Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended August 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013

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Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management of the Avalon Rare Metals Inc. (the "Company"). The consolidated financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and reflect management's best estimates and judgments based on currently available information. The Company has developed and maintains a system of internal controls in order to ensure, on a reasonable and cost effective basis, the reliability of its financial information.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited by Deloitte LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm. Their report on the following pages outlines the scope of their examination and opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting.

The Company's management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at August 31, 2015. The Company's management used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO 2013) framework to evaluate the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Based on management's assessment, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of August 31, 2015.

"Donald S. Bubar"
President and CEO

"R. James Andersen"
CFO and Vice President Finance

Toronto, Ontario
November 30, 2015

Deloitte.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Avalon Rare Metals Inc.
Toronto, Canada

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Avalon Rare Metals Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as at August 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended August 31, 2013 were audited by other auditors whose report, dated November 28, 2013, on those statements included an explanatory paragraph that described the conditions that raised substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and the Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Avalon Rare Metals Inc. and subsidiaries as at August 31, 2015 and 2014, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, there exists an uncertainty as to the Company's ability to raise additional funds on favourable terms in order to finance its planned activities as well as other matters described in the note which raise substantial doubt about its ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 1. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

/s/Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
November 30, 2015

McCarneyGreenwood

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders of Avalon Rare Metals Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Avalon Rare Metals Inc. ("the Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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 auditing standards and the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits 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. 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 we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

McCarney Greenwood LLP
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Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of August 31, 2013 and August 31, 2012, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes that the Company will require additional financing in order to fund its planned activities. This condition, along with other matters set out in note 1, indicates the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other matter

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of August 31, 2013 based on the criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated November 28, 2013 on internal control over financial reporting expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

"McCarney Greenwood LLP"

Toronto, Canada
November 28, 2013

McCarney Greenwood LLP
Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(expressed in Canadian Dollars)
As at August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014

	2015	2014
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	$ 5,247,738	$ 6,017,598
Other receivables	424,259	416,923
Prepaid expenses and deposits	680,008	958,957
	6,352,005	7,393,478
Non-Current Assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)	9,003,980	7,139,990
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)	103,867,289	102,303,899
	112,871,269	109,443,889
	$ 119,223,274	$ 116,837,367
Liabilities		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	$ 488,719	$ 1,099,413
Accrued liabilities	600,070	686,332
Deferred flow-through share premium (note 8)	293,808	-
Warrants denominated in foreign currency (note 9)	288,857	1,720,622
	1,671,454	3,506,367
Non-Current Liabilities		
Site closure and reclamation provisions (note 10)	263,600	236,600
	1,935,054	3,742,967
Shareholders' Equity		
Share Capital (note 11b)	164,695,991	158,553,485
Reserve for Warrants (note 11c)	4,020,968	3,863,018
Reserve for Share Based Payments (note 11d)	16,244,942	15,270,866
Reserve for Brokers' Compensation Warrants (note 11e)	219,238	123,576
Accumulated Deficit	(67,892,919)	(64,716,545)
	117,288,220	113,094,400
	$ 119,223,274	$ 116,837,367

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

Approved on behalf of the Board

"Donald S. Bubar", Director

"Brian MacEachen", Director

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(expressed in Canadian Dollars, except number of shares)
For the years ended August 31

	2015	2014	2013
Revenue			
Interest	$ 66,014	$ 88,075	$ 374,281
Expenses			
Corporate and administrative	3,949,320	5,211,051	6,366,338
Impairment loss on exploration and evaluation assets (note 6)	6,425	182,409	2,897,867
Write-off of land acquisition option payments (note 12)	212,960	175,104	-
General exploration	33,782	7,452	53,119
Depreciation (note 7)	55,730	167,680	211,085
Share based compensation (note 11)	788,880	347,096	2,063,145
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(25,355)	20,097	(18,109)
Financing transaction costs (note 11)	-	303,862	-
Decrease in fair value of warrants denominated in foreign currency (note 9)	(1,431,765)	(480,324)	-
	3,589,977	5,934,427	11,573,445
Net Loss before Income Taxes	(3,523,963)	(5,846,352)	(11,199,164)
Deferred Income Tax Recoveries (note 17)	347,589	115,771	-
Net Loss and Total Comprehensive Loss for the year	$ (3,176,374)	$ (5,730,581)	$ (11,199,164)
Loss per Share - Basic and Diluted (note 18)	$ (0.02)	$ (0.05)	$ (0.11)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding, Basic and Diluted	139,893,312	112,724,520	103,683,356

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

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(expressed in Canadian Dollars, except number of shares)
For the years ended August 31

	Share Capital		Reserves (note 10)				
	Number of Shares	Amount	Warrants	Share Based Payments	Brokers' Compensation Warrants	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance at September 1, 2012	103,621,986	$ 149,045,671	$ 3,655,732	$ 12,361,851	$ -	$ (47,786,800)	$ 117,276,454
Issue for other considerations (note 11b)	-	-	5,348	-	-	-	5,348
Exercise of options (note 11b)	175,000	210,000	-	-	-	-	210,000
Reserve transferred on exercise of options	-	124,053	-	(124,053)	-	-	-
Share based compensation (note 11d)	-	-	-	2,674,677	-	-	2,674,677
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(11,199,164)	(11,199,164)
Balance at August 31, 2013	103,796,986	$ 149,379,724	$ 3,661,080	$ 14,912,475	$ -	$ (58,985,964)	$ 108,967,315
Equity offerings (note 11b)	22,186,700	10,151,705	203,912	-	-	-	10,355,617
Issue for other considerations (note 11b)	10,000	6,371	2,849	-	-	-	9,220
Exercise of options (note 11b)	350,000	252,500	-	-	-	-	252,500
Reserve transferred on exercise of options	-	190,981	-	(190,981)	-	-	-
Compensation warrants issued on equity offerings (note 11b)	-	-	-	-	123,576	-	123,576
Share based compensation (note 11d)	-	-	-	549,372	-	-	549,372
Share issuance costs - cash	-	(682,542)	(4,823)	-	-	-	(687,365)
Share issuance costs - common shares issued	-	(684,474)	-	-	-	-	(684,474)
Share issuance costs - compensation warrants issued	-	(60,780)	-	-	-	-	(60,780)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(5,730,581)	(5,730,581)
Balance at August 31, 2014	126,343,686	$ 158,553,485	$ 3,863,018	$ 15,270,866	$ 123,576	$ (64,716,545)	$ 113,094,400
Equity offerings (note 11b)	26,391,796	7,295,234	184,370	-	-	-	7,479,604
Issue for other considerations (note 11b)	-	-	1,184	-	-	-	1,184
Exercise of options (note 11b)	50,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000
Reserve transferred on exercise of options	-	4,282	-	(4,282)	-	-	-
Compensation warrants issued on equity offerings (note 11b)	-	-	-	-	95,662		95,662
Share based compensation (note 11d)	-	-	-	978,358	-	-	978,358
Share issuance costs - cash	-	(1,075,249)	(24,703)	-	-	-	(1,099,952)
Share issuance costs - compensation warrants issued	-	(92,761)	(2,901)	-	-	-	(95,662)
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,176,374)	(3,176,374)
Balance at August 31, 2015	152,785,482	$ 164,695,991	$ 4,020,968	$ 16,244,942	$ 219,238	$ (67,892,919)	$ 117,288,220

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

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(expressed in Canadian Dollars)
For the years ended August 31

	2015	2014	2013
Operating Activities			
Cash paid to employees	$ (2,020,914)	$ (2,539,675)	$ (2,945,267)
Cash paid to suppliers	(1,866,686)	(2,849,685)	(3,359,555)
Interest received	62,019	84,080	370,286
Cash Used By Operating Activities	(3,825,581)	(5,305,280)	(5,934,536)
Financing Activities			
Proceeds from equity offerings	7,290,345	10,847,422	-
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	11,000	252,500	210,000
Cash Provided by Financing Activities	7,301,345	11,099,922	210,000
Investing Activities			
Exploration and evaluation assets	(1,947,465)	(1,233,618)	(21,727,380)
Property, plant and equipment	(2,323,514)	(8,837,127)	(537,643)
Cash Used by Investing Activities	(4,270,979)	(10,070,745)	(22,265,023)
Change in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(795,215)	(4,276,103)	(27,989,559)
Foreign Exchange Effect on Cash	25,355	(20,097)	3,359
Cash and Cash Equivalents - beginning of year	6,017,598	10,313,798	38,299,998
Cash and Cash Equivalents - end of year	$ 5,247,738	$ 6,017,598	$ 10,313,798

Supplemental Cash Flow Information (note 16)

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

1. Nature of Operations

Avalon Rare Metals Inc. (the "Company") is a publicly listed company incorporated in Canada and continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Company's common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: AVL), on the NYSE MKT (NYSE MKT: AVL), and the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in Germany.

