Interim Financial Statements of

CBD LIFESTYLE CORP.

Three Months Ended February 28, 2019 and
the Period from September 17, 2018 to February 28,2019

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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 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 in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

CBD LIFESTYLE CORP.

Interim Statement of Financial Position
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

February 28, 2019

Assets

Current assets:		
Cash	$	129,171
Other receivables		20,450
		149,621
	$	149,621

Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 5)	$	54,226
Due to related parties (note 8)		77,013
		131,239
Shareholders' equity:		
Share capital (note 6)	$	500,475
Deficit		(482,093)
		18,382
	$	149,621

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Joseph Meehan" Director

"Paul Meehan" Director

CBD LIFESTYLE CORP.

Interim Statement of Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Periods ended February 28, 2019

	Three months ended Feb. 28, 2019	Period from Sep. 17, 2018 to Feb. 28, 2019
Expenses:		
Operating expenses (note 7)	$ 415,600	$ 482,093
Loss from operations	415,600	482,093
Net loss and comprehensive loss	$ 415,600	$ 482,093

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

CBD LIFESTYLE CORP.

Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Period from September 17, 2018 to February 28, 2019

	Share capital Common shares			
	Shares	Amount	Deficit	Total
Opening balance, September 17, 2018	-	$ -	$ -	$ -
Issuance of shares, net of issuance cost of $8,000	1,347,500	500,475	-	500,475
Loss for the period	-	-	(482,093)	(482,093)
Balance, February 28, 2019	1,347,500	$ 500,475	$ (482,093)	$ 18,382

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

CBD LIFESTYLE CORP.

Interim Statement of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

Period from September 17, 2018 to February 28, 2019

Cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities:		
Loss for the period	$	(482,093)
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Other receivable		(20,450)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		54,226
Due to related parties (Note 8)		77,013
Net cash from operating activities		(371,304)
Financing activities:		
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares		500,475
Net cash from financing activities		500,475
Increase in cash		129,171
Cash, beginning of period		-
Cash, end of period	$	129,171

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these interim financial statements.

1. Nature of the business and continuing operations:

CBD Lifestyle Corp. (the “Company” or “CBD”) was incorporated on September 17, 2018 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. It is a privately held Ontario company established to launch and manage a CBD-based sparkling beverage.

The Company’s registered office is located at 300-2318 Oak St, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6H 4J1.

On January 4, 2019, the Company entered into a definitive share purchase agreement with River Wild Exploration Inc. (“River Wild”), a company listed on the Canadian Stock Exchange. River Wild will acquire all of the outstanding share capital of the Company and in exchange, River Wild has agreed to issue 26,000,000 common shares to the existing shareholders of the Company.

The interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to meet its obligations as they arise. Management has a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue operations as a going concern. The ability of the Company to operate as a going concern and realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations is based on its ability to commercialize the CBD-based sparkling beverage. Ultimately the ability of the Company to continue operations is dependent upon the continued support from its shareholders and its ability to secure financing arrangements.

2. Basis of presentation:

(a) Statement of compliance:

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim financial reporting*, using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

(b) Basis of measurement:

These interim financial statements have been prepared on a historic cost basis except for financial instruments classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. Other measurement bases are described in the applicable notes.

Presentation of the interim statement of financial position differentiates between current and non-current assets and liabilities. The interim statement of net loss and comprehensive loss is presented using the function classification of expense.

(c) Functional currency and presentation currency:

The interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

2. Basis of presentation (continued):

(d) Use of estimates and judgement (continued):

The preparation of interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

Significant estimates in connection with these interim financial statements includes the measurement of accrued liabilities, and deferred income taxes.

The recorded amounts for such items are based on management's best available information and are subject to assumptions and judgement, accordingly, actual results may differ from these estimates.

3. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Cash:

Cash include unrestricted cash on hand and cash held at financial institutions.

(b) 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. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

(c) Share Capital:

Common shares are classified as equity instruments. Incremental transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share purchase options are recognized as a deduction from share capital, net any of tax effects. When share capital recognized as equity is repurchased, the amount of the consideration paid, including directly attributable costs, is recognized as a deduction from total shareholders' equity.

