

STINA RESOURCES LTD.
Consolidated Financial Statements
Three months ended December 31, 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

NOTICE TO READER

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

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

STINA RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Notes	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 798	\$ 85,423
Receivables	4	2,338	2,722
Prepays		16,600	16,600
		19,736	104,745
Non-current assets			
Reclamation bond	6	21,768	21,768
Equipment	5	1,790	1,931
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	945,934	929,723
		\$ 989,228	\$ 1,058,167
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	7	\$ 74,467	\$ 89,115
Restoration obligation	6	21,768	21,768
Due to related parties	10	60,470	36,597
		156,705	147,480
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	8	12,628,598	12,628,598
Reserves	9	2,390,400	2,214,060
Deficit		(14,186,475)	(13,931,971)
		832,523	910,687
		\$ 989,228	\$ 1,058,167

Commitments (Note 6)**Subsequent events (Note 12)**

"Jim Wall" Director
Jim Wall

"James Corrigan" Director
James Corrigan

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

STINA RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian dollars

		Three months ended December 31,	
	Notes	2015	2014
Expenses			
Accounting, audit and legal		\$ 6,320	\$ 5,329
Amortization		141	187
Consulting fees	10	20,800	22,000
Exchange loss		1,396	(13)
Office and sundry		7,357	1,552
Regulatory fees and shareholder communications		3,325	100
Rent		2,000	3,000
Salaries and benefits	10	22,928	24,048
Share-based payments	8	176,340	
Transfer agent		1,569	1,256
Travel and promotion		12,328	(2,121)
Total expenses		(254,504)	(55,332)
Net and comprehensive loss for the period		\$ (254,504)	\$ (55,332)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		35,862,499	30,037,499
Basic and diluted net loss per share		\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.00)

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

STINA RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Notes	Share Capital		Reserves		Deficit	Total
		Number of Common shares	Amount	Warrant and Stock Option Reserve			
Balance Forward at September 30, 2014		30,037,499	\$ 12,138,598	\$ 2,153,716	\$	(12,741,366)	\$ 1,550,948
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-	-		-	-
Net loss for the period ended December 31, 2014						(55,332)	(55,332)
Balance at December 31, 2014		30,037,499	12,138,598	2,153,716		(12,796,698)	1,495,616
Net Loss for the period ended September 30, 2015						(1,135,273)	(1,135,273)
Shares for Private Placement	8	5,825,000	490,000	-		-	490,000
Stock Option Grant	9	-	-	60,344		-	60,344
Balance at September 30, 2015		35,862,499	12,628,598	2,214,060	\$	(13,931,971)	910,687
Other comprehensive income (loss)		-	-			-	-
Net Loss for the period ended December 31, 2015						(254,504)	(254,504)
Stock Option Grant	8	-	-	176,340		-	176,340
Balance at December 31, 2015		35,862,499	\$ 12,628,598	\$ 2,390,400	\$	(14,186,475)	\$ 832,523

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

STINA RESOURCES LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited - Prepared by Management)

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Three months ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	\$ (254,504)	\$ (55,332)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	141	181
Share-based payment	176,340	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	384	293
Prepays	-	-
Trade payables and accrued liabilities	(14,648)	5,490
Net cash used in operating activities	(92,287)	(49,368)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Evaluation and exploration assets, net of recoveries	(16,211)	(966)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(16,211)	(966)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Bank overdraft	-	1,614
Advances (to) from related parties	23,873	44,510
Net cash provided by financing activities	23,873	46,124
Increase (Decrease) in cash	(84,625)	(4,210)
Cash, beginning of the period	85,423	4,210
Cash, end of the period	\$ 798	\$ -
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	\$ -	\$ -
Exploration and evaluation expenditures included in accounts payable	\$ 6,202	\$ -
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements		

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Stina Resources Ltd. (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and its principal activity is the exploration of its mineral properties in Canada and the United States. The Company's shares are traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the symbol "SQA". The Company was previously listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V").

The corporate office and principal place of business of the Company is Suite 10 – 8331 River Road, Richmond, British Columbia, Canada, V6X 1Y1.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at December 31, 2015, the Company had not advanced its properties to commercial production and is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful results from its mineral property exploration activities and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next twelve months with loans from directors and companies controlled by directors and/or private placement of common shares. These uncertainties may cast substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

The financial statements were authorized for issue on February 29, 2016 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance

The interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the principles of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). Therefore, these financial statements comply with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34 "Interim Financial Reporting".

This interim financial report does not include all of the information required of a full annual financial report and is intended to provide users with an update in relation to events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the end of the last annual reporting period. It is therefore recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2015.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts and operations of the Company and the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, Stina Resources Nevada Ltd., since its inception on December 14, 2009. Stina Resources Nevada Ltd. was incorporated in the United States of America.