The registered address, principal address and records office of the Company is located at 130 Adelaide Street West, Suite 1901, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 3P5.

The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its mineral resource properties. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues.

The realization of amounts shown for its exploration and evaluation assets and its development asset - Nechalacho Rare Earth Elements Project (the "Nechalacho REE Project") is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to develop these assets, and future profitable production or proceeds of disposition from these assets.

The Company is principally engaged in the acquisition, exploration, evaluation and development of rare metal and mineral properties located principally in Canada.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to a going concern, which assumes the Company will continue to meet its obligations and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate when a company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. The Company is in the exploration and development stage and, as is common with many exploration and development companies, raises funds in the equity markets to conduct its business activities. The Company has incurred losses in the current and prior periods, with a net loss of $3,176,374 for the year ended August 31, 2015 and an accumulated deficit of $67,892,919 as at August 31, 2015.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents balance at August 31, 2015 is $5,247,738 and adjusted working capital is $5,263,216 (calculated by adding back the deferred flow-through share premium of $293,808 and the liability for warrants denominated in foreign currency of $288,857 to the net current assets of $4,680,551). Given the continuation of weak investor sentiment and capital market conditions in the junior resource sector, there exists an uncertainty as to the Company's ability to raise additional funds on favourable terms. This condition indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As at August 31, 2015, the Company is required to incur additional Canadian exploration expenses ("CEE") of $400,000, $548,104 and $2,099,999 by September 30, 2015, December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2016, respectively. These amounts represent the remaining balances of the required expenditures resulting from the flow-through private placement completed in December 2014 and the prospectus offering completed in May 2015. The Company's expenditures on other discretionary exploration and development activities have some scope for flexibility in terms of amount and timing, which can be adjusted accordingly. Management intends to finance these expenditures over the next twelve months with funds currently on hand and through planned equity financings.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary should the going concern assumption be inappropriate, and those adjustments could be material.

These consolidated financial statements have been reviewed and approved by the Company's Audit Committee and the Board of Directors on November 30, 2015.

2. Basis of Presentation

a) Statement of Compliance and Basis of Presentation

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis using the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value in accordance with the policies disclosed in Note 3.

b) Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, 8110131 Canada Inc., Nolava Minerals Inc. (“Nolava”), Avalon Rare Metals Ltd. (“ARML”), Avalon Rare Metals Processing Inc. (“ARMP”) and Avalon Rare Metals Processing LLC (“ARMLLC”). Nolava, ARML, ARMP and ARMLLC are incorporated in the United States of America (“USA”). ARML, ARMP and ARMLLC have not carried on any significant operations since their inception. During the year ended August 31, 2012, 8110131 Canada Inc. acquired certain net smelter returns (“NSR”) royalty interests in the Company’s properties which were held by third parties. Nolava had held certain mining claims in Utah, USA and had conducted exploration work on those mining claims during fiscal year 2011 to fiscal year 2014. ARMP was dissolved on February 11, 2015. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated on consolidation of the accounts.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies followed by the Company are summarized as follows:

a) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company and each of its subsidiaries (the “Group”) are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The functional and presentation currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar (“$”). The consolidated financial statements of the Group are presented in Canadian dollars.

Transactions and Balances

In preparing the financial statements of the individual entities, transactions in currencies other than the entity’s functional currency (foreign currencies) are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each statement of financial position date, monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the foreign exchange rates prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are included in foreign exchange loss (gain) in the statement of comprehensive loss.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

On consolidation, exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations, and of borrowings and other currency instruments designated as hedges of such investments, are taken to shareholders' equity. When a foreign operation is partially disposed of or sold, exchange differences that were recorded in equity are recognized in profit or loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

b) Business Combinations

Acquisitions of businesses are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Any excess of the purchase price over fair value is recorded as goodwill. Acquisition-related costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

c) 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, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares, exercise price, current market price of the underlying equity to be settled with, expected forfeitures and the life of the options.

The fair value of the equity-settled share based payments is recognized over the vesting period in which the 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, and is either expensed or capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets or property, plant and equipment, with a corresponding increase in equity.

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.

d) 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.

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.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

e) Income Taxes

Current Income Taxes

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from profit as reported in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities represent income taxes expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the Company’s consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax basis used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets also represent income taxes expected to be recoverable on unclaimed losses carried forward.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the asset and liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences, with some exceptions described below. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be used. Neither deferred tax liabilities, nor deferred tax assets, are recognized as a result of temporary differences that arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or a transaction, other than a business combination, that affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the current tax assets against the current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Deferred tax asset and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates as of the date of the statement of financial position that are expected to be in effect when the differences reverse or when unclaimed losses are utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of all or part of the asset to be utilized. To the extent that an asset not previously recognized fulfils the criteria for asset recognition, a deferred tax asset is recognized.

Deferred tax is recognized in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, unless it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the deferred tax related to those items is also recognized directly in equity.

f) Flow-through Shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its exploration and development programs. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the Company agrees to incur eligible flow-through expenditures and renounce the tax deductions associated with these qualifying expenditures to the subscribers at an agreed upon date.

The excess of cash consideration received over the market price of the Company’s shares at the date of the announcement of the flow-through share financing (“Flow-through Share Premium”) is recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as a deferred flow-through share premium liability when the flow-through shares are issued. The Company recognizes a pro rata amount of the Flow-through Share Premium through the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as a reduction of deferred income tax expense with a corresponding reduction to the deferred flow-through share premium liability as the eligible flow-through expenditures are incurred.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

g) Loss per Share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

h) Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Other Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company’s net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances that are not related to the Company’s shares and that are not included in net profit or loss. Such items include unrealized gains or losses on available-for-sale investments, gains or losses on certain hedging derivative instruments and foreign currency gains or losses related to translation of the financial statements of foreign operations. The Company’s comprehensive income (loss) and components of other comprehensive income are presented in the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss and the consolidated statements of changes in equity.

i) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank deposits and highly liquid short-term money market investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, such as bankers’ acceptance notes, treasury bills and guaranteed investment certificates (“GICs”).

j) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

These assets relate to mineral rights acquired and exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred in respect to resource projects that are in the exploration and evaluation stage.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include costs which are directly attributable to acquisition, surveying, geological, geochemical, geophysical, exploratory drilling, land maintenance, sampling, and assessing technical feasibility and commercial viability. These expenditures are capitalized until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource of a project are demonstrable. During the exploration period, exploration and evaluation assets are not amortized.

Exploration and evaluation assets are allocated to cash generating units (“CGUs”) for the purpose of assessing such assets for impairment and each project is identified as a separate CGU. A project is tested for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of that project may exceed its recoverable amount, and the recoverable amount of the project is estimated. If the recoverable amount of the project is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the project is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource of a project are demonstrable, the relevant exploration and evaluation asset is assessed for impairment, and any impairment loss is recognized, prior to the balance being reclassified as a development asset in property, plant and equipment.

The determination of the demonstration of technical feasibility and commercial viability is subject to a significant degree of judgment and assessment of all relevant factors. In general, technical feasibility may be demonstrable once a positive feasibility study is completed. When determining the commercial viability of a project, in addition to the receipt of a feasibility study, the Company also considers factors such as the availability of project financing, the existence of markets and/or long term contracts for the product, and the ability to obtain the relevant operating permits.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

All subsequent expenditures to ready the property for production are capitalized within development assets, other than those costs related to the construction of property, plant and equipment.

Once production has commenced, all costs included in development assets are reclassified to mining properties.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred prior to the Company obtaining mineral rights related to the property being explored are recorded as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

k) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of PPE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use by management and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is provided over the estimated useful lives of the Company's assets on the following basis and rates per annum:

Airstrip	-	8% on a declining balance basis
Building	-	straight line basis over the estimated useful life
Computer and office equipment	-	25% to 33 1/3% on a declining balance basis
Exploration equipment	-	30% on a declining balance basis
Leasehold improvements	-	straight line basis over the shorter of the term of the lease and useful life

An item of PPE 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 income or loss for the period.

