



SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2015



DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Senator Minerals Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Senator Minerals Inc., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Senator Minerals Inc. as at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes certain conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'DMCL'.

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
April 28, 2016

An independent firm associated with
Moore Stephens International Limited

MOORE STEPHENS

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT DECEMBER 31

	Note	2015	2014
ASSET			
Current assets			
Cash	\$	702	\$ 2,262
Amounts receivable		2,072	1,251
Prepaid expenses		375	375
	\$	3,149	\$ 3,888
LIABILITIES AND DEFICIENCY			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	6	\$ 46,291	\$ 25,101
Loans payable	7	103,150	48,048
		149,441	73,149
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY			
Share capital	8	7,423,151	7,423,151
Warrants reserve	9	76,727	76,727
Share-based payments reserve	9	250,442	250,442
Deficit		(7,896,612)	(7,819,581)
		(146,292)	(69,261)
	\$	3,149	\$ 3,888

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

Nature and continuance of operations (note 1)

Approved on behalf of the Board:

"Anthony Jackson"
 Anthony Jackson, Director

"Ryan Cheung"
 Ryan Cheung, Director

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	Note	2015	2014
Exploration expenditures: acquisition, maintenance and exploration (Schedule)		\$ 44,375	\$ 130,446
General and administrative expenses			
Filing and listing fees		16,591	10,823
Interest	7	7,447	1,359
Management fees	10	23,000	28,000
Office and general		467	769
Professional fees		30,885	5,510
Shareholder information (recovery)		1,114	(58)
Transfer agent		4,015	4,799
		83,518	51,202
Other item			
Gain on sale of subsidiary	2	50,863	-
Net and comprehensive loss		\$ 77,031	\$ 181,648
Loss per share – basic and diluted		\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		33,456,537	33,456,537

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

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	Number of shares	Share capital	Warrants reserve	Share based payments reserve	Deficit	Total shareholders' deficiency
Balance at December 31, 2013	33,456,537	\$ 7,423,151	\$ 76,727	\$ 250,442	\$ (7,637,933)	\$ 112,387
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(181,648)	(181,648)
Balance at December 31, 2014	33,456,537	7,423,151	76,727	250,442	(7,819,581)	(69,261)
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(77,031)	(77,031)
Balance at December 31, 2015	33,456,537	\$ 7,423,151	\$ 76,727	\$ 250,442	\$ (7,896,612)	\$ (146,292)

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

SENATOR MINERALS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31

	2015	2014
Cash provided by (used for):		
Operating activities		
Net and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ (77,031)	\$ (181,648)
Item not involving cash:		
Accrued interest	7,447	1,348
Gain on sale of subsidiary	(50,863)	-
Change in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	(821)	(207)
Trade and other payables	62,053	(4,932)
	(59,215)	(185,439)
Investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary	10,000	-
	10,000	-
Financing activities		
Loan advances	47,655	46,700
	47,655	46,700
Change in cash during the year	(1,560)	(138,739)
Cash, beginning of the year	2,262	141,001
Cash, end of the year	\$ 702	\$ 2,262

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

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Senator Minerals Inc. (the “Company”), listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange (“TSX-V”), is a corporation continued under the laws of the Province of British Columbia with its principal, registered and records office located at 2200 – 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3E8.

The Company is a junior exploration company engaged in the business of identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral interests in North America. At the date of the consolidated financial statements, the Company has not identified a known body of commercial grade minerals on any of its properties. The ability of the Company to realize the costs it has incurred to date on these properties is dependent upon the Company identifying a commercial mineral body, to finance its development costs and to resolve any environmental, regulatory or other constraints which may hinder the successful development of the property. To date, the Company has not earned any revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