All intercompany balances and transactions were eliminated upon consolidation.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Significant Judgments and estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements:

Going concern assessment: The preparation of these financial statements under the going concern assumption requires significant judgment in assessing that future loans or equity financing are likely to be available in order to meet obligations coming due. The going concern assumption implies that the Company is expected to continue operations for at least the ensuing 12 month period. Alternatively, if the going concern assumption was not appropriate then assets of the Company would be stated at liquidation values which could result in a material change to asset values.

Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation uncertainty relate to:

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets: The future recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on a number of factors, including whether the Company intends to exploit the related mineral interest itself or whether it can successfully recover the related exploration and evaluation asset through sale. Factors that could impact the future recoverability include commodity prices, the amount of estimated reserves and resources, the number of interested purchasers, future technological changes which could impact the cost of mining or future legal changes (including changes to environmental restoration obligations). To the extent that the capitalized exploration and evaluation asset is determined not to be recoverable in the future, the net asset will be reduced in the period in which this determination is made.

Stock based compensation: Upon granting stock options, management must select a valuation model as well as subjective inputs to that model in estimating the fair value of the options. Judgements are made regarding employee retention, expected exercise periods, and future stock volatility in estimating the fair value. Changes made to these judgements and estimates could materially affect the reported amount of stock based compensation in the period.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is determined by the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is both the Company's and its subsidiary's functional currency. The Company presently conducts the majority of its activities in Canada.

Transactions and balances:

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

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

Share-based payments

The Company operates an employee stock option plan. Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the option reserve. The fair value of options is determined using a Black–Scholes pricing model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Share capital and share units

Common shares and share units issued are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and units are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effect.

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, consisting of common shares and share purchase warrants are allocated between the common share and warrant component. Historically the fair value of the common shares issued in unit private placements has determined to be the more reliably measurable component and has been measured at its fair value, as determined by the closing bid price on the issuance date. The remaining proceeds, if any, would be allocated to the attached warrants. Any value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrant reserve. If the warrants are exercised, the related amount is reclassified as share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the related amount remains in warrant reserve.

Financial instruments

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

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

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

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

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

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

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

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-current assets (which include equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the Statement Comprehensive Loss.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Deferred income tax

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

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

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

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

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

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company is in the exploration stage in respect to its exploration and evaluation assets.

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the year in which they are incurred.

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, geological and geophysical evaluation, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on property and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the year in which they occur.

Where the Company has entered into option agreements for the acquisition of an interest in exploration and evaluation assets which provided for periodic payments, such amounts unpaid are not recorded as a liability when they are payable entirely at the Company's discretion. Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. The exploration and evaluation assets may be subject to prior undetected agreements or transfers and title may be affected by such defects.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written-off to the Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment at each reporting date.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mine development cost". Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

Any incidental revenue earned in connection with exploration activities is applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs. Any operational income earned in connection with exploration activities is recognized in the Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

Restoration and environmental obligations

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

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (cont'd)

Restoration and environmental obligations (cont'd)

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to exploration and evaluation assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

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

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

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

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of income and comprehensive income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss in the period.

Depreciation is calculated on the declining balance basis at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment	30%
Office equipment	25%

One-half the normal rate is recorded in the year of acquisition.

3. New accounting pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been adopted by the Company as of the beginning of the current fiscal period. The adoption of the following standard during the period did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments – IFRS 9 is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". The standard will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

4. Receivables

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Goods and Services tax receivables	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,722

5. Equipment

	Computer Equipment	Office Equipment	Total
Cost:			
At September 30, 2014, 2015 and December 31, 2015	\$ 765	\$ 4,758	\$ 5,523
Depreciation:			
At September 30, 2014	395	2,654	3,049
Charge for the period	69	474	543
At September 30, 2015	464	3,128	3,592
Charge for the period	19	122	141
At December 31, 2015	483	3,250	3,733
Net book value:			
At September 30, 2015	301	1,630	1,931
At December 31, 2015	\$ 282	\$ 1,508	\$ 1,790

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	Period ended December 31, 2015	Year ended September 30, 2015
Bisoni McKay Vanadium Property, Nevada, USA		
Acquisition costs:		
Balance, beginning and end of period	\$ 897,722	\$ 897,722
Exploration expenditures:		
Balance, beginning and end of period	-	840,095
Economic study	-	4,000
Geological consulting	15,086	909
Claim fees and staking	524	9,886
Storage	601	1,709
Balance, end of period	16,211	856,599
Impairment	-	(856,599)
Total Bisoni McKay Vanadium Property	\$ 913,933	\$ 897,722
KC Property, British Columbia, Canada		
Acquisition costs:		
Balance, beginning and end of period	\$ 32,000	\$ 32,000
Bandit Creek Property, British Columbia, Canada		
Total Bandit Creek Property	\$ 1	\$ 1
Total Exploration and Evaluation Assets	\$ 945,934	\$ 929,723