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for PPE and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively as a change in estimate.

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

l) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives at the CGU level 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 relevant CGU is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The Company's CGUs are typically its significant individual exploration and evaluation assets, development projects or mines. In certain circumstances, when the recoverable amount of an individual asset can be determined, impairment assessment is performed at the individual asset level. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGUs, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGUs for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal 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 CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or have decreased. If such an indication exists, the estimated recoverable amount of the asset (or CGU) is revised and the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to the extent that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

m) 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 statement of 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 Statement of Financial Position. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Company is the current bid price.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, 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 of an incurred loss, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, and the estimated future cash flows of the investment have been affected.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (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 method.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense 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 liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

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 the Statement of Comprehensive Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement 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 realize 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	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost
Warrants denominated in Foreign Currency	FVTPL	Fair value

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

n) Site Closure and Reclamation Provision

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. Provision for site closure costs is recorded at the time an environmental disturbance occurs, and is 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 at the end of each reporting period, 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, constructive 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 provision, 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.

o) 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 provision. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

p) Related Party Disclosure

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. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at fair value.

q) Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses. In determining the Company's segment structure, consideration is given to the similar operational and political risks to which the Company's current operations within the same business and regulatory environment are exposed.

The Company's current operations comprise a single reporting operating segment engaged in the acquisition, exploration, evaluation and development of rare metal and mineral properties located principally in Canada. The Company has conducted exploration work on certain mineral claims in the United States from fiscal 2011 to fiscal 2014, and considers Canada and the United States as a single geographical segment as the Company is exposed to similar operational and political risks when conducting mineral exploration and evaluation activities in both Canada and the United States.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

r) Critical Accounting Judgments and Estimation Uncertainties

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires that the Company's management 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 on-going 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 significant areas where critical accounting 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 consolidated financial statements.

Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in material adjustment are included in the following notes:

Recoverability of Exploration and Evaluation Assets, Development Assets and Property, Plant and Equipment

The Company assesses all exploration and evaluation assets, development assets and PPE at each reporting date to determine whether any indication of impairment exists. Where an indicator of impairment exists, a formal estimate of the recoverable amount is made, which is the higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long term commodity prices, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance.

Determination of Reserve and Resource Estimates

Mineral reserves and resources are estimates of the amount of ore that can be economically and legally extracted from the Company's exploration and development properties. The estimation of recoverable reserves is based upon factors such as estimates of commodity prices, production costs, production techniques, future capital requirements and foreign exchange rates, along with geological assumptions and judgments made in estimating the size and grade of the ore body. Changes in the reserve or resource estimates may impact the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, development assets, PPE, site closure and reclamation provision and amortization expense.

Fair Value of Share Based Payments and Warrants

The Company follows IFRS 2, *Share-based Payment,* in determining the fair value of share based payments. The calculated amount is not based on historical cost, but is derived based on subjective assumptions input into a pricing model. The model requires that management make forecasts as to future events, including estimates of: the average future hold period of issued stock options and compensation warrants before exercise, expiry or cancellation; future volatility of the Company's share price in the expected hold period; dividend yield; and the appropriate risk-free rate of interest. The resulting value calculated is not necessarily the value that the holder of the option or warrant could receive in an arm's length transaction, given that there is no market for the options or compensation warrants and they are not transferable. Similar calculations are made in estimating the fair value of the warrant component of an equity unit. The assumptions used in these calculations are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions could materially affect the fair value estimates.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Site Closure and Reclamation Provision

The Company's accounting policy for the recognition of a site closure and reclamation obligation requires significant estimates and assumptions such as: requirements of the relevant legal and regulatory framework, the magnitude of possible disturbance and the timing thereof, extent and costs of required closure and rehabilitation activity, and discount rate. These uncertainties may result in future actual expenditures differing from the amounts currently provided.

Site closure and reclamation provision recognized is periodically reviewed and updated based on the facts and circumstances available at the time. Changes to the estimated future costs are recognized in the Statement of Financial Position by adjusting both the site closure and reclamation asset and provision.

Property, Plant and Equipment - Estimated Useful Lives

Management estimates the useful lives of PPE 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 PPE 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 PPE in the future.

Critical Judgments

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have most significant effect on the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Costs

Exploration and evaluation costs incurred during the year are recorded at cost. Capitalized costs include costs directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including salaries and benefits of employees who are directly engaged in the exploration and evaluation activities. Administrative and other overhead costs are expensed. Management has determined that exploration and evaluation costs incurred during the year have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. In making this judgment, management has assessed various sources of information including but not limited to the geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable mineral reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, proximity of operating facilities, operating management expertise and existing permits.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The Company adopted the following new standards in preparing these consolidated financial statements:

a) *IAS 32, Financial Instruments: Presentation*

IAS 32, *Financial Instruments: Presentation* ("IAS 32") was amended by the IASB in December 2011. The amendment clarifies that an entity has a legally enforceable right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities if that right is not contingent on a future event and it is enforceable both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the entity and all counterparties. The amendments to IAS 32 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of the amendments to IAS 32 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

4. Recent Accounting Pronouncements (continued)

b) IAS 36, Impairment of Assets

IAS 36, *Impairment of Assets* ("IAS 36") was amended by the IASB in May 2013. The amendments require the disclosure of the recoverable amount of impaired assets when an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed during the period and additional disclosures about the measurement of the recoverable amount of impaired assets when the recoverable amount is based on fair value less costs of disposal, including the discount rate when a present value technique is used to measure the recoverable amount. The amendments to IAS 36 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of the amendments to IAS 36 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

c) IFRIC 21, Levies

IFRIC 21, *Levies* ("IFRIC 21") was amended by the IASB in June 2013. IFRIC 21 provides guidance on the accounting for levies within the scope of IAS 37, *Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*. The main features of IFRIC 21 are: (i) the obligating event that gives rise to a liability to pay a levy is the activity that triggers the payment of the levy, as identified by legislation, and (ii) the liability to pay a levy is recognized progressively if the obligating event occurs over a period of time. IFRIC 21 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of the amendments to IFRIC 21 did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated results of operations, financial position and disclosures.

The following pronouncements are issued but not yet effective for the year ended August 31, 2015:

a) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, *Financial instruments* ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement* ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 utilizes a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. 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. Final amendments released in July 2014 also introduce a new expected loss impairment model and limited changes to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard and amendments on its consolidated financial statements.

b) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts and Customers

IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts and Customers* ("IFRS 15") was issued by the IASB in May 2014, and will replace IAS 18, *Revenue*, IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 sets out the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. IFRS 15 uses a control based approach to recognize revenue which is a change from the risk and reward approach under the current standard. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard and it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 15 on its consolidated financial statements.

5. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Cash held in bank accounts	$ 1,771,421	$ 1,336,002
Guaranteed investment certificates	3,476,317	4,681,596
	$ 5,247,738	$ 6,017,598

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	September 1, 2013	Expenditures	Impairment Loss	August 31, 2014
Separation Rapids Lithium-Tantalum Project (a)	$ 4,582,324	$ 507,396	$ -	$ 5,089,720
East Kemptville Tin-Indium Project (b)	1,416,242	440,919	-	1,857,161
Miramichi Tin Project (c)	175,021	3,088	-	178,109
Warren Township Anorthosite Project (d)	-	6,802	(6,802)	-
Spor Mountain Rare Metals Project (e)	-	19,246	(19,246)	-
Apex Rare Metals Project (f)	125,246	31,115	(156,361)	-
Other (g)	-	15,000	-	15,000
	$ 6,298,833	$ 1,023,566	$ (182,409)	$ 7,139,990

	September 1, 2014	Expenditures	Impairment Loss	August 31, 2015
Separation Rapids Lithium-Tantalum Project (a)	$ 5,089,720	$ 548,170	$ -	$ 5,637,890
East Kemptville Tin-Indium Project (b)	1,857,161	1,291,004	-	3,148,165
Miramichi Tin Project (c)	178,109	24,816	-	202,925
Warren Township Anorthosite Project (d)	-	6,425	(6,425)	-
Other (g)	15,000	-	-	15,000
	$ 7,139,990	$ 1,870,415	$ (6,425)	$ 9,003,980

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

a) Separation Rapids Lithium-Tantalum Project, Ontario

The Company owns a 100% interest in certain claims and a mining lease in the Paterson Lake area of Ontario.

b) East Kemptville Tin-Indium Project, Nova Scotia

During the year ended August 31, 2007, the Company was granted a special exploration licence to search and prospect for all minerals except for coal, salt, potash and uranium within four claims in the East Kemptville area of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. The special licence has been renewed multiple times since then.

