Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

Plateau Uranium Inc.

For the Three and Nine months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

Stated in Canadian Dollars

UNAUDITED

INDEX

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position	**1**
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss	**2**
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity	**3**
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	**4**
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	**5 - 20**

NOTICE TO READER

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements have been prepared by the Company's management and the Company's independent auditors have not performed a review of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

Plateau Uranium Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	June 30, 2017 $	September 30, 2016 $
Assets	Unaudited	Audited
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	550,828	2,073,689
HST Receivable	37,540	48,121
Prepaid expenses	181,771	60,421
	770,139	2,182,231
Non-Current Assets		
Property, Plant and Equipment (note 4)	91,002	115,227
	861,141	2,297,458
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	387,616	1,303,313
Shareholders' Equity		
Share Capital (note 6)	48,950,759	47,240,289
Warrants (note 7)	247,178	453,886
Stock Options (note 8)	1,324,629	969,594
Contributed Surplus	9,955,284	9,367,322
Cumulative Translation Reserve	246,149	66,024
Deficit	(60,250,474)	(57,102,970)
	473,525	994,145
	861,141	2,297,458

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Commitments (Note 15)

Approved on behalf of the Board

Signed "T. O'Connor" Director *Signed "J. Stalker"* Director

Plateau Uranium Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the Three and Nine Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Nine Months Ended		Three Months Ended	
	June 30 2017	June 30 2016 (Restated Note 3)	June 30 2017	June 30 2016 (Restated Note 3)
Expenses				
Corporate and administrative expenses	$ 808,842	$ 658,941	319,141	212,602
Share-based compensation (note 8)	489,111	79,829	353,189	15,392
Exploration and evaluation (note 5)	1,573,030	1,131,785	822,134	532,774
Amortisation	-	954	-	318
(Gain)/Loss on foreign exchange	276,632	70,222	218,432	146,372
Less:				
Interest Income	(111)	(220)	-	-
Loss for the period	(3,147,504)	(1,941,511)	(1,712,896)	(907,458)
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the				
Currency Translation Adjustment	180,125	130,175	162,467	73,131
Total Comprehensive Loss for the period	$ (2,967,379)	$ (1,811,336)	(1,550,429)	(834,327)
Loss per Share - basic and diluted	$ (0.06)	$ (0.05)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding - basic and diluted	55,516,754	40,720,966	58,043,354	40,884,063

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

Plateau Uranium Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Nine months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
Stated in Canadian Dollars

	Common Stock					Cumulative		
					Contributed	Translation	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Warrants	Stock Options	Surplus	Reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance - October 1, 2016	52,090,974	$ 47,240,289	$ 453,886	$ 969,594	$ 9,367,322	$ 66,024	$ (57,102,970)	$ 994,145
Common shares issued for debt	2,500,000	625,000	-	-	-	-	-	625,000
Common shares and warrants issued for cash	3,452,380	1,181,041	268,940					1,449,981
Issuance costs		(95,571)	(21,762)					(117,333)
Stock options granted and vesting	-	-	-	489,111	-	-	-	489,111
Stock options expired	-	-	-	(134,076)	134,076	-	-	-
Warrants expired			(453,886)		453,886	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment		-	-	-	-	180,125	-	180,125
Net loss		-	-	-	-		(3,147,504)	(3,147,504)
Balance - June 30, 2017	58,043,354	$ 48,950,759	$ 247,178	$ 1,324,629	$ 9,955,284	$ 246,149	$ (60,250,474)	$ 473,525

	Common Stock					Cumulative		
					Contributed	Translation	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Warrants	Stock Options	Surplus	Reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance - October 1, 2015*	40,639,863	$ 44,380,525	$ 976,511	$ 1,000,179	$ 8,578,724	$ 27,891	$ (54,601,333)	$ 362,497
Stock options granted and vesting	-	-	-	64,437	-	-	-	64,437
Stock options expired	-	-	-	(63,000)	63,000	-	-	-
Foreign currency translation adjustment	-	-	-	-	-	130,175		130,175
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,941,511)	(1,941,511)
Balance - June 30, 2016*	40,639,863	$ 44,380,525	$ 976,511	$ 1,001,616	$ 8,641,724	$ 158,066	$ (56,542,844)	$ (1,384,402)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

