TSODILO RESOURCES LIMITED
Management's Discussion and Analysis

FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

The Management's Discussion and Analysis has been authorized for release by the Company's Board of Directors on May 26, 2015

Management's Discussion and Analysis

This management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the notes thereto for the periods ended March 31, 2014 and 2015. The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). The Company's functional and reporting currency is United States dollars and all amounts stated are in United States dollar unless otherwise noted. In addition, the Company has three operating subsidiaries, Newdico, Gcwihaba and Bosoto which have a functional currency of the Botswana Pula. This management's discussion and analysis has been prepared as at May 26, 2015.

OVERVIEW

Tsodilo Resources Limited ("Tsodilo" or the "Company") was organized under the laws of the Province of Ontario in 1996 and continued under the laws of the Yukon in 2002. It is incorporated under laws of the Yukon Territory, Canada, under the Business Corporations Act of Yukon and the address of the Company's registered office is 161 Bay Street, P.O. Box 508 Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2S1. The Company currently exists under the Business Corporations Act of Yukon and its common shares are listed on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange (TSX-V) under the symbol TSD.

Tsodilo is an exploration stage company which is engaged principally in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in the Republic of Botswana. The Company is considered to be in the exploration and development stage given that none of its properties are in production and, to date, has not earned any significant revenues. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the renewal of exploration licenses, obtaining the necessary permits to operate a mine, obtaining the financing to complete exploration and development, and future profitable production.

The Company is also actively reviewing additional diamond and base and precious metal opportunities within southern Africa.

Corporate

At a special meeting of the holders of common shares of the Company held on April 9, 2002 shareholders approved a restructuring of the Company that incorporated the sale of substantially all of the Company's assets. The assets were transferred in settlement on debt due of $612,783 and owing to Trans Hex Group Limited ("Trans Hex Group"), the principal shareholder and creditor of the Company prior to restructuring. The Company retained an interest in all future dividends that may be paid by either Northbank Diamonds Limited, Hoanib Diamonds (Proprietary) Limited or Trans Hex (Zimbabwe) Limited. In addition, the Company was released from the long-term loans due to Trans Hex Group by the subsidiaries being sold, of $3,341,690, and Trans Hex Group agreed to return the 10,688,137 common shares in the capital of the Company, representing 73.22% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company at that time, to treasury for cancellation. The special meeting of shareholders also approved the discontinuance of the Company from the Province of Ontario and its continuance under the Business Corporations Act (Yukon), the change of name of the Company from Trans Hex International Ltd. to Tsodilo Resources Limited, the election of new directors and the repeal of the existing stock option plan of the Company and adoption of a new stock option plan. Following the restructuring of the Company, as approved by shareholders in April 2002, Tsodilo has no long-term debt.

Outstanding Share Data

As of May 26, 32,426,709 common shares of the Company were outstanding. Of the options to purchase common shares issued to eligible persons under the stock option plan of the Company, 3,158,890 options remain outstanding of which 2,941,390 are exercisable at exercise prices ranging from CAD $0.75 - $2.23.

Outstanding Options

Expiry Date	No. of Option Shares	Exercise Price (CAD)
January 3, 2016	285,000	$1.25
April 17, 2016	300,000	$1.03
January 3, 2017	210,000	$0.90
April 2, 2017	328,890	$1.00
January 3, 2018	235,000	$1.20
March 22, 2018	400,000	$1.04
January 2, 2019	260,000	$0.75
March 21, 2019	480,000	$1.25
January 2, 2020	260,000	$1.05
March 27, 2020	400,000	$0.83
Total	3,158,890	

As of May 26, 2015, 6,022,104 warrants are outstanding. The warrants were issued by way of private placements utilized by the Company for financing purposes. Each warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one common share of the Company and the specifics with expiry date, number, exercise price and currency are as follows:

Outstanding Warrants

Expiry Date	No. of Warrant Shares	Exercise Price & Currency
June 29, 2015	2,702,702	$2.17 CAD
June 29, 2015	1,818,181	$1.21 USD
May 29, 2016	306,183	$1.40 USD
July 29, 2016	634,116	$1.40 USD
December 30, 2016	560,922	$1.21 USD
Total	6,022,104	

If all warrants were converted, 6,022,104 common shares of the Company would be issued.

Principal Shareholders of the Company

The principal shareholders (greater than 5%) of the Company as of May 26, 2015, are as follows:

Name	Description	Shares - Owns, Controls or Directs	% of the Issued and Outstanding Shares
Azur LLC	Private Investment Vehicle	4,996,065	15.43%
International Finance Corporation	Member of the World Bank Group	4,520,883	13.96%
James M. Bruchs	Director and CEO	2,285,619	7.06%
First Quantum Minerals	Global Mining Company	2,272,727	7.00%
David J. Cushing	Director	2,250,770	6.94%

Exploration Activities for the 1st Quarter 2015

Subsidiaries

The Company has a 98% operating interest in its Botswana subsidiary, Newdico (Proprietary) Limited ("Newdico"), which holds one prospecting license covering approximately 851 km^2 in northwest Botswana.

The Company has a 100% interest in its wholly owned Botswana subsidiary, Gcwihaba Resources (PTY) Limited ("Gcwihaba"), which has one diamond prospecting license covering approximately 494 km^2, twenty-two metal (base, precious, platinum group, and rare earth) licenses currently covering 1,244.80 km^2 (not including fifteen (15) licenses currently in renewal and five (5) licenses whose terms expires March 31, 2015 for which renewal applications have been filed) and eight radioactive minerals licenses currently in renewal.

The Company has a 75% interest in its wholly owned Botswana subsidiary, Bosoto (Pty) Limited, which as of December 31, 2014, holds the precious stone prospecting license for the area (1.02 km^2) which contains the BK16 kimberlite.

The Company holds a 70% interest in its South African subsidiary, Idada Trading 361(Pty) Limited ("Idada"). Idada has made application for an exploration license (Ref: MP30/5/1/1/2/1047PR) in the Barberton area in February 2012. This application was accepted in February 2013 and consultation was conducted with interested and affected parties in April and June 2013. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was submitted in April 2013 and a site visit was made by various governmental departments (DMR, EWT, REMDEC) in September 2013. The Company is now awaiting a decision by the DMR to award the prospecting permit or not.

The Company holds a 100% interest in Tsodilo Resources Bermuda Limited to which the shares of its operating subsidiaries are registered.

1. DIAMOND PROJECTS

The Company holds 3 Prospecting Licences (1,346 km^2) for precious stones, one registered each to Newdico, Gcwihaba and Bosoto. These licenses are summarized in Table 1. The Gcwihaba license PL 195/2012 covers 494 square kilometers and the initial license grant expires June 30, 2015. The Newdico license (PL 64/2005) covers 851 square kilometres and the term of the license is April 1, 2014 to June 30, 2016. The Bosoto license (PL369/2014) covers 1.02 square kilometres and the term of the license is October 1, 2014 to September 20, 2017.

Table 1. Precious Stone Prospecting Licenses as at March 31, 2015

PL number	Km²	Grant Date	Expiry date	Current Stage	Expenditure		Total Expenditure From Grant and if held to Full License Term	
					Rental Fee Per Annum (BWP)	Work Program Per Annum (BWP)	BWP	USD as at 3.31.15
PL 195/2012	494	7/01/12	6/30/15	Initial Grant	2,470	100,000	307,410	31,540
PL 064/2005	851	4/01/14	3/31/16	Extension	4,255	200,000*	408,510	41,913
PL 369/2014	1.02	10/01/14	9/30/17	Initial Grant	1,000	35,407,000# 138,275,000# 64,200,000#	237,885,000#	24,406,800
Total	1,346.02						238,600,920	24,480,253

*The minimum annual expenditure for each year one and two is P200 000. If after year 1 a decision is made based on the micro-diamond results that further work is warranted, the Company estimates that P4 585 000 would be required for bulk sampling.

Amounts include services provided by shareholders and all expenditure amounts are incremental in nature and qualified by positive results in the evaluation process throughout the license term.

PL 195/2012

The heavy mineral sorting of the 36 samples that the Company collected over license PL 195/2012 in order to confirm the old De Beers results produced 4 spinel and 1 garnet, which were confirmed to be mantle derived by microprobe analyses. The five grains consists of four high titanium chrome-spinel and a garnet of G9 paragenesis. The presence of these grains confirms that the source is either an ilmenite-poor Group-1 kimberlite, such as Venetia or The Oaks, or a Group-2 kimberlite which is devoid of any ilmenite like Finsch or Marsfontein. This target is some 40 km south of the Thankane-01 kimberlite which is almost certainly a Group 2 kimberlite.

A ground magnetic survey was completed in February over this target with 158 line km covering 4.3 km². This has highlighted several drill targets. In order to prioritise these, the Company complemented this survey with a ground gravity survey which was completed in October 2014 using a Scintrex Autogray CG3 gravimeter. In total 528 stations were surveyed on a 50 x 50 m grid covering 1.2 km². Based on this work three drill targets have been highlighted and these are planned to be drilled in the second quarter of 2015 to determine the causative body of these gravity/magnetic anomalies.

PL 64/2005

Interest in the kimberlites located on PL 64/2005 is based on four main factors which makes this area prospective. Firstly, there are two unexplained surface concentrations of both diamonds and high-interest (G10) garnets across the border in Namibia the *Tsumkwe* and the *Omatoko* targets. Based on the local geomorphology it was suggested that the diamonds and garnets from these targets have been derived from one of the diamond-bearing kimberlites or an undiscovered kimberlite in and around the Nxau Nxau field. The whole Nxau Nxau kimberlite field now comprises 40 bodies that occur on both sides of the Botswana / Namibia border. Although not all of these kimberlite occurrences have mineral chemistry data, those that have data do not match that of the garnets recovered from the *Tsumkwe* or *Omatoko* anomalies.

Secondly, the geophysical interpretation of the Southern African Magnetotelluric Experiment (SAMTEX) project shows, among others, that PL 064/2005 lies within the southern edge of the Congo Craton (Khoza et al., 2013; Muller and Jones, 2007).

Thirdly, Archaean ages obtained from granite/gneiss samples from two boreholes drilled by the Company in the general area - L9590/7 (2,641 Ma) and L9660/5 (2,548 Ma) - confirm that the basement rocks are indeed Archaean in age, satisfying one of the most important exploration criteria for diamonds. This means that those kimberlites occurring in these prospecting licences and within the Congo Craton should be the most interesting from a diamond perspective.

And fourthly, microdiamond work on K10 produced 14 stones from 229 kg of kimberlite core (61.23 stones per ton). This is the highest number of microdiamonds that have been recovered from any of the 40 kimberlites in the Nxau Nxau cluster indicating that, like any other kimberlite province in the world, some kimberlites are more interesting than others. Because of the relative limited number of stones a grade curve with some level of confidence cannot be produced and hence more microdiamonds are required from K10. K11's mineral chemistry signature is similar to K10 and this body is approximately 2.5 ha in size.

Based on the positive micro-diamond results of K10 a detailed ground magnetic survey was completed over the K10/K11/B7 cluster and over target A16 which occurs 1 km to the SE of the K10 cluster. A total of 228 line km were surveyed covering an area of 5 km². B7 was never drilled and A16 has been drilled in the past but kimberlite was never intersected. This survey was able to define the sizes of K10 and K11 more accurately and provide accurate drill targets for B7 and A16. B7 (K29) and A16 (K30) both proved to be kimberlite. Petrographically K29 has been interpreted as a coherent poorly-macrocrystic kimberlite and K30 as an air-fall pyroclastic kimberlite (Skinner 2014).

Representative core samples from both kimberlites were submitted to the MSA laboratory (Report J2953) in Johannesburg for heavy mineral analysis (HMA). Results have failed to recover any garnet in these samples but visually K29 has an abundance of ilmenite and medium-interest spinel, whilst K30 contains no ilmenite but an abundance of visually high-interest spinel and olivine.. These grains were submitted to the Mineral Services Laboratory for micro-probe analysis for major element mineral chemistry (Mineral Services Report MS14/014R). However based on the high fO_2 of some ilmenites, the absence of garnet and kimberlitic spinel and the results from the petrography it is not recommended to proceed to the next phase for these kimberlites.

Four microdiamond sample residues from the original K10 microdiamond sample were forwarded to the C.F. Mineral Research laboratory in Kelowna (BC). No additional stones were recovered from the +75 micron fraction. Finally, a 50 kg sample from the K11 core has been prepared and sent to the Ekapa Minerals recovery unit in Kimberley for diamond analysis in the approximate +0.1 mm fraction. Results are expected during the second quarter.

PL 369/2014 (BK 16)

Tsodilo was granted a prospecting license (PL369/2014) over the BK16 kimberlite pipe through its 75% owned Botswana subsidiary, Bosoto Pty (Ltd) effective October 1, 2014. The diamondiferous BK16 kimberlite pipe is located within the Orapa Kimberlite Field ("OKF") in Botswana and covered by 25 meters of Kalahari Group sediments. BK16 is located 37 km east-southeast of the Orapa Diamond Mine AK01, 25 km southeast of the Damshtaa Diamond Mine, and 13 km north-northeast of the Letlhakane Diamond Mine, all operated by Debswana and 28 km east-northeast from Lucara Diamond Corporation's Karowe mine (F/K/A AK6).