In September 2014, the Company submitted an application for a new Special Licence reflecting the entire original mine site. During the quarter ended May 31, 2015, by Order in Council, the Government of Nova Scotia approved this application. The current Special Licence has a term of three years beginning February 2, 2015 and includes a requirement to incur $5.25 million in expenditures over the three years including $750,000 in the first year (of which $909,571 had been incurred by August 31, 2015).

The Company also has a number of regular exploration licences covering certain claims in the same proximity to the claims covered under the special exploration licence.

c) Miramichi Tin Project, New Brunswick

The Company owns a 100% interest in certain claims located in York County, New Brunswick, which were staked by the Company during the year ended August 31, 2012.

d) Warren Township Anorthosite Project, Ontario

The Company owns a 100% interest in certain claims located near Foleyet, Ontario, which were staked by the Company during the year ended August 31, 2003. During the year ended August 31, 2013, the Company entered into a Mining Lease with the Province of Ontario under the Mining Act of Ontario covering these claims.

During the year ended August 31, 2013, the Company had determined that the fair value of this project had been significantly impaired and had estimated the recoverable amount of this project as at August 31, 2013 to be $nil. Accordingly, the costs incurred to that date of $1,403,359 were written off as an impairment loss during the year ended August 31, 2013. The outlook as at August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2015 for the Warren Township project remains unchanged, and accordingly the expenditures of $6,802 and $6,425 incurred during the years ended August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2015, respectively, have been written off as an impairment loss.

e) Spor Mountain Rare Metals Project, Utah

The Company owned a 100% interest in certain claims located in Juab County, Utah, USA, which were staked by the Company during the year ended August 31, 2011.

No economically significant mineralization was encountered during the 2012 drilling program and after careful review of the drilling results and geological data gathered from the 2013 field work program, the Company reduced the number of claims significantly at the end of August 2013. No additional work program was planned or budgeted for fiscal 2014. The Company estimated the recoverable amount (which is the fair value less costs of disposal) of this project as at August 31, 2013 to be $nil and accordingly, the costs incurred to that date on this project of $1,494,508 had been written off as an impairment loss during the year ended August 31, 2013. On August 31, 2014, the Company abandoned the remaining claims of this project, and accordingly the expenditures of $19,246 incurred during the year ended August 31, 2014 had been written off as an impairment loss.

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

f) Apex Rare Metals Project, Utah

The Company owned a 100% interest in certain claims located in Washington County, Utah, USA, which were staked by the Company during the year ended August 31, 2011. On August 31, 2014, the Company abandoned these claims, and accordingly the expenditures incurred to that date of $156,361 had been written off as an impairment loss.

g) Other Resource Properties

The Company has a 100% interest in several claims in the Lilypad Lakes Tantalum Property, a 2.0% NSR interest in certain claims of the East Cedartree Gold Property located near Kenora, Ontario, and a 2.4% NSR interest in the Wolf Mountain Platinum-Palladium Project.

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Nechalacho REE Project (a)	Airstrip	Computer and Office Equipment	Land and Building	Exploration Equipment	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost							
As at September 1, 2013	$ 92,969,193	$ 646,860	$ 325,242	$ -	$ 671,583	$ 98,796	$ 94,711,674
Additions	8,537,809	-	18,372	-	-	-	8,556,181
Disposals	-	-	(12,955)	-	-	-	(12,955)
As at August 31, 2014	101,507,002	646,860	330,659	-	671,583	98,796	103,254,900
Additions	1,615,243	-	-	74,455	9,301	-	1,698,999
Disposals	-	-	(29,103)	-	-	(4,202)	(33,305)
As at August 31, 2015	103,122,245	$ 646,860	$ 301,556	$ 74,455	$ 680,884	$ 94,594	$ 104,920,594
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at September 1, 2013	-	$ 132,098	$ 174,800	$ -	$ 441,850	$ 47,528	$ 796,276
Depreciation expense	-	31,292	51,693	-	68,920	15,775	167,680
Disposals	-	-	(12,955)	-	-	-	(12,955)
As at August 31, 2014	-	163,390	213,538	-	510,770	63,303	951,001
Depreciation expense	-	28,788	39,550	537	48,649	15,775	133,299
Disposals	-	-	(26,793)	-	-	(4,202)	(30,995)
As at August 31, 2015	-	$ 192,178	$ 226,295	$ 537	$ 559,419	$ 74,876	$ 1,053,305
Net Book Value							
As at August 31, 2014	$ 101,507,002	$ 483,470	$ 117,121	$ -	$ 160,813	$ 35,493	$ 102,303,899
As at August 31, 2015	$ 103,122,245	$ 454,682	$ 75,261	$ 73,918	$ 121,465	$ 19,718	$ 103,867,289

7. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

a) Nechalacho REE Project, Northwest Territories

During the year ended August 31, 2005, the Company acquired a 100% interest in five mining leases covering the Nechalacho rare earth elements deposit ("Nechalacho Deposit") located at Thor Lake in the Mackenzie Mining District of the Northwest Territories. In addition, three mineral claims were staked in 2009 to cover favourable geology to the west of the mining leases.

The property was subject to two underlying NSR royalty agreements, one for a 3.0% royalty and one for a 2.5% royalty. During the year ended August 31, 2012, the Company bought out the 3.0% NSR royalty for a cash payment of $2.0 million. The remaining 2.5% NSR royalty can be bought back at the principal amount of $150,000 compounded annually at the average Canadian prime rate from May 2, 1982 to the buyback date, which currently approximates $1.4 million.

During the year ended August 31, 2012, the Company entered into an accommodation agreement (the "Accommodation Agreement") with the Deninu K'ue First Nation ("DKFN"). The DKFN is one of three Akaitcho bands who have used, occupied and have constitutionally protected aboriginal rights with respect to the lands on which the Nechalacho Deposit in the Northwest Territories is located.

The Accommodation Agreement provides for business and employment opportunities for the DKFN related to the Nechalacho Deposit and associated facilities in the Northwest Territories and contains measures to mitigate environmental and cultural impacts that may result from the project development. The Accommodation Agreement also commits the DKFN to supporting timely completion of the environmental assessment, permitting and development processes of the Nechalacho REE Project, and provides for the DKFN to participate in the project economics.

In conjunction with the Accommodation Agreement, the Company had issued an aggregate of 10,000 common shares of the Company and agreed to grant an aggregate of 50,000 non-transferrable common share purchase warrants of the Company to the DKFN. The common shares are subject to certain contractual restrictions on transfer pending receipt of certain regulatory permits and approvals for the Nechalacho REE Project. As at August 31, 2015, the Company has issued 40,000 warrants with a weighted average exercise price of $0.73 per share to the DKFN and these warrants have a weighted average remaining contract life of 3.4 years. The remaining 10,000 warrants will be issued on the next anniversary of the effective date (July 31, 2016) of the Accommodation Agreement. These warrants will have a term of five years and will have an exercise price based on the then-current market price of the Company's common shares at the date of issue of the warrants, and will be subject to statutory restrictions on resale.

8. Deferred Flow-Through Share Premium

A summary of the changes in the deferred flow-through share premium amount is set out below:

Balance – September 1, 2013	$ -
Increase relating to flow-through common shares issued (note 11b)	115,771
Decrease relating to CEE incurred	(115,771)
Balance – August 31, 2014	-
Increase relating to flow-through common shares issued (note 11b)	641,397
Decrease relating to CEE incurred	(347,589)
Balance – August 31, 2015	$ 293,808

9. Warrants Denominated in Foreign Currency

The following table reconciles the outstanding warrants (with an exercise price in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company) to purchase common shares of the Company at the beginning and end of the respective years:

	Number of Warrants	Amount
Balance – September 1, 2013	-	$ -
Issued pursuant to prospectus offering	6,466,513	2,200,946
Increase (Decrease) in fair value	-	(480,324)
Balance – August 31, 2014	6,466,513	1,720,622
Increase (Decrease) in fair value	-	(1,431,765)
Balance – August 31, 2015	6,466,513	$ 288,857

In June 2014, as further disclosed in Note 11(b)(iii), the Company issued 9,237,875 units of the Company at a price of $0.469 (US$0.433) per unit ("Unit") pursuant to a security purchase agreement (the "US$ Unit Offering") for gross proceeds of $4,331,200 (US$4,000,000). Each Unit is comprised of a common share and 0.70 of a common share purchase warrant (each whole warrant, a "US$ Warrant"). Each US$ Warrant is exercisable into a common share of the Company at an exercise price of US$0.56 per share commencing on December 13, 2014 until June 13, 2021, and is subject to certain anti-dilution provisions, which may reduce the exercise price, with a floor of US$0.5095 per share. The adjusted exercise price as calculated by the anti-dilution provisions as at August 31, 2015 is US$0.5264.

