URAVAN
MINERALS INC.

Annual Financial Statements

December 31, 2011 and 2010
(Audited)

Collins Barrow
Chartered Accountants & Consultants

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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders
Uravan Minerals Inc.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Uravan Minerals Inc. as at December 31, 2011, December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to note 1 to the financial statements which describes conditions that indicate the existence of an uncertainty that may cast doubt upon the Company's ability to continue operating as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

Collins Barrow Calgary LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Calgary, Canada
April 16, 2012

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended December 31

	Note	2011	2010 (Note 23)
Revenue			
Management fees	4	$ -	$ 575
		-	575
Expenses			
General and administrative	5	342,786	336,589
Stock-based compensation	18	371,925	97,473
Exploration and evaluation expenses		24,858	338,577
		739,569	772,639
Loss from operations		(739,569)	(772,064)
Finance income (loss)	6	(208,887)	(419,017)
Finance expenses	7	(14,259)	(84,892)
		(223,146)	(503,909)
Loss before income taxes		(962,715)	(1,275,973)
Income taxes	8	352,607	-
Total comprehensive loss		$ (1,315,322)	$ (1,275,973)
Net loss per share			
Basic and diluted	9	$ (0.037)	$ (0.047)

The results shown above relate entirely to continuing operations and are attributable to the equity shareholders of the company.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statement of Financial Position

	Note	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010 (Note 23)	January 1, 2010 (Note 23)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment	**10**	$ 18,229	$ 29,487	$ 40,745
Exploration and evaluation assets (Schedule 1)	**11**	11,467,628	8,435,838	7,620,178
		11,485,857	8,465,325	7,660,923
Current assets				
Prepaids and deposits		22,610	22,610	30,800
Accounts receivable	**12**	38,362	44,239	38,105
Marketable securities	**13**	815,807	3,722,168	4,427,052
Cash and cash equivalents	**13**	775,286	1,009,008	286,363
		1,652,065	4,798,025	4,782,320
Total assets		$ 13,137,922	$ 13,263,350	$ 12,443,243
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**14**	$ 211,575	$ 251,578	$ 308,808
Deferred income taxes	**16**	507,607	-	-
Total liabilities		719,182	251,578	308,808
Equity				
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders				
Share capital	**17**	18,404,582	18,094,409	16,383,149
Warrants	**17**	311,563	278,577	-
Share based payments reserve	**18**	4,231,742	3,852,611	3,689,138
Deficit		(10,529,147)	(9,213,825)	(7,937,852)
Total equity		12,418,740	13,011,772	12,134,435
Total liabilities and equity		$ 13,137,922	$ 13,263,350	$ 12,443,243

Commitments - Notes 11 and 21

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 16, 2012 and signed on their behalf by:

"Signed" *"Signed"*

Larry Lahusen Michael Lavery

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statements of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital		Warrants		Share Based		
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Warrants	Amount	Payments Reserve	Deficit	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2010 (Note 23)	26,707,614	$ 16,383,149	-	$ -	$ 3,689,138	$ (7,937,852)	$ 12,134,435
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,275,973)	(1,275,973)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	97,473	-	97,473
Issue of share capital	7,533,333	1,943,600	3,766,667	316,400	-	-	2,260,000
Cost of share issue	-	(232,340)	-	(37,823)	66,000	-	(204,163)
Balance at December 31, 2010	34,240,947	18,094,409	3,766,667	278,577	3,852,611	(9,213,825)	13,011,772
Total comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	-	(1,315,322)	(1,315,322)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	371,925	-	371,925
Issue of share capital	3,100,066	269,709	1,550,033	40,301	-	-	310,010
Cost of share issue	-	(48,951)	-	(7,315)	7,787	-	(48,479)
Shares issued for property	250,000	87,500	-	-	-	-	87,500
Exercise of options	8,333	1,915	-	-	(581)	-	1,334
Balance at December 31, 2011	37,599,346	$ 18,404,582	5,316,700	$ 311,563	$ 4,231,742	$ (10,529,147)	$ 12,418,740

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31

	2011	2010
Operating activities		
Net loss	$ (1,315,322)	$ (1,275,973)
Adjustments to net profit (loss) for non-cash items		
Stock-based compensation	371,925	97,473
Finance (income) loss	208,887	419,017
Income taxes	352,607	-
Depreciation	11,258	11,258
Adjustments to net profit for cash items		
Investment income received	83,769	48,920
	(286,876)	(699,305)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances		
Accounts receivable	5,877	(6,134)
Prepaid expenses	-	8,190
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(40,003)	(57,230)
	(321,002)	(754,479)
Financing activities		
Issuance of units	465,010	2,260,000
Exercise of options	1,334	-
Share issue costs	(48,479)	(204,163)
	417,865	2,055,837
Investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	(1,688,993)	(13,703,671)
Proceeds on disposal of marketable securities	4,302,698	13,940,618
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets	(2,944,290)	(815,660)
	(330,585)	(578,713)
Increase (decrease) in cash	(233,722)	722,645
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	1,009,008	286,363
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	$ 775,286	$ 1,009,008
Cash and cash equivalents consist of:		
Cash on deposit	$ 67,105	$ 113,078
Term deposits	708,181	895,930
	$ 775,286	$ 1,009,008

Non- cash transactions:
Issuance of shares for property in the amount of $87,500 (2010 - $NIL)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

1. PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Nature of entity and future operations

Since inception, Uravan Minerals Inc. (the "Company") has been devoted to the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the development stage. It has not yet been determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. Accordingly, costs related to the exploration of minerals have been considered as costs related to the pre-operating stage. Once the Company completes preliminary testing and commences field activity, it will be considered to be in the commercial operations phase.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, continued confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying concessions, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary government approvals, financing to complete the development of the properties, and the generation of sufficient income through future production from or disposition or farm-out of existing mining interests.

The Company was incorporated under the laws of Alberta and its registered office is Suite 204, 2526 Battleford Avenue SE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.

The Board of Directors approved the Company's financial statements on April 16, 2012.

Statement of Compliance

The financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The 2011 financial statements include an opening balance sheet as at January 1, 2010, the date at which the impacts of IFRS transition were recorded against equity, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 1 "First time adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and the 2010 comparative statements were prepared using the same basis of accounting. A detailed reconciliation of the financial statements prepared under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and the comparative 2010 IFRS financial information is presented in note 23.

Basis of Presentation

The Company has adopted IFRS with an adoption date of January 1, 2011 and a transition date of January 1, 2010.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, profit and expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on-going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Judgements made by management in the application of IFRS that have a significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 3.

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention and in accordance with IFRS, including IFRS 6 'Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources' except that the following assets and liabilities are stated at their fair value: financial instruments held for trading and financial instruments classified as available-for-sale. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale are stated at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements and in preparing an opening IFRS balance sheet at January 1, 2010 for the purpose of transition to IFRS.

Going Concern

The operations of the Company are currently being financed from funds which the Company raised from past private and public placements of its shares. The Company has not yet earned operational revenue as it is still in the exploration phase of its business. The Company is reliant on the continuing support from its existing and future shareholders. The Board believes that the Company will have sufficient cash and other resources to fund its activities and to continue its operations for the foreseeable future and for the Company to continue to meet its liabilities as they fall due, and for at least the next twelve months from the date of approval of these financial statements. The financial statements have, therefore, been prepared on the going concern basis.

New IFRS Standards and Interpretations

In preparing the financial statements of the Company for the current year, the Company has adopted the following pronouncements of the IASB for the first time. These pronouncements have not had a material impact on the results or net assets of the Company.