The OKF contains at least 83 kimberlite bodies, varying in size from insignificant dykes to the 110 ha AK01 kimberlite pipe. The AK01 pipe has been dated at 93.1 Ma and it is presumed that all the kimberlite intrusions in the OKF are of similar and post-Karoo age. Of the 83 known kimberlite bodies, nine (9), AK01 (Orapa, Debswana); AK06 (Karowe, Lucara Diamond Corporation); BK01, BK09, BK12 and BK15 (Damtshaa, Debswana); DK01 and DK02 (Letlhakane, Debswana); BK11 (Firestone Diamonds), are currently being or have been mined.

The BK16 kimberlite was initially discovered by De Beers in the 1970's using soil sampling techniques, airborne magnetics, and ground magnetic surveys. This initial work was followed up by some initial drilling and the sinking of a shallow shaft to 36 meters in the central part of the pipe. Initial indications were that the kimberlite was diamondiferous albeit low grade and no further work was done by De Beers.

Over the period 1994 to 2010, several companies held the prospecting rights over the area containing the BK16 kimberlite and various forms of surveying and sampling were employed all in an attempt to ascertain whether BK16 was economically viable. However, none of those efforts systematically evaluated the kimberlite to answer the question as to BK16's merits. Tsodilo believes that much of the above described sampling was done in the upper part of the kimberlite which is characterized by a basalt breccia. Like several of the other Orapa kimberlites, this upper zone of basalt diluted kimberlite is of low grade but the underlying 'cleaner' kimberlite, as is the case at BK16, is known to be of higher grade.

During the Quarter, Bosoto drilled 13 diamond holes to a cumulative depth of 2,546 m and recovered 2,096 meters of core. Three holes were re-drilled and of the 10 finalized holes, four were vertical holes and six inclined. The core mainly composed of kimberlite and some with the country rock contact zones. Five phases of kimberlite were mapped, four of which are volcaniclastic kimberlite (Red VK1, Black VK2, Grey VK3, and VKXXX), and one coherent kimberlite CK1. Because of the different kimberlite phases the drill program was expanded to 17 holes in order to map the contacts between these phases more accurately. This is important as each of these different phases is likely to be characterized by different grades and with different diamond values. Later in the year the Company plans to initiate a bulk sampling program, based on the more detailed internal geology of the pipe, using Large Diameter Drills (LDD) which would recover sufficient material to obtain an initial sampling grade from the different kimberlite phases and would provide some initial estimates of the diamond values.

In anticipation of the forthcoming LDD bulk sampling program, the Company purchased a DMS (Dense Medium Separation) bulk sampling plant from De Beers Botswana. This plant is capable of a 10 tons per hour head feed throughput and was used in the evaluation of AK06 (Karowe Diamond Mine). The plant is set up and located just outside the Letlhakane village some 15 km directly WNW from the BK16 kimberlite pipe.

The plant is equipped among others with primary and secondary crushers (Cone and Jaw), de-sliming screens, conveyors, a scrubber with 12 mm trommel screen, a DMS preparation screen and DMS cyclone (250mm/57mm). It is further has laboratory, security office and concentrate storage units.

The Company intends to spend some time refurbishing the plant in order to start treatment of the diamondiferous BK16 kimberlite during Phase 1 of the evaluation program towards the end of this year. Using very conservative estimated grades the Company intends to extract and treat some 3,500 tons in order to recover in excess over 200 carats during Phase 1 of the evaluation program.

2. METAL (BASE AND PRECIOUS, PLATINUM GROUP METALS, AND RARE EARTH ELEMENTS) PROJECTS

The Company's Prospecting Licences have evolved with time into a package which currently covers 1,244.80 km^2 not including licenses currently in renewal (Table 2).

Table 2. Gcwihaba Metal License Areas as at March 31, 2015

PL numbers	Km^2	Grant Date	Expiry / Renewal date	Current Stage	Expenditure		Total Expenditure From Grant and if held to Full License Term	
					Rental Fee Per Annum (BWP)	Work Program Per Annum (BWP)	BWP	USD as at 3.31.2015
PL 119/2005	831.80	07/01/14	07/01/16	Extension	4,160	125,000	258,320	26,503
PL 051/2008	TBD	07/01/11	07/01/13	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 052/2008	TBD	07/01/11	07/01/13	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 386/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 387/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 388/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 389/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 390/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 391/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 392/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 393/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 394/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 395/2008	TBD	01/01/12	12/31/14	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 595/2009	TBD	07/01/09	07/01/12	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 596/2009	TBD	07/01/09	07/01/12	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 597/2009	TBD	07/01/09	07/01/12	in renewal	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 588/2009	413.00	07/01/14	07/01/16	2nd renewal	2,065	125,000	254,130	26,073
PL 093/2012	TBD	04/01/12	04/01/15	Initial Grant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 094/2012	TBD	04/01/12	04/01/15	Initial Grant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 095/2012	TBD	04/01/12	04/01/15	Initial Grant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 096/2012	TBD	04/01/12	04/01/15	Initial Grant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
PL 097/2012	TBD	04/01/12	04/01/15	Initial Grant	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
TOTAL	1,244.80						512,450	52,576

The Company's exploration work had initially indicated that the sulphide-rich Matchless Amphibolite Belt ('MAB') traverse the Company's southern licences in northwest Botswana in an area where the Damara Belt connects with the Lufilian Arc. Petrology, geochemistry and geochronology work was conducted by AEON's (Africa Earth Observatory Network) research group located at the NMMU (Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University) in Port Elizabeth, South Africa. This work has identified Archaean granite-gneisses between 2.548 and 2.641 Ma in age in Ngamiland, whilst paleoproterozoic granites (ca. 2,000 Ma) seem to have been tectonically interlayered with Copper Belt (Lufilian Arc)-equivalent metasediments (including graphitic schist, carbonates and diamictites), and metabasites and gabbros (535 Ma), all of which were intersected during the initial drilling program by the Company.

During the initial drilling campaign by the Company, three separate mineralisation domains were identified in the various licences. These are, (1) sulphide mineralisation associated with Neoproterozoic metasediments, (2) base and precious metals and REE showings associated with skarns linked to the 535 Ma age basic intrusions, and (3) a large magnetite deposit which the Company is presently evaluating (Table 3).

Table 3

Main mineralogical domains identified during the Phase 1 drill program		
Sedimentary Cu/Co (Katanga type sediments) in the central shale belt	Central African Copper Belt-style sedimentary rock-hosted copper showings at multiple stratigraphic levels, spatially associated with faults	Copper (cobalt)
Sepopa Cu/Au Skarn deposit (IOCG?)	Iron-copper skarns associated with ~535 Ma basic intrusions	Copper-gold-iron
Xaudum Magnetite Banded Iron Formation (XIF)	Layered and massive BIF Rapitan type Fe Formation closely associated with the Grand Conglomerate	Iron

2.1 STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP

On November 20, 2013, Tsodilo announced that, further to its April 17, 2013 Memorandum Of Understanding ("MOU") with First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (TSX:FM)(LSE:FQM) ("First Quantum"), the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiary Gcwihaba Resources (Pty) Ltd. ("Gcwihaba"), First Quantum and First Quantum's wholly-owned subsidiary Faloxia (Proprietary) Limited ("FQM Subco") have entered into a definitive Earn-In Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement") pursuant to which First Quantum (which term for the purposes of this section includes FQM Subco) has acquired the right to earn up to a 70% interest in metals prospecting licences in Botswana granted to Gcwihaba insofar as they cover base, precious and platinum group metals and rare earth minerals by meeting certain funding and other obligations as set forth below. The interests that may be earned by First Quantum specifically exclude any rights to iron held by Gcwihaba.

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, First Quantum can earn either a 51% participating interest or a 70% participating interest in designated projects within the overall license area covered by the Option Agreement (the "Project Area") by satisfying the following requirements:

◊ funding exploration expenditures within the Project Area in the aggregate amount of US$6 million by November 20, 2015 (the "Tranche 1 Funding Commitment");

◊ funding an additional US$9 million in exploration expenditures within the Project Area by November 20, 2017; and

◊ completing a technical report ("Technical Report") on a designated area within the Project Area prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 - *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* of the Canadian Securities Administrators and that meets certain requirements with respect to resources as described below.

The Tranche 1 Funding Commitment is a firm commitment by First Quantum and must be satisfied irrespective of whether First Quantum elects to pursue the other requirements to earn an interest in Gcwihaba's licences. Tranche 1 funding obligations have been met. As of March 31, 2015, First Quantum reported that it has spent $13,580,005 on Prospecting Licenses covered by the MOU.

In the event that First Quantum satisfies the funding obligations as set forth above, but a Technical Report has not been completed by the end of the fourth year following the execution of the earn-in option agreement; First Quantum may maintain the earn-in option for up to an additional three years by continuing to spend a minimum of $2 million per year on exploration and evaluation studies on the Project Area.

If the Technical Report delineates a "Major Defined Project" (being a designated project within the Project Area with respect to which the Technical Report delineates a measured, indicated and inferred mineral resource within the Project Area of not less than 2,000,000 tonnes of copper), First Quantum will be deemed to have earned a 70% interest in the property that is the subject of such report. If the Technical Report delineates a "Minor Defined Project" (being a designated project within the Project Area with respect to which the Technical Report delineates a measured, indicated and inferred mineral resource within the Project Area of less than 2,000,000 tonnes of copper, or another base, precious or platinum group metal and rare earth mineral), First Quantum will be deemed to have earned a 51% interest in the property that is the subject of such report; provided, however, that it may elect to retain an option for up to five years to convert such property into a Major Defined Project. If First Quantum makes such election, it will be responsible for all further costs and expenses associated with the Minor Defined Project, including for operations and capital expenditures, until the earliest of: (a) the completion of a Technical Report for a Major Defined Project, in which event the Minor Defined Project will be deemed to be converted into a Major Defined Project and First Quantum will be deemed to have earned a vested 70% participating interest therein; (b) written notice from First Quantum to the Company that First Quantum no longer wishes to retain the option to convert such Minor Defined Project into a Major Defined Project; and (c) five years after the date of the original vesting of a 51% interest in the Minor Defined Project. If First Quantum fails to satisfy the requirements to convert a Minor Defined Project into a Major Defined Project it will retain a vested 51% participating interest in the Minor Defined Project.

Upon First Quantum's participating interest in a defined project being crystallized at either 51% or 70%, Gcwihaba and First Quantum will enter into a joint venture agreement for such project. Under the terms of each such joint venture agreement, Gcwihaba's participating interest in each joint venture will be carried until the commencement of construction of a mine for the project. Accordingly, all costs and expenses associated with the defined project until such time, including for operations and capital expenditures, will be funded by First Quantum.

2.2 XAUDUM MAGNETITE BANDED IRON FORMATION (XIF)

Tsodilo, through its local subsidiary Gcwihaba, is evaluating the Xaudum Iron Ore deposit. This project falls outside of the partnership with First Quantum and is solely a Tsodilo project. The drilling and the ground geophysical surveys conducted by Gcwihaba have for the last two years concentrated on this Banded Ironstone Formation ("BIF"). This Xaudum BIF is intimately associated with glacial diamictites and is the cause of the large Xaudum Magnetic Anomaly that has been isolated and extends over 35 km in a north-south direction with several magnetite bands that occur over a width of several kilometres. It is part of a Rapitan type iron-formation both in terms of age and lithology. Rapitan-type iron-formations are Neoproterozoic (0.8-0.6 Ga) iron-formations that are characterized by their association with glaciomarine sediments. Examples include the Rapitan Group (Canada), the Yudnamutara Subgroup (Australia), the Chuos Formation (Namibia), and the Jacadigo Group (Brazil).

Because of the large size of this deposit, which has an exploration target of between 5 and 7 billion tonnes of iron ore at grades ranging between 15 – 40 %, it was decided to subdivide the target into several exploration blocks.

Drilling during 2014 was mostly focussed on Block 1 of the Xaudum XIF deposit. This was completed in May and in August SRK Consulting (U.K.) presented Gcwihaba's maiden National Instrument 43-101 Resource report of Block 1 of this large XIF deposit. For this block SRK has derived an Inferred Mineral Resource of 441 Mt grading 29.4% Fe, 41.0% SiO2, 6.1% Al2O3 and 0.3% P.

Tsodilo subsequently started drilling the next exploration area within the Xaudum XIF deposit, referred to as Block 2a. Here the company expects to define a significant Inferred Mineral Resource in due course which will significantly increase the Xaudum Iron Project total Mineral Resource. The first holes of this block were drilled between August and November 2014, and the Company aims to complete the resource definition of Block 2 in order to proof at least a +1 Bt resource. No additional drilling was done during the quarter.

The Company has also started an investigating how to progress this deposit with aspects of local beneficiation. New technology is available to transform the magnetite iron concentrate on site to produce Iron Pellets (heat and fuse), briquettes or supa-scrap (IMBS non-conventional DRI process) or even pig iron (ESS Prodilux furnace). For this the thermal coal in eastern Botswana is considered most appropriate but issues surrounding the infra-structure need to be resolved.

2.3 KATANGAE-LIKE META-SEDIMENTS

General geology

Southeast and east of the XIF Iron project are north-north-west to north-north-east trending mineralized metasediments in what is referred to as the Central Shale Basin. The latter meta-sedimentary sequence is very similar to the parts of the stratiform Cu-Co (Copper-Cobalt) province of the Central African Copper Belt and is identical to the host rocks of the Kalumbila Cu-Ni-Co deposit in western Zambia. The black shales, meta-pelites, meta-arenites, dolomites, with evidence of evaporate minerals, in particular bear strong resemblance to the Mwashya rocks in Zambia. Most lithologies are mineralized with pyrite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopyrite.