In accordance with *IAS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation* and *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement,* the fair value of the warrant component of the Unit has been classified as a financial liability at FVTPL and recorded at fair value at the time of issuance, and was re-measured at each financial statement reporting date using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the resulting change in value being recorded as decrease in fair value of warrants denominated in foreign currency in the statement of comprehensive loss.

The assumptions used in the Black-Scholes pricing model at each reporting date are as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Risk-free interest rate	0.93%	2.11%
Expected life (years)	5.8	6.8
Expected volatility	64%	66%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil

10. Site Closure and Reclamation Provision

A summary of the changes in the site closure and reclamation provision is set out below:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Balance - beginning of year	$ 236,600	$ 236,600
Increase in provision for site closure and reclamation costs	27,000	-
Balance – end of year	$ 263,600	$ 236,600

10. Site Closure and Reclamation Provision (continued)

As at August 31, 2015, the current estimated closure costs to reclaim the Company's Nechalacho exploration camp site at Thor Lake and the Warren Township exploration site are $250,000 and $13,600 respectively. The closure costs for the Nechalacho exploration camp site are expected to be incurred over the years of 2038 and 2039. The expected undiscounted future cash flow is estimated to be $508,000 for the Nechalacho exploration camp site, assuming an annual inflation rate of 3%.

11. Share Capital

a) Authorized

The Company is presently authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The Company is also authorized to issue up to 25,000,000 preferred shares without par value, of which none have been issued.

b) Common Shares Issued and Outstanding:

	Number		Amount
Balance – September 1, 2012	103,621,986	$	149,045,671
Issued pursuant to exercise of options	175,000		334,053
Balance – August 31, 2013	103,796,986	$	149,379,724
Issued pursuant to:			
prospectus offerings (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	22,186,700		10,267,476
other arrangement (v)	10,000		6,371
exercise of options	350,000		443,481
Issuance costs – common shares issued	-		(684,474)
Issuance costs – compensation warrants issued	-		(60,780)
Other issuance costs - cash	-		(682,542)
Price premium of flow-through shares issued	-		(115,771)
Balance – August 31, 2014	126,343,686	$	158,553,485
Issued pursuant to:			
equity offerings (i) (vi) (vii)	26,391,796		7,936,631
exercise of options	50,000		15,282
Issuance costs – cash	-		(1,075,249)
Issuance costs – compensation warrants issued	-		(92,761)
Price premium of flow-through shares issued	-		(641,397)
Balance – August 31, 2015	152,785,482	$	164,695,991

i) In September 2013, the Company entered into a sales agreement (the "Sales Agreement") with Cowen and Company, LLC ("Cowen"), pursuant to which the Company may, at its discretion and from time to time during the term of the Sales Agreement, sell, through Cowen, as agent and/or principal, such number of the Company's common shares as would result in aggregate gross proceeds to the Company of up to US$25,000,000. Sales of common shares will be made through "at the market" issuances on the NYSE MKT at the market price prevailing at the time of each sale, and, as a result, prices may vary.

11. Share Capital (continued)

The Company filed a prospectus supplement, dated September 24, 2013, pursuant to which the Company may issue up to US$8,100,000 in common shares using the Sales Agreement (each prospectus supplement is limited to 10% of the market value of the Company at the end of the month prior to filing) (the “First Supplement”). The Company may file additional prospectus supplements in the future to qualify the distribution of additional common shares up to the limit US$25,000,000.

The Company will pay Cowen a commission, or allow a discount, equal to 3.0% of the gross proceeds of all common shares sold under the Sales Agreement.

Pursuant to the Sales Agreement, as at August 31, 2014, the Company had issued 2,860,389 common shares for gross proceeds of $2,166,337 (US$2,001,401) and paid cash commissions totaling $64,990 (US$60,042). During the year ended August 31, 2014, the Company has also incurred other costs (primarily related to the preparation of the Sales Agreement and the First Supplement) of $399,032, of which $162,568 has been recognized as share issuance costs as at August 31, 2014, and the balance of $236,464 has been recorded as prepaid transaction costs. These costs will be charged as share issuance costs against future proceeds raised on a pro rata basis as the balance of the US$6,098,599 in additional common shares are sold and issued under the First Supplement.

During the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company has issued 6,567,791 common shares for gross proceeds of $1,689,051 (US$1,438,515) pursuant to the Sales Agreement and paid cash commissions totaling $50,671 (US$43,155). The Company has also incurred other ongoing issuance costs of $127,051. As at August 31, 2015, the Company estimated that the remaining proceeds to be raised under the First Supplement to be approximately US$200,000. Accordingly, the Company has recognized a pro rata share of the prepaid transaction costs of $219,207 as share issuance costs for the year ended August 31, 2015. As at August 31, 2015, the balance of the prepaid transaction costs is $17,257.

The Sales Agreement expired in October 2015.

ii) In November 2013, the Company entered into a share purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Lincoln Park Capital Fund, LLC ("LPC") pursuant to which the Company may sell up to US$30,000,000 of the Company’s common shares to LPC over the 36 month term of the Purchase Agreement, and completed an initial purchase of 4,375,000 common shares at a price of US$0.64 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $2,954,000 (US$2,800,000) (the "Initial Purchase") plus additional purchases totaling 600,000 common shares for additional proceeds of $370,403 (US$337,060). The Company issued 918,521 common shares to LPC as a commitment fee for entering into the Purchase Agreement, and would issue up to an additional 918,521 common shares as compensation on a pro rata basis as the US$30,000,000 purchase amount is funded (of which 96,049 common shares have been issued as at August 31, 2014).

The Company had the right, in its sole discretion, to sell up to an additional US$26,862,940 worth of common shares to LPC, from time to time and on such terms and conditions as are described in the Purchase Agreement. The purchase price for any additional sales of common shares would be based on prevailing market prices of the common shares immediately preceding any notice of sale without any fixed discount. Under the terms of the Purchase Agreement, the Company had control over the timing and amount of any future sale of common shares subject to certain conditions, and LPC was obligated to make such purchases, if and when the Company presents LPC with a valid purchase notice. There were no upper price limitations but the closing price of the common share on the NYSE MKT must not be less than US$0.50 on the purchase date), negative covenants or restrictions on the Company's future financing activities. The Company had the right to terminate the Purchase Agreement at any time, at its sole discretion, without any cost or penalty. LPC had also agreed not to cause or engage in any manner whatsoever, in any direct or indirect short selling or hedging of the common shares.

11. Share Capital (continued)

The Company filed a prospectus supplement, dated November 27, 2013, pursuant to which the Company may issue up to US$8,500,000 in common shares using the Purchase Agreement (each prospectus supplement is limited to 10% of the market value of the Company at the end of the month prior to filing). The Company could file additional prospectus supplements in the future to qualify the distribution of the remaining common shares to be issued under the Purchase Agreement.

During the year ended August 31, 2014, the Company had also incurred other issuance costs (primarily related to the preparation of the Purchase Agreement and prospectus supplement) of $163,840 in connection with the completion of the Initial Purchase which have been recognized as share issuance costs.

The Company did not issue any common shares under the Purchase Agreement during the year ended August 31, 2015, and no additional common shares will be issued under the Purchase Agreement as the Company's base shelf prospectus dated September 10, 2013 expired in October 2015.

iii) In June 2014, the Company completed the US$ Unit Offering as disclosed in Note 9 and issued 9,237,875 Units of the Company at a price of $0.469 (US$0.433) per Unit pursuant to the security purchase agreement for gross proceeds of $4,331,200 (US$4,000,000). Each Unit is comprised of a common share and 0.70 of one US$ Warrant. Each US$ Warrant is exercisable into a common share of the Company at an exercise price of US$0.56 per share commencing on December 13, 2014 until June 13, 2021, and is subject to certain anti-dilution provisions, which may reduce the exercise price, with a floor of US$0.5095 per share. The adjusted exercise price as calculated by the anti-dilution provisions as at August 31, 2015 is US$0.5264.

