HARVEST GOLD CORPORATION

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Consolidated Financial Statements

Year Ended March 31, 2015

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Harvest Gold Corporation:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Harvest Gold Corporation, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
July 27, 2015

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes		March 31, 2015		March 31, 2014
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		$	61,626	$	107,609
Marketable securities	4		788		646
Receivables	5		1,738		1,036
Prepaids			-		3,904
			64,152		113,195
Reclamation bond	7		21,859		21,859
Exploration and evaluation assets	6		660,072		603,541
TOTAL ASSETS		**$**	**746,083**	**$**	**738,595**
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	8,9	$	93,090	$	47,784
Due to related parties	9		-		90,307
TOTAL LIABILITIES			**93,090**		**138,091**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	10		10,476,249		10,476,249
Share-based payment reserve	10		1,329,398		1,329,398
Investment revaluation reserve	4		142		-
Deficit			(11,152,796)		(11,205,143)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			**652,993**		**600,504**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**$**	**746,083**	**$**	**738,595**

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Notes	Years ended March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Expenses			
Consulting		$ 1,157	$ 1,030
Management fees	9	12,000	-
Office and miscellaneous		7,168	6,300
Professional fees	9	49,364	41,091
Property investigation costs	9	5,845	246
Salaries and benefits		-	4,549
Shareholder communications		925	7,094
Transfer agent, filing fees and shareholder relations		16,173	20,826
		(92,632)	(81,136)
Other items			
Foreign currency gain (loss)		48	(358)
Gain (impairment) of exploration and evaluation assets	6	140,457	(1,728,970)
Gain (impairment) of marketable securities	4	-	(32,034)
Option payments received on exploration and evaluation assets	6	4,476	-
		144,981	(1,761,362)
Net income (loss) for the year		**52,347**	**(1,842,498)**
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of available-for-sale investments	4	142	-
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**$ 52,489**	**$ (1,842,498)**
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	8	**$ 0.01**	**$ (0.24)**

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

		Share capital					
	Notes	Number of shares	Amount	Share-based payment reserves	Investment revaluation reserve	Deficit	Total
Balance at March 31, 2013		**6,981,325**	**$ 10,425,946**	**$ 1,329,398**	**$ (31,800)**	**$ (9,362,645)**	**$ 2,360,899**
Comprehensive loss:							
Loss for the period		-	-	-	-	(1,842,498)	(1,842,498)
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers:							
Shares issued for cash – private placement	10	1,130,000	56,500	-	-	-	56,500
Share issue costs	10	-	(6,197)	-	-	-	(6,197)
Available-for-sale investment	4	-	-	-	(234)	-	(234)
Impairment of marketable securities	4	-	-	-	32,034	-	32,034
Balance at March 31, 2014		**8,111,325**	**10,476,249**	**1,329,398**	**-**	**(11,205,143)**	**600,504**
Comprehensive loss:							
Net income for the year		-	-	-	-	52,347	52.3
Transactions with owners, in their capacity as owners, and other transfers:							
Available-for-sale investment	4	-	-	-	142	-	142
Balance at March 31, 2015		**8,111,325**	**$ 10,476,249**	**$ 1,329,398**	**$ 142**	**$ (11,152,796)**	**$ 652,993**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Harvest Gold Corporation
(An Exploration Stage Company)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the year	$ 52,347	$ (1,842,498)
Adjustments for:		
(Gain) impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	(90,307)	1,728,970
(Gain) impairment of marketable securities	-	32,034
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	(702)	132
Prepaids	3,904	-
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	45,306	(3,778)
Due to related parties	-	296
Net cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	10,548	(84,844)
Financing activity		
Proceeds on issuance of common shares, net	-	50,303
Net cash flows provided by financing activities	-	50,303
Investing activities		
Expenditures on mineral properties	(74,809)	(64,977)
Option payment received on mineral properties	18,278	5,519
Net cash flows used in investing activities	(56,531)	(59,458)
Decrease in cash	(45,983)	(93,999)
Cash, beginning	107,609	201,608
Cash, ending	**$ 61,626**	**$ 107,609**

Non-cash transactions (Note 13)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Harvest Gold Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated on June 28, 2005, under the laws of the province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties in North America. The Company is a Tier 2 Mining Issuer listed and trading on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V").