Management is targeting sources of additional financing through alliances with financial, exploration and mining entities, and other business and financial transactions which would assure continuation of the Company’s operations and exploration programs. In addition, management closely monitors commodity prices of precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company if favourable or adverse market conditions occur.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which presumes the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of operations in the foreseeable future. The Company continues to incur operating losses and at December 31, 2015 had a cumulative deficit of \$7,896,612 and a working capital deficiency of \$146,292. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. The aforementioned factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Further discussion of liquidity risk is included in notes 3 and 4.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue on April 28, 2016 by the directors of the Company.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The presentation and functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued**(b) Consolidation**

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its controlled subsidiaries, after the elimination of all material intercompany balances and transactions. Control is achieved when the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

The Company's controlled subsidiaries included in these consolidated financial statements are:

Name	Country of Incorporation	Ownership	
		December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
515427 BC Ltd.	Canada	100%	100%
Senator Minerals US Inc.	USA	-	100%

Senator Minerals US Inc. was incorporated on May 12, 2004 in Nevada for the sole purpose of holding property. 515427 BC Ltd. had no commercial activities during the current or previous year.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company completed the sale of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Senator Minerals US Inc., which held all of the Company's USA based properties, to an arm's length buyer for total consideration of \$50,863, consisting of \$10,000 cash and forgiveness of \$40,863 in debt incurred to keep the subsidiary and its assets in good standing.

(c) Use of 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 events concerning the future. 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and provisions for restoration and environmental obligations.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued**(d) Significant judgments**

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments applying to the Company's financial statements include:

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty;
- the classification/allocation of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses; and
- the classification of financial instruments.

(e) Impairment

At each reporting period, management reviews all assets for indicators of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value. If the recoverable amount of the asset is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for that period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which that asset belongs.

Past impairments are also considered at each reporting period and where there is an indication that an impairment loss may have decreased, the recoverable amount is calculated as outlined above to determine the extent of the recovery. If the recoverable amount of the asset is more than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is reversed in the profit or loss for that period. The increased carrying amount due to reversal will not be more than what the depreciated historical cost would have been if the impairment had not been recognized.

(f) Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for granted stock options requires determining the most appropriate valuation model which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the option, volatility, dividend yield, and rate of forfeitures and making assumptions about them.

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(g) Deferred tax assets & liabilities

The estimation of income taxes includes evaluating the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of the Company's ability to utilize the underlying future tax deductions against future taxable income prior to expiry of those deductions. Management assesses whether it is probable that some or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income, which in turn is dependent upon the successful discovery, extraction, development and commercialization of mineral reserves. To the extent that management's assessment of the Company's ability to utilize future tax deductions changes, the Company would be required to recognize more or less deferred tax assets, and deferred income tax provisions or recoveries could be affected.

(h) Exploration & evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are expensed as incurred. If it is determined by management that probable future benefits, consisting of contributions to future cash inflows, had been identified and adequate financial resources were expected to be available to meet the terms of property acquisition and budgeted maintenance, exploration, and development expenditures, these costs would be capitalized. To date, these criteria have not been met on any of the Company's mineral properties.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of a property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. Due to the fact that property options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments for acquired mineral properties are recorded as property costs and expensed. Proceeds greater than any capitalized costs of properties that are sold or optioned are recorded as revenues.

(i) Asset retirement obligations

The fair value of a liability for an asset retirement or environmental obligation is recognized when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The asset retirement or environmental obligation is recorded as a liability with a corresponding increase to the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Subsequently, the asset retirement or environmental cost is charged to operations using a systematic and rational method and the resulting liability is adjusted to reflect period-to-period changes in the liability resulting from the passage of time and revisions to either the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flow. As of December 31, 2015, the Company does not have any asset retirement or environmental obligations.

(j) Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(j) Foreign currency translation, continued

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency, are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, whereas nonmonetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss in the period in which they arise.

When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall be recognized in other comprehensive income. Conversely, when a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss, any exchange component of that gain or loss is also recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

(k) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, 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 - This category involves financial instruments held for the purpose of selling them in the short term. All of the financial instruments in this category meet the definition of financial assets held for trading. The Company has no financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives are included in this category, unless they are designated as hedges. The instruments classified in this category are classified in current assets and include cash and cash equivalents. The financial instruments included in this category are initially recognized at fair value and the transaction costs are expensed to the statement of comprehensive loss.