Three regional geological cross sections covering the project area were constructed during the 1st Quarter. Two sections are oriented SW-NE, perpendicular to the regional strike, whilst the third section line is oriented North-South along the axis of the basement high. The sections are based on geophysics (magnetics, EM and gravity), and where available, on drilling data.

The majority of Katangan metasediments intersected in drilling are interpreted to belong to the Mwashya Group (shale, carbonate), or the Grand Conglomerate (diamictite) units, occurring on each side of the 'basement high'. Most of the FQM and Tsodilo Resources drilling has taken place within these two stratigraphic Groups. Much of the drilling has shown diamictite to alternate with carbonate-shale packages and this is attributed to repetition by bedding-parallel thrust faults. The distribution of magnetite-facies BIF is restricted to the diamictite on the western side of the basement-high, and this probably reflects differences in seawater chemistry across the 'basement high' during the Sturtian Glaciation.

The understanding of the upper Katangan stratigraphy in the Shakawe area is poor. The diamictite of the Grand Conglomerate typically transitions abruptly into a clean dolomite referred to as the *Kakontwe*. This change reflects an abrupt global warming event at the end of the Sturtian glaciation and it is a feature observed in some drill cores from the Shakawe area. However, at the western end of FQM's Stratigraphic Section Line the diamictite is conformably overlain by calcareous sandstone.

The rocks at the extreme western end of the eastwest sections contain zircon populations of ≈1.1 Ga and ≈2.0 Ga, but contain no 2.5 Ga zircons. The rocks are interpreted to be of the Ghanzi-Chobe Supergroup. The Kgwebe Volcanics are the most likely source of these ≈1.1 Ga zircons, implying significant differences in the provenance of the Katangan Supergroup and the Ghanzi-Chobe Supergroup meta-sediments.

Target drilling

Based on the geological model developed from the stratigraphic, Tsodilo drill holes and geophysics (particularly the airborne EM survey) Faloxia identified several conceptual targets on the basis of what FQM deemed to be 'exploreable' styles of mineralization. These were selected without any results from the drill core except from some Tsodilo holes, regional soil and hydrogeochemistry. The focus was on geophysical conductors which showed evidence of contortion and each conductor was modelled using Maxwell Plate Modelling software to ensure the target is accurately defined prior drilling.

First Quantum Minerals through its local wholly-owned subsidiary Faloxia (Pty) Ltd ("Faloxia") drilled the Tigerfish conceptual target during the quarter. This target is located just northeast of the Laharpo East target and was seen as a logical step-out and follow-on from the Laharpo East target which had returned anomalous copper mineralization with albite alteration. The hole (BWADD0034) was positioned to intersect a Maxwell plate model of the conductive shale unit that was picked up by the Spectrem AEM data.

This borehole intersected a package of shale /siltstone with carbonaceous sulphide-rich beds mainly in the form of pyrite, pyrrhotite and some chalcopyrite at 235 m and the hole ended in a biotite schist at 350.6 meters.

Kalahari Geochemistry Program (KGP)

The drilling of the Kalahari Geochemistry Program was designed to sample the Kalahari/Bedrock interface with sub-Kalahari geochemistry over 730 km^2 of the license area. A variety of different samples was prepared and analyzed from the 13,689.08 meters (220 boreholes) of Kalahari and weathered bedrock drill intersections. Samples are collected at 2 m interval.

The drilling of the 220 holes was completed in 2014 and samples from the unconsolidated parts, the split cores and the diamond drill tailings have been submitted to various analytical laboratories. All results from the unconsolidated material have been received and are being evaluated.

Four geochemistry targets were defined from the Kalahari Geochemistry Program (KGP) drilling during March. The KGP data were also used to map alteration and lithology in the Katangan basement, and geochemical characterization of the geology compares favorably to earlier interpretations based on core logging and geophysics. IoGAS software was used to interrogate and analyze the multi-element assay data.

The Katangan and Kalahari Supergroup rocks can be easily sub-divided and classified based on their geochemistry. Different immobile elements were used (i.e. those resistant to the effects of alteration and weathering) to discriminate between different rock types. Scandium (Sc) content is a proxy for igneous fractionation and therefore helps elucidate the origin of different rock units. The alkali granite signature clearly defines the basement high. The majority of the sub-cropping units along the margins of the basement high have been classified as 'local basement', with the unit composed of meta-sediments that have been proximally-derived from the alkali granite basement and subject to significant modification by ductile strain and high temperatures. Generally 'local basement' has a strong phosphorous, zirconium and niobium felsic signature.

The KGP drilling intersected two distinct types of gabbros. This may correspond to the geochronology, which returned two populations of zircon ages in gabbros, of ≈750 Ma and ≈540 Ma; the two ages of gabbros which are seen in the Zambian Copperbelt. Sc versus Ti plots clearly delineate these two different gabbroic units. One gabbro population of is characterised by high Ti, Th, Zr, Nb and REE's and is compositionally similar to the gabbros of the Copperbelt. The signature is interpreted to be derived from a stalled and fractioning plume head in an active igneous system.

Molar plots of K/Al verses Na/Al for multi-element data from KGP 'tails' characterise the principal alteration types seen in the project area. Minor albite and K-feldspar alteration are identified, as well as variable amounts of sericite.

However, despite the identification of localised sericite or white mica alteration in core, the almost ubiquitous presence of sericite in the rocks suggests it is most likely a lithological rather than an alteration mineral.

Hydrogeochemistry

A re-interpretation of the hydrogeochemistry data was undertaken in the 1st Quarter. No additional hydro-geochemistry samples have been collected during the Quarter, although additional samples are planned for collection during the 2nd Quarter.

The solubility of metals in groundwater is a function of salinity, pH and Eh. These three factors have non-linear controls on the solubility of metals such as Cu, Ni, Co, etc. For example, decreasing the pH of a solution by 1 will increase the solubility of Cu by a factor of 100. Given that salinity, Eh and pH vary so widely in the hydro-geochemistry samples collected to date, it may therefore be necessary to normalize metal concentrations in groundwater for these parameters. This is best performed by means of saturation indexes. The anomalies identified within the KGP grid remained anomalous even when saturation indexes were applied, and therefore are highly saturated in Cu.

Additional anomalous samples were identified down-flow of the *School* target in the west; these were highly saturated in Cu but were not anomalous based on their absolute values. A comparison between the anomalies defined in from Kalahari Geochemistry Program dataset and the hydrogeochemistry dataset shows an increased footprint at the *School* target, where anomalous samples occur down-flow from the target horizon.

A lack of hydrogeochemistry sampling coverage over the *Middle Earth* target due to a low water table prevented a comparison between water samples and sand/rock samples.

Additional targets including *Kajaja* and *Nxamasere West* were also identified in hydrogeochemistry data. The high Cr-Cu-V signature at the *Kajaja* target is attributed to mafic rocks which were identified in drill cores from the adjacent *Northern Swell* target. The anomaly at the *Nxamasere West* remains of interest and appears to be open up-flow to the West.

Geophysics

No re-processing or re-interpretation of the airborne gravity data was performed in the 1st Quarter and the data presented in FQM's 4th Quarter 2014 report to Tsodilo Resources is therefore unchanged.

3. Radioactive Licenses

The Company holds eight prospecting permits for radioactive minerals through its wholly owned subsidiary Gcwihaba Resources (Pty) Ltd in northwest Botswana. The area of the licenses in renewal cover 3,911.80 km^2 (Table 4) and overlap some of the Gcwihaba metal permits. Applications for renewal for both sets of permits were approved by the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources (MMEWR) during the quarter to be effective April 1, 2015.

Table 4. Gcwihaba – Radioactive License Areas as at March 31, 2015

PL numbers	Km²	Grant Date	Renewal date	Current Stage	Expenditure		Total Expenditure From Grant and if held to Full License Term	
					Rental Fee Per Annum (BWP)	Work Program Per Annum* (BWP)	BWP	USD as at 3.31.15
PL 150/2010	411.30	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	2,060	70,000	--	--
PL 151/2010	311.40	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	1,560	70,000	--	--
PL045/2011	547.80	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	2,740	70,000	--	--
PL 046/2011	372.00	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	1,860	70,000	--	--
PL 047/2011	478.00	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	2,390	70,000	--	--
PL 048/2011	404.20	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	2,025	70,000	--	--
PL 049/2011	973.40	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	4,870	70,000	--	--
PL 050/2011	413.70	04/01/15	03/31/17	2nd Renewal	2,070	70,000	--	--
Total	3,911.80				19,575	840,000	879,150	$90,200

The Company has reviewed the exploration results from Union Carbide Exploration Corporation which had secured many prospecting licences in west and northwest Botswana for uranium. Of particular interest are their findings of anomalous uranium within what they called the Khaudum and Chadum paleo-drainages. High counts of uranium in both calcrete and water samples and anomalous counts of vanadium from the water samples were obtained. Up to 30 m thick valley calcrete (the target calcrete) was drilled with geochemical anomalous concentration of uranium in certain trap environments. However at the time, no ore-bodies were delineated, but Union Carbide concluded that based on the high uranium concentrations in the water samples the area is anomalous with respect to uranium.

The age and origin of these types of calcretes further south has been incorporated in a research project conducted by AEON and the following field observations indicated the presence of two types of duricrust both slightly radioactive (1500 cpm). These represent good potential hosts for uranium, similarly to the well-known Langer Heinrich and Klein Trekkopje uranium deposits in Namibia that developed within Tertiary paleo-channel systems of the Namid Desert (Iiluende 2012). In addition Uranium-rich soils (3,000-6,000 cpm) were identified in the Chadum and Kkhaudum drainages.

However, during Faloxia's drilling program one hole intersected a surprisingly thick succession of Karoo Supergroup rocks in what has been interpreted as a glacial palaeo-valley of Carboniferous age. This is supported by both the airborne Magnetic and EM surveys which can trace this palaeo-valley system over several tens of kilometers. The valley itself has been modeled to be approximately 1 km wide and well over 600 m deep. Within this Carboniferous package there is a 6 m section of carbonaceous mud and siltstones (from 162 to 168 m) with high radioactivity. Reading of between 3800 and 4100 cpm were recorded using the Ludlum Model 3 Survey meter, which is approximately four times the back ground. Assay results over this intersection varied from 20 to 80 ppm with associated anomalous values in K and Mo.

In addition, results from water samples from Faloxia's regional hydrogeochemistry program has highlighted six holes (KGPDD0054, -0061, -0093, -0096, -0097, -0098) that have given high anomalous U results varying from 35.9 to 283 U ug/l. These form two clusters, one of which is around Hole -0054 that also intersected basal Karoo Supergroup rocks which suggests that Karoo sediments are acting as an intermediate source of U. Anomalous uranium has also been reported from several holes drilled in the Neoproterozoic Katanga rocks, as well as in recent calcretes and muds in drainage to the west of the project area.

During the flying of the Spectrem EM survey, radiometric data was also collected over the same area and although the results were subtle there are some suggestions that parts of the palaeo-drainages can be traced particularly in terms of potassium and thorium.

Gcwihaba has received all the geochemistry results from both the KGP and hydrogeochemical programs, during the quarter and the Company intends to interrogate these radiometric geophysical and geochemical datasets in order to outline areas of interest for Uranium.

Exploration and Evaluation Additions

The Company owns and operates its own diamond core drill rigs and provides support to its drilling operations with a fleet of eight 6 x 6 heavy trucks and eight light trucks. Geophysical magnetic surveys are conducted by the company's employees using company owned magnetometers.

Exploration and evaluation additions for the period ended March 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Newdico Botswana	**Bosoto Botswana**		**Gcwihaba Botswana**			**Total**
	Precious Stones	**Precious Stones**	**Precious Stones**	**Metals**	**Radio-Active Minerals**	**Subtotal**	
Drilling Expenditures	$ 37,401	$ 11,571	$ 2,882	$ 2,933	$ 2,933	$ 8,749	$ 57,721
Amortization Drill Rigs, Vehicles & Trucks	45,071	894	291	291	291	873	46,838
GIS & Geophysics	--	4,282	1,991	--	--	1,991	6,273
Lab Analyses & Assays	1,302	--	--	4,735	--	4,735	6,037
License Fees	260	--	61	350	--	411	671
Office, Maintenance, & Consumables	6,597	6,996	2,161	2,235	2,052	6,448	20,041
Salaries, Wages & Services	78,083	85,501	13,191	8,241	8,177	29,609	193,193
Balance at March 31, 2015	**$ 168,714**	**$ 109,244**	**$ 20,577**	**$18,784**	**$ 13,453**	**$ 52,815**	**$ 330,773**

Exploration and Evaluation additions for the year ended December 31, 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Newdico Botswana	Bosoto Botswana	Gcwihaba Botswana				Total
	Precious Stones	Precious Stones	Precious Stones	Metals	Radio-Active Minerals	Subtotal	
Drilling Expenditures	$ 66,619	$ 770	$ 33,475	$ 130,593	$ 38,801	$ 202,869	$ 270,258
Amortization Drill Rigs, Vehicles & Trucks	36,279	--	26,801	125,042	26,832	178,675	214,954
GIS & Geophysics	605	--	2,177	78,270	988	81,435	82,040
Lab Analyses & Assays	4,804	--	305	154,137	344	154,786	159,590
License Fees	710	28	279	5,109	--	5,388	6,126
Office, Maintenance, & Consumables	55,736	4,165	17,899	76,838	19,126	113,863	173,764
Salaries, Wages & Services	168,119	409	188,323	489,288	186,073	863,684	1,032,212
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$ 332,872**	**$ 5,372**	**$ 269,259**	**$1,059,277**	**$ 272,164**	**$ 1,600,700**	**$ 1,938,944**

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at March 31, 2015, the Company had a working capital deficit of ($216,935) [March 2014: $952,805], which included cash of $30,748 (March 2014: $86,477). These funds are managed in-house in accordance with specific investment criteria approved by the board of directors, the primary objective being the preservation of capital to assure funding for exploration activities. In the 1st and 2nd Quarter of 2014, the Company received proceeds of $238,780 from the exercise of options. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company received net proceeds of $1,636,574 from the issuance of units (common shares and warrants). In the 1st Quarter, the Company received $244,990 as deposits for subscription to a Private Placement for security units to be completed in the 2nd Quarter. Subsequent to quarter end, security options were exercises for proceeds of $22,302 and an additional $295,000 was received as deposits for subscription to a Private Placement for security units to be completed in the 2nd Q.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated Statement of Financial Position for cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, and accrued liabilities approximate their fair values due to the short maturities of these instruments. Certain of the Company's warrants are classified as derivative liabilities and are recorded at their estimated fair value. The liability recognized at March 31, 2015 for those warrants is $93,093 (2014: $1,042,018). The Company is not required to pay cash to the holders of the warrants to settle this liability. Due to the nature of the Company's operations, there is no significant credit or interest rate risk.