The head office, principal address, records office and registered address of the Company are located at 750 West Pender Street, Suite 804, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 2T7.

The Company's principal business activities is the exploration of natural resource properties. The recovery of the Company's investment in resource properties and related deferred expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to develop the properties and establish future profitable production from the properties, or from the proceeds of their disposition. The Company has not earned any revenues to date and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. The ability of the Company to continue operations as a going concern is ultimately dependent upon achieving profitable operations. To date, the Company has not generated profitable operations from its resource activities and will need to invest additional funds in carrying out its planned exploration, development and operational activities. These uncertainties cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The exploration and evaluation properties in which the Company currently has an interest in 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 cover administrative costs, the Company will use its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire interests in additional properties if there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if adequate financial resources are available to do so.

These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The financial statements were authorized for issue on July 27, 2015 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards
The consolidated financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Basis of preparation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which unless otherwise noted, is the Company's functional currency.

Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Harvest Gold Corporation (US), incorporated in the United States. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. The preparation of the financial statements also requires management to exercise judgement in the process of applying the accounting policies.

On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions in relation to assets, liabilities and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances, as the basis for its estimates and assumptions. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively from the period in which the estimates are revised. Actual outcomes may differ from those estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include stock-based awards and payments, the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, fair value measurements for financial instruments, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and provisions for restoration and environmental obligations.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include:

- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
- the classification / allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses; and
- the determination of the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Foreign currency translation
The functional currency of each of the Company's entities is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The functional currency of the Company's subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions and balances:

Foreign currency transactions are translated into their functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive loss in the statement of comprehensive loss to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive loss. Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets
The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgement in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances.

Management is required to assess impairment in respect of exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events for exploration and evaluation asset impairment are defined in *IFRS 6 Exploration and evaluation of mineral resources* and are as follows:

- the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed;

- substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;

- exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area;

- sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Exploration and evaluation assets (cont'd)

Assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of the expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period the new information becomes available.

Restoration and environmental obligations

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

Changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred.

The costs of restoration projects included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets.

Impairment of assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs and for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss, except to the extent they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether impairment has arisen.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings / loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted. If the calculation results in an anti-dilutive effect then only basic income or loss per share is presented.

Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it arises in a business combination, or from items recognized directly in equity or other comprehensive loss/income.

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax is provided using the asset and liability method of temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, only if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods and services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share based payments are reflected in share-based payments reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in share-based payments reserve is credited to share capital along with any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to an employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares and share warrants are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds. Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and warrants are allocated to share capital.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PREPARATION (cont'd)

Flow-through shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a portion of its Canadian exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and; ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is offset from the flow-through proceeds and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with the Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW AND REVISED STANDARDS

The following standards, amendments, and interpretations have been adopted by the Company as of April 1, 2014. There was no impact on the financial statements as a result of the adoption of these standards, amendments, and interpretations:

a) IFRS 8 Operating Segments;
b) IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
c) IAS 32 Financial Instrument Presentation; and
d) IFRIC 21 Levies.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

At March 31, 2015 and March 31, 2014, marketable securities consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2015				
	Shares		**Fair value**		**Original cost**
Company:					
Grandview Gold Inc.	50,000	$	500	$	23,500
Gunpoint Exploration Ltd.	1,800		288		9,180
	51,800	$	788	$	32,680

	March 31, 2014				
	Shares		**Fair value**		**Original cost**
Company:					
Grandview Gold Inc.	50,000	$	250	$	23,500
Gunpoint Exploration Ltd.	1,800		396		9,180
	51,800	$	646	$	32,680

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company recognized a gain of $142 (March 31, 2014 – loss of $234) on its marketable securities, which are classified as available-for-sale, which has been recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company recorded an impairment of marketable securities totaling $32,034.