- Amendments to IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures
- Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

At the date of approval of these financial statements, the following Standards and Interpretations, which have not been applied in these financial statements, were in issue but not yet effective. These new Standards, Amendments and Interpretations are effective for accounting periods beginning on or after the dates shown below:

- IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments (effective January 1, 2015)
- IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements (effective January 1, 2013)
- IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements (effective January 1, 2013)

- IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities (effective January 1, 2013)
- IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement (effective January 1, 2013)
- Amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits (effective January 1, 2013)
- Amendments to IAS 32 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Liabilities (effective January 1, 2014)

The Company has not early adopted these amended standards and interpretations. Management does not anticipate that the adoption of these standards and interpretations will have a material impact on the Company's financial statements in the periods of initial application.

2. SIGNFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company applies the full cost method of accounting for Exploration and Evaluation costs, having regard to the requirements of IFRS 6 'Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources'.

All licence acquisitions and exploration and evaluation costs that are directly attributable to each identifiable project area are capitalized. These costs are comprised of researching and analyzing exploration data; conducting geological studies; exploratory drilling and sampling; examining and testing extraction and treatment methods; and/or completing prefeasibility and feasibility studies. These costs are accumulated in respect of each identifiable project area, and are only carried forward to the extent that they are expected to be recouped through the successful development of the areas or where activities in the areas have not yet reached a stage which permits reasonable assessment of the existence of economically recoverable reserves (successful efforts). Pre-licence costs are written off immediately. Other costs are also written off unless commercial reserves have been established or the determination process has not been completed. Accumulated costs in relation to an abandoned area are written off in full against results in the year in which the decision to abandon the area is made.

When production commences the accumulated costs for the relevant area of interest are transferred from exploration and evaluation assets to tangible assets as property and equipment and amortized over the estimated life of the commercial reserves on a unit of production basis.

Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable an asset is reviewed for impairment. An asset's carrying value is written down to its estimated recoverable amount (being the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use) if that is less than the asset's carrying amount.

Impairment reviews for deferred exploration and evaluation costs are carried out on a project by project basis, with each project representing a potential single cash generating unit. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise but typically when one of the following circumstances applies:

- unexpected geological occurrences that render the resource uneconomic;
- title to the asset is compromised;
- variations in metal prices that render the project uneconomic;
- the Company no longer retains the legal right to conduct exploration activities; and
- the Company determines that it no longer plans to continue to evaluate or develop the property.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost less depreciation and any impairment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Company has elected not to apply the option provided by IFRS 1 regarding the re-measurement, as at January 1, 2010, of its property and equipment at their fair value at that date.

Depreciation

Depreciation of office furniture and equipment is calculated on a declining basis so as to write off the net cost of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the period of the lease or estimated useful life, whichever is the shorter, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes recognized on a prospective basis.

Asset residual values and useful lives are reviewed and adjusted if appropriate at each balance sheet date. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Impairment of Property and Equipment

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its property and equipment to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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 for which the estimates of future cash flows have been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

Leases

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases. The Company has not entered into any finance leases as at December 31, 2011 or prior periods.

Payments made under operating leases are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives received are recognized in income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are measured at the managements' best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. No provisions have been recognized as at December 31, 2011 or prior periods.

Decommissioning Costs

Provision for decommissioning is recognized in full when the related facilities are installed. The decommissioning provision is calculated as the net present value of the Company's share of the expenditure expected to be incurred at the end of the producing life of the facility in the removal and decommissioning of the production, storage and transportation facilities currently in place. The cost of recognizing the decommissioning provision is included as part of the cost of the relevant asset and is thus charged to the income statement in accordance with the Company's policy for depreciation of property, plant and equipment. Period charges for changes in the net present value of the decommissioning provision arising from discounting (note 15).

Foreign Currency

Functional and Presentational Currency

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, being Canada, ("the functional currency"). Management considers the Canadian Dollar to be the Company's functional and presentational currency.

Transactions and Balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates ruling at the statement of financial position date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in net profit or loss for that period, except for exchange differences arising on non-monetary assets and liabilities where the changes in fair value are recognized directly in equity in the statement of other comprehensive income.

Share Based Payments

The Company operates an equity-settled share option plan which grants stock options to directors, officers, employees and service providers. The fair value of the employee service received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity, share based payment reserve. The total amount to be expensed over the vesting period is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted, excluding the impact of any non-market vesting conditions. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. At each reporting date the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to become vested. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Fair value is measured by use of a Black-Scholes valuation model. The expected life used in the model has been adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effect of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

The proceeds received together with the amount previously recorded as equity are credited to share capital when the options are exercised. The costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that would otherwise have been avoided.

Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Income taxes represent the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Deferred taxes are differences existing at closing date between the tax base value of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the balance sheet form temporary differences. Pursuant to the liability method, these temporary differences impact the accounting as follows:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the expected tax rates for the year during which the asset will be realized or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax regulations) enacted or substantially enacted by the closing date. They are reviewed at the end of each year, in line with any changes in applicable tax rates.

- Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry-forward of tax losses and unused tax credits, insofar as it is probable that a taxable profit will be available, or when a current tax liability exists, to make use of those deductible temporary differences, tax loss carry-forwards and unused tax credits, except where the deferred tax asset associated with the deductible temporary difference is generated by initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact neither earnings, nor tax income or loss.

- The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each closing date, and revalued or reduced to the extent that it is not probable that a taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be utilized. When assessing the probability of a taxable profit being available, account is notably taken of prior year results, forecast future results, non-recurring items unlikely to occur in the future and the tax strategy. As such, the assessment of the Company's ability to utilize tax losses carried forward is to a large extent judgment-based. If the future taxable results of the Company prove significantly different to those expected, the Company will be obliged to increase or decrease the carrying amount of deferred tax assets, with a potentially material impact on the balance sheet and the statement of loss and comprehensive loss of the Company.

- Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred tax liability results from impairment of goodwill losses not deductible for tax purposes, or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination, and which, at the transaction date, does not impact neither earnings, nor tax income or loss.

- Current tax and deferred tax is charged or credited directly to equity if the tax relates to items that are credited or charged directly to equity.

Share Capital

Shares and warrants are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the increase of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of any tax effects.

Revenue Recognition

Investment income is recognized using the accrual method. Interest income is recognized when it is earned and dividends and other distributions are recognized when declared. Management fees are recognized as the services are provided, provided the price is fixed and determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL") when financial instruments are held for trading or are designated as FVTPL and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Where the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold financial assets to maturity, they are classified as held to maturity and they are stated at amortized cost less impairment losses.

Other financial instruments held by the Company may be classified as being available-for-sale and are stated at fair value, with any resultant gain or loss being recognized directly under other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and, in the case of monetary items such as debt securities, foreign exchange gains and losses and are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. When these investments are derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss. Where these investments are interest-bearing, interest calculated using the effective interest method is recognized in profit or loss. The fair value of financial instruments classified as held for trading and available-for-sale is their quoted bid price at the balance sheet date.

Financial instruments classified as FVTPL or available-for-sale investments are recognized or derecognized by the Company on the date it commits to purchase or sell the investments respectively. Securities held-to-maturity are recognized or derecognized on the day they are transferred to or by the Company respectively.

Impairment losses for the different financial assets and liabilities are recognized as follows:

- *FVTPL*: An impairment loss on a financial asset or financial liability classified as FVTPL is recognized in net income in the period in which it arises.