*Restated

Plateau Uranium Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the Nine months Ended June 30, 2017, and 2016

Stated in Canadian Dollars

		2017		2016
				(Restated note 3)
Cash Flows from Operating Activities				
Net loss for the period	$	(3,147,504)	$	(1,941,511)
Items not affecting cash:				
Share-based compensation		489,111		79,829
Depreciation expense		-		954
Depreciation expense included in exploration costs		27,348		28,054
		(2,631,045)		(1,832,674)
Net Changes in non-cash working capital:				
Receivables		10,581		135,325
Prepaid expenses		(121,350)		(1,309)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(290,697)		21,388
		(3,032,510)		(1,677,270)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		1,332,648		2,798,287
Effects of Foreign Exchange		177,001		370
Change in Cash		(1,522,861)		1,121,387
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Beginning of period		2,073,689		1,571,007
Cash and Cash Equivalents - End of period	$	550,828	$	2,692,394

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Plateau Uranium Inc. (the "Company") is a publicly listed company incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. The Company's common shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (TSX-V: PLU).

The registered address, principal address and records office of the Company is located at 141 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1200, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 3L5.

The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its mineral resource properties located in Peru. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The realization of amounts shown for resource properties is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to develop these properties, and future profitable production or proceeds of disposition from these properties.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has not generated revenue from operations. During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company incurred a comprehensive loss of $2,967,379 (2016 - $1,811,336), and as of that date, the Company's working capital was $382,523 (September 30, 2016 - $878,918). The Company will need to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. Should the Company be unsuccessful in doing so, there is a significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, and therefore, a material uncertainty exists in relation to the going concern assumption.

2. Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries; Macusani Yellowcake S.A.C. ("Macusani Peru"), Exploraciones Macusani SAC ("Exploraciones Macusani") and Minergia SAC ("Minergia"). All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

a) Statement of Compliance

The Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34"). The IAS 34 condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements, and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2016, which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The significant accounting policies (note 3) have been applied consistently to all periods. These policies are based on IFRS effective as of June 30, 2017. The Board of Directors approved the statements on August 23, 2017. Any subsequent changes to IFRS that are given effect in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2017 could result in restatement of these interim consolidated financial statements.

b) Basis of Measurement

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars. The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian Dollar. The functional currency of Macusani Peru, Exploraciones Macusani and Minergia is the United States Dollar.

d) Segmental Reporting

The Company is organized into business units based on its mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, the acquisition, and exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Peru. As a result of all of the Company's assets being devoted to the acquisition, and exploration and evaluation of its mineral properties, the assets of the Company form a single cash generating unit.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements unless otherwise indicated.

a) Foreign Currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency").

The Company translates monetary assets and liabilities at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets and liabilities at historical exchange rates. Income and expenses are translated at average rates when they occur. Gains and losses on translation are recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Foreign Operation Translation

On consolidation, the Company translates the assets and liabilities of Macusani Peru, Exploraciones Macusani and Minergia at the rate of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a separate component of shareholders' equity called cumulative translation reserve.

Any monetary items represented by amounts receivable or payable between the Company and any of its foreign subsidiaries are considered part of the Company's net investment in the subsidiary. Exchange differences arising on a monetary item that forms part of a reporting entity's net investment in a foreign operation are recognised initially in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal of the net investment.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and highly liquid short-term money market investments such as bankers' acceptance notes, treasury bills and guaranteed investment certificates with original terms to maturity of three months or less. The majority of the funds are held in Canada.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

On initial recognition, property, plant and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Property, plant and equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated. Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the following basis and rates per annum:

Furniture and equipment	20% declining balance
Leasehold improvements	18 months on a straight-line basis
Exploration equipment	20% declining balance