5. RECEIVABLES

The Company’s receivables consist of GST receivable due from the Government of Canada.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Rosebud Gold Mine	RW Claims	Total
Acquisition:			
Balance, March 31, 2013	$ 532,124	$ -	$ 532,124
Acquisition costs – cash	53,139	-	53,139
Balance, March 31, 2014	585,263	-	585,263
Exploration:			
Balance, March 31, 2013	1,717,009	23,797	1,740,806
Claim fees	8,327	-	8,327
Licenses and fees	1,290	-	1,290
Storage rental	2,344	-	2,344
Option payments	-	(5,519)	(5,519)
Balance, March 31, 2014	1,728,970	18,278	1,747,348
Impairment:	(1,728,970)	-	(1,728,970)
Total, March 31, 2014	$ 585,263	$ 18,278	$ 603,541
Acquisition:			
Balance, March 31, 2014	$ 585,263	$ -	$ 585,263
Acquisition costs – cash	62,795	-	62,795
Balance, March 31, 2015	648,058	-	648,058
Exploration:			
Balance, March 31, 2014	-	18,278	23,797
Claim fees	10,790	-	10,790
Licenses and fees	(370)	-	(370)
Storage rental	1,596	-	1,596
Option payments	-	(18,278)	(18.278)
Balance, March 31, 2015	12,016	-	12,016
Total, March 31, 2015	$ 660,074	$ -	$ 660,074

Rosebud Gold Mine Property, Nevada, USA

On November 16, 2006, the Company signed a letter of intent to acquire a 100% interest in certain mining claims comprising the Rosebud Gold Mine Property located in Nevada, USA. As consideration, the Company paid US$320,000 (CDN $350,104) and issued 60,000 common shares, at a fair value of $81,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Upon earning a 100% interest, on December 15, 2011, the Company is obligated on an annual basis to pay an advance royalty payment of US$50,000 until the property is placed into production and is to be recovered from any actual future mineral production royalty payments. During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company paid CDN $62,795 (March 31, 2014 – CDN $53,139) in advance royalties on the Rosebud Gold Mine Property.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

Rosebud Gold Mine Property, Nevada, USA (cont'd)

The Rosebud Gold Mine Property is subject to a 3% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"), which the Company has the option to purchase 1.5% of the NSR for $2,250,000.

During the year ended March 31, 2014, the Company had no planned exploration program for the Rosebud Gold Mine Property and recognized an impairment of $1,728,970.

RW Claims, Nevada, USA

On November 19, 2010, the Company staked certain mining claims comprising the RW Claims located in Eureka County, Nevada.

On January 1, 2012, the Company entered into a mining lease and option to purchase agreement with Kinetic Gold (US) Inc. ("Kinetic"), whereby Kinetic agreed to lease the RW Claims for a period of 5 years. On September 5, 2013 there was an amendment to the Mining Lease and Option to Purchase the RW Claims extending the period to 6 years as follows:

Date	Payment
Upon execution of the agreement	US$10,000 (CDN$9,991 received)
On or before January 1, 2013	US$15,000 (CDN$15,000 received)
On or before January 1, 2014	US$5,000 (CDN$5,519 received)
On or before January 1, 2015	US$20,000 (CDN$22,754 received)
On or before January 1, 2016	
On or before January 1, 2017	
On or before January 1, 2018	

At the end of the amended term to 6 years, Kinetic will have paid the Company $140,000 (the "Purchase Price") to acquire a 100% interest in the RW Claims. Alternatively, Kinetic has the option, at any time during the 5 year term, to purchase a 100% interest in the RW Claims by paying the Company the Purchase Price.