Operating Activities

Cash outflow used in operating activities before working capital adjustment decreased from ($300,222) for the period year ended March 31, 2014 to ($190,899) for the year ended March 31, 2015. Other operating expenses fluctuated but on the whole were reduced for the period ended March 31, 2015 by $26,000. The largest impact on Comprehensive income (loss) for the period was the unrealized gain (loss) on the valuation of warrants was reduced from ($857,754) in 2014 to $65,929, which is a non-cash item that varies with market valuation and is recorded as a liability under IFRS, but this liability does not require an outlay of cash and is primarily for disclosure on warrants expressed in Canadian dollars. Corporate remuneration expense decreased from $108,119 to $102,440. Expense decreases were throughout the other expense categories with the largest decreases in administrative expenses going down by approximately $9,000, and stock based compensation going down by approximately $8,000.

Annual Information (in US Dollars)	**Fiscal Year March 31, 2015**	**Fiscal Year December 31, 2014**
Net loss for the year	($212,347)	($1,031,117)
Basic loss per share	($0.01)	($0.03)
Basic diluted loss per share	($0.01)	($0.03)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	($483,328)	($1,031,117)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	($695,675)	($2,252,223)
Basic comprehensive loss per share	($0.02)	($0.07)
Diluted comprehensive loss per share	($0.02)	($0.07)
Total assets	$13,121,763	$13,469,926
Total long term liabilities	--	--
Cash dividend	--	--

Quarterly Information (in US Dollar)	**Quarter 1**	**Quarter 2**	**Quarter 3**	**Quarter 4**
Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2014				
Net income (loss for the period	($1,173,718)	($241,830)	$310,979	$73,452
Basic income (loss) per share	($0.04)	($0.01)	$0.01	$0.01
Diluted basic income (loss per share	($0.04)	($0.01)	$0.01	$0.01
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	($1,191,417)	($316,273)	($360,705)	($383,828)
Basic comprehensive income (loss) for the period	($0.04)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)
Diluted comprehensive income (loss) per share	($0.04)	($0.01)	($0.01)	($0.01)
Total assets	$13,346,846	$13,593,216	$13,504,247	$13,469,926
Total long term liabilities				

Quarterly Information (in US Dollars)	**Quarter 1**	**Quarter 2**	**Quarter 3**	**Quarter 4**
Fiscal Year ended December 31, 2015				
Net income (loss) for the period	($212,347)			
Basic income (loss) per share	($0.01)			
Diluted basic income (loss) per share	($0.01)			
Comprehensive income (loss) for the period	($695,675)			
Basic comprehensive income (loss) for the period	($0.02)			
Diluted comprehensive income (loss) per share	($0.02)			
Total assets	$13,121,763			
Total long term liabilities	--			

Investing Activities

Cash flow applied in investing activities decreased to $246,753 for the period ended March 31, 2015 (2013: $427,953).

Total expenditures of $244,478 on exploration properties for the period ended March 31, 2015 were attributable to the Newdico, Gcwihaba and Bosoto projects in northwest Botswana. Included in this amount is the proportionate contributory share, ranging from 2.32 to 2.29%to the Trans Hex Group for the Newdico project. Trans Hex Group has a 2% interest for funding the expenses of Newdico. There were no material disposals of capital assets or investments during the year.

Financing Activities

Following the restructuring of Tsodilo in April 2002 and the cancellation of the shares formerly held by Trans Hex, the source of financing for the Company's activities changed from debt (related party) financing to equity, through the issue of units by way of non-brokered private placements. Each unit has consisted of one common share of the Company and one or one-half a warrant with each full such warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a purchase price equal to the unit price for a period of two to five years from the date of issuance.

Private Placement Date	**No. of Units**	**Price per Unit**	**Net Proceeds USD**
April 22, 2013	2,272,727	C$1.10	$2,409,340
May 29, 2014	306,183	C$1.28	$ 355,507
July 29, 2014	634,116	C$1.28	$751,621
December 24, 2014	560,922	C$1.10	$529,446
Warrant Exercise Date	**No. of Shares**	**Price per Share**	**Proceeds USD**
None			
Options Exercised Date	**No. of Shares**	**Price per Share**	**Proceeds USD**
January 2, 2013	50,000	C$0.70	$35,285
April 24, 2013	50,000	C$0.70	$34,094
December 16, 2013	50,000	C$0.70	$32,913
December 31, 2013	20,000	C$0.55	$10,279
March 4, 2014	50,000	C$0.70	$31,649
March 13, 2014	75,000	50,000 : C$0.70 25,000 : C$0.90	$51,725
March 21, 2014	40,000	C$1.00	$35,564
March 25, 2014	72,110	50,000 : C$0.70 22,110 : C$1.00	$49,985

April 24, 2014	110,000	C$0.70	$69,857
April 2, 2015	50,000	C$0.75	$22,302

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company received proceeds of $112,571 from the exercise of Stock Options and $2,409,340 from the issuance of Units in private placements. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company received proceeds of $238,780 from the exercise of Stock Options and $1,636,574 from the issuance of Units in private placements. In the 1st Quarter, the Company received $244,990 as deposits for subscription to a Private Placement for security units to be completed in the 2nd Quarter. Subsequent to quarter end, security options were exercises for proceeds of $22,302 and an additional $295,000 was received as deposits for subscription to a Private Placement for security units to be completed in the 2nd Q

Tsodilo expects to raise the amounts required to fund its 98% share of the Newdico project, the Gcwihaba project, the Bosoto project, and corporate general and administration expenses, by way of non-brokered private placements and joint ventures.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

On a consolidated basis, the Company recorded a comprehensive net loss of ($695,675) for the period ended March 31, 2015 [($0.02) per common share] compared to a comprehensive net loss of ($1,191,417) for the period ended March 31, 2014 [($0.04) per common share]. The change in the loss in 2015 was due primarily due to decreases in unrealized loss on warrants..

Cumulative exploration expenditures including amortization of property, plant and equipment used in exploration activities on all projects amounted to $12,761,274 as at March 31, 2015 compared to $12,592,846 as at March 31, 2014. Cumulative exploration expenditures incurred on the Newdico project as at March 31, 2015 was $6,456,789 compared to $6,800,543 as at March 31, 2014. A net exchange translation difference accounted for a ($459,326) reduction. Cumulative exploration expenditures incurred on Gcwihaba's projects as at March 31, 2015 were $6,190,505 compared to $35,792,304 as at March 31, 2014. A net exchange translation difference accounted for a ($226,797) reduction. Cumulative exploration expenditures incurred on Bosoto's projects as at March 31, 2015 were $113,980 ($nil: March 31, 2014). The principal components of the Newdico, Gcwihaba and Bosoto exploration program were: (a) additional soil sampling and the completion of the processing and analysis of the soil samples; (b) commissioning of further ground magnetic surveys of selected aeromagnetic anomalies; (c) analyzing detailed proprietary aeromagnetic maps covering the target areas; and (d) commencement of a diamond core drilling program on selected targets. A table is presented in the Exploration and Evaluation Additions section above with specific details.

PERSONNEL

At March 31, 2015, the Company and its subsidiaries employed twenty-six (26) compared to forty (40) at March 31, 2014, including senior officers, administrative and operations personnel including those on a short-term service basis.

PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

The period ended March 31, 2015 was a normal operating year. Operating expenses were at normal levels for the period.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Operations of the Company are speculative due to the high risk nature of its business which includes acquisition, financing, exploration and development of diamond and metal properties (collectively "mineral"). Material risk factors and uncertainties, which should be taken into account in assessing the Company's activities, include, but are not necessarily limited to, those set below. Any one or more of these risks and others could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Additional Funding Requirements

Further development and exploration of the various mineral projects in which the Company holds an interest depends upon the Company's ability to obtain financing through equity or debt financing, joint ventures or other means. While the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining additional financing in the amount and at the time required and, if available, that it can be obtained on terms satisfactory to the Company.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a loss of $212,347and comprehensive loss of $695,675 during the period ended March 31, 2015 and as of that date the Company had an accumulated deficit of $34,970,079 and negative net working capital of $216,935. Management has carried out an assessment of the going concern assumption and has concluded that the cash position of the Company is insufficient to finance exploration and resource evaluation at the projected levels, and may be insufficient to finance continued operations for the 12 month period subsequent to March 31, 2015. The continuity of the Company's operations is dependent on raising future financing for working capital, the continued exploration and development of its properties and for acquisition and development costs of new projects. The Company's failure to raise additional funds could result in the delay in the work performed on the Company's exploration properties and may lead to an impairment charge on the Company's exploration and evaluation assets. Management believes that it will be able to secure the necessary financing through a combination of the issue of new equity or debt instruments, the entering into of joint venture arrangements or the exercise of warrants and options for the purchase of common shares. However there is no assurance the Company will be successful in these actions. There can be no assurance that adequate financing will be available, or available under terms favorable to the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company received proceeds of $238,780 from the exercise of Stock Options and $1,636,574 from the issuance of Units in private placements. In the 1st Quarter, the Company received $244,990 as deposits for subscription to a Private Placement for security units to be completed in the 2nd Quarter. Subsequent to quarter end, security options were exercises for proceeds of $22,302 and an additional $295,000 was received as deposits for subscription to a Private Placement for security units to be completed in the 2nd Q. Should it be determined that the Company is no longer a going concern, adjustments, which could be significant, would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, or the impact on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive income (loss), and consolidated statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption not be appropriate.

Failure to obtain equity or debt financing on a timely basis may cause the Company to postpone its exploration and development plans or forfeit rights in some of its projects.

Uncertainties Related to Mineral Resource Estimates

There is a degree of uncertainty attributable to the calculation of mineral resources and corresponding grades being mined or dedicated to future production. Until resources are actually mined and processed, the quantity of resources and grades must be considered as estimates only. In addition, the quantity and value of reserves or resources may vary, depending on mineral prices. Any material change in the quantity of resources, grades or stripping ratio may affect the economic viability of the Company's properties. In addition, there is no assurance that recoveries in small-scale laboratory tests will be duplicated in larger-scale tests under on-site conditions, or during production. Determining the economic viability of a mineral project is complicated and involves a number of variables.

Commodity Prices and Marketability

The mining industry, in general, is intensely competitive and there is no assurance that, even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, a profitable market will exist for the sale of minerals produced. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any minerals produced and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection, any combination of which factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment capital. Prices received for minerals produced and sold are also affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as international economic and political trends, global or regional consumption and demand and supply patterns. There is no assurance that the sale price of minerals produced from any deposit will be such that they can be mined at a profit.

Currency Risk

The Company's business is mainly transacted in Botswana Pula and U.S. dollar currencies. As a consequence, fluctuations in exchange rates may have a significant effect on the cash flows and operating results of the Company in either a positive or negative direction.

Foreign Operations Risk

The Company's current significant projects are located in Botswana. This exposes the Company to risks that may not otherwise be experienced if its operations were domestic. The risks include, but are not limited to, environmental protection, land use, water use, health safety, labor, restrictions on production, price controls, currency remittance, and maintenance of mineral tenure and expropriation of property. There is no assurance that future changes in taxes or such regulation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates will not adversely affect the Company's operations. Although the operating environments in Botswana are considered favorable compared to those in other developing countries, there are still political risks. These risks include, but are not limited to terrorism, hostage taking, military repression, expropriation, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation and labor unrest. Changes in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitudes may also adversely affect the Company's business.

Mineral Exploration and Development

The business of exploring for minerals and mining is highly, speculative in nature and involves significant financial and other risks which even careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. There is no certainty that expenditures made or to be made by the Company in exploring and developing mineral properties in which it has an interest will result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposits. Most exploration projects do not result in the discovery of commercially mineable deposit. While discovery of a mineral deposit may result in substantial rewards, few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Major expenses may be required to establish reserves by drilling and to construct mining and processing facilities at a site. There can be no guarantee that exploration programs carried out by the Company will result in the development of profitable mining operations.