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as incurred.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

c) Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal, when held for sale or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for property, plant and equipment and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of property, plant and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized.

d) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Acquisition costs and exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources and prior to a decision to proceed with mine development are charged to operations as incurred. Once a project has been established as commercially viable and technically feasible, related development expenditures are capitalized. This includes costs incurred in preparing the site for mining operations. Capitalization ceases when the mine is capable of commercial production, with the exception of development costs that give rise to a future benefit. Currently, all acquisition costs and exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

e) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its assets 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 it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount of an asset 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 not 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 (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

f) Income Taxes

The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and their corresponding tax value, using the substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when these temporary differences are reversed. Deferred income tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, it is probable that they will be realized. Income tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

f) Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences except when the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

g) Share-based Payments

Equity-settled share based payments to employees (including directors and senior executives) and others providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments at the grant date. The fair value of the share-based payment is measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instrument granted, which in turn is determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model on the date of the grant, with management’s assumptions for the risk-free rate, dividend yield, the expected volatility of the price of the Company's shares based on the historical volatility of the price of the Company’s common shares, and the expected life of the options.

The fair value of the equity-settled share based payments is expensed over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date in which the grantee becomes fully entitled to the award, based on the Company's estimate of equity instruments that will eventually vest, with a corresponding increase in equity. Vesting assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date to ensure they reflect current expectations. The Company considers the likely forfeiture rate in considering the fair value and uses the accelerated vesting methodology to expense the fair value of the share based payments.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the Company obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

h) Decommissioning Liabilities

The Company’s mining exploration activities are subject to various governmental laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. These environmental regulations are continually changing and are generally becoming more restrictive. The Company has made, and intends to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations or constructive obligations.

Accrued site closure costs are recorded at the time an environmental disturbance occurs, and are measured at the Company’s best estimate of the expected value of future cash flows required to reclaim the disturbance upon site closure, discounted to their net present value. The net present value is determined using a pre-tax discount rate that is specific to the liability. The estimated net present value is re-measured on an annual basis or when changes in circumstances occur and/or new material information becomes available. Increases or decreases to the provision arise due to changes in legal or regulatory requirements, the extent of environmental remediation required and cost estimates. The net present value of the estimated costs of these changes is recorded in the period in which the change is identified and quantifiable.

Upon initial recognition of site closure costs, there is a corresponding increase to the carrying amounts of related assets and the cost is amortized as an expense on a unit-of-production basis over the life of the related assets. The value of the provision is progressively increased over the life of the operation as the effect of discounting unwinds, such increase is recognized as interest expense.

As at June 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company has not incurred and is not committed to any decommissioning obligations in respect of its mineral exploration properties.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

i) Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

j) 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.

Assets held under finance leases are initially recognized as assets of the Company at their fair value at the inception of the lease or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding liability to the lessor is recognized as a finance lease obligation within long-term debt.

Lease payments are apportioned between finance expenses and reduction of the lease obligation so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance expenses are recognized immediately in profit or loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on borrowing costs.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

k) Other Comprehensive Income

Other comprehensive income is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company’s shareholders and includes items that are not included in net profit or loss such as foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The Company’s comprehensive income, components of other comprehensive income, and cumulative translation adjustments are presented in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive income and the consolidated statements of changes in equity, net of tax.

l) Loss Per Share

Loss per share is computed by dividing the loss for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, including contingently issuable shares which are included when the conditions necessary for issuance have been met. Diluted loss per share is calculated in a similar manner, except that the weighted average number of common shares outstanding is increased to include potentially issuable common shares from the assumed exercise of common share purchase options and warrants, if dilutive. The number of additional shares included in the calculation is based on the treasury stock method for options and warrants.