Subsequently, financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value and all gains and losses, realized and unrealized, measured on the basis of market transactions, are recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive loss.

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 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

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

(k) Financial instruments, continued

Financial assets – continued

specific counterparty will default. The Company's financial assets classified as loans and receivables consist of cash and receivables.

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 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 comprehensive loss. The Company has no financial assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. 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 comprehensive loss. The Company's has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale assets.

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.

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.

Financial liabilities

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost. The Company's non-derivative liabilities consist of trade and other payables and loans payable. Derivative liabilities are classified as fair value through profit or loss. The Company has no derivative assets or liabilities.

2. Significant Accounting Policies and Basis of Preparation, continued

- (l) New accounting standards and recent pronouncements

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures, including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in other comprehensive income, and guidance on financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. The amended standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, IASB issued IFRS 15 to replace IAS 18 – Revenue, which establishes a new single five-step control-based revenue recognition model for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 – Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles

IAS 16 and IAS 38 were issued in May 2014 and prohibit the use of revenue-based depreciation methods for property, plant and equipment and limit the use of revenue-based amortization for intangible assets. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016 and are to be applied prospectively.

The above and other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effect dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

3. Capital Management

The Company's objectives for the management of capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, including the preservation of capital, and to achieve reasonable returns on invested cash after satisfying the objective of preserving capital.

The Company considers its cash to be its manageable capital. The Company's policy is to maintain sufficient cash and deposit balances to cover operating and exploration costs over a reasonable future period. The Company accesses capital markets as necessary and may also acquire additional funds where advantageous circumstances arise.

The Company currently has no externally-imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

4. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

As at December 31, 2015, the Company's financial instruments consist of cash, amounts receivable, trade payables and loans payable.

In management's opinion, the Company's carrying values of cash, amounts receivable, trade payables and loans payable approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short term maturity of these instruments.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to the following risks:

Credit Risk

The Company's primary exposure to credit risk is the risk of illiquidity of cash amounting to \$702 at December 31, 2015. As the Company's policy is to limit cash holdings to instruments issued by major Canadian banks, or investments of equivalent or better quality, the credit risk is considered by management to be negligible.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to pay financial instrument liabilities as they come due. The Company's only liquidity risk from financial instruments is its need to meet trade and other payables and loans payable requirements. The Company did not maintain sufficient cash balances to meet its needs at December 31, 2015. Liquidity risk is assessed as high.

Price Risk

The Company is not exposed to price risk.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company's functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar as most major expenditures and costs are made from Canada for the advancement of the Company's exploration projects located in the United States. As at December 31, 2015 and 2014, the Company had a negligible balance of cash on deposit for future expenditures in United States currency. The Company does not hedge foreign currency transactions. Management believes the foreign currency exchange risk derived from currency conversion to be negligible at this time.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institution. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Ownership of mineral property interests may involve certain risks due to difficulties in determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of some mineral properties. The Company had investigated ownership of the mineral properties in which it has an interest and, to the best of its knowledge, all properties are in good standing.

It is the Company's policy to expense exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred. At December 31, 2015, the Company owns or has royalty interests or lease options on the following mineral property interests:

Harbey, British Columbia

On January 13, 2014, the Company acquired an option to earn an undivided 100% interest in the Harbey Gold Project. The Company can earn its interest by paying \$130,000 (paid) upon signing of the option agreement and completing \$3,500,000 in exploration expenditures within three years of the date of signing the agreement. A 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") interest can be purchased at any time by the Company for a payment of \$1,500,000. Subsequent to December 31, 2015, the Harbey Gold Project claim lapsed.

Taurus, Alaska

In September 2004, the Company acquired a 100% interest in certain claims comprising the Taurus Property by way of staking.

