GRAY ROCK RESOURCES LTD.

For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

Gray Rock Resources Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2016 and 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements of Gray Rock Resources Ltd. (the "Company") are the responsibility of the Company's management. The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed and is maintaining a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded, and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities, and reviews the results of the annual audit and review the condensed consolidated interim financial statements prior to their approval.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at March 31, 2016 and 2015 and for the periods then ended have not been reviewed or audited by the Company's independent auditors.

"David Wolfin"

David Wolfin
President & CEO
May 30, 2016

"Malcolm Davidson"

Malcolm Davidson, CPA, CA
Chief Financial Officer
May 30, 2016

Gray Rock Resources Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Financial Position
As at March 31, 2016 and 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note		2016 (Unaudited)		2015
ASSETS					
Current Assets					
Cash		$	4,457	$	5,759
Other receivables			5,264		510
			9,721		6,269
Non-Current Assets					
Investments	**4**		3,059		3,458
Exploration and Evaluation Assets	**5**		297,231		294,387
Reclamation Deposit	**6**		3,000		3,000
TOTAL ASSETS		$	313,011	$	307,114
LIABILITIES					
Current Liabilities					
Trade and other payables		$	64,434	$	31,798
Due to related parties	**8**		167,023		149,487
Loan from related party	**8**				30,000
			231,457		211,285
Non-Current Liabilities					
Site Restoration Obligation			3,000		3,000
			234,457		214,285
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	**7**		1,917,584		1,917,584
Accumulated other comprehensive income			2,394		2,793
Deficit			(1,841,424)		(1,827,548)
			78,554		92,829
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		$	313,011	$	304,988

Note 1 – Nature of Operations and Going Concern

These consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2016:

“David Wolfin” **Director** “Lee Ann Wolfin” **Director**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Gray Rock Resources Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars (Unaudited)

	Note	March 31, 2016	March 31, 2015
General and Administrative Expenses			
Administrative fees		$ 5,687	$ 4,724
Professional fees		2,500	2,687
Office and miscellaneous		2,747	1,570
Listing and filing fees		1,300	1,300
Transfer agent fees		593	774
Shareholder information		771	-
Foreign exchange		215	(11)
Interest and bank charges		64	56
Net Loss for the period		(13,877)	(11,100)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to income or loss			
Unrealized gain in fair value of available-for-sale investment	**4**	266	2,926
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD		$ 13,611)	$ (8,174)
Basic and Diluted Loss per Share		$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding		11,832,016	11,464,961

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Gray Rock Resources Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars (Unaudited)

	Note	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2015		**11,464,961**	**$ 1,895,141**	**$ (1,766,782)**	**$ 2,527**	**$ 130,886**
Net loss for the period		-	-	(11,100)	-	(11,100)
Other comprehensive income for the period	**4**	-	-	-	2,926	2,926
Balance, March 31, 2015		**11,464,961**	**$ 1,895,141**	**$ (1,777,882)**	**$ 5,453**	**$ 122,712**
Balance, December 31, 2015		**12,539,961**	**$ 1,917,584**	**$ (1,827,548)**	**$ 2,793**	**$ 92,829**
Proceeds from private placements	**7**	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance costs		-	-	-	-	-
Net loss for the period		-	-	(13,877)	-	(13,877)
Other comprehensive income for the period	**4**	-	-	-	266	266
Balance, March 31, 2016		**12,539,961**	**$ 1,917,584**	**$ (1,841,425)**	**$ 3,059**	**$ 79,218**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Gray Rock Resources Ltd.
Condensed Consolidated Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended March 31, 2016 and 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars (Unaudited)

		2016		2015
Cash (used in) provided by:				
Operating Activities				
Net Loss	$	(13,877)	$	(11,100)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:				
Other receivables and prepaid expenses		(4,753)		(4,142)
Trade and other payables		32,636		8,804
Due to related parties		(12,464)		6,609
		1,542		171
Investing Activities				
Exploration and evaluation expenditures		(2,844)		-
Increase (Decrease) in Cash		(1,302)		171
Cash, Beginning of Period		5,759		2,470
Cash, End of Period	$	4,457	$	2,641
Supplementary Disclosure of Cash Flow Information				
Interest Expense	$	-	$	-$ -
Income Taxes	$	-	$	-$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Gray Rock Resources Ltd. ("Gray Rock" or the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. It is in the exploration stage with regards to its business of exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company owns the Silver Stream mineral claims in British Columbia, Canada. The Company's head office and principal place of business is Suite 900, 570 Granville Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Gray Rock is in the exploration stage and has not yet determined whether the property contains ore reserves which are economically recoverable. The underlying carrying value of the mineral property interest and related exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of Gray Rock's interest in the mineral claims, the ability of Gray Rock to obtain necessary financing to complete the exploration and development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the sale of all or an interest in its mineral claims.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at December 31, 2015, the Company has a working capital deficit of $221,736 and accumulated losses of $1,841,424. The Company has not yet generated any revenues from its operations, and requires financing through the sale of shares or issuance of debt to continue with its operations and to develop its mineral properties. Although management intends to secure additional financing, there is no assurance that management will be successful in its efforts to secure additional financing, or that it will ever develop a self-supporting business. These factors together form a material uncertainty that raises significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 - Interim Financial Reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as the most recent annual consolidated financial statements of the Company, except for the accounting policies which have changed as a result of the adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations which are effective January 1, 2015. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not contain all of the information required for full annual financial statements. Accordingly, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's December 31, 2015 annual consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars and have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting on a going concern basis. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements as if the policies have always been in effect.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 - Interim Financial Reporting under International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These condensed consolidated interim financial statements follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as the most recent annual consolidated financial statements of the Company, except for the accounting policies which have changed as a result of the adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations which are effective January 1, 2015. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements do not contain all of the information required for full annual financial statements. Accordingly, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company's December 31, 2015 annual consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars and have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value. In addition, these condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting on a going concern basis. The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these condensed consolidated interim financial statements as if the policies have always been in effect.

