Credit risk is the risk of a financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's cash is in large Canadian financial institutions and it does not have any asset-backed commercial paper. The Company's receivables consist mainly of GST receivable due from the Federal Government of Canada, as well as some related party receivables (Note 8).

The Company considers the risk associated with these receivables to be remote.

Interest rate risk - Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. There is a very limited interest rate risk as the Company holds no material interest bearing financial obligations.

Liquidity risk - Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined in Note 11.

Price risk - The ability of the Company to explore its mineral properties and the future profitability of the Company are directly related to the market price of uranium and other minerals. The Company's input costs are also affected by the price of fuel. Management monitors uranium and fuel prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

11. Capital Risk Management

The Company includes equity (comprised of issued common shares, reserves, deficit) in the definition of capital.

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

11. Capital Risk Management (continued)

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to complete its currently budgeted exploration programs and operations through its current operating period. The Company is currently not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company does not pay out dividends. The Company's investment policy is to invest its short-term excess cash in secure deposits in large Canadian financial institutions.

The Company's primary objective with respect to capital management is to ensure adequate liquid capital resources are in place to fund the exploration and development of its mineral properties while maintaining its ongoing operations. To secure the additional capital to pursue these plans, the Company may attempt to raise additional funds through the issuance of debt and or equity.

12. Supplemental Disclosure with Respect to Cash Flows

There were no significant non-cash transactions and no significant changes to liabilities arising from financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2017. Significant non-cash transactions for the year ended December 31, 2016 included cancelling 1,500,000 stock options at a value of $171,062, recognized through reserves and deficit and 20,238,000 warrants at a value of $403,000 through reserves and share capital.