The fair value of the warrant component was estimated at US$0.220 and this amount was allocated to the warrant component of the Unit, with the residual balance of US$0.213 being allocated to the common share component of the Unit. The fair value of the US$ Warrant was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of Nil; risk free interest rate of 2.26%; expected life of 7.0 years; and expected volatility of 69%.

In connection with the US$ Unit Offering, the Company paid the placement agent a cash fee of $259,872 (US$240,000) and issued 554,273 broker warrants. Each broker warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at an exercise price of US$0.56 per share commencing on December 13, 2014 until June 13, 2017. The estimated fair value of the broker's warrants totalled $123,576. The fair values of these broker's warrants were estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of Nil; risk free interest rate of 1.03%; expected life of 3.0 years; and expected volatility of 69%. The Company also incurred other cash issuance costs of $214,515.

The total transaction costs of $597,963 (including cash fee, the estimated fair value of the agent's warrants and other cash issuance costs) has been allocated to the common shares and the US$ Warrants using the same ratio used to allocate the gross proceeds to the common shares and the US$ Warrants. The total amount allocated to the US$ Warrants has been recorded as financing transaction costs on the statement of comprehensive loss.

iv) In July 2014, the Company completed a private placement (the "Private Placement") and issued 1,653,866 flow-through common shares ("Flow-Through Shares") at $0.60 per share and 2,445,000 non flow-through units ("Non Flow-Through Units") at $0.48 per Non Flow-Through Unit for total gross proceeds of $2,165,920, of which an aggregate of 212,000 Flow-Through Shares and 60,000 Non Flow-Through Units were issued to certain directors and officers of the Company. Each Non Flow-Through Unit is comprised of one common share and one half share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitled the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.60 per share commencing on January 2, 2015 until July 2, 2017.

11. Share Capital (continued)

Of the Non Flow-through Unit price of $0.48, $0.3966 was allocated to the common share component of the Non Flow-through Unit and the balance of $0.0834 was allocated to the warrant component of the Non Flow-through Unit. These values were allocated on a pro rata basis based on the closing trading price of the Company's common shares on the TSX on the date the terms of the Private Placement was announced, which was $0.53, and the estimated fair value of a whole warrant of $0.2230. The fair value of the warrant was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of Nil; risk free interest rate of 1.16%; expected life of 3.0 years; and expected volatility of 68%.

In connection with the Private Placement, the Company paid finders' fees of $12,461 and incurred other issuance costs of $50,185.

As at August 31, 2014, the Company has incurred sufficient eligible flow-through expenditures to renounce the tax deduction of $992,320 to the subscribers of its flow-through shares and has accordingly recognized a deferred tax recovery of $115,771.

v) In March 2014, the Company entered into a participation agreement (the "Participation Agreement") with the Northwest Territory Métis Nation ("NWTMN") for the Nechalacho REE Project. Pursuant the Participation Agreement, the Company issued an aggregate of 10,000 common shares of the Company (at a value of $6,371) and agreed to grant an aggregate of 20,000 non-transferrable common share purchase warrants of the Company to the NWTMN. The common shares are subject to certain contractual restrictions on transfer pending receipt of certain regulatory permits and approvals for the Nechalacho REE Project. The common share purchase warrants will be issued in two equal installments of 10,000 warrants upon the Nechalacho REE Project meeting certain milestones, will have a term of five years, will have an exercise price based on the then current market price of the Company's common shares at the date of issue of the warrants, and will be subject to certain restrictions on resale. To date, none of the common share purchase warrants have been issued. The fair value of the common shares issued have been capitalized as part of the costs for the Nechalacho REE Project.

vi) In December 2014, the Company completed a private placement (the "December 2014 Private Placement") and issued 8,981,781 flow-through common shares at $0.27 per share for gross proceeds of $2,425,081, of which 185,000 flow-through shares were issued to Mr. Donald Bubar, who is a director and the President and CEO of the Company.

In connection with the 2015 Private Placement, the Company paid finders' fees of $142,508, incurred other issuance costs of $23,652 and issued 527,806 non-transferrable finder's compensation warrants. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.27 per share from June 20, 2015 to December 19, 2016. The estimated fair value of the compensation warrants totaled $32,618. The fair values of these compensation warrants were estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of Nil; risk free interest rate of 1.01%; expected life of 2.0 years; and expected volatility of 62%.

The excess of the cash consideration received over the market price of the Company's shares at the date of the announcement of the flow-through share financing totaling $449,089 was recorded as a deferred flow-through share premium liability on the consolidated statement of financial position on December 19, 2014.

During the quarter ended February 28, 2015, the Company renounced CEE of $2,425,081 to the subscribers of the flow-through shares with the effective date of December 31, 2014.

As at August 31, 2015, the Company has incurred CEE of $1,876,977 related to the December 2014 Private Placement and the balance of $548,104 is to be incurred by December 31, 2015. Accordingly, the Company has recognized a pro rata amount of the flow-through share premium of $347,589 through the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as a deferred income tax recovery with a corresponding reduction to the deferred flow-through share premium liability.

11. Share Capital (continued)

vii) In May 2015, the Company completed a prospectus offering (the "Prospectus Offering") and issued 6,410,254 flow-through common shares at $0.39 per share and 4,431,970 Units at $0.34 per Unit (the "Unit Price") for total gross proceeds of $4,006,869, of which 50,000 Units were issued to the spouse of Mr. Donald Bubar. Mr. Bubar is a director and the President and CEO of the Company. Each Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-transferrable common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.425 per share, until November 27, 2016.

The fair value of the warrant component of the Unit was estimated at $0.0502. Using the relative fair value method, $0.2984 and $0.0416 of the Unit Price was allocated to the share component and the warrant component of the Unit respectively. The fair value of the warrant was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of Nil; risk free interest rate of 0.63%; expected life of 1.5 years; and expected volatility of 69%.

In connection with the Prospectus Offering, the Company paid cash commission of $240,412, incurred other issuance costs of $296,451 and issued 650,533 non-transferrable compensation warrants. Each compensation warrant entitles the holder to purchase one common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.34 per share until November 27, 2016. The estimated fair value of the compensation warrants totaled $63,044. The fair values of these compensation warrants were estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model, with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of Nil; risk free interest rate of 0.63%; expected life of 1.5 years; and expected volatility of 69%.

Cash issuance costs and the estimated fair value of the compensation warrants were allocated on a pro-rata basis between the warrants and common shares issued as part of the Prospectus Offering. The warrants issued as part of the Units were allocated $24,703 and $2,901 of the cash issuance costs and the value of the compensation warrants, respectively. The remaining $512,160 of the cash issuance costs and $60,143 of the value of the compensation warrants were allocated to the common shares issued as part of the Prospectus Offering.

The excess of the cash consideration received over the market price of the Company's shares at the date of the announcement of the flow-through share financing totaling $192,308 was recorded as a deferred flow-through share premium liability on the consolidated statement of financial position on May 27, 2015.

11. Share Capital (continued)

c) Warrants

The following table reconciles the warrants outstanding to purchase common shares of the Company at the beginning and end of the respective years:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance – September 1, 2012	10,000	$1.480
Issued pursuant to Accommodation Agreement (note 7a)	10,000	0.750
Balance – August 31, 2013	20,000	$1.115
Issued pursuant equity offerings (b(iv))	1,222,500	0.600
Issued pursuant to Accommodation Agreement (note 7a)	10,000	0.490
Balance – August 31, 2014	1,252,500[1]	$0.607
Issued pursuant to equity offerings (b(vii))	2,215,985	0.425
Issued pursuant to Accommodation Agreement (note 7a)	10,000	0.210
Balance – August 31, 2015	3,478,485[1]	$0.490

[1] Does not include the 6,466,513 US$ Warrants as disclosed below.

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The outstanding warrants have a weighted average remaining contract life of 1.5 years.

The warrants reserve, included as a component of the consolidated statement of changes in equity, relates to equity settled instruments issued by the Company to various stakeholders.

As disclosed in Note 9, the Company also has 6,466,513 US$ Warrants outstanding as at August 31, 2015, with an adjusted exercise price of US$0.5264 per share. These US$ Warrants are exercisable until June 13, 2021.