During the three and nine month periods ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, all the outstanding stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive.

m) Share Purchase Warrants

From time-to-time, the Company may issue Units as a means of raising capital. Ordinarily, each Unit contains one common share of the company and a whole, or fraction of, a share purchase warrant ("Warrant"). The Company allocates the proceeds from each Unit to the common share and Warrant components based on their respective fair value using the Black-Sholes pricing model. Transaction costs arising on the issue of Units are recognised in equity as a reduction of the proceeds allocated to issued capital and warrants on a pro-rata basis.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n) Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

o) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded at fair value through profit or loss are recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial Assets

The Company recognizes all financial assets initially at fair value and classifies them into one of the following specified categories: fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), held-to-maturity (“HTM”), available-for-sale (“AFS”) and loans and receivables. HTM instruments and loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost. AFS instruments are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income. Instruments classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the period.

The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as FVTPL and AFS securities) is based on quoted market prices at the date of the statements of financial position.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those classified as FVTPL and AFS, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are considered to be impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

The amount of the impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows (excluding future credit losses that have not been incurred) discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (i.e. the effective interest rate computed at initial recognition). The amount of the loss shall be recognised in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised impairment loss shall be reversed. The reversal shall not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the amortised cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised at the date the impairment is reversed. The amount of the reversal shall be recognised in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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 payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial asset, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

o) Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Liabilities and Equity Instruments

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in profit or loss for the period. Other financial liabilities including borrowings are initially measured at fair value net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company’s financial assets and liabilities are classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Asset/Liability	Classification	Subsequent Measurement
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL	Fair value through profit or loss
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

p) Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issuance costs.
Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in profit and loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

q) Valuation of Equity Instruments in Private Placements

The Company adopted a relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of common shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Warrants attached to units are valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the share price at the time of financing. The shares are valued based on quoted market price. The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between share capital and reserve for warrants, as well as the associating issuance costs. If and when the warrants are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserve for warrants are transferred to share capital. Any consideration paid on the exercise of the warrants is credited to capital stock. For those warrants that expire unexercised on maturity, the recorded value is transferred to contributed surplus.

r) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimation Uncertainties

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company’s management to make critical judgments, estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and related notes to the consolidated financial statements. Actual results may differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are accounted for prospectively.

The Company has identified the following critical accounting policies under which significant judgments, estimates and assumptions are made and where actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions and may materially affect financial results or the financial position reported in future periods.
Further details of the nature of these assumptions and conditions may be found in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

r) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimation Uncertainties (continued)

Critical accounting estimates relate to the following:

Property, Plant and Equipment - Estimated Useful Lives

Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for depreciation of property, plant and equipment for any period are affected by these estimated useful lives. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of physical wear and tear, technical or commercial obsolescence and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated useful lives of the Company's property, plant and equipment in the future.

Share-based Payments

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in notes 8 and 9.

s) Changes to Significant Accounting Policies

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company retrospectively changed its accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures. Previously, the Company capitalized acquisition costs and deferred exploration and evaluation expenditures of mineral properties to the specific mineral properties, net of recoveries received. Under the new policy, acquisition costs and deferred exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to the establishment of technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting mineral resources and prior to a decision to proceed with mine development are charged to operations as incurred. Management considers this accounting policy to provide more reliable and relevant information and more clearly represents the Company's activities. See also note 3(u).

t) Changes due to Prior Period Error

During the year ended September 30, 2016, following the approval for the issuance of the Company's financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2015, the Company reviewed the conditions for, and the likelihood of, a recovery of the sales taxes recoverable, which represent amounts of input tax credits paid by the Company's subsidiaries to the government of Peru with respect to their exploration activities. It was determined that the amounts recognized as sales taxes recoverable did not meet the criteria for recognition as an asset since inception. See also note 3(u).