Title Matters

Any changes in the laws of Botswana relating to mining could have a material adverse effect to the rights and title to the interests held in those countries by the Company. No assurance can be given that applicable governments will not revoke or significantly alter the conditions of applicable exploration and mining authorizations nor that such exploration and mining authorizations will not be challenged or impugned by third parties.

Infrastructure

Exploration, development, mining and processing activities depend on the availability of adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, sewer and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance of provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect activities and profitability of the Company.

Uninsured Risks

The mining business is subject to a number of risks and hazards including, but not limited to, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, labor disputes, encountering unusual or unexpected geologic formations or other geological or grade problems, encountering unanticipated ground or water conditions, cave~ ins, pit wall failures, flooding, rock bursts, periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions and other acts of God. Such risks could result in damage to mineral properties or facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, delays in exploration, development or mining, monetary losses and possible legal liability. The Company maintains insurance against certain risks that are associated with its business in amounts that it believes to be reasonable at the current stage of operations. There can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be available at economically acceptable premiums or will be adequate to cover any future claim.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all its phases and the Company competes with other companies that have greater financial resources and technical capacity. Competition could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire prospective properties in the future.

Key Personnel

The Company is dependent upon on a relatively small number of key employees, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on the Company. The Company currently does not have key personal insurance on these individuals.

ADOPTION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New Accounting Standards, Amendments and interpretations

The following new standards and issued amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the year ended December 31, 2014 and have been adopted when preparing these consolidated financial statements. The Company's assessment of the impact of these new standards and interpretations is set out below.

In May 2011, the IASB published new and amended standards addressing the accounting for consolidation, joint arrangements and disclosures related to involvement with other entities, each of which is highlighted below:

> **IFRS 10, *Consolidated Financial Statements*** IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation guidance in IAS 27, Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") Interpretation 12, Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities, by introducing a single consolidation model for all entities based on control, irrespective of the nature of the investee. Under IFRS 10, control is based on whether and investor has: 1) power over the investee; 2) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and 3) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the returns.
>
> **IFRS 11, *Joint Arrangements***
>
> IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31, Interest in Joint Ventures. IFRS 11 focuses on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than its legal form (as is currently the case). It addresses the inconsistencies in the reporting of joint arrangements by requiring a single method to account for all joint arrangements. This new standard principally addresses two aspects of IAS 31: first, that the structure of the arrangement was the only determinant of the accounting and, second, that an entity had a choice of accounting treatment for joint arrangements. Accordingly, IFRS 11 removes the options to apply the proportional consolidation method and classifies joint arrangements into two types – Joint operations and joint ventures. A joint operation is where the parties have control of the arrangement (i.e. joint operators) and have rights to the assets and obligations relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is where the parties have joint control of the arrangement (i.e. joint venturers) and have rights to the net assets of the arrangements.

IFRS 12, *Disclosures of Involvement with Other Entities*

IFRS 12 is a new and comprehensive standard on disclosure requirements for all forms of interest in other entities, including joint arrangements, associations, special purpose vehicles and other off-balance sheet vehicles.

<u>New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations, Not Yet Adopted</u>

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 covers the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting of financial assets and financial liabilities and the effective date is for annual periods on or after January 1, 2018, with an earlier application permitted. The Company is still assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 9. Amendments to IFRS 9 also provide relief from the requirement to restate comparative financial statement for the effect of applying IFRS 9. Instead, additional transition disclosure will be required to help investors understand the effect that the initial application of IFRS 9 has on the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel of the Company

	2015	2014
Short term employee remuneration and benefits	**$ 107,501**	$ 107,501
Stock based compensation	**$65,939**	67,171
Post employment benefits*	**$120,733**	56,921
Total compensation attributed to key management personnel	**$ 294,173**	$ 231,593

*Post employment benefits include $35,921 of accrued leave benefits for 2015

An individual related to the CEO provided administrative and management services in 2015 to the Company in the amount of $8,250 ($8,250: 2014). An elective five (5) year severance payment in the amount of $7,586 was paid to this individual in 2014.

There are no other related party transactions.

OUTLOOK

Precious stones, metals and radio-active materials exploration remain a high-risk undertaking requiring patience and persistence. Despite difficult capital markets in the junior resource sector, the Company remains committed to international commodity exploration through carefully managed programs.

The company does not invest in financial instruments, nor does it do any hedging transactions.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Tsodilo Resources Limited is available on its website at, **www.TsodiloResources.com** or through SEDAR at **www.sedar.com**.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Annual Report, including this MD&A, contains certain forward-looking statements related to, among other things, expected future events and the financial and operating results of the Company. Forward-looking statements are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, market and general economic conditions, changes in regulatory environments affecting the Company's business and the availability and terms of financing. Other risks are outlined in the Uncertainties and Risk Factors section of this MD&A. Consequently, actual results and events may differ materially from those included in, contemplated or implied by such forward looking statements for a variety of reasons. Readers are therefore cautioned not to place undue reliance on any forward-looking statement. The Company disclaims any intention and assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement even if such information becomes available as a result of future events or for any other reason.

"s"

James M. Bruchs
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

"s"

Gary A. Bojes
Chief Financial Officer

TSODILO RESOURCES LIMITED

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTH PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 2015

(expressed in United States dollars)

Unaudited – Prepared by Management

These condensed interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34) using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been authorized for release by the Company's Board of Directors on May 26, 2015.

CONTENTS:

Management's Responsibility for Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Tsodilo Resources Limited, ("Tsodilo" or the "Company") of management and the Board of Directors.

The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions, which were not complete at the balance sheet date. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34-Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

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

DATED this 26th day of May, 2015.

TSODILO RESOURCES LIMITED

"s"	"s"
James M. Bruchs Chairman and Chief Executive Officer May 26, 2015	Gary A. Bojes Chief Financial Officer May 26, 2015

Tsodilo Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(In United States dollars)

	March 31 2015	**March 31 2014**	**December 31 2014**
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash	**$ 30,748**	$ 86,477	$ 232,585
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	**80,670**	178,722	42,641
	111,418	265,199	275,226
Exploration and Evaluation Assets *(note 3)*	**12,761,274**	12,592,846	12,889,827
Property, Plant and Equipment *(note 4)*	**249,071**	488,801	304,873
Total Assets	**$ 13,121,763**	$ 13,346,846	$ 13,469,926
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 235,259**	$ 175,986	$ 234,501
Warrants *(note 5b)*	**93,094**	1,042,018	159,023
Total Liabilities	**328,353**	1,218,004	393,524
Subscriptions Pending Options/Units Issuance	**244,990**	--	--
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital *(note 5a)*	**42,019,009**	40,382,113	42,019,009
Contributed surplus *(note 5c)*	**10,365,797**	9,828,911	10,200,381
Foreign translation reserve	**(5,027,428)**	(3,358,214)	(4,544,100)
Deficit	**(34,970,079)**	(34,901,921)	(34,757,730)
Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent	**12,387,299**	11,950,889	12,917,560
Non-controlling Interest *(note 3)*	**161,121**	177,953	158,842
Total Equity	**12,548,420**	12,128,842	13,076,402
Total Liabilities and Equity	**$ 13,121,763**	$ 13,346,846	$ 13,469,926

Commitments *(note 11)*
Subsequent events *(note 13)*

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"s"
David J. Cushing
Chairman, of the Audit Committee

"s"
James M. Bruchs
Chairman

Tsodilo Resources Limited
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(In United States dollars)

	Quarter Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
Administrative Expenses		
Corporate remuneration	**$ 102,440**	$ 108,119
Corporate travel and subsistence	**5,082**	4,560
Investor relations	**5,443**	4,388
Legal and audit	**528**	5,652
Filings and regulatory fees	**7,225**	7,082
Administrative expenses	**32,909**	41,952
Amortization	**419**	1,139
Stock-based compensation (note 5c)	**125,961**	133,178
	280,007	$306,070
Other Income (Expense)		
Interest Income		26
Gain on disposal of assets		--
Unrealized gain on warrants (note 5b)	**65,929**	(857,754)
Foreign exchange loss	**1,731**	(9,920)
	67,660	(867,648)
Loss for period	**(212,347)**	(1,173,718)
Other Comprehensive Loss		
Foreign currency translation	**(483,328)**	(17,699)
Total Other Comprehensive Loss	**(483,328)**	(17,699)
Total Comprehensive Loss for the period	**($ 695,675)**	($ 1,191,417)
Net Loss attributable to shareholders of the parent	**(211,637)**	($ 1,173,765)
Non-controlling interest	**(710)**	47
	(212,347)	($ 1,173,718)
Total Comprehensive Loss attributable to owners of the parent	**(697,244)**	($ 1,195,037)
Non-controlling Interest	**2,279**	3,620
Comprehensive Loss	**(695,675)**	($ 1,191,417)
Basic loss per share attributable to owners of the parent (note 7)	**($0.01)**	($0.04)
Fully diluted loss per share attributable to the owners of the parent (note 7)	**($0.01)**	($0.04)
Basic comprehensive loss per share attributable to the owners of the parent (note 7)	**($0.02)**	($0.04)
Fully diluted comprehensive loss per share attributable to the owners of the parent (note 7)	**($0.02)**	($0.04)

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

Tsodilo Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(In United States dollars except for shares)

	Share Capital		Contributed Surplus	Foreign Translation Reserve	Deficit	Total attributable to equity holder of the parent	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares Issued	Amount						
Balance January 1, 2015	**32,389,209**	**$42,019,009**	**$10,200,381**	**($4,544,100)**	**($34,757,730)**	**$12,917,560**	**$158,842**	**$13,076,402**
Units Issued	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Exercised Options		--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stock Based Compensation		--	**165,416**	--	--	**165,416**	--	**165,416**
Comprehensive loss		--	--	**(483,328)**	**(211,349)**	**(695,677)**	**2,279**	**(693,398)**
Balance March 31, 2015	**32,389,209**	**$42,019,009**	**$10,365,797**	**($5,027,428)**	**($34,970,079)**	**$12,387,299**	**$161,121**	**$12,548,420**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Tsodilo Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(In United States dollars except for shares)

	Share Capital		Contributed Surplus	Foreign Translation Reserve	Deficit	Total attributable to equity holder of the parent	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares Issued	Amount						
Balance January 1, 2014	**30,541,878**	**$40,094,987**	**$9,765,939**	**($3,340,515)**	**($33,724,583)**	**$12,795,828**	**$174,333**	**$12,970,161**
Units Issued	**1,501,221**	**1,531,680**	**104,894**	--	--	**1,636,574**	--	**1,636,574**
Exercised Options	**346,110**	**392,342**	**(153,562)**	--	--	**238,780**	--	**238,780**
Stock Based Compensation	--	--	**483,110**	--	--	**483,110**	--	**483,110**
Comprehensive loss	--	--	--	**(1,203,585)**	**(1,033,147)**	**(2,236,732)**	**(15,491)**	**(2,252,223)**
Balance December 31, 2014	**32,389,209**	**$42,019,009**	**$10,200,381**	**($4,544,100)**	**($34,757,730)**	**$12,917,560**	**$158,842**	**$13,076,402**

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Tsodilo Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In United States dollars)

	Period Ended March 31	
	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating Activities		
Net Loss for the period	**($ 212,347)**	($1,173,718)
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Unrealized gain on warrants	**(65,929)**	857,754
Amortization	**419**	1,139
Foreign exchange loss	**(1,731)**	9,920
Stock-based compensation	**125,961**	133,178
	(153,627)	(171,727)
Net change in non-cash working capital balances *(note 12)*	(37,272)	(128,495)
	(190,899)	(300,222)
Investing Activities		
Additions to exploration properties	**(244,478)**	(328,479)
Additions to property, plant and equipment	**(2,275)**	(99,474)
	(246,753)	(427,953)
Financing Activities		
Shares and warrants issued for cash	**--**	168,923
Subscriptions Pending Options/Units Issuance	**244,990**	--
Share issuance cost	**--**	--
	244,990	168,923
Impact of exchange on cash	**(9,175)**	35,107
Change in cash - for the period	**(201,837)**	(524,145)
Cash - beginning of year	**232,585**	610,622
Cash - end of year	**$ 30,748**	$ 86,477

See accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Tsodilo Resources Limited ("Tsodilo" or "the Company") is an exploration stage company which is engaged principally in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties in the Republic of Botswana.