- *Available-for-sale financial assets*: When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset has been recognized directly in equity and there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, the cumulative loss that had been recognized directly in equity is transferred to profit or loss even though the financial asset has not been derecognized. The amount of the cumulative loss that is recognized in profit or loss is the difference between the acquisition cost and current fair value, less any impairment loss on that financial asset previously recognized in profit or loss.

- *Held-to-maturity securities*: The recoverable amount of the Company's investments in held-to-maturity securities and receivables carried at amortized cost is calculated as the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate (i.e., the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition of these financial assets). An impairment loss is recognized in net income and through the amortization process. Effective interest method: The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. Income is recognized on an effective interest rate basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets at FVTPL.

- *Loans and receivables:* Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the transaction value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts are written off during the year in which they are identified. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

- *Other Financial Liabilities:* Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

  The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expenses over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments over the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period.

  The Company has classified trade and other payables as other financial liabilities.

Transaction Costs

Transaction costs on held-for-trading financial instruments are expensed as incurred.

Fair Values

Fair value represents point-in-time estimates that may change in subsequent reporting periods due to market conditions or other factors.

The fair value of marketable securities and cash and cash equivalents, which are investments in equity securities and other investments designated as FVTPL, is based on the closing price of the securities as of the balance sheet date. These securities are transacted in active markets and have been classified using Level One inputs. The fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus, other than for FVTPL assets for which transaction costs are expensed, directly attributable transaction costs.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, the date on which the Company receives or delivers the asset.

The fair value of transactions are classified according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

- Level One – Quoted prices are available in active markets. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis.

- Level Two – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in an active market included in Level One. Prices in Level Two are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level Two valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.

- Level Three – Valuation in this level are those inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment and may affect the placement within the fair value hierarchy level.

Cash and Equivalents

The “cash and cash equivalents” category consists of cash in banks, call deposits and other highly liquid investments with initial maturities of three months or less. Investments in securities, investments with initial maturities greater than three months without early redemption feature and bank accounts subject to restrictions, other than restrictions due to regulations specific to a country or activity sector (exchange controls, etc.) are not presented as cash equivalents but as financial assets. Bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the Company’s cash management are included as a component of cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the statement of cash flows.

Receivables

Receivables are carried at the original invoice amount less provision made for impairment of these receivables. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The amount of the provision is the difference between the assets’ carrying amount and the recoverable amount. Provisions for impairment of receivables are included in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Payables

Trade and other payables are stated cost.

Cash Flow Statement

The Company uses the indirect method of preparing the cash flow statement.

Government Assistance

Government assistance received or receivable in respect of mineral properties and deferred costs is reflected as a reduction of the cost of the property and the related deferred exploration costs when the related qualifying expenditures are incurred.

Flow-through Shares

Share capital includes flow-through shares issued pursuant to certain provisions of the Income Tax Act (Canada) (the "Act"). The Act provides that, where share issuance proceeds are used for exploration and development expenditures, the related income tax deductions may be renounced to subscribers. Accordingly, these expenditures provide no income tax deduction to the Company.

Share capital is reduced and a liability is recorded equal to the estimated amount of the premium paid on flow through shares when the shares are issued. When the related expenditures are made a deferred income tax expense is recognized. The flow through share premium liability is offset against the deferred income tax expense.

Finance Income (Loss)

Finance income (loss) consists of interest income, realized gains and losses on held-for-trading securities and unrealized gains and losses on held-for-trading securities.

Finance Expenses

Finance expenses consist of transaction costs paid on marketable securities transactions and interest costs.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates. IFRS also require management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The prime areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are as follows.

Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company determines whether exploration and evaluation assets are impaired when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may exceed its recoverable amount. Such indicators include the point at which a determination is made as to whether or not commercial reserves exist. Measurement uncertainty relating to exploration and evaluation assets at December 31, 2011 is discussed in notes 1 and 11 and detailed by on a project by project basis on schedule 1 to the financial statements.

Fair Value of Options

In computing the fair value of options to employees various judgmental inputs are required by the directors. Those assumptions are detailed in note 18.

Income Taxes

Judgment is required in determining whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets require management to assess the probability that the Company will be able to utilize the deferred tax assets. Additionally, measurement of income taxes payable and deferred income taxes requires management to make judgments in the interpretation and application of relevant tax laws, which are subject to interpretation by taxation authorities.

4. REVENUE

Revenue consists of management fees charged in accordance with joint venture agreements on its mineral properties. During the year ended December 31, 2011 no management fees were charged by the Company.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Administrative expenses consist of:

	2011	2010
Professional and consulting fees	$ 178,687	$ 196,467
Insurance	17,690	17,200
Shareholder reporting	49,741	17,681
Rent	34,459	47,555
Office	42,793	46,632
Stock exchange fees	13,870	7,795
Bank charges	5,546	3,259
	$ 342,786	$ 336,589

6. FINANCE INCOME (LOSS)

Finance income (loss) consists of:

	2011	2010
Realized gain (loss) on disposal of marketable securities	$ 52,530	$ (497,267)
Unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(345,186)	29,330
Investment income	83,769	48,920
	$ (208,887)	$ (419,017)

7. FINANCE EXPENSES

Finance expenses consist of:

	2011	2010
Transaction costs	$ 12,749	$ 78,698
Interest paid	1,510	6,194
	$ 14,259	$ 84,892

8. INCOME TAXES

	2011	2010
Loss for the period	$ (962,715)	$ (1,275,973)
Current period statuatory rate	26.5%	28.0%
Expected income taxes (recovery)	$ (255,119)	$ (357,272)
Stock-based compensation	98,560	27,292
Non-taxable portion of loss (gains) on disposal of marketable securities	(6,960)	6,912
Non-taxable portion of unrealized loss and transaction costs	47,426	69,617
Flow-through share renouncement	722,128	-
Flow-through share premium	(155,000)	-
Effective tax rate adjustments and other	(46,369)	(19,342)
Valuation allowance (recovery) of unrecognized deferred tax assets	(52,059)	272,793
	$ 352,607	$ -

Tax losses and other temporary differences carried forward, as detailed in note 16, have not been recognized as a deferred tax asset, as there is currently insufficient evidence that the asset will be recoverable in the foreseeable future. The losses must be utilized in relation to the same operations.

9. LOSS PER SHARE

The basic loss per share is $0.037 (2010 - $0.047) and has been calculated using the loss for the financial period of $1,315,322 (2010 - $1,275,973) and the weighted average number of shares in issue of 35,273,722 (2010 – 27,244,535). The diluted loss per share is equal to the basic loss per share as the conversion of share options decreases the basic loss per share, thus being anti-dilutive.

10. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Cost	Furniture and Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Opening balance at January 1, 2010	$ 32,986	$ 31,130	$ 64,116
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2010	32,986	31,130	64,116
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2011	$ 32,986	$ 31,130	$ 64,116
Depreciation			
Opening balance at January 1, 2010	$ 10,400	$ 12,971	$ 23,371
Depreciation charge for the year	5,032	6,226	11,258
Balance at December 31, 2010	15,432	19,197	34,629
Depreciation charge for the year	5,032	6,226	11,258
Balance at December 31, 2011	$ 20,464	$ 25,423	$ 45,887
Net Book Value			
January 1, 2010	$ 22,586	$ 18,159	$ 40,745
December 31, 2010	$ 17,554	$ 11,933	$ 29,487
December 31, 2011	$ 12,522	$ 5,707	$ 18,229

11. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company's intangible asset consists entirely of capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures, the details of which can be found in Schedule 1 on a property by property basis. The exploration and evaluation ("E&E") asset represents costs incurred in relation to the Company's land claims, which are discussed on a property by property basis below. These amounts have not been written off to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as exploration expenses or transferred to property and equipment because commercial reserves have not yet been established or the determination process has not been completed.