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (cont'd)

The following is a description of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets and the related spending commitments:

a) **Bisoni MacKay Property, Nevada**

On April 25, 2005, Company entered into a property option agreement with Vanadium International Co. ("Vanadium") to purchase a 50% undivided interest in 19 mining claims (the Bisoni MacKay Vanadium Property), located in Nye County, Nevada, USA. The optioned claims are subject to a 2.5% Net Smelter Royalty (NSR).

The Company earned its 50% interest, by making a series of cash payments totaling \$250,000 (\$175,000 of which was settled for 175,000 shares), issuing 1,250,000 shares to Vanadium, as well as funding \$700,000 of exploration activities.

During 2008, the Company exercised a purchase option, included in the original property option agreement, to acquire the remaining 50% interest in the mining claims, for a 100% total interest, subject to the 2.5% NSR. Consideration under the purchase option included a US\$2,000,000 payment to the vendor. The US\$2,000,000 option payment was satisfied in a share settlement through the issuance of 1,995,600 common shares with a fair value of \$0.7982 per share.

The Company has staked an additional 18 claims in the area which are contiguous with the existing claims.

During 2008, the Company posted a reclamation bond with the Nevada state government should the Company not complete any required site reclamation or environmental remediation. Effective October 1, 2008, the Company recorded an asset retirement obligation of \$21,768 relating to the Company's activities on the property. The site reclamation is expected to occur at the end of the Phase II drill program.

Managements' review for indications of impairment primarily considered that the carrying value of this property was impaired. In 2012, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$1,962,257 to decrease the carrying value of the property based on market indicators. In 2015, the Company recorded an additional impairment of \$856,599 to impair all exploration costs through September 30, 2015.

b) **KC Property, British Columbia**

On June 27, 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement with Kevin Cohen to earn 100% interest in the 405 hectare KC property located in the Kitimat-Stikine district of British Columbia, approximately 30 kilometres southeast of the city of Stewart.

The agreement calls for the issuance of 400,000 common shares (issued) and a \$5,000 cash payment (deferred).

7. Trade payables and accrued liabilities

	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015
Trade payables	\$ 43,790	\$ 58,438
Accrued liabilities	30,677	30,677
	\$ 74,467	\$ 89,115

8. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued share capital

	Period ended December 31, 2015		Year ended September 30, 2015	
	Number of Shares	Amount \$	Number of Shares	Amount \$
Balance, beginning of period	35,862,499	12,628,598	30,037,499	12,138,598
Issued during the period				
For Cash, private placement				
- at \$0.05	i) -	-	4,500,000	225,000
- at \$0.20	ii) -	-	1,000,000	200,000
- at \$0.20	iii) -	-	325,000	65,000
Balance, end of period	35,862,499	12,628,598	35,862,499	12,628,598

- i) On February 27, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 4,500,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$225,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one two year non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of two years at a price of \$0.20 per share on until February 27, 2017. The Company estimated the fair value of the common shares issued as part of these units to approximate the issue price of the entire unit. Accordingly, in applying the residual value method, the Company assigned a value of \$nil to the warrant component of this instrument.
- ii) On July 10, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 1,000,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$200,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one two year non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of two years at a price of \$0.40 per share on until July 10, 2017. The Company estimated the fair value of the common shares issued as part of these units to approximate the issue price of the entire unit. Accordingly, in applying the residual value method, the Company assigned a value of \$nil to the warrant component of this instrument.
- iii) On September 10, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 325,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$65,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one two year non-transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of two years at a price of \$0.25 per share on until September 11, 2017. The Company estimated the fair value of the common shares issued as part of these units to approximate the issue price of the entire unit. Accordingly, in applying the residual value method, the Company assigned a value of \$nil to the warrant component of this instrument.

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the CSE and TSX-V

requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares

8. Share capital (cont'd)

Stock options (cont'd)

reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any one optionee will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed two percent (2%) of the issued and outstanding common shares. Options may be exercised no later than 90 days following cessation of the optionee's position with the Company or 30 days following cessation of an optionee conducting investor relations activities.

