Fire River Gold Corp.
Condensed Interim Financial Statements
April 30, 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

FIRE RIVER GOLD CORP. (the "Company")

The Company's auditors have not reviewed or been involved in the preparation of these condensed 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 financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying condensed 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 condensed interim 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.

Fire River Gold Corp.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		As at April 30, 2016		As at October 31, 2015
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash	5	**$**	**-**	$	158
Receivable	6		**4,975**		-
Total Assets		**$**	**4,975**	$	158
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIT					
Current liabilities					
Trade and other payables	7	**$**	**252,417**	$	150,310
Total Liabilities			**252,417**		150,310
Deficit					
Common shares	9		**39,172,995**		39,172,995
Reserves			**18,029,569**		18,029,569
Deficit			**(57,450,006)**		(57,352,716)
Total Deficit			**(247,442)**		(150,152)
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Deficit		**$**	**4,975**	$	158

Going Concern (Note 1)

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

Fire River Gold Corp.

Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	3 months ended April 30, 2016 $	3 months ended April 30, 2015 $	6 months ended April 30, 2016 $	6 months ended April 30, 2015 $
Administration expenses	10	**46,637**	48,477	**97,314**	64,698
Loss before other items		**(46,637)**	(48,477)	**(97,314)**	(64,698)
Other items					
Interest expense		**-**	**-**	-	(83)
Foreign exchange		**24**	(82)	**24**	(226)
Net loss for the period		**(46,613)**	(48,559)	**(97,290)**	(65,007)
Net comprehensive loss		**(46,613)**	(48,559)	**(97,290)**	(65,007)
Loss per share					
Basic and diluted	11	**(0.015)**	(0.015)	**(0.031)**	(0.021)

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

Fire River Gold Corp.

Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	3 months ended April 30		6 months ended April 30	
	2016	**2015**	**2016**	**2015**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**(46,613)**	(48,559)	**(97,290)**	(65,007)
Net loss for the period				
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital				
Decrease (increase) in receivables	**(2,684)**	18,724	**(4,975)**	28,878
Increase (decrease) in payables	**49,297**	(17,599)	**102,107**	(54,206)
Cash used in operating activities	**-**	(47,434)	**(158)**	(90,335)
Change in cash	**-**	(47,434)	**(158)**	(90,335)
Cash, beginning of period	**-**	72,585	**158**	115,486
Cash, end of period	**-**	25,151	**-**	25,151

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

Fire River Gold Corp.

Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Deficit

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Common shares	Stock options reserve	Warrants reserve	Deficit	Total
Balances at October 31, 2014	3,161,570	$ 39,172,995	$ 3,473,677	$14,555,892	$ (57,245,467)	$ (42,903)
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(65,007)	(65,007)
Balances at April 30, 2015	**3,161,570**	**$ 39,172,995**	**$ 3,473,677**	**$14,555,892**	**$ (57,310,474)**	**$ (107,910)**
Balances at October 31, 2015	3,161,570	$ 39,172,995	$ 3,473,677	$14,555,892	$ (57,352,716)	$ (150,152)
Net and comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(97,290)	(97,290)
Balances at April 30, 2016	**3,161,570**	**$ 39,172,995**	**$ 3,473,677**	**$14,555,892**	**$ (57,450,006)**	**$ (247,442)**

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

1 CORPORATE INFORMATION

Fire River Gold Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on 22 September 1997 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and is a mineral exploration company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of primarily gold, silver and base metal properties. The Company's shares are listed on the NEX Board of the TSX Venture Exchange ("Exchange"). Its head office is located at 1199 West Hastings Street, Suite 800, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 3T5.

On January 13, 2015 the British Columbia Securities Commission revoked the cease trade order issued on March 7, 2014. On January 16, 2015 the Alberta Securities Commission revoked the cease trade order issued on June 30, 2014. On January 20, 2015 the Ontario Securities Commission revoked the cease trade order issued on March 24, 2014.