The Company is considered to be in the exploration and development stage given that none of its properties are in production and, to date, have not earned any revenues. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the renewal or extension of exploration licenses, obtaining the necessary permits to operate a mine, obtaining the financing to complete exploration and development, and future profitable production. The Company is incorporated under laws of the Yukon Territory, Canada, under the Business Corporations Act of Yukon and the address of the Company's registered office is 161 Bay Street, P.O. Box 508 Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5J 2S1. The Company currently exists under the Business Corporations Act of Yukon and its common shares are listed on the Toronto Venture Stock Exchange (TSXV) under the symbol TSD.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a loss of $212,347 and comprehensive loss of $695,675 during the period ended March 31, 2015, and as of that date, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $34,970,079 and negative net working capital of $216,935. Management has carried out an assessment of the going concern assumption and has concluded that the cash position of the Company is insufficient to finance exploration and resource evaluation at projected levels, and may be insufficient to finance continued operations for the 12 month period subsequent to March 31, 2015. The continuity of the Company's operations is dependent on raising future financing for working capital, the continued exploration and development of its properties and for acquisition and development costs of new projects. The Company's failure to raise additional funds could result in the delay in the work performed on the Company's exploration properties and may lead to an impairment charge on the Company's exploration and evaluation assets. Management believes that it will be able to secure the necessary financing through a combination of the issue of new equity or debt instruments, the entering into of joint venture arrangements or the exercise of warrants and options for the purchase of common shares. However there is no assurance the Company will be successful in these actions. There can be no assurance that adequate financing will be available, or available under terms favorable to the Company. Should it be determined that the Company is no longer a going concern, adjustments, which could be significant, would be required to the carrying value of assets and liabilities. The material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying value of assets and liabilities, or the impact on the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss, and consolidated statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary should the going concern assumption not be appropriate.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) ***Statement of Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards***

These consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements have been authorized for release by the Company's Board of Directors on May 25, 2015.

(b) ***Basis of Preparation***

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss which are stated at their fair value. These consolidated financial statements are presented in United Stated dollars and include the accounts of the Company and the following direct and indirect subsidiaries:

	March 31 2015	March 31 2014
Tsodilo Resources Bermuda Limited ("Bermuda") [Bermuda]	**100%**	100%
Bosoto (Proprietary) Limited ("Bosoto") [Botswana]	**75%**	100%
Gcwihaba Resources (Proprietary) Limited ("Gcwihaba") [Botswana]	**100%**	100%
Newdico (Proprietary) Limited ("Newdico") [Botswana]	**98%**	98%
Indada Trading 361 (Pty) Ltd. ("Indada") [South Africa]	**70%**	70%
All intercompany transactions have been eliminated on consolidation		

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented.

(c) ***Significant Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions***

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of polices and reporting amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Accounts that require estimates as the basis for determining the stated amounts include warrant liability, contributed surplus, stock-based compensation expense, and amortization expense. The amounts estimated for the warrant liability and stock based compensation is calculated using the Black-Scholes Merton valuation model, which requires significant estimates with respect to the expected life and volatility of such instruments. The estimated depreciation is influenced primarily by the estimated useful life of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment.

Significant judgments are required with respect to the carrying value of the Company's Exploration and Evaluation Assets, the determination of the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, the recoverability of the Company's deferred tax assets, and potential tax exposures given the company operates in multiple jurisdictions. In particular, the carrying value of the Company's Exploration and Evaluation Assets is dependent upon the Company's determination with respect to the future prospects of its Exploration and Evaluation Assets and the ability of the Company to successfully complete the renewal or extension process for its exploration properties as required. The Company has defined the cash generating units to be Precious Stones, Metals and Radio Active Minerals. The quantification of potential tax exposures is dependent on the relevant tax authorities' acceptance of the Company's positions.

(d) ***Earnings (Loss) per Common Share***

Earnings (loss) per share calculations are based on the net income attributable to common shareholders for the year divided by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share calculations are based on the net income attributable to common shareholders for the year divided by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year plus the effects of dilutive common share equivalents. This method requires that the dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants issued be calculated using the treasury stock method. This method assumes that all common share equivalents have been exercised at the beginning of the year (or at the time of issuance, if later), and that the funds obtained thereby were used to purchase common shares of the Company at the average trading price of common shares during the year. The incremental number of common shares that would be issued is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

(e) ***Exploration and Evaluation Assets***

Exploration and Evaluation Assets include acquired mineral use rights for mineral properties held by the Company. The amount of consideration paid (in cash or share value) for mineral use rights is capitalized. The amounts shown for Exploration and Evaluation Assets represents all direct and indirect costs relating to the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration properties, less recoveries, and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs will be amortized against revenue from future production or written off if the Exploration and Evaluation Assets are abandoned or sold. The Company has classified Exploration and Evaluation Assets as intangible in nature. Depletion of costs capitalized on projects put into commercial production will be recorded using the unit-of-production method based upon estimates of proven and probable reserves.

Ownership of Exploration and Evaluation Assets involves certain inherent risks, including geological, commodity prices, operating costs, and permitting risks. Many of these risks are outside the Company's control. The ultimate recoverability of the amounts capitalized for Exploration and Evaluation Assets is dependent upon the delineation of economically recoverable ore reserves, the renewal or extension of exploration licenses, obtaining the necessary financing to complete their development, obtaining the necessary permits to operate the mine, and realizing profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. Management's estimates of recoverability of the Company's investment in its Botswana Exploration and Evaluation Assets have been based on current and expected conditions. However, it is possible that changes could occur which could adversely affect management's estimates and may result in future write downs of Exploration and Evaluation Assets carrying values. See footnote 3 for additional disclosures related to license commitments and strategic partners commitments and earn-in agreement.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets (Farm-Out)

The Company has entered into a farm-out arrangement in 2013, in which the Company is the farmor. Farm-out arrangements will be recorded at cost during the exploration and evaluation phase of the projects. The farmor will not record any exploration costs of the farmee. There are no accruals for future commitments in farm-out agreements in the exploration and evaluation phase, and no profit or loss is recognized by the farmor. In the development phase, a farm-out agreement will be treated as a transaction recorded at fair value as represented by the costs borne by the farmee.

(f) **Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the following terms:

Vehicles and drilling equipment	5 Years
Furniture and equipment	3 Years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal 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 profit or loss.

Where an item of property, 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 property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

(g) **Cash**

Cash consists of cash held in banks and petty cash.

(h) ***Foreign Currency Translation***

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the United States dollar ("U.S. Dollar"). The functional currencies of the Company's subsidiaries are as follows:

Tsodilo Resources Bermuda Limited		U.S. Dollar
Gcwihaba Resources (Pty) Limited	('Gcwihaba')	Botswana Pula
Newdico (Pty) Limited	('Newdico')	Botswana Pula
Bosoto (Pty) Limited	('Bosoto')	Botswana Pula
Indada Trading 361 (Pty) Ltd.	('Indada')	South African Rand

Each subsidiary and the Company's parent entity determine their own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each entity are measured using that functional currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date.

(iii) Translation of foreign operations

As at the reporting date the assets and liabilities of Gcwihaba, Newdico, Bosoto, and Indada are translated into the presentation currency of the Company at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their revenue and expenses are translated at the average exchange for the year. On consolidation, the exchange differences arising on the translation are recognized in Other Comprehensive Loss and accumulated in the Foreign Translation Reserve.

If Gcwihaba, Newdico, Bosoto, and Indada were sold, the amount recognized in the foreign currency reserve would be realized and reflected in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss as part of the gain or loss on disposal.

(i) ***Income Taxes***

Current taxes are the expected tax payable or receivable on the local taxable income or loss for the year, using the local tax rate enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the balance sheet method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect to temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they are realized or settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affect neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(j) ***Share-based Compensation***

The Company follows the fair value method of accounting for stock option awards granted to employees, directors and consultants. The fair value of stock options is determined by the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yields, volatility of the expected market price of the Company's common shares and an expected life of the options. The number of stock option awards expected to vest are estimated using a forfeiture rate based on historical experience and future expectations. The fair value of direct awards of stock is determined by the quoted market price of the Company's stock. Share-based compensation is amortized to earnings and portions are capitalized for indirect exploration costs over the vesting period of the related option.

The Company uses graded or accelerated amortization which specifies that each vesting tranche must be accounted for as a separate arrangement with a unique fair value measurement. Each vesting tranche is subsequently amortized separately and in parallel from the grant date.

Option-pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

(k) ***<u>Severance Benefits</u>***

Under Botswana law, the Company is required to pay severance benefits upon the completion of 5 years of continued service or upon the termination of employment. Severance is earned at the rate of one day per month for an employee with less than five years of service and two days per month for employees with greater than five years of service. The specifics and benefits of the severance program mandated in Botswana are extended to full-time employees residing and working outside of Botswana. The cost of these severance benefits is accrued over the period of service until the benefit becomes payable. Portions of the severance expenses are capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets.

(l) ***<u>Financial Assets</u>***

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held for maturity, available for sale, loans and receivables, or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses, recognized through earnings. The Company does not have any financial assets classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity assets are measured at amortized cost. The Company's cash and accounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables. Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains or losses recognized in other comprehensive income and loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary which are recognized in earnings. At March 31, 2015, 2014 and December 31, 2014, the Company has not classified any financial assets as available for sale. Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

(m) ***<u>Financial Liabilities</u>***

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expenses over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, to, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include warrants with exercise prices denominated in a currency other than the

Company's functional currency. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as FVTPL and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in earnings. Transaction costs associated with FVTPL liabilities are expensed as incurred.

(n) ***Impairment of Assets***

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each cash-generating unit to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and the risk of a specific asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

(o) ***Related Party Transactions***

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities and includes, but is not limited to, key management personnel, directors, affiliated companies, and project partners. . A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between related parties.

(p) ***New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted***

There are no other standards which the Company would have been required to adopt in the year.

(q) ***New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations, Not Yet Adopted***

IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 covers the classification and measurement, impairment and hedge accounting of financial assets and financial liabilities and the effective date is for annual periods on or after January 1, 2018, with an earlier application permitted. The Company is still assessing the impact of adopting IFRS 9. Amendments to IFRS 9 also provide relief from the requirement to restate comparative financial statement for the effect of applying IFRS 9. Instead, additional transition disclosure will be required to help investors understand the effect that the initial application of IFRS 9 has on the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

3. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Exploration and evaluation assets are summarized as follows:

	Newdico Botswana	Bosoto Botswana	Gcwihaba Botswana				Total
	Precious Stones	Precious Stones	Precious Stones	Metals	Radio-Active Minerals	Subtotal	
Balance at December 31, 2013	**$6,779,575**	**$ --**	**$2,266,380**	**$2,308,807**	**$770,412**	**$5,345,599**	**$12,125,174**
		--					
Additions	332,872	5,372	269,259	1,059,277	272,164	1,600,700	1,938,944
Net Exchange Differences	(592,018)	(461)	(97,869)	(385,019)	(98,924)	(581,812)	(1,174,291)
Balance at December 31, 2014	**$6,520,429**	**$4,911**	**$2,437,770**	**$2,983,065**	**$943,652**	**$ 6,364,487**	**$12,889,827**
Additions	168,714	109,244	20,577	18,784	13,453	52,815	330,773
Net Exchange Differences	(232,354)	(175)	(88,364)	(80,661)	(57,772)	(226,797)	(459,326)
Balance at March 31, 2015	**$6,456,789**	**$113,980**	**$2,369,884**	**$2,921,187**	**$899,334**	**$6,190,505**	**$12,761,274**

Exploration and evaluation additions for the period ended March 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

	Newdico Botswana	Bosoto Botswana	Gcwihaba Botswana				Total
	Precious Stones	Precious Stones	Precious Stones	Metals	Radio-Active Minerals	Subtotal	
Drilling Expenditures	$ 37,401	$ 11,571	$ 2,882	$ 2,933	$ 2,933	$ 8,749	$ 57,721
Amortization Drill Rigs, Vehicles & Trucks	45,071	894	291	291	291	873	46,838
GIS & Geophysics	--	4,282	1,991	--	--	1,991	6,273
Lab Analyses & Assays	1,302	--	--	4,735	--	4,735	6,037
License Fees	260	--	61	350	--	411	671
Office, Maintenance, & Consumables	6,597	6,996	2,161	2,235	2,052	6,448	20,041
Salaries, Wages & Services	78,083	85,501	13,191	8,241	8,177	29,609	193,193
Balance at March 31, 2015	**$ 168,714**	**$ 109,244**	**$ 20,577**	**$18,784**	**$ 13,453**	**$ 52,815**	**$ 330,773**

The Company's significant Exploration and Evaluation Assets are summarized as follows:

General

Title to mineral properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of permits and the potential for problems arising from government conveyance accuracy, prior unregistered agreements or transfers, native land claims, confirmation of physical boundaries, and title may be affected by undetected defects. The Company does not carry title insurance. The Company has evaluated title to all of its mineral properties and believes, to the best of its knowledge, that evidence of title is adequate and acceptable given the current stage of exploration.

Newdico (Proprietary) Limited ("Newdico") – Botswana

Newdico's Prospecting License ("PL") is located in the Ngamiland District of northwest Botswana. PL64/2005 issued for an initial term of three years expiring June 30, 2008, renewable for 2 additional two year periods upon application and which have a final expiry of June 2012.

A two year extension application for PL64/2005 covering 851 square kilometres was submitted in order to continue and complete the first stage exploration and evaluation program. The application was made in April 2012 and a two year exploration extension license was granted on February 27, 2014. The term of the license commences as of April 1, 2014 and may continue to March 31, 2016. The minimum annual expenditure for each year is BWP 215,000 (US$22,058). However, if during the extension period, a decision is made based on the micro-diamond results that further work is warranted, the Company estimates that BWP 4,585,000 (US$470,416) would be required for a mini-bulk sample based on the agree to work plan with the Ministry of Minerals, Energy and Water Resources (MMEWR) . At any point the work plan may be amended and a new work plan agreed to with the MMEWR.

Originally, as a result of an agreement completed on June 30, 2002, Newdico was owned 75% by Tsodilo and 25% by Trans Hex Group Limited ("THG"); with Tsodilo being the operator. Both Tsodilo and THG funded their initial investments in Newdico through a combination of an equity and debt interest. Based on the terms of the equity and debt interests, THG's equity and debt interest in Newdico has been accounted for as a non-controlling interest.