The outcome of ongoing exploration and evaluation, and therefore whether the carrying value of E&E assets will ultimately be recovered, is inherently uncertain. The Directors have assessed the value of the exploration and evaluation expenditure carried as intangible assets, and in their opinion, no further impairment is necessary. This assessment includes a review of the expiry dates of claims and the likelihood of meeting the annual expenditure requirements to maintain the claims in good standing.

a. Rottenstone

The Rottenstone property is located approximately 130 kilometres NNE of La Ronge, Saskatchewan (NTS 74A-7) and consists of a 100% interest in eight contiguous mineral dispositions covering 13,089 hectares (32,330 acres).

Claude Resources Inc. ("Claude") retains a 2% net smelter return (“NSR”) on one mineral disposition amounting to 65 hectares, S-106565, and a 0.5% NSR on the adjoining mineral dispositions within a 3 kilometre radius of S-106565. The Company has the option to purchase one-half of the 2% NSR (1% NSR) by paying Claude $1,000,000. By November 30, 2013 the Company has to complete a bankable feasibility on S-106565 or return the mineral disposition back to Claude.

On an annual basis the Company must incur $275,056 of exploration and development work on the Rottenstone property to keep the entire group of mineral dispositions, as described above, in good standing. The Company currently has excess expenditures of $1,332,996 remaining to the credit of the mineral dispositions that may be used towards future exploration and development work requirements.

b. Boomerang and Thelon Basin

The Boomerang and Thelon Basin properties are located approximately 478 kilometers east of Yellowknife, Northwest Territories (“NT”) in the southwest Thelon Basin and consist of a 49% interest (as described below) in 5 contiguous mineral leases covering 10,055 acres and 253 contiguous mining claims covering 636,948 acres. The Boomerang property comprising the mineral leases require an annual lease rental of $10,055.

Of the 253 mining claims comprising the Thelon Basin property, the Company staked 153 of the mining claims covering 390,371 acres effective December 31, 2004. The remaining 100 mining claims comprising the Thelon Basin property, covering 246,577 acres, were staked effective October 25, 2005.

On July 11, 2006, the Company staked an additional 88 claims covering 227,260 acres contiguous to the Boomerang property.

Pursuant to the Boomerang option agreement between the Company and Cameco effective January 1, 2005, the Company granted Cameco an exclusive and irrevocable option (the “First Option”) to acquire 51% in the Boomerang and Thelon Basin properties as described above (the “Property”) by incurring cumulative exploration expenditures in relation to the Property amounting to $6,000,000 by 2010.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, Cameco fulfilled its expenditure obligations under the First Option to acquire 51% in the Boomerang and Thelon Basin properties as described above. Cameco and the Company now own a 51% and 49% interest respectively in the Boomerang and Thelon Basin properties.

On December 13, 2010, the Company signed a non-binding Letter of Intent ("LOI") with Cameco to exchange its 49% joint venture interest in the Boomerang and Thelon Basin properties for Cameco's 100% interest in the various mineral dispositions making up the Halliday Lake, Poplar Point, Stewardson Lake and Thluicho Lake uranium projects in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan. The exchange agreement was finalized on March 22, 2011 and the Boomerang and Thelon Basin properties were exchanged with Cameco.

c. Garry Lake

The Garry Lake property is located in the northeastern Thelon Basin, approximately 245 kilometers northwest of Baker Lake, Nunavut and consists of a 100% interest in 355 contiguous mining claims covering 829,171 acres.

Of the 355 mining claims comprising the property, 6 claims covering 15,182 acres were staked effective February 26, 1998 and require no exploration and development expenditures until February 26, 2013.

Of the 355 mining claims comprising the property, 163 mining claims covering 378,768 acres were staked effective May 25, 2006 and require that the Company incur exploration and development expenditures amounting to $1,552,948 on or before May 25, 2008 and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $776,474 each year thereafter over the remaining 15 year life of the mining claims.

The Company staked an additional 74 mining claims covering 173,082 acres effective November 14, 2006 and require that the Company incur exploration and development expenditures amounting to $709,634 on or before November 14, 2008 and annual exploration and development expenditure of $363,471 each year thereafter over the remaining 15 year life of the mining claims.

The Company staked an additional 112 mining claims covering 262,139 acres effective June 23, 2007 and require that the Company incur exploration and development expenditures amounting to $1,074,769 on or before June 23, 2009 and annual exploration and development expenditure of $537,385 each year thereafter over the remaining 15 year life of the mining claims.

On February 20, 2009 Nunavut Impact Review Board denied approval of the Company's Garry Lake LUP application based on the potential adverse environmental and socioeconomic impacts as a result of further exploration on the caribou migration and calving region of the northern Thelon Basin. As a precondition for determining approval of the Garry Lake LUP application the company is required to complete an environmental impact statement over the region.

Without an approved LUP, which would allow the Company to access the Garry Lake claims to fulfill the Company's assessment work commitments, the Company requested relief from INAC under Section 81 of the Northwest Territories & Nunavut Mining Regulations ("NTNUMR") for the Garry Lake properties comprising 349 mining claims (163, 74 and 112 claims as described above). The application for relief under Section 81 is necessary to maintain the Garry Lake mining claims in good standing until such time as the Company can gain access to the land in the manner consistent with the NTNUMR requirements to conduct exploration work.

Section 81 relief was requested for annual expenditure requirements due in May 2008 for the 163 mining claims amounting to $1,552,948, annual expenditures due in November 2008 for the 74 mining claims amounting to $709,364 and for the annual expenditures due in June 2009 for the 112 claims amounting to $1,074,769. The application for relief was requested for the time the Company is conducting an environmental assessment on the claims. The application for relief was approved by INAC during the year ended December 31, 2008 and the Company was granted an up to two-year extension on the annual expenditure requirements for 349 of the claims referenced above. In May 2010, a further two-year extension of the Section 81 relief was granted by INAC pursuant to the NTNMUR.

To December 31, 2011, the Company had incurred exploration and development expenditures on the 355 mineral claims amounting to $3,453,535. During the year ended December 31, 2011, certain camp facilities and other equipment were moved to the Company's Athabasca property. The cost associated with these facilities and equipment, $300,396, was reclassified to the Athabasca property.

d. Athabasca Property

On December 12, 2009, the Company staked 4 claims covering 38,658 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (the "Outer Ring Property"). The Outer Ring Property is owned 100% by the Company. The claims have a 20 year life and will require that the Company incur exploration and development expenditures amounting to $187,812 on or before the second anniversary of the claims being approved and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $187,812 each year thereafter over the remaining life of the mining claims.

On August 11, 2010, the Company staked an additional 4 claims covering 45,542 acres in the Athabasca Basin of northern Saskatchewan (the "Johannsen Lake Property"). The Johannsen Lake Property is owned 100% by the Company. The claims have a 20 year life and will require that the Company incur exploration and development expenditures amounting to $221,256 on or before the second anniversary of the claims being approved and an annual exploration and development expenditure of $221,256 each year thereafter over the remaining life of the mining claims.