For the year ended December 31, 2015, \$36,057 (2014 - \$Nil) was spent on maintenance and exploration. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company sold the subsidiary that held its interest in the Taurus Property.

IC Bentonite, Nevada

In 2008, the Company arranged the staking of seven placer claims to cover a bentonite deposit of undetermined size. In April 2012, the Company completed a sale of its 50% interest in the IC Bentonite property for \$100. The Company retains a 3% Production Royalty in the property.

Rosebud, Arizona

In May 2011, the Company acquired a 100% interest, through staking, in the Rosebud Property. On March 6, 2012, as last amended on August 7, 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement, in which it gave IDH Gold LLC ("IDH Gold") the right to earn a 100% interest in the Rosebud Property, net of a 2% NSR. All payments described below under the option agreement are quoted in US dollars and are as follows:

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
 Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

5. Exploration and Evaluation Assets, continued**Rosebud, Arizona, continued**

	Cash payments	Value of common shares (or equivalents) of IDH Gold
Initial payment on signing (received)	\$ 15,000	\$ 25,000
March 6, 2013 (received)	15,000	35,000
March 6, 2014 (received)	25,000	-
March 6, 2015	75,000	75,000*
On or before three days of a public listing	-	50,000 or \$25,000 cash if a public listing has not been completed.
	\$ 130,000	\$ 185,000

* A further cash payment of \$30,000 is due if IDH Gold does not complete a listing on an acceptable stock exchange by March 6, 2015. IDH Gold did not attain a listing by March 6, 2015.

If IDH Gold exercises its rights under the option, the Company will retain a 3% NSR in the property. IDH Gold has the right to acquire one of the three NSR points by paying \$110,000 over the course of the agreement: by an initial payment of \$10,000 (received); payments of \$10,000 on the 1st anniversary (received); \$20,000 cash or \$40,000 worth of free-trading shares of IDH Gold three days after IDH Gold is listed on an acceptable stock exchange; \$30,000 on the 3rd anniversary; and \$40,000 on the 4th anniversary. The fair value of the total consideration received during the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$Nil (2014 - \$Nil) was recognized as income in the statement of comprehensive loss.

IDH Gold did not make the required payments on March 6, 2015 and defaulted on its obligations under the option agreement.

Effective April 29, 2013, in consideration for the termination and cancellation of various service agreements, the Company assigned rights to any payments after that date in connection with the IDH Gold agreement to a former director.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company had \$Nil (2014 - \$Nil) in expenditures on maintenance and exploration.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company sold the subsidiary that held its interest in the Rosebud Property.

Pardoe Lake Uranium, Northern SK

On August 24, 2015, the Company has entered into an option agreement with an arm's length vendor, which has an underlying option agreement with St. Jacques Minerals Corp., to acquire a 100% interest in the Pardoe Lake Uranium Project, Saskatchewan.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company can earn a 100% interest in the Pardoe Lake Project by paying \$7,500 (paid) to the vendor within thirty days of signing, with an additional \$22,000 due in the twenty-four months. A 1% gross overriding royalty (GOR) interest has also been granted to the vendor, of which ½% can be purchased by the Company for \$1,000,000.

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

6. Trade and Other Payables

		2015		2014
Trade	\$	39,791	\$	16,941
Other payables – accrued liabilities		6,500		8,160
	\$	46,291	\$	25,101

7. Loans Payable

Loans payable in the amount of \$94,355 (2014 - \$46,700) from arm's length parties are unsecured, payable on demand and bear interest at 10% per annum. The lenders have the option to be repaid in cash or shares of the Company. At of December 31, 2015, the Company had accrued \$8,795 (2014 - \$1,348) in interest. Subsequent to December 31, 2015, the Company received additional loans of \$32,700.

8. Share Capital

(a) Authorized:

Unlimited number of common shares without par value

Unlimited number of special shares issuable in series without par value

(b) Common shares issued:

No shares were issued during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company completed a split of its common shares on a 3-to-1 basis. All references to share and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the share split.