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary Cortez, a company incorporated on June 21, 2006 in Nevada, USA.

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealized income and expenses arising from intercompany transactions, are eliminated on consolidation.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company does not have any derivative financial instruments.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, at initial recognition depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - This category comprises derivatives, or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company has classified its cash as FVTPL.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. The Company has no assets classified as loans and receivables.

Effective interest method - The effective interest method calculates the amortized cost of a financial asset and allocates interest income over the corresponding period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial asset, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition. Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as FVTPL.

De-recognition of financial assets - A financial asset is derecognized when the contractual right to the asset's cash flows expires, or if the Company transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of operations. The Company did not hold any held-to-maturity investments as at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS"). They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in equity. Upon de-recognition, accumulated gain or loss is realized and reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to profit and loss. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of operations. The Company has classified its investments in a related company as AFS investments.

Transactions costs associated with fair value through profit or loss 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.

Impairment - All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations. The Company did not hold any fair value through profit or loss financial liabilities as at March 31, 2016 and 2015.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities and equity (continued)

Other financial liabilities - This category includes amounts due to related parties, trade payables, and loan from related party, all of which are initially recognized at fair value and carried at amortized cost.

De-recognition of financial liabilities - The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

Share purchase warrants - The Company bi-furcates units consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants using the residual value approach, whereby it measures the common share component of the unit at fair value using market prices as input values and then allocates the residual value of the units over the fair value of the common shares to the warrant component. The value of the warrant component is credited to warrants reserve. When warrants are exercised, the corresponding value is transferred from warrant reserve to common stock.

New Accounting Standards

New accounting standards adopted effective January 1, 2015

There were no new or revised accounting standards scheduled for mandatory adoption on January 1, 2015, and thus no standards were adopted in 2015.

Accounting Standards and Amendments Issued But Not Yet Effective

The following accounting standards were issued but not yet effective as of December 31, 2015:

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations have not been early adopted in these consolidated financial statements and are not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position:

The following standards will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2018:

- IFRS 15 '*Revenue from Contracts with Customers':* In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, IFRIC 13 – Customer Loyalty Programmes, IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 – Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 – Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. IFRS 15 establishes a comprehensive five-step framework for the timing and measurement of revenue recognition.

- IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments':* The IASB intends to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") which is intended to reduce the complexity in the classification and measurement of financial instruments.

The following standard will be adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2019:

- IFRS 16 'Leases': IFRS 16 will be effective for accounting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption will be permitted, provided the Company has adopted IFRS 15. This standard sets out a new model for lease accounting.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars (Unaudited)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Functional currency

The presentation and functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgements and estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these judgements and estimates. The consolidated financial statements include judgements and estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such judgements and estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period, in which the estimate is revised, and may affect both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of judgements and estimates that management has made at the statement of financial position date, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investments consist of the following:

	Number of Shares	Cost	Accumulated Unrealized Gains	March 31, 2016 Fair Value	December 31, 2015 Fair Value
Levon Resources Ltd.	6,650	$ 126	$ 1,071	$ 3,059	$ 1,197
SciVac Therapeutics Inc.	13,300	539	2,261	-	2,261
		$ 665	$ 3,458	$ 3,059	$ 3,458

Expressed in Canadian Dollars (Unaudited)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Silver Stream Claims
Balance, January 1, 2015	$ 295,708
Exploration costs incurred during the year:	
Mining tax credit	(1,321)
Balance, December 31, 2015	294,387
Exploration costs incurred during the period:	
Taxes and licensing	2,844
Balance, March 31, 2016	$ 297,231

Silver Stream Claims

The Company has a 100% interest in two mineral claims in the Lillooet mining district of British Columbia, subject to a 3% net smelter returns royalty, known as Silver Stream 1 and Silver Stream 2 claims, collectively the Silver Stream Claims.

The Company has entered into a mining lease agreement for the Silver Stream 2 property with David R. Deering ("Deering") and Saxifrage Geological Services Ltd. ("Saxifrage"). In accordance with the terms of the agreement, Deering and Saxifrage have agreed to pay the Company an annual rental of $10,000 for a term of seven years, with the first payment due on December 12, 2015. On December 12, 2015, the parties agreed that the first annual rental payment of $10,000 would be postponed, added to the succeeding annual rentals, and paid in equal annual installments of $2,000 starting December 12, 2016. In addition, the Company granted Deering and Saxifrage an option to purchase the property for $500,000 payable at any time during the term of the agreement, subject to a 5% Net Smelter Returns Royalty on metals and a 5% Gross Overriding Royalty on any jade production. Any future royalty payments due to the Company from Deering and Saxifrage after the exercise of option, shall be reduced by $500,000.