The Athabasca property also consists of claims in the various mineral dispositions making up the Halliday Lake, Poplar Point, Stewardson Lake and Thluicho Lake uranium projects in the Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan that were acquired from Cameco on March 22, 2011. These properties consist of 13 mineral claims covering 114,556 acres. The claims have a 13 year remaining life and require annual exploration and development expenditure of $556,548 each year thereafter over the remaining life of the mining claims. The Company currently has excess expenditures of $281,813 remaining to the credit of the mineral dispositions that may be used towards future exploration and development work requirements.

e. Math Project

On February 3, 2011, the Company and ESO Uranium Corporation ("ESO") entered into an option to purchase agreement (the "Option") whereby ESO granted the Company an exclusive Option to acquire 100% interest in their Mathison Lake mining claims (the "MATH project") in the Athabasca Basin, Northern Saskatchewan. The MATH project totals 20,059 acres and adjoins the Company's Outer Ring project. The Option is exercisable by the Company over a three year term conditional on:

- The Company making a one-time cash payment to ESO amounting to $25,000;
- The Company issuing an aggregate of 1,000,000 common shares to ESO, in four tranches of 250,000 Common Shares over three years; and
- The Company incurring an aggregate exploration expenditure on the MATH project of not less than $200,000.

Subject to the Company fulfilling the terms of the Option, as described above, the Company will acquire 100% interest in the MATH project and ESO will retain a 2% uranium royalty, a 2% net smelter royalty on other non-uranium mineral products and a 5% diamond royalty.

During the year ended December 31, 2011 the Company made the cash payment and issued 250,000 common shares to ESO in accordance with the Option agreement with a fair value of $0.35 per share or $87,500. Subsequent to December 31, 2011, the Company granted an additional 250,000 common shares in accordance with the option agreement.

Supplemental Disclosures

The Company's Garry Lake claims are currently without an approved Land Use Permit ("LUP"). Without an approved LUP, the Company is prohibited from conducting mineral exploration activities, such as diamond drilling, on these claims to fulfill its assessment work requirements. Therefore, the Company has requested relief from its assessment work requirements on the mining claims and leases making up the Boomerang, Thelon Basin and Garry Lake properties pursuant to the Canadian Mining Act Section 81 – *Prohibitions and Reservations of the Northwest Territories and Nunavut Mining Regulations.* This relief is necessary to maintain the mining claims in good standing for the period within which fulfillment of the assessment work requirements are prevented.

12. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Trade receivables	$ 539	$ 4,725	$ 23,375
GST recoverable	37,823	39,514	14,730
	$ 38,362	$ 44,239	$ 38,105

13. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's portfolio of marketable securities and cash and cash equivalents are classified as held-for-trading. The Company's portfolio of marketable securities and cash and cash equivalents are carried at fair value on the balance sheet. The Company designated its accounts receivable and deposits as loans and other receivables. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial risks from its use of financial instruments: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The source of risk exposure and how each is managed is outlined below.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and deposits. At December 31, 2011, the maximum exposure to credit risk, as represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets, was:

Cash and cash equivalents	$ 775,286
Accounts receivable, excluding GST recoverable	539
Deposits	19,000
	$ 794,825

Accounts receivable is comprised of both trade and non-trade accounts. Trade accounts receivable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost less allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is established when there is a reasonable expectation that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables. The Company's invoices are due when rendered. The carrying amount of the trade accounts receivable is reduced through the use of the allowance account, and the amount of any increase in the allowance is recognized in the income statement. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Trade accounts receivable of $539 (December 31, 2010 - $4,725) relate to amounts due on the recovery of certain costs under the Cameco joint venture agreement. Non-trade accounts receivable relate to GST recoverable from the government of Canada. Deposits consist of assessment work prepayments made with the department of Indian and Northern Affairs Canada.

The Company does not hold any collateral as security. As at December 31, 2011, the Company did not have any past due or impaired accounts receivable.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from our general funding needs and in the management of the Company's assets, liabilities and mineral property expenditure requirements. The Company manages its liquidity risk to maintain sufficient liquid financial resources meet its commitments and obligations as they come due in a cost-effective manner. In managing its liquidity risk, the Company has access to its cash and equivalents and to the Company's portfolio of marketable securities.

All of the Company's financial liabilities, being the balance of accounts payable and accrued liabilities, are due within the current year. The Company expects to continue to repay all of its financial liabilities as they become due. The Company does not have any contractual financial liabilities with payments required beyond the current year.

Market Risks

Market risk is the risk that financial instrument fair values will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk (related to equity securities). The objective of market risk management is to manage and control risk exposure within acceptable limits to maximize returns.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency exchange risk relating to US dollar denominated equity securities that trade on US exchanges and are held in the Company's portfolio of marketable securities. The following table shows the Company's exposure to currency exchange risk and the after-tax effects on income of reasonably possible changes in the relevant foreign currency. This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

		Foreign Exchange Risk Net income effect of	
	Carrying Amount of Asset at December 31, 2011	**5% increase in US dollar**	**5% decrease in US dollar**
US Held-for-trading marketable securities denominated in Canadian dollars	$ 150,997	$ 6,549	$ (6,549)

Interest Rate Risk

With respect to cash and cash equivalents, the Company's primary objective is to ensure the security of principal amounts invested and provide for a high degree of liquidity, while achieving an acceptable return.

The interest rate risk relating to the Company's investments in interest bearing securities at December 31, 2011 is negligible.

Price Risk

The Company is also exposed to equity securities price risk because of its exchange-traded held-for-trading marketable securities. These investments are held with the objective of generating a profit from short term fluctuations in the market prices of the securities.

The following table shows the Company's exposure to price risk and the after-tax effects on net income of reasonably possible changes in the relevant securities prices. This analysis assumes all other variables remain constant.

	Carrying Amount of Asset at December 31, 2011	Price Risk Net income effect of 10% decrease in prices	Price Risk Net income effect of 10% increase in prices
Held-for-trading marketable securities	$ 815,807	$ (70,771)	$ 70,771

The sensitivity analyses included in the tables above should be used with caution as the changes are hypothetical and are not predictive of future performance. The above sensitivities are calculated with reference to period-end balances and will change due to fluctuations in the balances throughout the year. In addition, for the purpose of the sensitivity analyses, the effect of a variation in a particular assumption on the fair value of the financial instrument was calculated independently of any change in another assumption. Actual changes in one factor may contribute to changes in another factor, which may magnify or counteract the effect on the fair value of the financial instrument.

Fair Value

The fair value of marketable securities which are investments in equity securities and other investments designated as held-for-trading, is based on the closing price of the securities as of the balance sheet date. The fair values of accounts receivable, deposits, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying values due to their short-term nature.

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, normally being the transaction price plus, other than for held-for-trading assets, directly attributable transaction costs.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the settlement date, the date on which the Company receives or delivers the asset.

14. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Trade payables	$ 126,375	$ 193,578	$ 249,308
Other accruals	85,200	58,000	59,500
	$ 211,575	$ 251,578	$ 308,808

15. DECOMMISSIONING LIABILITIES

The Directors have considered the need for any necessary provision for the cost of rectifying any environmental damage, as might be required under local legislation and the Company's land claim obligations. In their view, no provision is necessary at December 31, 2011 or prior years, for any future costs of decommissioning or any environmental damage.

16. DEFERRED TAXES

	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Temporary differences related to marketable securities	$ 81,809	$ 91,614	$ 334,957
Temporary differences related to exploration and evaluation assets	(843,206)	(159,867)	(90,136)
Loss carryfowards	787,274	646,937	95,447
Share issue costs	40,320	47,179	12,802
Reserve	(573,804)	(625,863)	(353,070)
	$ (507,607)	$ -	$ -

As at December 31, 2011, the Company has approximately $1,162,000 of non-capital losses available to offset future income taxes. Of the non-capital losses, approximately $367,000 was incurred in 2009 and expires in 2029, $447,000 was incurred in 2010 and expires in 2030 and $348,000 was incurred in 2011 and expires in 2031.