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

u) Consolidated Impact of Changes to Significant Accounting Policies and Change due to Prior Period Error

The consolidated financial statement impact of the change in accounting policy (note 3(s)) and the change due to error (note 3(t)) as at June 30, 2016 are as follows:

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	As previously reported	Effect of change in accounting policy	Effect of prior period error	As restated
Sales taxes recoverable	$ 1,560,870	$ -	$ (1,560,870)	$ -
Mineral properties and deferred exploration costs	41,067,973	(41,067,973)	-	-
Total assets	45,556,876	(41,067,973)	(1,560,870)	2,928,033
Cumulative translation reserve	5,762,124	(4,936,006)	(668,052)	158,066
Deficit	(19,435,289)	(36,131,967)	(892,818)	(56,460,074)
Total shareholders' equity	44,140,890	(41,067,973)	(1,560,870)	(1,384,402)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	45,556,876	(41,067,973)	(1,560,870)	2,928,033

Consolidated Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss	As previously reported	Effect of change in accounting policy	Effect of prior period error	As restated
Exploration expenses	$ -	$ 1,131,785	$ -	$ 1,131,785
Loss for the nine months	(809,726)	(1,31,785)		(1,941,511)
Currency translation adjustment	(658,717)	707,795	81,097	130,175
Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the nine months	(1,468,443)	(423,990)	81,097	(1,811,336)
Income (Loss) per share - basic and diluted	(0.04)	(0.03)	0.00	(0.01)

v) Future Accounting Changes

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

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 Leases. Under IAS 17, lessees were required to make a distinction between a finance lease and an operating lease. If the lease was classified as a finance lease, a lease liability was included on the statement of financial position. IFRS 16 now requires lessees to recognize a right of use asset and lease liability reflecting future lease payments for virtually all lease contracts. The right of use asset is treated similarly to other non-financial assets and depreciated accordingly. The lease liability accrues interest. The IASB has included an

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

optional exemption for certain short term leases and leases of low value assets; however, this exemption can only be applied by lessees. Under IFRS 16, a contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. Control is conveyed where the customer has both the right to direct the identified asset's use and obtain substantially all the economic benefits from that use. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, is also applied.

In January 2016, the IASB issued the disclosure initiative amendments to IAS 7, Statement of Cash Flows. The amendment will require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash and non-cash changes. The amendments to IAS 7 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, however early adoption is permitted.

The Company has not yet completed its evaluations of the effect of adopting the above standards and amendment and the impact it may have on its consolidated financial statements.

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

As at June 30, 2017	Land	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Exploration Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost						
Balance, September 30, 2016	$ 10,764	$ 5,114	$ 40,729	$ 278,882	$ 5,214	$ 340,703
Currency translation adjustment	361	171	1,361	8,571	173	10,637
Balance, June 30, 2017	11,125	5,285	42,090	287,453	5,387	351,340
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance, September 30, 2016	-	(5,114)	(30,978)	(184,170)	(5,214)	(225,476)
Depreciation	-	-	(3,285)	(24,054)	-	(27,339)
Currency translation adjustment	-	(171)	(1,072)	(6,107)	(173)	(7,523)
Balance, June 30, 2017	-	(5,285)	(35,335)	(214,331)	(5,387)	(260,338)
Net carrying amount as at June 30, 2017	$ 11,125	$ -	$ 6,755	$ 73,122	$ -	$ 91,002

As at September 30, 2016	Land	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Equipment	Exploration Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost						
Balance, September 30, 2015	$ 10,951	$ 5,141	$ 41,213	$ 283,729	$ 5,305	$ 346,339
Currency translation adjustment	(187)	(27)	(484)	(4,847)	(91)	(5,636)
Balance, September 30, 2016	10,764	5,114	40,729	278,882	5,214	340,703
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance, October 1, 2015	-	(5,141)	(26,881)	(154,942)	(5,305)	(192,269)
Depreciation	-	-	(4,391)	(32,072)	-	(36,463)
Currency translation adjustment	-	27	294	2,844	91	3,256
Balance, September 30, 2016	-	(5,114)	(30,978)	(184,170)	(5,214)	(225,476)
Net carrying amount as at September 30, 2016	$ 10,764	$ -	$ 9,751	$ 94,712	$ -	$ 115,227