Starting in 2005, THG decided not to fund its proportionate share of expenditures on certain cash calls. Accordingly, the Company's interest in Newdico has increased from 75% to 98% at March 31, 2015.

Gcwihaba Resources (Proprietary) Ltd ("Gcwihaba") – Botswana

Gcwihaba, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, holds one (1) prospecting license for precious stone in the Kgalagadi District; twenty-two (22) metal (base, precious, platinum group, and rare earth) prospecting licenses in the North-West district of which twenty (20) are currently in renewal; and, eight (8) radioactive mineral licenses located in the North-West district.

Diamond License

Gcwihaba currently holds one precious stone prospecting license as at March 31, 2015. PL 195/2012 has an initial expiry date of July 1, 2015 and requires a minimum spending commitment of Botswana Pula 307,410

(US$31,540) if held to its full term. As of March 31, 2015, the Company has fulfilled the spending requirements associated with this license.

Metal Licenses

Gcwihaba holds twenty-two (22) metal (base, precious, platinum group, and rare earth) prospecting licenses inclusive of twenty (20) licenses currently in renewal in the North-West District of Botswana. The current licenses, those not presently in renewal, cover 1,244.80 square kilometers and collectively require a minimum spending commitment of $52,576 if held to their full term. The Company initially acquired the various licenses in 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2012. In October 2010, PL's 118 and 119/2005 were relinquished in part and in December 2010, PL's 051 and 052/2008 were relinquished in part. In 2012, PL118 was relinquished in its entirety. The relinquishment of the aforementioned licenses or portions thereof did not cause a reduction or change in the continuing overall exploration program nor impact the chances of the overall success of the program.

Strategic Exploration and Evaluation Partner

On November 20, 2013, Tsodilo announced that, further to its April 17, 2013 Memorandum Of Understanding ("MOU") with First Quantum Minerals Ltd. (TSX:FM)(LSE:FQM) ("First Quantum"), the Company, its wholly-owned subsidiary Gcwihaba Resources (Pty) Ltd. ("Gcwihaba"), First Quantum and First Quantum's wholly-owned subsidiary Faloxia (Proprietary) Limited ("FQM Subco") have entered into a definitive Earn-In Option Agreement (the "Option Agreement") pursuant to which First Quantum (which term for the purposes of this section includes FQM Subco) has acquired the right to earn up to a 70% interest in metals prospecting licenses in Botswana granted to Gcwihaba insofar as they cover base, precious and platinum group metals and rare earth minerals by meeting certain funding and other obligations as set forth below. The interests that may be earned by First Quantum specifically exclude any rights to iron held by Gcwihaba.

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, First Quantum can earn either a 51% participating interest or a 70% participating interest in designated projects within the overall license area covered by the Option Agreement (the "Project Area") by satisfying the following requirements:

◊ funding exploration expenditures within the Project Area in the aggregate amount of US$6 million by November 20, 2015 (the "Tranche 1 Funding Commitment");
◊ funding an additional US$9 million in exploration expenditures within the Project Area by November 20, 2017; and
◊ completing a technical report ("Technical Report") on a designated area within the Project Area prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 - Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects of the Canadian Securities Administrators and that meets certain requirements with respect to resources as described below.

The Tranche 1 Funding Commitment is a firm commitment by First Quantum and must be satisfied irrespective of whether First Quantum elects to pursue the other requirements to earn an interest in Gcwihaba's licenses. Tranche 1 funding obligations have been met.

In the event that First Quantum satisfies the funding obligations as set forth above, but a Technical Report has not been completed by the end of the fourth year following the execution of the earn-in option agreement; First Quantum may maintain the earn-in option for up to an additional three years by continuing to spend a minimum of $2 million per year on exploration and evaluation studies on the Project Area.

If the Technical Report delineates a "Major Defined Project" (being a designated project within the Project Area with respect to which the Technical Report delineates a measured, indicated and inferred mineral resource within the Project Area of not less than 2,000,000 tonnes of copper), First Quantum will be deemed to have earned a 70% interest in the property that is the subject of such report. If the Technical Report delineates a "Minor Defined Project" (being a designated project within the Project Area with respect to which the Technical Report delineates a measured, indicated and inferred mineral resource within the Project Area of less than 2,000,000 tonnes of copper, or another base, precious or platinum group metal and rare earth mineral), First Quantum will be deemed to have earned a 51% interest in the property that is the subject of such report; provided, however, that it may elect to retain an option for up to five years to convert such property into a Major Defined Project. If First Quantum makes such election, it will be responsible for all further costs and expenses associated with the Minor Defined Project, including for operations and capital expenditures, until the earliest of: (a) the completion of a Technical Report for a Major Defined Project, in which event the Minor Defined Project will be deemed to be converted into a Major Defined Project and First Quantum will be deemed to have earned a vested 70% participating interest therein; (b) written notice from First Quantum to the Company that First Quantum no longer wishes to retain the option to convert such Minor Defined Project into a Major Defined Project; and (c) five years after the date of the original vesting of a 51% interest in the Minor Defined Project. If First Quantum fails to satisfy the requirements to convert a Minor Defined Project into a Major Defined Project it will retain a vested 51% participating interest in the Minor Defined Project.

Upon First Quantum's participating interest in a defined project being crystallized at either 51% or 70%, Gcwihaba and First Quantum will enter into a joint venture agreement for such project. Under the terms of each such joint venture agreement, Gcwihaba's participating interest in each joint venture will be carried until the commencement of construction of a mine for the project. Accordingly, all costs and expenses associated with the defined project until such time, including for operations and capital expenditures, will be funded by First Quantum.

First Quantum has reported that expenditures amounted to $620,703 in the 1st Q of 2015 bringing the total amount spent on Prospecting Licenses covered by the MOU to $13,580,005.

Radioactive Minerals

As at March 31, 2015, Gcwihaba held prospecting permits for eight (8) radioactive mineral licenses in the North-West District of Botswana. In general, these licenses overlap or are contiguous to the Company's metal licenses. PL's 150 and 151/2013 had an initial grant expiration date of June 30, 2013 and first renewal applications were duly filed. PL's 045/2011 - 050/2011 had an initial grant expiration date of December 31, 2013 and first renewal applications were also filed. All eight (8) licenses were renewed for a two your period effective April 1, 2015 and each have a proposed minimum expenditure of 70,000 BWP ($7,182) per annum.

Bosoto (Pty) Limited ("Bosoto") – Botswana

Tsodilo was granted a prospecting license (PL369/2014) over the BK16 kimberlite pipe through its 75% owned Botswana subsidiary, Bosoto Pty (Ltd) effective October 1, 2014. The diamondiferous BK16 kimberlite pipe is located within the Orapa Kimberlite Field (”OKF”) in Botswana and covered by 25 meters of Kalahari Group sediments. BK16 is located 37 km east-southeast of the Orapa Diamond Mine AK01, 25 km southeast of the Damshtaa Diamond Mine, and 13 km north-northeast of the Letlhakane Diamond Mine, all operated by Debswana and 28 km east-northeast from Lucara Diamond Corporation's Karowe mine (F/K/A AK6). Tsodilo has a 75% interest in Bosoto.

The Company estimates that it would take approximately $25.3M USD (BWP 246,591,000) in expenditures, goods and a service over a three year period to sufficiently evaluate the BK16 kimberlite’s economic potential and if warranted the preparation of a compliant NI 43-101 Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS). This estimate is based on the agreed work plan with the MMEWR. At any point the work plan may be amended and a new work plan agreed to with the MMEWR.

Indada Trading 361 (Pty) Limited (“Indada”) – South Africa

The Company holds a 70% interest in its South African subsidiary, Indada Trading 361(Pty) Limited (“Indada”). Indada has made application for an exploration license (Ref: MP30/5/1/1/2/1047PR) in the Barberton area in February 2012. This application was accepted in February 2013 and consultation was conducted with interested and affected parties in April and June 2013. An Environmental Management Plan (EMP) was submitted in April 2013 and a site visit was made by various governmental departments (DMR, EWT, REMDEC) in September 2013. The Company is now awaiting a decision by the DMR to award the prospecting permit or not.

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4. PROPERTY, PLANT, AND EQUIPMENT

Property, Plant, and Equipment

Cost	Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
As at December 31, 2013	$1,523,375	$233,249	$1,756,624
Additions		3,707	3,707
Net Exchange Difference	(126,598)	(14,477)	(141,075)
As at December 31, 2014	$ 1,396,777	$ 222,479	$ 1,619,256

	Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
As at December 31, 2014	$1,396,777	$ 222,479	$ 1,619,256
Additions	--	2.275	2,275
Net Exchange Difference	(49,774)	(6,267)	(56.040)
As at March 31, 2015	$ 1,347,003	$ 218,488	1,565,491

Accumulated Depreciation

	Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
As at December 31, 2013	$1,011,566	$200,670	$1,212,236
Depreciation	183,324	16,032	199,356
Net Exchange Difference	(84,065)	(13,144)	(97,209)
As at December 31, 2014	$ 1,110,825	$ 203,558	$ 1,314,383

	Vehicles	Furniture and Equipment	Total
As at December 31, 2014	$ 1,010,825	$ 203,5598	$ 1,314,383
Depreciation	44,198	3,061	47,258
Net Exchange Difference	(39,584)	(5,637)	(45,221)
As at March 31, 2015	$1,115,439	$ 200,982	1,316,420

Net book value

As at December 31, 2014	$ 285,952	$ 18,921	$ 304,873
As at March 31, 2015	$ 231,564	$ 17,506	$ 249,071

For the period ended March 31, 2015, an amount of $46,839 (2014: $53,920) of amortization has been capitalized under exploration properties.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Common Shares

Authorized, Issued and outstanding

The authorized capital stock of the Company comprises an unlimited number of common shares with no par value.

Issued and outstanding: 32,389,209 Common Shares as at March 31, 2014 (December 31, 2014: 32,389,209)

1) **During the period ending March 31, 2015 no Common Shares were issued.**

2) **During the year ending December 31, 2014:**

   i. On March 4, 2014, 50,000 options were exercised at a price of C$0.70 for proceeds to the Company of $31,649 (C$35,000). The fair value associated with the exercised options that were reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital was $16,072.

   ii. On March 13, 2014, 75,000 options were exercised, 50,000 at a price of C$0.70 and 25,000 at a price of C$0.90 for proceeds to the Company of $51,725 (C$57,500). The fair value associated with the exercised options that were reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital was $34,983.

   iii. On March 21, 2014, 40,000 options were exercised at a price of C$1.00 for proceeds to the Company of $35,564 (C$40,000). The fair value associated with the exercised options that were reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital was $33,431.

   iv. On March 25, 2014, 71,110 options were exercised, 50,000 at a price of C$0.70 and 21,110 were exercised at a price of C$1.00 for proceeds to the Company of $49,985 (C$56,111). The fair value associated with the exercised options that were reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital was $33,716.

   v. On April 24, 2014, 110,000 options were exercised at a price of C$0.70 for proceeds to the company of $69,857 (C$77,000). The fair value associated with the exercised options that were reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital was $35,360.

   vi. On May 29, 2014 306,183 Units were issued at a price of C$1.28 for proceeds to the Company of $355,507 (C$391,914). Each unit includes one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period until the close of business on May 29, 2016 at USD $1.40. $6,145 (C$6,389) of issuance costs were netted against the proceeds.

   vii. On July 29, 2014, 634,116 Units were issued at a price of C$1.28 for proceeds to the Company of $751,621 (C$811,668). Each unit includes one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period until the close of business on July 29, 2016 at USD$1.40. $5,022 (C$5,433) of issuance costs were netted against the proceeds.

   viii. On December 30, 2014, 560,922 Units were issued at a price of C$1.10 for proceeds to the Company of $529,446 (C$617,014). Each unit includes one common share and one warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share of the Company for a period until the close of business on December 30, 2016 at USD$1.21. $3,727 (C$4,334) of issuance costs were netted against the proceeds. The value of the Units is greater than value of the Common Shares at the issuance date. The amount allocated to Common Shares is USD$0.79 (C$$0.89) or total USD$444,552 and allocated to Additional Paid in Capital for Warrants is USD$0.19 (C$0.21) or total USD$104,894.

(b) Warrants

As at March 31, 2015, the following warrants were outstanding:

		Number of Warrants - Units				
Expiry	Exercise Price	December 31, 2014	Issued	Exercised	Expired	March 31, 2015
June 29, 2015	C$2.17	2,702,702	--	--	--	2,702,702
June 29, 2015	USD$1.21	1,818,181	--	--	--	1,818,181
April 22, 2015	USD$1.21	2,272,727	--	--	2,272,727	--
May 29, 2016	USD$1.40	306.183	--	--	--	306,183
July 29, 2016	USD$1.40	634.116	--	--	--	634,116
December 30, 2016	USD$1.21	560.922	--	--	--	560,922
		8,294,831	--	--	2,272,727	6,022,104

On April 22, 2013, the Company issued 2,272,727 warrants with an exercise price of USD$1.21, expiring on April 22, 2015. These warrants have expired.

On May 29, 2014, the Company issued 306,183 warrants with an exercise price of USD$1.40, expiring on May 29, 2016. As the strike price of these warrants is in U.S. Dollars, the warrants were classified as equity instruments. The value of the Units is less than value of the Common Shares, and no amount was allocated to the warrants.