In addition, the Company has approximately $2,797,000 of Federal and $5,744,000 of Provincial capital losses carried forward available to offset future capital gains for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized. These losses do not expire.

17. SHARE CAPITAL AND OPTIONS

a. Authorized **-** Unlimited number of Class A Common shares

b. On September 28, 2011, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 3,100,066 units at a price of $0.15 per unit for gross proceeds of $465,010. Each unit consisted of one common share issued on a flow through basis and one half of a non-flow-through share purchase warrant ("Warrant") see note 17(d). The required flow-through expenditures were made during the year ended December 31, 2011.

A flow-through share premium of $0.05 per unit, or $155,000 was recognized on issuance of the units as the unit price exceeded the market value of the common shares on the date of issuance. The flow through share premium was amortized through income tax expense during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Of the total proceeds received, $40,301 was assigned to the Warrants based on the relative fair values of the shares and the Warrants at the date of issue. Share issue costs of $56,266 were incurred, consisting of cash issue costs of $48,479 and $7,787 attributed to broker options granted, which was credited to share based payments reserve. The share issue costs were allocated $48,951 to the common shares and $7,315 to the Warrant.

The fair value of the warrants was determined using a binomial option pricing model with a risk free rate of 0.95%, an expected life of two years, a volatility of 110% and a dividend yield of 0%. The fair value of the warrants was determined to be $0.04 per warrant.

c. On December 6, 2010, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 7,533,333 units at a price of $0.30 per unit for gross proceeds of $2,260,000. Each unit consisted of one common share issued on a flow through basis and one half of a non-flow-through share purchase warrant ("Warrant") see note 17(d).

Of the total proceeds received, $316,400 was assigned to the Warrants based on the relative fair values of the shares and the Warrants at the date of issue. Share issue costs of $270,163 were incurred, consisting of cash issue costs of $204,163 and $66,000 attributed to broker options granted, which was credited to share based payments reserve. The share issue costs were allocated $232,340 to the common shares and $37,823 to the Warrant.

The fair value of the warrants was determined using a binomial option pricing model with a risk free rate of 1.70%, an expected life of two years, a volatility of 96% and a dividend yield of 0%. The fair value of the warrants was determined to be $0.098 per warrant.

d. Warrants

The Company has 5,316,700 Warrants outstanding.

The 1,550,033 Warrants granted in 2011 will expire on September 28, 2013 and will entitle the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.20 per share for the first year following the closing date and $0.25 per share for the period beginning 12 months from the closing date until 24 months from the closing date of the unit offering described in note 17(b).

The 3,766,667 Warrants granted in 2010 will expire on December 6, 2012 and will entitle the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.45 per share for the first year following the closing date and $0.55 per share for the period beginning 12 months from the closing date until 24 months from the closing date of the unit offering described in note 17(c).

e. Stock option summary

i. A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding stock options as at December 31, 2011 and 2010 and the changes during the years then ending is as follows:

	2011								2010							
	Number Outstanding		Weighted Average Exercise Price		Number Exercisable		Weighted Average Exercise Price		Number Outstanding		Weighted Average Exercise Price		Number Exercisable		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Beginning of year	2,715,000	$	0.45		2,013,333	$	0.54		1,830,000	$	0.62		1,380,000	$	0.62
Exercised	(8,333)		0.16		(8,333)		0.16		-		-		-		-
Forfeited	(725,000)		0.17		(608,333)		0.54		(300,000)		0.60		(150,000)		0.60
Expired	(800,000)		0.62		(800,000)		0.62		(25,000)		0.16		-		0.16
Issued/vested	1,929,666		0.21		2,514,666		0.21		1,210,000		0.24		783,333		0.47
End of year	3,111,333	$	0.26		3,111,333	$	0.26		2,715,000	$	0.45		2,013,333	$	0.54
Outstanding and exercisable stock options consist of:															
Broker options	634,666	$	0.25		634,666	$	0.25		440,000	$	0.30		440,000	$	0.30
Share option plan grants	2,476,667	$	0.33		2,476,667	$	0.33		2,275,000	$	0.48		1,573,333	$	0.48

The broker options of 440,000 and 194,666 are exercisable at $0.30 and $0.15 respectively into one common share and one half warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable into a common share at $0.45 and $0.20 from grant to the period ending December 6, 2011 and September 27, 2012 respectively. Thereafter each whole warrant is exercisable at $0.55 and $0.25 expiring on December 6, 2012 and September 2013 respectively.

ii. The following table summarizes information about the common share stock options issued and outstanding as at December 31, 2011:

Exercise Price		Number Outstanding and Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
$	0.15	194,666	1.74
$	0.16	211,667	2.04
$	0.21	700,000	4.55
$	0.22	1,025,000	4.41
$	0.30	690,000	1.98
$	0.36	10,000	4.02
$	0.60	120,000	1.30
$	0.62	160,000	0.45
		3,111,333	3.25

18. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

On January 6, 2011 the Company issued 10,000 stock options under the terms of its common share stock option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.36, term of five years to expiry and vest as to 1/3 on the first anniversary of grant, 1/3 on the second anniversary of grant and 1/3 on the third anniversary of grant. The fair values the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 2.5%, a term to maturity of 5 years, a volatility of 120% and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.30 per option.

On May 26, 2011 the Company issued 1,025,000 stock options under the terms of its common share stock option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.22, term of five years to expiry and vested on issuance. The fair values the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 2.3%, a term to maturity of 5 years, a volatility of 120% and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.18 per option.

On June 28, 2011, the Company modified the terms of the options granted under the terms of its share option plan. The vesting terms of the existing options were modified such that all outstanding options became immediately exercisable. All unamortized stock based compensation was expensed in the year ended December 31, 2011.

On July 18, 2011 the Company issued 700,000 stock options under the terms of its common share stock option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.21, term of five years to expiry and vested on issuance. The fair values the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 2.1%, a term to maturity of 5 years, a volatility of 120% and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.17 per option.

On January 12, 2010 the Company issued 520,000 stock options under the terms of its common share stock option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.16, term of five years to expiry and vest as to 1/3 on the first anniversary of grant, 1/3 on the second anniversary of grant and 1/3 on the third anniversary of grant. The fair value of the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 2.7%, a term to maturity of 4 years, a volatility of 110% and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.12 per option, which will be included in stock-based compensation over the vesting term of the grant.

On November 4, 2010 the Company issued 250,000 stock options under the terms of its common share stock option plan. The stock options granted had an exercise price of $0.30, term of five years to expiry and vest as to 1/3 on the date of grant, 1/3 on the first anniversary of grant and 1/3 on the second anniversary of grant. The fair value of the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 2.0%, a term to maturity of 5 years, a volatility of 110% and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.24 per option, which will be included in stock-based compensation over the vesting term of the grant.

On December 1, 2010 the Company issued 440,000 options as broker compensation in connection with the issuance of units. Each broker option granted entitles the holder to acquire one Unit, with each Unit comprised of common share and one half of a Warrant under the same terms as the warrants above. The options granted have an exercise price of $0.30, term of two years to expiry from the date of issuance and vested on issuance. The fair value of the options was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with a risk free rate of 1.7%, a term to maturity of 2 years, a volatility of 96% and a 0% dividend yield. The fair value of the options was $0.15 per option, which was included in share issue costs.

19. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able fund its exploration programs and to continue as a going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of debt and equity balances. The Company is currently entirely equity financed.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity as well as the cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities. The Company's definition of capital may differ from other companies' definitions of capital.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture or earn-in agreements on its wholly-owned properties, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors.

The Company's investment policy for its cash and cash equivalents is to invest its cash in highly liquid, lower risk short-term interest-bearing investments with maturities 90 days or less from the original date of acquisition, selected with regards to the expected timing of expenditures from continuing operations.