5. Mineral Properties and Exploration Expenditures

The Company is principally engaged in exploration for uranium on its properties located in the Macusani plateau region of Peru. As at June 30, 2017, the Company, through its Peruvian subsidiaries, held a total of 149 mining concessions covering an aggregate area of approximately 91,000 hectares. The Company has allocated the various concessions to different property groups based on their geographic location for purposes of allocating annual property expenditures. Property expenditures including depreciation of exploration equipment for the nine months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

		June 30, 2017		**June 30, 2016**
Macusani East	$	842,655	$	583,532
Macusani West		140,385		-
Corachapi		130,705		115,092
Kihitian		430,939		93,150
Minergia		3,097		340,011
Chimboya		25,249		-
Tupuramani		-		-
	$	1,573,030	$	1,131,785

6. Share Capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends which are declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital from October 1, 2015 to June 30, 2017:

	Number		**Amount**
Balance – October 1, 2015	40,639,863	$	44,380,525
Issued pursuant to private placements	11,111,111		3,000,000
Issued for services rendered	340,000		88,400
Issuance costs	-		(228,636)
Balance - September 30, 2016	52,090,974	$	47,240,289
Issued in settlement of debt	2,500,000		625,000
Issued pursuant to private placements	3,452,380		1,181,042
Issuance costs			(95,572)
Balance – June 30, 2017	58,043,354		48,950,759

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company:

i) Issued 11,111,111 common shares (pursuant to a private placement) for cash proceeds of $3,000,000. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred professional and regulatory fees of $228,636.

ii) Issued 340,000 common shares of the Company to directors, officers and consultants in recognition of compensation concessions made to the Company during the difficult market conditions over the past several years. The fair value of the common shares at the time of issuance were $0.26 per share and the Company has recognized $88,400 of expense during the year ended September 30, 2016 related to the issuance of the common shares.

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company:

i) Issued 2,500,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.27 pursuant to a debt settlement agreement.

ii) Issued 3,452,380 units pursuant to a private placement for cash proceeds of $1,449,999. Each unit comprised one common share and one half warrant, each full warrant exercisable at $0.65 for one common share for a period of 18 months. An amount of $268,940 was allocated to warrants. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred professional and regulatory fees of $117,333, of which $21,762 was allocated to warrants.

7. Warrants

	Number	Amount	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - September 30, 2015	7,739,674	976,511	0.70
Expired	(3,989,315)	(522,625)	(0.80)
Balance - September 30, 2016	3,750,359	$ 453,886	$ 0.60
Expired	(3,750,359)	(453,886)	(0.60)
Issued for cash	1,726,190	268,940	0.65
Issuance costs		(21,762)	
Balance – June 30, 2017	1,726,190	247,178	0.65

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company:

Issued 1,726,190 warrants in connection with a private placement. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.65 per share at any time until September 1, 2018. The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be $268,940 using the Black-Scholes pricing model using the following assumptions:

Share price	$0.60
Exercise price	$0.65
Period	18 months
Risk-free interest rate	0.25%
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Expected volatility based on the Historical volatility of the Company's shares	103.97%

8. Stock Options

a) Pursuant to the stock option plan (the "Plan") adopted by the Company, the Board of Directors may, from time to time at its discretion, allocate non-transferable options to purchase shares to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company, and its subsidiaries. Under the Plan, the aggregate number of shares to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options granted thereunder may not exceed 10% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares. Expiry dates and exercise prices shall be determined by the Board of Directors. The exercise price shall not be less than the market price.

b) During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company:

Issued 1,380,000 stock options to directors and officers. The options vest as to one-third immediately and one third on each of the six and twelve month anniversaries of the grant date. Each option entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.72 per share at any time prior to April 26, 2022 (the "expiry date"). The fair value of the options was estimated at $0.447 per option.