On July 29, 2014, the Company issued 634,116 warrants with an exercise price of USD$1.40, expiring on July 29, 2016. As the strike price of these warrants is in U.S. Dollars, the warrants were classified as equity instruments. The value of the Units is less than value of the Common Shares, and no amount was allocated to the warrants.

On December 30, 2014, the Company issued 560,922 warrants with an exercise price of USD$1.21, expiring on December 30, 2016. As the strike price of these warrants is in U.S. Dollars, the warrants were classified as equity instruments. The value of the Units is greater than value of the Common Shares at the issuance date. The amount allocated to Common Shares is USD$0.79 (C$$0.89) or total USD$444,552 and allocated to Additional Paid in Capital for Warrants is USD$0.19 (C$0.21) or total USD$104,894.

Under IFRS, warrants having a strike price other that the functional currency of the issuer are a derivative liability and are marked to market as the end of each reporting period. For the period ended March 31, 2015 the Company recorded a mark to market loss of $65,929 (Year ended 2014 –$25,240) on the revaluation of warrants. As at March 31, 2015, the outstanding liability portion of the warrants have a fair value of $93,094 (Year ended 2014: $159,023) which is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model with an expected volatility of 140.6%, expected life of 3.87 years at a risk free rate of 1.54%.

	Warrant Liability	
	Number of Units	**Value of Warrants**
Balance December 31, 2013	2,702,702	**$ 184,264**
Additions	--	--
Exercise	--	--
Expiry	--	--
Valuation Change	--	(25,241)
Balance December 31, 2014	2,702,702	**$ 159,023**
Additions	--	--
Exercise	--	--
Expiry	--	--
Valuation Change	--	(65,929)
Balance March 31, 2015	2,702,702	**$93,094**

c) Stock Option Plan

The Company has a stock option plan ("SOP") providing for the issuance of options that cannot exceed 5,629,830 shares of common stock. The Company may grant options to directors, officers, employees, and contractors, and other personnel of the Company or its subsidiaries. The exercise price of each option cannot be lower than the market price of the shares being the closing price of the Company's common shares on the Toronto Stock Exchange the day before the grant date. Options generally vest ratably over an eighteen-month period, beginning with the date of issuance and every 6 months thereafter, and expire in five years from the date of grant as determined by the Board of Directors.

The following Table summarizes the Company's stock option activity for the ended December 31, 2013 and the period ended December 31, 2014:

	Number of Options	**Weighted average exercise price (C$)**
Outstanding as at December 31, 2013	3,175,000	C$1.19
Granted	740,000	C$1.07
Exercised	(346,110)	C$0.77
Cancelled	(210,000)	C$1.10
Expired	(230,000)	C$0.65
Outstanding as at December 31, 2014	3,128,890	C$1.25
Granted	660,000	C$0.92
Exercised		
Cancelled		
Expired	(130,000)	C$ 1.00
Outstanding as at March 31, 2015	3,658,890	C$1.20

2014

On January 2, 2014, the Company issued 260,000 options at C$0.75 under its SOP to persons who are officers and employees of the Company.

On January 2, 2014, 230,000 stock options issued at C$0.70 expired.

On March 4 2014, 50,000 options granted under its SOP were exercised pursuant to the SOP at C$0.70 for total proceeds of C$35,000 (USD $31,648).

On March 13, 2014, 75,000 options granted under its SOP were exercised pursuant to the SOP at 50,000: C$0.70 and 25,000: C$0.90 for total proceeds of C$57,500 (USD $51,725).

On March 21, 2014, the Company issued 480,000 options at C$1.25 under its SOP to persons who are officers and employees of the Company.

On March 21, 2014, 40,000 options granted under its SOP were exercised pursuant to the SOP at C$1.00 for total proceeds of C$40,000 (USD $35,564).

On March 22, 2014, 210,000 stock options at 50,000 at C$1.04, 100,000 at C$1.19 and 60,000 at C$1.00 were cancelled.

On March 25, 2014, 71,110 options granted under its SOP were exercised pursuant to the SOP at 50,000: C$0.70 and 21,110: C$1.00: for total proceeds of C$57,111(USD $49,985).

On April 24, 2014, 110,000 options granted under its SOP were exercised pursuant to the SOP at C$0.70 for total proceeds of C$77,000 (USD $69,864).

2015

On January 2, 2015, the Company issued 260,000 options at C$1.05 under its SOP to persons who are officers and employees of the Company.

On January 11, 2015, 130,000 options at C$1.00 expired.

On March 27, 2015, the Company issued 400,000 options at C$0.92 under its SOP to persons who are officers and employees of the Company.

The following table summarizes the stock based compensation expense and capitalized stock based compensation for the periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014.

	2015	2014
Stock-based compensation expense	**$ 125,961**	$ 129,121
Capitalized Stock-based compensation expense	**39,455**	52,053
	$ 165,416	$ 181,174

The following assumptions were used in the Black Scholes option pricing model to fair value the stock options granted during the periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014:

	2015	2014
Expected lives	**3.92 years**	3.2 to 4.7 years
Expected volatilities (based on Company's historical prices)	**99.3% - 100.6%**	95.5% - 108.0%
Expected dividend yield	**0%**	0%
Risk free rates	**1.15– 1.31%**	0.87% - 1.60%
Weighted average fair value of option	**$0.65**	$0.74

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2015:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
Exercise Price (C$)	Number of Outstanding Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number of Exercisable Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (C$)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
C$2.23	500,000	C$2.23	0.09	500,000	C$2.23	0.09
C$1.25	285,000	C$1.25	0.76	285,000	C$1.25	0.76
C$1.03	300,000	C$1.03	1.05	300,000	C$1.03	1.05
C$0.90	210,000	C$0.90	1.76	210,000	C$0.90	1.76
C$1.00	328,890	C$1.00	2.01	328,890	C$1.00	2.01
C$1.20	235,000	C$1.20	2.76	235,000	C$1.20	2.76
C$1.04	400,000	C$1.04	2.98	400,000	C$1.04	2.98
C$0.75	260,000	C$0.75	3.76	195,000	C$0.75	3.76
C$1.25	480,000	C$1.25	3.97	360,000	C$1.25	3.97
C$1.05	260,000	C$1.05	4.76	65,000	C$1.05	4.76
C$0.83	400,000	C$0.83	4.99	100,000	C$0.83	4.99
	3,658,890	C$1.20	2.61	2,978,890	C$1.26	2.16

6. INCOME TAXES

The recovery of income taxes varies from the amounts that would be computed by applying the Canadian federal and provincial statutory rate for 2014 of approximately 26.5% (2013: 26.5%) to net loss before income taxes as follows:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Loss for the	**(1,031,117)**	($778,389)
Income tax rate	**26.50%**	26.50%
Income tax recovery	**(273,246)**	(206,273)
Foreign operation taxed at lower rates	**5,193**	426,351
Permanent differences	**92,596**	(351,434)
Benefits not recognized	**17,644**	573,714
Expiry of tax losses carried forward	**153,697**	115,622
Changes in estimate and foreign exchange	**4,116**	(567,980)
Provision for income taxes	**$ --**	$ --

As of December 31,2014 the following Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognized:

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Property, Plant and Equipment	**($ 21,000)**	($ 57,000)
Exploration & –Evaluation Assets	**(2,564,000)**	(2,401,000)
Deferred tax liabilities	**($ 2,585,000)**	($ 2,458,000)
Losses carried forward - Botswana	**$ 2,585,000**	$ 2,458,000
Net future income tax asset recorded	$ --	$ --

As at December 31, 2014 the Company has unrecognized deductible temporary differences aggregating to $5,873,000 (2013: $5,929,000), that are available to offset future taxable income. However these temporary differences relate to companies with a history of losses, and they may not be utilized to offset taxable income.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Losses carried forward - Botswana	**$ 1,190,000**	$ 1,290,000
Losses carried forward - Canadian	**3,843,000**	3,860,000
Intangible Assets	**137,000**	137,000
Other	**703,000**	652,000
	$ 5,873,000	$ 5,939,000

The Canadian tax losses carried forward expire from 2015 thru to 2054. The Botswana losses can be carried forward indefinitely.

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2013
Total assessable losses relating to the activity in Botswana	**$12,937,504**	$12,464,920

7. LOSS PER SHARE

Net loss per share was calculated based on the following:

Period ended March 31	2015	2014
Net loss for the period	**($ 211,637)**	($ 1,173,765)
Effect of Dilutive Securities		
Stock options and warrants	**--**	--
Diluted net earnings (loss) for the period	**($ 211,637)**	($ 1,173,765)

The diluted loss per share is the same as the basic loss per share for the period ended March 31, 2015 because the stock options and warrants were anti-dilutive and had no impact on the EPS calculation. In addition, the number of stock options and warrants outstanding as at the period ended March 31, 2015, was 9,680,994 (2014: 10,112,500), of which 9,445,288(2014: 9,648,955)were anti-dilutive.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Remuneration of Key Management Personnel of the Company

	2015	2014
Short term employee remuneration and benefits	**$ 107,501**	$ 107,501
Stock based compensation	**$65,939**	67,171
Post employment benefits*	**$120,733**	56,921
Total compensation attributed to key management personnel	**$ 294,173**	$ 231,593

*Post employment benefits include $35,920 of accrued leave benefits for 2015.

An individual related to the CEO provided administrative and management services in 2015 to the Company in the amount of $8,250 ($8,250: 2014). An elective five (5) year severance payment in the amount of $7,586 (NIL: 2013) was paid to this individual in 2014.

There are no other related party transactions.

9. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company is operating in one industry. As at March 31, 2015 the Company's Property, Plant, and Equipment in the United States was $837 (2014: $2,993) and in Botswana was $248,234 (2014: $485,808). No revenues or expenses were realized for Exploration and Evaluation Properties that are detailed in note 3 above. Segment long term Exploration and Evaluations properties in Botswana were $12,737,760 (2014: $12,592,846).

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued liabilities, and accrued warrants liabilities. The carrying value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities as presented in the consolidated financial statements are reasonable estimates of fair values due to the relatively short periods to maturity and the terms of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments have been classified as follows:

Financial Instrument	Classification	Fair Value Hierarchy
Cash	Loans and receivables	n/a
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	n/a
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	n/a
Warrants	Fair value through Profit or Loss	Level 3

See the Company's consolidated statement of financial position for financial instrument balances.

International Financial Reporting Standards 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosures, establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other that quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices): and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobserved inputs).

Risk Exposure and Management

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include liquidity risk, credit risk, foreign exchange risk, and interest rate risk. Where material these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

(a) Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company depends on external financing to fund its activities. The capital structure of the Company currently consists of common shares, stock options and share purchase warrants. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash on hand. In 2015, 2014 and 2013 the Company raised cash capital as shown in note 5(a) in the amount of $244,990, $1,875,356 and $2,521,911, respectively.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets, which are approved by the Board of Directors and updated as necessary depending on various factors, including capital deployment and general industry conditions.

The Company anticipates continuing to access equity markets to fund continued exploration of its mineral properties and the future growth of the business. However, there is no guarantee that such financing will be available when required.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company maintains sufficient cash balances to meet current working capital requirements. The Company is considered to be in the exploration stage. Thus, it is dependent on obtaining regular financings in order to continue its exploration programs. Despite previous success in acquiring these financings, there is no guarantee of obtaining future financings. The Company's cash is invested in business accounts with quality financial institutions and which is available on demand for the Company's programs, and is not invested in any asset backed commercial paper.

(c) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet it contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash and accounts receivable; there are no amounts at risk. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions. There are no allowances for doubtful accounts required.

The majority of the Company's cash is held with a major Canadian based financial institution.

(d) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the interest rate impact on its cash. Because the cash is held on deposit at financial institutions and may be withdrawn at any time, the Company's exposure to interest rate risk is not significant.

(e) Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company is exposed to currency risks on its Canadian dollar denominated working capital balances due to changes in the USD/CAD exchange rate and the functional currency of the parent company. As at March 31, 2015, a ten percentage change in the exchange rate would result in a $17,322 impact to the Company's net income (loss).

The Company issues equity in Canadian dollars and the majority of its expenditures are in U.S. dollars. The Company purchases U.S. dollars based on its near term forecast expenditures and does not hedge its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Based on the net Pula denominated asset and liability exposures as at March 31, 2015, a 10% change in the USD/Pula exchange rate would not materially impact the Company's earnings. A ten percentage change in the exchange rate would result in a $13,322 impact the Company's net income (loss).

11. COMMITMENTS

All operating leases that are for a period of no longer than one year are prepaid.

The aggregate minimum lease payments inclusive of VAT are as follows:

2015	$ NIL
Total	$ NIL

The Company holds prospecting licenses which require the Company to spend a specified minimum amount on prospecting over the period of the terms as outlined in note 3.

12. NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	March 31, 2015	March 31, 2014
Net change in non-cash working capital balances		
Decrease in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	**($38 029)**	($93,676)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**758**	(34,819)
Total	**($37.272)**	($128,495)

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

$244,990 was received in the 1st Quarter, for a private placement to be completed in the 2nd Q.

On April 2, 2015, 37,500 options were exercised at a price of C$0.75 for proceeds to the Company of $22,302 (C$28,215). The fair value associated with the exercised options that were reclassified from contributed surplus to share capital was $22,928.

$295,000 was received subsequent to quarter end for a private placement to be completed in the 2nd Q.