Dividends are discretionary. Dividends thereon are recognized as distributions within equity upon approval by the Board.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(d) Income taxes (continued):

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense (recovery) is recognized in the statements of net loss and comprehensive loss. Current income tax expense represents the amount of income taxes payable based on tax law that is enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date and is adjusted for changes in estimates of tax expense recognized in prior periods. A current tax liability or asset is recognized for income taxes payable, or paid but recoverable, in respect of all periods to date.

The Company uses the deferred tax method of accounting for income taxes. Accordingly, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statements' carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the periods in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the Statements of net loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which the enactment or substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is more likely than not that future taxable income will be available to utilize such amounts. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefits will be realized. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(e) Foreign currency translation:

All figures presented in the interim financial statements and tabular disclosures to the interim financial statements are reflected in Canadian Dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the interim statement of financial position date are translated to Canadian dollars at the foreign exchange rate applicable at each reporting period. Realized and unrealized exchange gains and losses are recognized in the statements of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

(f) Financial instruments:

The classification and measurement of financial assets is based on the Company's business models for managing its financial assets and whether the contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). Financial assets are initially measured at fair value and are subsequently measured at either (*i*) amortized cost; (*ii*) fair value through other comprehensive income, or (*iii*) at fair value through profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Financial instruments (continued):

(*i*) Amortized cost:

Financial assets classified and measured at amortized cost are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI. Financial assets classified at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method.

(*ii*) Fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI"):

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTOCI are those assets that are held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows that are SPPI.

This classification includes certain equity instruments where IFRS 9 allows an entity to make an irrevocable election to classify the equity instruments, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, that would otherwise be measured at FVTPL to present subsequent changes in FVTOCI.

(*iii*) Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"):

Financial assets classified and measured at FVTPL are those assets that do not meet the criteria to be classified at amortized cost or at FVTOCI. This category includes debt instruments whose cash flow characteristics are not SPPI or are not held within a business model whose objective is either to collect contractual cash flows, or to both collect contractual cash flows and sell the financial asset.

Financial liabilities are generally classified and measured at fair value at initial recognition and subsequently measured at amortized cost. The following table summarizes the classification of the Company's financial instruments:

	Classification
Financial assets:	
Cash	Amortized cost
Other receivable	Amortized cost
Financial liabilities:	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Due to related parties	Amortized cost

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(f) Financial instruments (continued):

The measurement of impairment is based on an expected credit loss impairment model. The impairment model is applicable to financial assets measured at amortized cost where any expected future credit losses are provided for, irrespective of whether a loss event has occurred as at the reporting date.

(g) Provisions:

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more likely than not that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are measured based on management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the end of the reporting period and are discounted to their present value where the effect is material.

(h) Finance income and finance costs:

Finance income comprises interest income on cash recognized in the interim statement of net loss and comprehensive loss as it accrues, using the effective interest method. Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings that are recognized in the interim statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

(i) Contingencies:

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events outside the Company's control, or present obligations that are not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefit would be required to settle the obligation or the amount cannot be measured reliably.

Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes to the interim financial statements, including an estimate of their potential financial effect and uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow, unless the possibility of settlement is remote. In assessing loss contingencies related to legal proceedings that are pending against the Company or unasserted claims that may result in such proceedings, the Company, with assistance from its legal counsel, evaluates the perceived merits of any legal proceedings or unasserted claims as well as the perceived merits of the amount of relief sought or expected to be sought.

(j) Fair value measurement:

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(j) Fair value measurement (continued):

The Company categorizes its financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value into one of three different levels depending on the observability of the inputs used in the measurement.

- Level 1 - This level includes assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on unadjusted quoted prices for identical assets and liabilities in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date.
- Level 2 - This level includes valuations determined using directly or indirectly observable inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1. Derivative instruments in this category are valued using models or other standard valuation techniques derived from observable market inputs.
- Level 3 - This level includes valuations based on inputs which are less observable, unavailable or where the observable data does not support a significant portion of the instruments' fair value.

4. Recent accounting pronouncements:

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB that are mandatory for annual period commencing on or after January 1, 2019. Many are not applicable to or do not have a significant impact on the Company and have been excluded from the list below. The following accounting pronouncements have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine the impact on the Company.

IFRS 16, *Leases* ("IFRS 16") will replace IAS 17, *Leases* ("IAS 17"). IFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for lessees and for all leases with a term of more than 12-months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee will be required to recognize a right-of-use asset, representing its right to use the underlying asset, and a lease liability, representing its obligation to make lease payments. The accounting treatment for lessors will remain largely the same as under IAS 17. The standard is effective for the Company on June 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. On transition, the standard will not have a material impact on the Company as there are no leases in place as at February 28, 2019.

5. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities:

The accounts payable and accrued liabilities are as follows:

Accounts payable	$	45,322
Accrued other expenses		8,904
	$	54,226

6. Share capital:

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of unlimited number of common shares without par value.

On October 18, 2018, the Company issued 847,500 shares for cash proceeds of $8,475. The issuance price was $0.01 per common share.

On October 18, 2018, the Company issued 500,000 shares for cash proceeds of $492,000, net of issuance cost of $8,000. The issuance price was $1.00 per common share.

7. Expenses by nature:

	Three Months Ended Feb. 28, 2019	Period from Sep. 17, 2018 to Feb. 28, 2019
Accounting and legal	$ 46,168	$ 80,380
Consulting	260,836	281,836
Marketing	37,266	37,266
Salaries and wages	60,174	60,174
Travel, office and other expenses	11,156	22,437
	$ 415,600	$ 482,093

8. Related party transactions and balances:

(a) Compensation of key management personnel:

The Company transacts with key individuals from management who have authority and responsibility to plan, direct, and control the activities of the Company. Key management personnel are defined as the executive officers of the Company and the Board, including the Chief Executive Officer.

	Three Months Ended Feb. 28, 2019	Period from Sep. 17, 2018 to Feb. 28, 2019
Consulting fees	$ 18,000	$ 39,000
Salaries and benefits	60,174	60,174
	$ 78,174	$ 99,174

8. Related party transactions and balances (continued):

(b) Transaction with controlling shareholders:

As at February 28, 2019, the amount of $77,013 was included in due to related parties for marketing costs rendered by Meehan Ideas Inc. and wages and other overhead costs rendered by the Chief Executive Officer, and in the ordinary course of business. These amounts bear no interest and are due on demand.

9. Capital management:

The Company's objective is to maintain a capital structure that supports its long-term growth strategy, maintains creditor and customer confidence, and maximizes shareholder value. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period from September 17, 2018 to February 28, 2019. The capital structure of the Company consists of its shareholders' equity, as well as loans payable to related parties.

The Company's primary uses of capital are to finance operations, finance new start-up costs, increase non-cash working capital and capital expenditures. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to ensure the Company will continue to have enough liquidity to expand. The Company, as part of its annual budgeting process, evaluates its estimated annual cash requirements to fund planned expansion activities and working capital requirements of existing operations. Based on this cash budget and taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash, the Company is of the view that it has the sufficient capital or the ability to draw the required funds from shareholder commitments.

10. Risk management:

In the normal course of business, the Company is exposed to risks related to financial instruments that can affect its operating performance. These risks, and the actions taken to manage them, are as follows:

(a) Fair value of financial instruments:

Financial instruments recorded at fair value are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs to fair value measurements. The three levels of 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 for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The following tables show the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy and accounting classification.

February 28, 2019	Classification	Fair value level	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets not measured at fair value				
Cash	Amortized cost	2	$ 129,171	$ 129,171
Other receivables	Amortized cost	2	20,450	20,450
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost	2	54,226	54,226
Due to related parties	Amortized cost	2	77,013	77,013

(b) Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from the potential that a counterparty will fail to perform its obligations. The Company does not have financial instruments that results in material exposure.

(c) Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in raising funds to meet its financial commitments or can only do so at excessive cost. The Company ensures there is sufficient liquidity to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations, its holdings of cash and its ability to draw on committed funds from its existing shareholders or to raise funds from external shareholders.

(d) Currency risk:

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's earnings that arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of those rates. The Company has minimal exposure to currency risk as substantially all of the Company's revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company pays certain vendors in U.S. dollars from time to time, but due to the limited size and nature of these payments it does not give rise to significant currency risk.

10. Risk management (continued):

(e) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company does not have financial instruments that results in material exposure.

12. Subsequent event:

On April 2, 2019, River Wild completed the acquisition of the Company pursuant to the Share Exchange Agreement dated January 2, 2019, whereby River Wild acquired all of the issued and outstanding securities of the Company in consideration for securities of River Wild (the “Transaction”). The Transaction constituted a reverse acquisition of River Wild by the Company. As part of the acquisition, River Wild changed its name to CENTR Brands Corp.