The fair value of the options was estimated at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes pricing model, using the following assumptions:

Share price	$0.56
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Risk-free interest rate	0.75%
Expected life	5 years
Expected volatility based on the historical volatility of the Company's shares	119.28%

b) During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company:

i) Issued 423,750 stock options to directors and officers. The options vest as to one-quarter immediately and one quarter on each of the six, twelve and eighteen month anniversaries of the grant date. Each option entitles the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.56 per share at any time prior to November 30, 2020 (the "expiry date"). The estimated fair value of the options was estimated at $0.15 per option.

The fair value of the options was estimated at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes pricing model, using the following assumptions:

Share price	$0.255
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Risk-free interest rate	0.55%
Expected life	5 years
Expected volatility based on the historical volatility of the Company's shares	96%

ii) Issued 2,440,000 stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. Each stock option entitles the holder to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.35 per share for a period of five years from the date of grant. The options vest as to one-quarter at the date of grant and a further one-quarter on the six, twelve and eighteen month anniversaries of the date of grant. The estimated fair value of the options was estimated at $0.15 per option.

The fair value of the options was estimated at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes pricing model, using the following assumptions:

Share price	$0.26
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Risk-free interest rate	0.58%
Expected life	5 years
Expected volatility based on the historical volatility of the Company's shares	83%

Stock option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options.

c) A summary of changes to stock options is as follows:

	Number		Amount		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance - September 30, 2015	2,144,500	$	1,000,179		0.84
Granted during the period ended September 30, 2016	2,863,750		200,984		0.38
Granted prior to the period ended September 30, 2016	-		34,404		0.70
Expired	(563,875)		(265,973)		(0.84)
Balance - September 30, 2016	4,444,375	$	969,594	$	0.54
Granted prior to the period ended September 30, 2016	-		174,121		0.38
Granted	1,380,000		314,990		0.72
Expired	(217,500)		(134,076)		1.70
Balance – June 30, 2017	5,606,875		1,324,629		0.55

As at June 30, 2017, the following stock options were issued and outstanding:

Exercise Price		Number of Options Unvested	Vested	Expiry Date
$	1.12	-	187,500	August 3, 2017
$	1.20	-	238,125	February 4, 2018
$	0.52	-	62,500	August 20, 2018
$	0.56	-	1,000,000	November 6, 2019
$	0.56	-	298,750	November 30, 2020
$	0.35	1,220,000	1,220,000	July 28, 2021
$	0.72	920,000	460,000	April 27, 2022
		2,140,000	3,466,875	

9. Related Party Disclosures

During the nine months ended June 30, 2017, the Company carried out the following transactions with related parties: (all amounts CAD unless otherwise stated)

	Nine months ended June 30, 2017		2016	
Directors fees	$	30,000	$	-
Consulting and management fees paid to directors and officers		351,718		279,167
Rent paid to a company in which an Officer of the Company is an offficer		22,500		22,500
Storage rental paid to a company controlled by a director (USD)		12,600		12,600

Included in share-based compensation for the nine months ended June 30, 2017 is $207,659 (2016 - $65,686) related to stock options granted to management and directors. As at June 30, 2017, accounts payable and accrued liabilities included $132,985 (2016 - $187,327) related to various related parties disclosed above.

10. Financial Instruments

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making fair value measurements as follows:

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

Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. As at June 30, 2017, the Company's cash and cash equivalents are categorized as Level 1 measurement.

Fair Values

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, the carrying amounts for the Company's financial instruments approximate their fair values because of the short-term nature of these items.

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

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk as at June 30, 2017. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are on deposit with a highly rated banking group in Canada.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's approach to managing and mitigating liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due through management's use of financial forecasts and budgets. As at June 30, 2017, the Company has current assets of $770,139 and current liabilities of $387,616. All of the Company's current financial liabilities and receivables have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company's working capital is $382,523 as at June 30, 2017.

Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company has significant cash and cash equivalents balances and does not have any interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest its excess cash in highly liquid money market investments such as bankers' acceptance notes, treasury bills and guaranteed investment certificates. These short term money market investments are subject to interest rate fluctuations.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company and its subsidiaries incur significant purchases denominated in currencies other than the presentation currency, the Canadian dollar, and are subject to foreign currency risk on assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. As at June 30, 2017, the Company had cash of 290,105 United States Dollars and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of 30,000 United States Dollars. As at June 30, 2017, the Company had cash of 127,457 Peruvian New Sols and accounts payable and accrued liabilities of 188,966 Peruvian New Sols. The Company does not hedge the foreign currency balances.