The Company is also required to issue the following warrants:

i) as disclosed in Note 7(a), issue 10,000 warrants to the DKFN on the next anniversary of the effective date of the Accommodation Agreement (July 31, 2016); and

ii) as disclosed in Note 11(b), issue 20,000 warrants to the NWTMN in two equal installments of 10,000 warrants upon the Nechalacho REE Project meeting certain milestones.

d) Share Based Payments

The shareholders have approved a Stock Option Plan (the “Plan”) that provides for the issue of up to 10% of the number of issued and outstanding common shares of the Company to eligible employees, directors and service providers of the Company.

The Plan authorizes the granting of options to purchase common shares of the Company at a price equal to or greater than the closing price of the shares on either the trading day prior to the grant or the day of the grant. The options generally vest over a period of one to four years, and generally have a term of two to five years (but can have a maximum term of up to 10 years).

11. Share Capital (continued)

The following table reconciles the stock options outstanding at the beginning and end of the respective years:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance – September 1, 2012	8,000,250	$ 3.21
Granted	2,240,000	1.31
Exercised	(175,000)	1.20
Expired	(625,000)	5.64
Forfeited	(855,000)	2.14
Balance – August 31, 2013	8,585,250	$ 2.59
Granted	2,530,000	0.66
Exercised	(350,000)	0.72
Expired	(825,000)	1.50
Forfeited	(1,310,000)	3.78
Balance – August 31, 2014	8,630,250	$ 2.02
Granted	2,620,000	0.27
Exercised	(50,000)	0.22
Expired	(1,200,250)	1.94
Forfeited	(225,000)	2.51
Balance – August 31, 2015	9,775,000	$ 1.56

As at August 31, 2015, there were 6,570,000 options vested (August 31, 2014 – 4,990,250, August 31, 2013 – 4,994,000) with an average exercise price of $1.89 per share (August 31, 2014 - $2.63, August 31, 2013 - $2.85), that were exercisable.

During the year ended August 31, 2015, an aggregate of 50,000 (2014 - 350,000, 2013 – 175,000) stock options were exercised at the weighted average exercise price of $0.22 per share (2014 - $0.72, 2013 – $1.20). The weighted average closing market share price on the date preceding the date of exercise was $0.36 per share (2014 – $0.80, 2013 - $1.01).

The share based payments reserve, included as a component of the consolidated statement of changes in equity, relates to equity settled compensation options issued by the Company to its directors, officers, employees and consultants.

The estimated fair value of options earned during the year ended August 31, 2015 was $978,358 (2014 - $549,372, 2013 - $2,674,677), of which $98,730 (2014 - $172,125, 2013 - $36,227) was capitalized to property, plant and equipment, $87,812 (2014 - $30,018, 2013 - $567,453) was capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets, $2,936 (2014 - $133, 2013 - $7,852) was charged to operations as general exploration expenses, with the balance of $788,880 (2014 - $347,096, 2013 - $2,063,145) charged to operations as share based compensation expense.

The fair value of each option granted is estimated at the time of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Black-Scholes option-pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including expected life of the option award, share price volatility and other assumptions. The expected life of options granted is derived from historical data on employee exercises and post-vesting employment termination behavior. Expected volatility is based on the historic volatility of the Company's shares. These assumptions involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. In addition, the Company is required to estimate the expected forfeiture rate and only recognize expense for those options expected to vest.

11. Share Capital (continued)

The weighted average assumptions for grants during the years ended August 31, 2015, August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013 are as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
Exercise price	$0.27	$0.66	$1.31
Closing market price on day preceding date of grant	$0.27	$0.66	$1.31
Risk-free interest rate	0.94%	1.45%	1.26%
Expected life (years)	3.1	3.9	3.9
Expected volatility	64%	73%	85%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grant date fair value	$0.12	$0.36	$0.80
Forfeiture rate	17%	15%	11%

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding and exercisable options as at August 31, 2015:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Remaining
Exercise Price Range	Outstanding	Exercisable	Contractual Life
$8.00 - $8.62	300,000	300,000	0.7 years
$4.00 - $4.99	700,000	650,000	0.9 years
$3.00 - $3.99	575,000	512,500	1.1 years
$2.00 - $2.99	675,000	575,000	1.3 years
$1.00 - $1.99	2,050,000	1,556,250	2.0 years
$0.50 - $0.99	2,555,000	1,128,750	3.3 years
$0.21 - $0.49	2,920,000	1,847,500	3.7 years
	9,775,000	6,570,000	

e) *Brokers' Compensation Warrants*

The following table summarizes information concerning outstanding brokers' compensation warrants as at August 31, 2013, August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2015:

	Number of Compensation Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance – August 31, 2012 and August 31, 2013	-	$ -
Issued pursuant equity offerings (b(iii))	554,273	0.61
Balance – August 31, 2014	554,273	0.61
Issued pursuant to equity offerings (b(vi)(vii))	1,178,339	0.31
Balance – August 31, 2015	1,732,612	$ 0.45[1]

[1] 554,273 of the compensation warrants outstanding as at August 31, 2014 and throughout the year ended August 31, 2015 are denominated in US$. The effect of the change in the foreign exchange rate between the Canadian$ and the US$ has been reflected in the weighted average exercise price as at August 31, 2015.

11. Share Capital (continued)

The brokers' compensation warrants reserve, included as a component of the consolidated statement of changes in equity, relates to equity settled compensation instruments issued by the Company to external service providers.

As at August 31, 2015, the Company has the following compensation warrants outstanding:

(i) 554,273 compensation warrants with an exercise price of US$0.56 per common share, which are exercisable until June 13, 2017;

(ii) 527,806 compensation warrants with an exercise price of $0.27 per common share, which are exercisable until December 19, 2016;

(iii) 650,533 compensation warrants with an exercise price of $0.34 per common share, which are exercisable until November 27, 2016.

12. Write-off of Land Acquisition Option Payments

The Company's initial purchase option on a land parcel in Geismar, Louisiana expired on December 1, 2013, and accordingly, the option payments made totaling $175,104 for the initial purchase option were written off during the year ended August 31, 2014. The Company had entered into a new purchase option with a different property owner on a different land parcel in Geismar, Louisiana during the year ended August 31, 2014. This new option expired on December 14, 2014. Payments totaling $212,960 were paid for the new purchase option and this amount has been written off during the year ended August 31, 2015.

13. Capital Management

Capital of the Company consists of the components of shareholders' equity.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are as follows:

(i) to safeguard the Company's assets and ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern;
(ii) to raise sufficient capital to finance its development activities on its Nechalacho REE Project; and
(iii) to raise sufficient capital to meet its general and administrative expenditures, and to explore and develop its other resource properties.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company in light of changes in general economic conditions, the Company's short term working capital requirements, and its planned exploration and development program expenditure requirements.

As the Company is in the development stage, its principal source of capital is from the issuance of common shares. In order to achieve its objectives, the Company expects to spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as required.

The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements and there were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended August 31, 2015.

14. Related Party Disclosures

Balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note. Details of the transactions between the Company and other related parties are disclosed below:

a) Trading transactions

There had been no material trading transactions (other than those disclosed in Note 11(b)(iv), (vi), and (vii) with related parties during each of the years ended August 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013.

14. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

b) Compensation of key management personnel

The remuneration of directors and other key members of the Company's senior management team during the years ended August 31, 2015, August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013:

		August 31, 2015		August 31, 2014		August 31, 2013
Salaries, benefits and directors' fees	$	1,957,710	$	2,539,867	$	3,282,444
Share based compensation[1]		691,224		239,021		1,946,091
	$	2,648,934	$	2,778,888	$	5,228,535

[1] Fair value of stock options earned and recognized as share based compensation during the respective reporting period.

15. Financial Instruments

IFRS 7 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); and
Level 3	inputs for the asset or liability that are not based upon observable market data.

Assets are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The fair value of the Company's warrants denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of the Company is based on Level 2 inputs that are observable for the liability such as interest rate, dividend yield and historical volatility.

Fair Values

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated 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 August 31, 2015. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are either on deposit with two major Canadian chartered banking groups in Canada or invested in bankers acceptance notes or guaranteed investment certificates issued by two major Canadian chartered banking groups. The Company's receivables primarily consist of Goods and Services Tax/Harmonized Sales Tax receivable and refundable security deposits with various federal and provincial governments and are therefore not subject to significant credit risk.