Kinetic will also pay a 2% NSR to the Company from the production or sale of minerals from the RW Claims.

Hunt Property

By an option agreement effective June 28, 2005, the Company acquired a 40% interest in certain claims comprising the Hunt Property located in Manitoba, Canada. During the year ended March 31, 2013, management decided not to carry on any further exploration work on the Hunt Property and, accordingly wrote the property off to operations.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company sold its 40% interest in the Hunt Property to VMS Ventures Inc. ("VMS") for consideration of $140,457, payable as to settlement of its related party debt in the amount of $90,307 and cash of $50,150 (received). VMS will issue to the Company 100,000 common shares upon the earliest to occur of the completion by VMS of a Preliminary Economic Assessment, Pre-Feasibility Study or a Feasibility Study. VMS will issue a further 100,000 common shares upon commencement of commercial production from a portion of the mineral claims.

7. RECLAMATION BOND

As March 31, 2015, the Company had a reclamation bond issued with the Nevada Division of Minerals in the amount of US$20,449 (CDN - $21,859) (March 31, 2014 – CDN$21,859) to guarantee reclamation of the environment of the Rosebud Gold Mine Property.

8. TRADE PAYABLES AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Trade payables (Note 9)	$ 49,590	$ 4,284
Accrued liabilities (Note 9)	43,500	43,500
	$ 93,090	$ 47,784

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a. Contractual commitments with related parties

i. On January 1, 2008, and as amended on September 1, 2009, the Company entered into a management agreement with an officer and director to fulfil the role as Chief Executive Officer for a period of 5 years for a monthly rate of $4,000 per month. Effective April 1, 2013 no further fees, until further notice, will be accrued under this agreement. On January 1, 2015, the Company renewed this contract and commenced monthly fees.

ii. On August 1, 2012, the Company entered into an employee agreement with an officer and director to fulfil the role of Chief Operating Officer for a period of 12 months for a monthly rate of $4,000 per month. Effective April 1, 2013 no further fees, until further notice, will be accrued under this agreement. Effective July 29, 2014 the Chief Operating Officer resigned along with the director position held.

b. Transactions with related parties

During the year ended March 31, 2015, the Company paid $3,000 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil) of professional fees and accrued $12,000 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil) of management fees to companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company. The Company also incurred $3,000 (March 31, 2014 - $Nil) of property investigation costs to a director of the Company.

As of March 31, 2015, included in due to related parties was $Nil (March 31, 2014 - $90,307), owing to a company that has former common directors, for shared administration costs. This amount was settled during the year (Note 6).

As of March 31, 2015, included in trade payables and accrued liabilities was $50,083(March 31, 2014 - $32,000), owing for fees owing to certain officers and directors of the Company (Note 8).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

These amounts are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

c. Transactions with key management personnel

	Year ended	
	March 31, 2015	**March 31, 2014**
Management and professional fees	$ 15,000	$ -

10. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At March 31, 2015 there were 8,111,325 issued and fully paid common shares (March 31, 2014 – 8,111,325).

Private placements

On August 15, 2013, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement and issued 1,130,000 units of the Company at $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $56,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share at a price of $0.10 per common share until August 14, 2015. The Company incurred share issuance costs for the private placement of $6,197.

Net income (loss) per share

The calculation of basic and diluted income (loss) per share for the year ended March 31, 2015 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of $52,347 (2014 - $1,842,498) and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 8,111,325 (2014 – 7,687,188).