(iii) Price risk

The prices of metals and minerals fluctuate widely and are affected by many factors outside of the Company's control. The prices of metals and minerals and future expectation of such prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mining and mineral exploration companies. This in turn may impact the Company's ability to raise equity financing for its long term working capital requirements.

Sensitivity analysis

The Company's management believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a three month period based on their knowledge and experiences of the financial markets.

If the Canadian Dollar weakens (or strengthens) 10% against the United States Dollar with other variables held constant, the Company's net loss would decrease (or increase) by approximately $37,397. If the Canadian Dollar weakens (or strengthens) 10% against the Peruvian New Sol with other variables held constant, the Company's net loss would increase (or decrease) by approximately $2,071.

11. Capital Disclosures

The Company's objective when managing capital is to raise sufficient funds to execute its exploration plan. At June 30, 2017, the Company's capital consists of equity in the amount of $473,525.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the three and nine months ended June 30, 2017.

12. Segment Reporting

The Company is organized into business units based on its mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, the acquisition, and exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Peru.

As at June 30, 2017, the Company's non-current assets, liabilities and expenses relate to the following areas:

	Canada	Peru
Property, plant and equipment	$ -	$ 91,002
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 211,603	$ 176,013
Loss for the period	$ 1,574,474	$ 1,573,030

13. Commitments

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement for the provision of consulting services with a company controlled by a director, in exchange for a monthly fee of USD 12,000 until April 30, 2013. During the year ended September 30, 2011, the monthly fee was increased to USD 15,000. During the year ended September 30, 2012, the agreement was amended to increase the monthly fee to USD 16,667 and add certain provisions that would apply in the case of a change in control of the Company. During the year ended September 30, 2014 the agreement was amended to reduce the monthly fee to USD 12,500 and to add a one-time lump sum payment of USD 50,000, which was accrued at September 30, 2014, and a one-time lump sum payment of USD 100,000 March 4, 2015. Effective October 1, 2015, the monthly fee was reduced to USD 8,500.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company entered into an agreement for the provision of consulting services with a company controlled by an officer, in exchange for a monthly fee of CAD 5,000 payable on the last business day of each completed calendar month. The agreement has a term of twelve months and automatically renews for an additional consecutive twelve months unless terminated by either party by providing sixty days written notice prior to the expiration of the initial

term or any subsequent twelve month term. During the year ended September 30, 2011, the monthly fee was increased to CAD 9,000. Effective September 1, 2015, the monthly fee was reduced to CAD 4,500.

During the year ended September 30, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement for the provision of management services, in exchange for a monthly fee of CAD 8,500. The agreement has a term of twelve months and will expire at the end of the term unless extended by mutual agreement of the parties. The agreement can be terminated by the executive without good cause (as defined in the agreement) with at least 60 days advance written notice provided to the Company. The executive may resign on two weeks written notice for good cause and the Company shall pay to the Executive, on the last day of engagement (the "Termination Date"), an amount equal to the monthly compensation for the remainder of the term pro-rated for any partial month. The Company may terminate the agreement without cause at any time by notice in writing stating the Termination Date, provided the Company pay to the consultant, on the Termination Date, an amount equal to the monthly compensation for the remainder of the term of the agreement pro-rated for any partial month. Effective June 15, 2016, the monthly fee was increased to CAD 12,000.

14. Environmental and Constructive Obligations

The Company's mining and exploration activities are governed by Peruvian Legislative Decree No. 613. The Company is required to present environmental studies on the impact of its exploration and mining operations to the Ministry of Energy and Mines. The Company may also provide financial assistance to local communities to facilitate relationships.

To date, the Company has not incurred any significant environmental or constructive liabilities.