The Company's investment policy for its marketable securities is to invest in liquid equity securities traded on major North American exchanges, in which the Company believes that there is potential to profit from short-term fluctuations in market prices. The composition of the Company's portfolio of marketable securities is monitored by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

The Company expects its current capital resources will be sufficient to carry its exploration plans and operations through its current and subsequent reporting periods.

The Company does not have any borrowings or other financial instruments with covenants attached or other externally imposed restrictions.

20. RELATED PARTIES

Payments made to officers and directors of the Company during the year ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 for employment and the provision of consultancy services were as follows:

	Consulting fees included in 2011:			Consulting fees included in 2010:		
Director	**Exploration & Evaluation Asset**	**General and Administrative Expenses**	**Share Based Payments**	**Exploration & Evaluation Asset**	**General and Administrative Expenses**	**Share Based Payments**
Mr. Larry Lahusen	$ 69,600	$ 51,600	$ 109,217	$ 78,675	$ 64,094	$ 6,108
Mr. Mike Lavery	-	8,000	51,217	-	6,000	3,853
Mr. Chris Pettman	85,716	744	51,695	-	-	23,750
Mr. Larry Hulbert	-	-	36,173	-	-	2,625
Ms. Torrie Chartier	-	-	35,500	-	-	-
Mr. Ted Renner	-	-	2,217	-	-	4,038
Mr. William Grafham	-	-	2,217	-	-	4,038
Mr. Bob Drury	-	-	2,217	-	-	10,450
	$ 155,316	$ 60,344	$ 290,453	$ 78,675	$ 70,094	$ 54,862

Of these amounts, $27,300 (2010 - $68,100) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at December 31, 2011.

The payments detailed above represent all amounts paid to officers and directors as executive compensation.

21. COMMITMENTS

In addition to the mineral property exploration and development expenditures required as described in note 11, the Company has entered into a lease for office space requiring minimum annual lease payments, including estimated occupancy costs, of $22,700 until expiry on October 31, 2012.

On September 1, 2010, the Company executed a collaborative applied research grant with the Queen's Facility for Isotope Research ("QFIR") at Queen's University, Ontario (the "Research Grant"). The Research Grant is payable by the Company to QFIR amounting to $100,000 annually for a term of three years. The funds contributed by the Company to QFIR are for direct support for the QFIR research group and consumables used in specialized analyses provided by QFIR for isotope research in support of specific Company-QFIR research projects. The Research Agreement was finalized on March 2, 2011 and the first payment was made. The Company applied for and received approval on January 24, 2011 for a grant from Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada for a matching grant to be paid directly to Queen's University with respect to the Research Grant.

22. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 4, 2012, 390,000 stock options granted under the terms of the Company's stock option plan expired unexercised.

In February 2012, the Company granted 250,000 common shares under the terms of the Math Option agreement described in note 11(e).

23. IFRS RECONCILIATION

As stated in the Company's statement of compliance (note 1), these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. The policies set out in the *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies* section (note 2) have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2011, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010 and in the preparation of an opening IFRS balance sheet at January 1, 2010 (the Company's date of transition).

The Company has followed the recommendations in IFRS-1 *First-time adoption of IFRS*, in preparing its transitional statements. IFRS-1 provides specific one-time choices and mandates specific one-time exceptions with respect to first time adoption of IFRS.

Optional choices available at first-time adoption

Property and equipment

IFRS 1 provides a choice between measuring property and equipment at its fair value at the date of transition and using those amounts as deemed cost or using the historical valuation under the prior GAAP. The Company has decided to continue to apply the cost model for property and equipment and has not restated property and equipment to fair value under IFRS. The historical bases under Canadian GAAP have been designated as the deemed cost under IFRS at Transition Date.

Share-based payments

IFRS 2, *Share Based Payments*, permits the application of that standard only to equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by January 1, 2010. As permitted the Company has applied IFRS 2 for all equity instruments granted after November 7, 2002 that had not vested by January 1, 2010.

Exceptions that are mandated by IFRS-1 upon adoption

Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting can only be applied prospectively from January 1, 2010 to transactions that satisfy the hedge accounting criteria in IAS 39 at that date. Hedging relationships cannot be designated retrospectively and the supporting documentation cannot be created retrospectively. There was no material transition impact under this exception as the Company has no hedging arrangements.

Estimates

IFRS-1 prohibits use of hindsight to create or revise previous estimates. The estimates the Company previously made under Canadian GAAP have not been revised for application of IFRS. In preparing its opening IFRS balance sheet, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP). The Company did not use hindsight to adjust significant estimates at January 1, 2010.

Notes to the Reconciliation of Assets, Liabilities and Equity

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP. However, significant differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. While adoption of IFRS has not changed the Company's actual cash flows, it has resulted in changes to the Company's reported financial position and results of operations. In order to allow the users of the financial statements to better understand these changes, the Company's Canadian GAAP statement of operations, statement of loss and comprehensive loss, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2010 have been reconciled to IFRS, with the resulting differences explained.

a. Uncertain tax positions

Under IFRS potential tax exposures should be analysed individually and no probability based recognition threshold should be applied to the recognition of the liability that the entity has to pay the uncertain amount. The liability for tax exposures should be measured based on the "expected outcome" (i.e. probability weighted average of possible outcomes). Under this model, an entity first recognizes the tax liability based on the filed tax position (i.e. tax return). Then the entity adjusts the liability in its financial statements for the expected additional liability due to the tax exposure items based on the best estimate of the settlement amount. An amount would be recognized in the financial statements for the probability-weighted average of the possible outcomes even if it is not probable that, for example, the deduction will be disallowed. Because amounts under IFRS are based each period on probability-weighted amounts, amounts are subsequently recognized or derecognized accordingly.

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company's tax calculation (both current and deferred) was based on the "probable" tax treatment under the tax law, not necessarily how the tax return is filed. The tax benefits of individually significant tax exposure items are not recognized unless it was "probable" that the benefits will be sustained. If it is not probable, current tax expense would be increased.
The above difference in methodology did not result in a significant transitional impact.

b. Deferred tax

The changes outlined in this section increased (decreased) the deferred tax liability as follows by increasing the valuation allowance under Canadian GAAP of $340,942 to $625,863 at December 31, 2010 and $152,795 to $353,070 at January 1, 2010. The Company has not recorded a deferred tax liability under either Canadian GAAP or IFRS as at December 31, 2010 and January 1, 2010.

There was no effect on the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2010 as a result of the above adjustments to the deferred tax balance.

Tax loss carry forward

In accordance with IFRS, tax carry forward losses are recognized as deferred tax assets to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilised. Under Canadian GAAP the Company recognized a deferred tax asset for the carry forward of unused tax losses based on a more likely than not test to the extent of its deferred tax liability. This difference in methodology did not result in any transitional impact at January 1, 2010.

c. Pre-staking costs

Certain costs associated with the Company's Athabasca properties were considered to be pre-staking costs and those costs have been expensed.

d. Flow through share premium and deferred tax impact

Under Canadian GAAP, the Company reduced share capital by the associated deferred tax impact of flow through share expenditures renounced. Under IFRS the deferred income tax impact is considered an expense at the time of renouncement. Share capital has been increased by the amount historically recorded as a deferred tax on flow through share issuances, net of the premium by which the flow through shares were issued relative to the fair value of the Company's common shares at the time of issuance. The fair value of the Company's common shares was determined based on the trading price of the common shares on the date of announcement of the flow through issuance.

e. Stock based compensation

Under IFRS, graded vesting awards must be accounted for as though each instalment is a separate award. IFRS does not provide for an election to treat the instruments as a pool, determine the aggregate fair value using an average life of the instruments and recognize compensation cost on a straight-line basis, as elected by the Company under Canadian GAAP.