6. RECLAMATION DEPOSIT

As at March 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the Company has hypothecated a term deposit in the amount of $3,000 as security to the Province of British Columbia for future mineral claims site reclamation costs.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value.

(b) Issued:

In July 2015, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 500,000 units at a price of $0.025 per unit with Mr. David Wolfin, the President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, for gross proceeds of $12,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the investor to purchase one additional common share at $0.05 for a term of two years expiring on July 3, 2017.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars (Unaudited)

7. SHARE CAPITAL

In May 2015, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 575,000 units at a price of $0.02 per unit with Mr. David Wolfin, the President and Chief Executive Officer and a director of the Company, for gross proceeds of $11,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferrable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the investor to purchase one additional common share at $0.05 for a term of two years expiring on May 12, 2017.

(c) Share purchase warrants

At December 31, 2015, the Company had 1,075,000 (December 31, 2015 - Nil) share purchase warrants outstanding. No share purchase warrants were exercised during the period.

(d) Stock option plan

The Company established a stock option plan, under which it may grant stock options totalling in aggregate up to 10% of the Company's total number of shares issued and outstanding on a non-diluted basis, and to any one optionee in a 12 month year not to exceed 5% of the total number of shares issued and outstanding on a non-diluted basis. The stock option plan limits the options issuable within a one year period to regular employees and persons providing investor-relation or consulting services to 5% and 2% respectively of the Company's total number of issued and outstanding shares on a non-diluted basis on the date of grant.

(d) Stock option plan (continued)

The stock options are fully vested on the date of grant. The option price must be greater or equal to the discounted market price on the grant date, and the option expiry date can not exceed five years after the grant date. The Company does not have any stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2016 and 2015.

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES, TRANSACTIONS, AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

(a) Key management compensation

The Company has identified its directors and certain senior officers as its key management personnel. The compensation costs for key management personnel for the periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2015 are as follows:

	2016	2015
Consulting fees, wages and benefits	$ 2,148	$ 1,731

(b) Due to related parties

As at December 31, 2015, $147,023 (2015 - $149,487) was due to Oniva International Services Corp. ("Oniva"). The Company receives rent, office and administrative supplies, and services from Oniva, a private company related by common management.

The amounts due to related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and due on demand.

(c) Loan from related party

The Company entered into a loan agreement with one of its directors. As at March 31, 2016, $30,000 (December 31, 2015 – $30,000) of the loan payable was outstanding. The loan is non-interest bearing and is due on demand.

8. RELATED PARTY BALANCES, TRANSACTIONS, AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION (continued)

(d) Related party transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2015, $8,435 (2015 - $6,141) was charged for office, occupancy, miscellaneous costs and salaries, and administrative services paid on behalf of the Company by Oniva. Further, the Company paid $274 of administrative fees (2015 - $154) to Oniva and $2,844 (2015 - $nil) for reimbursement of mineral claim taxes, license fees, and staking.

The Company takes part in a cost-sharing arrangement to reimburse Oniva for a variable percentage of its overhead expenses, to reimburse 100% of its out-of-pocket expenses incurred on behalf of the Company, and to pay a percentage fee based on the total overhead and corporate expenses. The arrangement may be terminated with one-month notice by either party.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair values of the Company's cash, loan from a related party, trade and other payables, and amounts due to related party approximate their carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair value of the Company's available for sale investments is detailed in Note 4.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks comprising credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is exposed to credit risk. The Company manages credit risk, in respect of cash, by maintaining the majority of cash at high credit rated Canadian financial institutions.

Concentration of credit risk exists with respect to the Company's cash, as the majority of the amounts are held with a single Canadian financial institution.

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in satisfying financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipated investing and financing activities. The Company has a working capital deficit of $221,736 as at March 31, 2016 (2015 - $205,016), and requires additional financing to meet its current obligations.

(c) Market Risk

Market risk consists of interest rate risk, foreign currency risk, and other price risk. These are discussed further below.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk consists of two components:

(i) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.

(ii) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

The Company's cash is currently held in highly liquid short-term investments and therefore management considers the interest rate risk to be minimal.

Foreign Currency Risk
Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk to the extent that monetary assets and liabilities are denominated in foreign currency.

At this time, the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk, as the company currently has minimal transactions and balances in currencies other than the Canadian dollars.

Other Price Risk
Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is exposed to other price risk with respect to its investment in marketable securities, as they are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices.

(d) Classification of Financial instruments

IFRS 7 *'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'* establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

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

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the fair value hierarchy as at December 31, 2015:

	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Cash	$ 4,457	$ -	$ -
Investments	3,059	-	-
	$ 7,516	$ -	$ -

10. 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 exploration and development of its property and to maintain flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

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 or adjust the amount of cash. Management reviews the capital structure on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.