(c) Warrants

Details of common share purchase warrants outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 are as follows:

	Number of warrants		Exercise price
Balance, December 31, 2013	30,000,000	\$	0.03
Cancelled warrants	(30,000,000)		-
Balance, December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015	-	\$	-

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

8. Share Capital, continued

(d) Stock options

The Company has a rolling incentive stock option plan that can reserve a maximum of 10% of the issued shares of the Company at the time of the stock option grant with no vesting provisions, but including the following terms:

- Each incentive share purchase option is personal to the grantee and may be neither assigned nor transferred to anyone else;
- Individual incentive share purchase options will have no more than a maximum term of five (5) years from the date of their grant;
- Incentive share purchase options granted to any one individual in any 12 month period can not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company;
- Individual incentive share purchase options granted to any one consultant in any 12 month period shall not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company; and
- Individual incentive share purchase option agreements granted to an employee or consultant conducting investor relations activities will not exceed an aggregate of 2% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company in any twelve month period.

As at December 31, 2015 the Company had no stock options outstanding.

9. Reserves

(a) Warrants reserve

This reserve records the incremental increase in the fair value of previously outstanding warrants resulting from a re-pricing.

(b) Share-based payments reserve

This reserve records items recognized as share-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. If the options expire unexercised, the amounts recorded could potentially be transferred to deficit but the Company has elected to maintain them in the share-based payments reserve account.

10. Related Party Transactions and Balances

Related Party Transactions

Key management compensation for the year ended December 31, 2015 consisted of the following:

- management fees in the amount of \$Nil (2014 - \$26,000) management fees paid to two former directors of the Company, management fees of \$23,000 (2014 - \$2,000) paid to companies controlled by directors of the Company.

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

10. Related Party Transactions and Balances, continued*Related Party Balances*

At December 31, 2015, included in trade payables was \$8,400 (2014 - \$2,100) owing to a companies controlled by directors of the Company.

11. Segmented Information

During the period covered by these consolidated financial statements, the Company had one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition, exploration, and disposition of interests in mineral properties. It is the Company's policy to expense exploration and evaluation expenditures as incurred.

At December 31, 2015 and 2014, all of the Company's recorded assets were located in Canada.

12. Deferred taxes

The net income tax provision differs from that expected by applying the combined federal and provincial tax rate to loss before income taxes for the following reasons:

	2015	2014
Loss before income tax	\$ 77,031	\$ 181,648
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Expected tax recovery	(20,028)	(47,229)
Non-deductible items and other	(1,950)	-
Expiration of non-capital losses	46,619	
Change in deferred tax benefits not recognized	(24,641)	47,229
	\$ -	\$ -

SENATOR MINERALS INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

12. Deferred taxes, continued

The following summarizes the expiry of deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized.

	Non-capital losses	Exploration related tax pools	Share issue costs	Capital losses
2026	356,418	-	-	-
2027	170,604	-	-	-
2028	251,612	-	-	-
2029	137,363	-	-	-
2030	272,122	-	-	-
2032	73,296	-	-	-
2033	153,232	-	-	-
2034	52,384	-	-	-
2035	43,255	-	-	-
No expiry	-	2,075,765	1,200	127,554
	\$ 1,510,286	\$ 2,075,765	\$ 1,200	\$ 127,554

Due to the uncertainty of realization of these deductible temporary differences, the potential benefits have not been reflected in the financial statements. The Company has provided a full valuation allowance.

SCHEDULE - EXPLORATION EXPENDITURES

Year	Property	Acquisition \$	Maintenance \$	Total expended \$
2015				
	Taurus	-	36,057	36,057
	Harbey	818	-	818
	Pardoe Lake Uranium	7,500	-	7,500
		8,318	36,057	44,375
2014				
	Harbey	130,000	446	130,446
		130,000	446	130,446