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the TSX-V requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company or 30 days following cessation of an optionee conducting investor relations activities' position. Vesting periods are determined by the Board of Directors.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd)

Stock options (cont'd)

The changes in options during the year ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2015		Year ended March 31, 2014	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price**
Options outstanding, beginning of year	227,933	$ 1.32	251,933	$ 1.31
Options cancelled / expired	(22,500)	1.20	(24,000)	1.20
Options outstanding, end of year	205,433	$ 1.33	227,933	$ 1.32

Details of options outstanding as at March 31, 2015 are as follows:

Number of options outstanding and exercisable	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
91,433	$1.50	June 1, 2015 (subsequently expired unexercised)
114,000	$1.20	January 26, 2016
205,433		

Warrants

The changes in warrants during the year ended March 31, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

	Year ended March 31, 2015		Year ended March 31, 2014	
	Number of warrants	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of warrants**	**Weighted average exercise price**
Warrants outstanding, beginning of year	1,130,000	$ 0.10	-	$ -
Warrants issued	-	-	1,130,000	0.10
Warrants outstanding, end of year	1,130,000	$ 0.10	1,130,000	$ 0.10

Details of warrants outstanding as at March 31, 2015 are as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,130,000	$0.10	August 14, 2015

10. SHARE CAPITAL (cont'd)

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Investment revaluation reserve

The investment revaluation reserve records unrealized gains and losses arising on available-for-sale financial assets, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

11. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash held in bank accounts. The majority of cash is deposited in bank accounts held with a major bank in Canada. As most of the Company's cash is held by one bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using major banks that are high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. The Company's secondary exposure to risk is on its GST receivable. This risk is minimal as receivables consist of refundable government general sales taxes.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. The Company is exposed to currency risks as it incurs expenditures that are denominates in the United States dollar while its functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not hedge its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. The majority of cash is held in Canadian dollars. As a result, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal.

11. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. As at March 31, 2015, the Company did not have any cash equivalents or interest bearing debt and is not subject to interest rate risk.

Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity and cash.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Cash	$ 61,626	$ 107,609
Marketable securities	788	646
	$ 62,414	$ 108,255

Financial liabilities included in the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade payables	$ 49,590	$ 47,784
Amounts due to related parties	-	90,307
	$ 49,590	$ 138,091

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

Operating segments

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Geographic segments

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Total assets		
Canada	$ 63,730	$ 129,997
United States	682,353	608,598
	$ 746,083	$ 738,595
Exploration and evaluation assets		
United States	$ 660,072	$ 603,541
Total income (loss)		
Canada	$ 45,642	$ (109,402)
United States	6,705	(1,733,096)
	$ 52,347	$ (1,842,498)

13. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

During the year ended March 31, 2014, $123 of exploration and evaluation asset expenditures were included in trade payables and accrued liabilities.

There were no non-cash transactions during the year ended March 31, 2015.

14. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of the expected income tax recovery to the actual income tax recovery is as follows:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Net income (loss)	$ 52,347	$ (1,842,498)
Statutory tax rate	26%	26%
Expected income tax recovery	13,610	(479,049)
Permanent differences	7,476	90
Non-deductible items	-	(1,611)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Impact of tax rate changes	-	(193,409)
Change in valuation allowance	(21,086)	673,979
Deferred income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

14. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

The Company has the following deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 1,361,561	$ 1,360,912
Non-capital losses	1,276,303	1,290,765
Tax basis of investments in excess of book value	4,146	4,164
Share issuance costs	965	8,221
Equipment	1,673	1,673
	2,644,649	2,665,735
Valuation allowance	(2,644,649)	(2,665,735)
Net deferred tax asset	$ -	$ -

The tax pools relating to the significant deductible temporary differences expire as follows:

	Exploration and evaluation assets	Non-capital losses	Share issuance costs
2016	$ -	$ -	$ 1,239
2017	-	-	1,239
2018	-	-	1,237
2026	-	151,433	-
2027	-	389,334	-
2028	-	446,659	-
2029	-	417,721	-
2030	-	1,886,830	-
2031	-	511,929	-
2032	-	265,632	-
2033	-	202,863	-
2034	-	109,188	-
2035	-	(24,305)	-
No expiry	5,289,728	-	-
Deferred income tax recovery	$ 5,289,728	$ 4,357,284	$ 3,715