Under IFRS, the estimates of the number of equity-settled awards that vest are adjusted to the actual number that vest, unless forfeitures are due to market-based conditions. There is no choice to accrue compensation cost as if all instruments granted were expected to vest and recognize the effect of the forfeitures as they occur as elected by the Company under Canadian GAAP.

Under IFRS, when the grant date occurs after the service commencement date, the recognition of services during the period from service commencement date until grant date would be based on the estimated fair value at grant date and adjusted subsequently to the actual grant date fair value. Unlike IFRS, unless the award is granted, there is no ability to commence the recognition of the cost under Canadian GAAP.

f. Changes in presentation

Certain comparative figures under Canadian GAAP have been reclassified to conform to presentation under IFRS.

Reconciliation of Assets, Liabilities and Equity at January 1, 2010

	Note	January 1, 2010 Canadian GAAP	Transition Adjustments	IFRS
Assets	**23**			
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment		$ 40,745		$ 40,745
Exploration and evaluation assets (Schedule 1)	**c**	8,421,284	(801,106)	7,620,178
		8,462,029	(801,106)	7,660,923
Current assets				
Prepaids and deposits		30,800		30,800
Accounts receivable		38,105		38,105
Marketable securities		4,427,052		4,427,052
Cash and cash equivalents		286,363		286,363
		4,782,320	-	4,782,320
Total assets		$13,244,349	$ (801,106)	$12,443,243
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 308,808		$ 308,808
Total liabilities		308,808	-	308,808
Equity				
Share capital	**d**	15,224,138	1,159,011	16,383,149
Contributed surplus	**e, f**	3,658,903	(3,658,903)	-
Share based payments reserve	**e, f**	-	3,689,138	3,689,138
Deficit		(5,947,500)	(1,990,352)	(7,937,852)
Total equity		12,935,541	(801,106)	12,134,435
Total liabilities and equity		$13,244,349	$ (801,106)	$12,443,243

Reconciliation of Assets, Liabilities and Equity at December 31, 2010

		December 31, 2010		
	Note	**Canadian GAAP**	**Transition Adjustments**	**IFRS**
Assets	**23**			
Non-current assets				
Property and equipment		$ 29,487		$ 29,487
Exploration and evaluation assets (Schedule 1)	**c**	9,575,521	(1,139,683)	8,435,838
		9,605,008	(1,139,683)	8,465,325
Current assets				
Prepaids and deposits		22,610		22,610
Accounts receivable		44,239		44,239
Marketable securities		3,722,168		3,722,168
Cash and cash equivalents		1,009,008		1,009,008
		4,798,025	-	4,798,025
Total assets		$14,403,033	$ (1,139,683)	$13,263,350
Liabilities				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 251,578		$ 251,578
Total liabilities		251,578	-	251,578
Equity				
Share capital	**d**	16,935,398	1,159,011	18,094,409
Warrants		278,577	-	278,577
Contributed surplus	**e, f**	3,838,171	(3,838,171)	-
Share based payments reserve	**e, f**	-	3,852,611	3,852,611
Deficit		(6,900,691)	(2,313,134)	(9,213,825)
Total equity		14,151,455	(1,139,683)	13,011,772
Total liabilities and equity		$14,403,033	$ (1,139,683)	$13,263,350

Reconciliation of Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the year ended December 31, 2010

	Note	December 31, 2010 Canadian GAAP	Transition Adjustments	IFRS
Revenue	**23**			
Management fees		$ 575	$ -	$ 575
		575	-	575
Expenses				
General and administrative	**f**	342,783	(6,194)	336,589
Stock-based compensation	**e**	113,268	(15,795)	97,473
Exploration and evaluation expenses	**c**	-	338,577	338,577
		456,051	316,588	772,639
Loss from operations		(455,476)	(316,588)	(772,064)
Finance income (loss)	**f**	(419,017)	-	(419,017)
Finance expenses	**f**	(78,698)	(6,194)	(84,892)
		(497,715)	(6,194)	(503,909)
Loss before income taxes		(953,191)	(322,782)	(1,275,973)
Income taxes		-	-	-
Total comprehensive loss		$ (953,191)	$ (322,782)	$ (1,275,973)

Reconciliation of the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2010

		December 31, 2010		
	Note	**Canadian GAAP**	**Transition Adjustments**	**IFRS**
Operating activities	**23**			
Net loss		$ (953,191)	$ (322,782)	$ (1,275,973)
Adjustments to net profit for non-cash items				
Share-based payments	**e**	113,268	(15,795)	97,473
Finance income (loss)		419,017	-	419,017
Amortization		11,258	-	11,258
Adjustments to net profit for cash items				
Investment income received		48,920	-	48,920
		(360,728)	(338,577)	(699,305)
Changes in non-cash working capital balances				
Accounts receivable		(6,134)	-	(6,134)
Prepaid expenses		8,190	-	8,190
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(57,230)	-	(57,230)
		(415,902)	(338,577)	(754,479)
Financing activities				
Issuance of units		2,260,000	-	2,260,000
Share issue costs		(204,163)	-	(204,163)
		2,055,837	-	2,055,837
Investing activities				
Purchases of marketable securities		(13,703,671)	-	(13,703,671)
Proceeds on disposal of marketable securities		13,940,618	-	13,940,618
Additions to mineral properties and deferred costs (net)	**c**	(1,154,237)	338,577	(815,660)
		(917,290)	338,577	(578,713)
Increase in cash		722,645	-	722,645
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		286,363		286,363
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$ 1,009,008		$ 1,009,008

Uravan Minerals Inc.
Schedule 1 – Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	December 31, 2011	Net Additions	December 31, 2010	Net Additions	January 1, 2010
Rottenstone project					
Property acquisition costs	$ 140,082	$ -	$ 140,082	$ 7,600	$ 132,482
Geological and consulting	1,543,782	2,740	1,541,042	112,417	1,428,625
Drilling	479,751	-	479,751	-	479,751
Government assistance	(112,927)	-	(112,927)	-	(112,927)
	2,050,688	2,740	2,047,948	120,017	1,927,931
Boomerang project					
Property acquisition costs	386,161	-	386,161	9,854	376,307
Geological and consulting	8,257,321	703	8,256,618	(12,232)	8,268,850
Recovery on earn-in agreement	(7,235,063)	-	(7,235,063)	-	(7,235,063)
	1,408,419	703	1,407,716	(2,378)	1,410,094
Less: costs transferred to Athabasca	(1,408,419)	(1,408,419)	-	-	-
	-	(1,407,716)	1,407,716	(2,378)	1,410,094
Garry Lake project					
Property acquisition costs	510,130	-	510,130	-	510,130
Geological and consulting	3,453,535	(300,396)	3,753,931	30,300	3,723,631
	3,963,665	(300,396)	4,264,061	30,300	4,233,761
Athabasca projects					
Property acquisition costs	1,478,383	1,418,007	60,376	15,181	45,195
Geological and consulting	3,262,021	2,606,284	655,737	652,540	3,197
	4,740,404	4,024,291	716,113	667,721	48,392
Math option					
Property acquisition costs	114,525	114,525	-	-	-
Geological and consulting	598,346	598,346	-	-	-
	712,871	712,871	-	-	-
Total exploration and evaluation assets	$ 11,467,628	$ 3,031,790	$ 8,435,838	$ 815,660	$ 7,620,178