The changes in options during the period ended December 31, 2015 and year ended September 30, 2015 are as follows:

	December 31, 2015		September 30, 2015	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Options outstanding, beginning of period	1,275,000	\$ 0.10	2,250,000	\$ 0.31
Options expired	-	-	(1,200,000)	0.41
Options cancelled	-	-	(800,000)	0.15
Options granted	1,350,000	0.15	1,025,000	0.05
Options outstanding, end of period	2,625,000	\$ 0.13	1,275,000	\$ 0.10
Options exercisable, end of period	2,625,000	\$ 0.13	1,275,000	\$ 0.10

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

Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average contractual life	Number of options outstanding
\$0.33	0.21 years	250,000
\$0.05	4.03 years	1,025,000
\$0.15	4.96 years	1,350,000
\$0.13	4.15 years	2,625,000

The grant date fair value of options granted during the period ended December 31, 2015 is \$0.13 (year ended September 30, 2015 was \$0.06). The fair value was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	Period ended December 31, 2015	Year ended September 30, 2015
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years
Annualized volatility	116.37%	116.51%
Risk-free interest rate	0.74%	0.69%
Dividend rate	0%	0%

8. Share capital (cont'd)

Warrants

September 30, 2015	Issued	(Expired)	December 31, 2015	Terms
2,100,000	-	-	2,100,000	\$.45 and 1 warrant to September 19, 2017
400,000	-	-	400,000	\$.50 and 1 warrant to January 30, 2016
4,500,000	-	-	4,500,000	\$.20 and 1 warrant to February 27, 2017
1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	\$.40 and 1 warrant to July 10, 2017
325,000	-	-	325,000	\$.25 and 1 warrant to September 11, 2017
8,325,000	-	-	8,325,000	

9. Reserves

The reserves recorded in equity on the Company's balance sheet is composed of the value of stock option grants and share purchase warrants issued prior to exercise at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. The original value recorded for options and warrants that expire unexercised remains in the reserve balance.

10. Related party transactions

The Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- The Company incurred consulting fees in the amount of \$16,500 (2014 - \$22,000) with a company owned by a director for consulting services.
- The Company incurred remuneration in the amount of \$16,500 (2014 - \$22,000) with a senior officer and director.
- At December 31, 2015, the Company owes \$10,984 (September 30, 2015 - \$283) to a senior officer and director for fees and expenses. The Company owes \$13,172 to a director and senior officer for management fees and expenses (September 30, 2015 - \$nil). The Company owes \$7,458 to a director for consulting fees. The Company also owes \$28,856 to an unrelated company owned by a shareholder. The amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no specific terms of repayment.

Key management personnel compensation

	Periods ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
Short-term employee benefits - consulting fees	\$ 16,500	\$ 22,000
Short-term employee benefits – salaries and wages	16,500	22,000
	\$ 33,000	\$ 44,000

11. Financial risk management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk by holding cash and short-term investments. Holding the cash and short-term investments in large Canadian financial institutions minimizes this risk. The Company has minimal accounts receivable exposure, and its various refundable credits are due from Canadian governments.

Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. There is moderate foreign exchange risk to the Company as one of its mineral property interests is located in Nevada, USA. Management monitors its foreign currency balances and makes adjustments based on anticipated need for currencies. The Company does not engage in any hedging activities to reduce its foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its ability to earn interest income on cash balances at variable rates. The fair value of the Company's cash accounts is relatively unaffected by changes in short term interest rates. The income earned on certain bank accounts is subject to the movements in interest rates. Currently, this risk will have an immaterial effect on operations.

Price Risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from currency risk or interest rate risk). The Company is at risk to changes in commodity prices which may affect financing options available to the Company.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises through the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company manages this risk by careful management of its working capital.

Capital Management

The Company is engaged in the mineral exploration field and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company is potentially at risk for environmental issues and fluctuations in commodity based market prices associated with resource property interests. Management is of the opinion that the Company addresses environmental risk and compliance in accordance with industry standards and specific project environmental requirements.

The Company includes cash and equity in the definition of capital. Equity is comprised of issued common shares and deficit.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust its

capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, purchase shares for cancellation pursuant to normal course issuer bids or make special distributions to shareholders. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and does not presently utilize any quantitative measures to monitor its capital.

11. Financial risk management (cont'd)

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Classification of financial instruments

The Company has designated its cash as held-for-trading, which is measured at fair value. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and amounts due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis include cash and short-term investments which are based on Level 1 inputs as they are measured with reference to identical demand instruments at BMO. Management estimates that the recorded values of all accounts receivable, accounts payable, and amounts due to and from related parties approximate their current fair values because of their nature and anticipated settlement dates (Level 3).

12. Subsequent events

On January 22, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 500,000 units at a price of \$0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of \$100,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.30 cents per share for a period of two years. The shares are subject to a hold period expiring May 22, 2016.

On January 30, 2016, a total of 400,000 share purchase warrants exercisable at \$0.50 expired unexercised.