15. Financial Instruments (continued)

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 has in place a planning and budgeting process to assist in determining the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an on-going basis and its plans for exploration and development expenditures. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

As at August 31, 2015, the Company has current assets of $6,352,005 and current liabilities of $1,671,454. The adjusted working capital of the Company is $5,263,216 (calculated by adding back the deferred flow-through share premium of $293,808 and the liability for warrants denominated in foreign currency of $288,857 to the net current assets of $4,680,551). As the de-recognition of the balances of the deferred flow-through share premium and the liability for warrants denominated in foreign currency accounts will not require the future out flow of resources by the Company, it is management's belief that the adjusted working capital figure provides more useful information in assessing the Company's liquidity risk.

Repayments due by period as of August 31, 2015:

	Within 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	Total
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 1,088,789	$ -	$ -	$ 1,088,789
Operating lease obligations	303,887	626,374	420,062	1,350,323
	$ 1,392,676	$ 626,374	$ 420,062	$ 2,439,112

Market risk

(i) Interest rate risk

The Company has significant cash and cash equivalents balances and it has no 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 GICs. These short term money market investments are subject to interest rate fluctuations.

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The majority of the Company's purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. As at August 31, 2015, the Company had cash held in bank accounts of US$72,386 and accounts payable of US$12,017 denominated in US currency.

(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

Considering the Company's budget expenditures for the next twelve months and its current cash and cash equivalents of $5,247,738, with other variables held constant, sensitivity to a plus or minus 25 basis points change in interest rates would not have any significant effect on the Company's net loss over a twelve month period.

15. Financial Instruments (continued)

The Company had cash of US$72,386 in cash and accounts payable of US$12,017 denominated in US currency as at August 31, 2015 and its anticipated on-going expenditures to be transacted in US dollars for the next twelve month period is approximately US$350,000. If the Canadian dollar weakens (or strengthens) 5% against the US dollar with other variables held constant, it would not have any significant effect on the Company's expenditures over a twelve month period.

16. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash financing and investing transactions not reflected in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended August 31, 2015, August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013 are as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
Share based compensation capitalized as property, plant and equipment (note 11d)	$ 98,730	$ 172,125	$ 36,227
Share based compensation capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets (note 11d)	87,812	30,018	567,453
Depreciation expense capitalized as property, plant and equipment	76,218	-	-
Depreciation expense capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets	1,351	-	-
Warrants issued pursuant to the Accommodation Agreement and capitalized as property, plant and equipment (note 7a)	1,184	2,849	5,348
Common shares issued pursuant to the Participation Agreement and capitalized as property, plant and equipment (note 11b)	-	6,371	-
	$ 265,295	$ 211,363	$ 609,028

17. Income Taxes

a) Provision for Income Taxes

The following table reconciles the income tax provision from the expected income tax amount based on the statutory rates to the amount recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
Net loss for the year before income taxes	$ 3,523,963	$ 5,846,352	$ 11,199,164
Combined Canadian federal and provincial tax rate	25.1%	25.2%	25.2%
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rates	884,515	1,473,281	2,822,189
Share based compensation	(198,009)	(87,468)	(519,913)
Non-deductible expenses	(6,279)	(9,144)	(11,709)
Non-allowable portion of capital loss	(26,726)	(22,063)	-
Exploration expenditures to be renounced	-	(134,294)	-
Share issuance costs	-	-	354,751
Non-taxable decrease in fair value of warrants denominated in foreign currency	359,373	121,042	-
Effect of different income tax rates than Canadian tax rate related to impairment loss of a foreign subsidiary	-	24,528	206,612
Losses and other deductions for which no benefit has been recognized	(665,285)	(1,250,111)	(2,851,930)
Deferred income tax recoveries	$ 347,589	$ 115,771	$ -

b) Income Tax Effect of Temporary Differences Recognized

The tax effects of temporary differences recognized as at August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014 are as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Deferred income tax assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 21,540,948	$ 21,391,552
Scientific research and experimental developmental expenditures	4,068,527	3,946,503
	25,609,745	25,338,055
Deferred income tax liabilities		
Property plant and equipment	(25,609,475)	(25,338,055)
Net deferred income tax assets	$ -	-

17. Income Taxes (continued)

c) *Income Tax Temporary Differences Not Recognized*

The deductible income tax temporary differences that have not been recognized as deferred income tax assets as at August 31, 2015 and August 31, 2014 are as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 23,920,739	$ 20,435,716
Scientific research and experimental developmental expenditures	11,158,486	11,707,030
Share issuance costs	1,847,704	2,470,581
Capital loss carry forwards	2,294,535	2,081,575
Deductible temporary differences not recognized	$ 39,221,464	$ 36,694,902

The Company also has non-refundable investment tax credit carry forwards of $5,817,339 (2014 - $5,817,339), which has not been recognized as a deferred income tax asset.

d) *Non-Capital Losses*

The Company has non-capital losses carried forward of approximately $22,253,000 (2014 - $18,768,000, 2013 - $14,582,000,) available to reduce future years' Canadian taxable income. These losses will expire as follows:

2026	$ 156,000
2027	232,000
2028	847,000
2029	914,000
2030	1,584,000
2031	3,050,000
2032	3,601,000
2033	4,151,000
2034	4,211,000
2035	3,507,000

The Company also has net operating losses of approximately $1,668,000 (2014 - $1,668,000, 2013 - $10,000) to reduce future years' U.S. taxable income. These losses will expire as follows:

2031	$ 5,000
2032	2,000
2033	3,000
2034	1,658,000

e) *Capital Losses*

The Company has capital losses carried forward of approximately $2,295,000 (2014 - $2,082,000, 2013 - $1,906,000) available to reduce future years' Canadian taxable capital gains.

17. Income Taxes (continued)

g) Non-refundable Investment Tax Credits

The Company has non-refundable investment tax credits of $5,817,000 (2014 - $5,817,000, $2013 - $5,640,000) available to reduce future years' Canadian federal income tax payable. These credits will expire as follows:

2018	$ 44,000
2019	72,000
2020	14,000
2024	24,000
2025	19,000
2026	63,000
2027	133,000
2028	72,000
2029	361,000
2030	490,000
2031	1,045,000
2032	2,235,000
2033	1,006,000
2034	239,000

18. Loss per Share

The weighted average number of common shares for the purposes of diluted loss per share reconciles to the weighted average number of common shares used in the calculation of basic loss per share as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014	August 31, 2013
Weighted average number of common shares used in the calculation of basic loss per share	139,893,312	112,724,520	103,683,356
Diluted impact of warrants	-	-	-
Diluted impact of stock options	-	-	-
Weighted average number of common used in the calculation of diluted loss per share	139,893,312	112,724,520	103,683,356

The loss used to calculate the basic and diluted loss per common share for the year ended August 31, 2015 was $3,176,374 (2014 - $5,730,581, 2013 - $11,199,164).

As at August 31, 2015, the Company had 11,677,610 (2014 - 8,273,286, 2013 – 20,000) warrants and 9,775,000 (2014 - 8,630,250, 2013 - 8,585,250) stock options outstanding. These warrants and options could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future, but have not been included in the diluted loss per share calculation because they were antidilutive for the years ended August 31, 2015, August 31, 2014 and August 31, 2013.

19. Operating Lease Arrangements

The Company has entered into commercial leases on its premises and the future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2016	$	303,887
2017		311,327
2018		315,047
2019		315,047
2020 and thereafter		105,015

20. Commitments

Pursuant to the subscription agreements entered into for the 2015 Private Placement and the Prospectus Offering, the Company is required to incur additional CEE of $400,000, $548,104 and $2,099,999 by September 30, 2015, December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2016, respectively.

21. Events After the Reporting Period

Subsequent to the year ended August 31, 2015, the Company:

a) issued 1,553,724 common shares for gross proceeds of $248,086 (US$187,696) and paid cash commissions totaling $7,443 (US$5,631) pursuant to the Sales Agreement;

b) granted an aggregate of 140,000 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of $0.17 per share to certain employees and consultants of the Company. The weighted average contract life of these options was 3.9 years;

c) had 150,000 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of $2.13 forfeited;

d) had 75,000 stock options with a weighted average exercise price of $1.80 per share expire; and

e) announced its intention to delist its common shares from trading on the NYSE MKT by filing SEC Form 25 within 10 days of the announcement. The effective date of delisting is expected to be 10 days after the filing of Form 25.