The Company had previous mining projects but effective October 7, 2013 Waterton Global Value, L.P. ("Waterton") took control of the Nixon Fork Gold Mine and Mystery Creek Resources, Inc. ("MCRI"), the U.S. corporation that owns the mine. This action was a result of the default by the Company on the terms of the Credit Agreement with Waterton. The Company has delivered all rights, debts, properties and obligations of MCRI to Waterton and Waterton accepted such as full and final satisfaction of the indebtedness due to Waterton under the Credit Agreement (Note 8). As part of the final Settlement Agreement Waterton also agreed to pay to the Company approximately $250,000 in cash and other obligations.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assume that the Company will be able to continue in operation for the foreseeable future, will be able to realize its assets, discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

As of April 30, 2016 the Company had no mining or exploration projects. The Company has minimal cash and will require a further cash infusion to maintain operations. These uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and receive continued financial support from its creditors and shareholders. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on new projects, is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements and has undertaken available cost cutting measures. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful. If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these financial statements then adjustments could be necessary in the carrying value and classification of assets and liabilities. Such adjustments could be material.

The Company had cash of $Nil as at April 30, 2016 ($158 as at October 31, 2015) and working capital deficit of $247,442 as at April 30, 2016 ($150,152 as at October 31, 2015).

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Basis of presentation

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 13, and are presented in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors on June 29, 2016.

2 BASIS OF PREPARATION (Continued)

2.2 Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). Selected explanatory notes are included to explain events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the last annual financial statements as at and for the year ended October 31, 2015. These condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

2.3 Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC have issued the following new and revised standards, amendments and interpretations which are not yet effective:

- IFRS 9 '*Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement'* is a new financial instruments standard with a tentative effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 that replaces IAS 39 and IFRIC 9 for classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities.

The Company has not early adopted this standard and anticipates that the application of it will not have a material impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Company.

Other standards, amendments and interpretations with future effective dates are not expected to have an impact on the financial statements of the Company.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's audited 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 income and expenses during the reporting period. 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 and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.2 Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized 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 stock options reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option 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 will eventually vest.

3.3 Taxation

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred 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 the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

3.4 Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”), held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.4 Financial assets (continued)

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as held for trading and are included in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are also categorized as held for trading. These assets are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Cash is included in this category of financial assets.

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial assets classified in this category are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. The receivable is classified as loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized within other comprehensive income. Accumulated changes in fair value are recorded as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognized or impaired. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

The fair value is determined by reference to bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Where fair value cannot be reliably measured, assets are carried at cost.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

3.5 Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, or as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.5 Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL has two subcategories, including financial liabilities held for trading and those designated by management on initial recognition. Transaction costs on financial liabilities at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. These liabilities are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized respectively in interest, other revenues and finance costs. Trade, other payables and note payable are included in this category of financial liabilities.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

3.6 Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than financial assets at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end.

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced, with the amount of the loss recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of the asset is recognized within other comprehensive income.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.7 De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or, the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On derecognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, they are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

3.8 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed for any indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If an indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets.

Recoverable amount of an asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3.9 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.

3 SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Continued)

3.10 Exploration and evaluation properties

Exploration and evaluation costs and option maintenance payments are expensed as incurred. When it has been determined that a resource property can be economically developed as a result of establishing proven and probable reserves, costs incurred prospectively to develop the property are capitalized as incurred and are depreciated using the unit-of-production depreciation method over the estimated life of the ore body based on proven and probable reserves.

3.11 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation properties and 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 cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation 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 the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

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

The Company does not have any significant decommissioning or restoration obligations.

3.12 Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing net loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the net loss attributable to common shares and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares.

4 SEGMENTED INFORMATION

At April 30, 2016, the Company maintains its corporate office in Canada. The following is an analysis of assets by geographical area:

		Canada
As at October 31, 2015	$	158
As at April 30, 2016	**$**	**-**

5 CASH

The Company's cash is denominated in the following currencies:

		As at April 30, 2016		As at October 31, 2015
Denominated in Canadian dollars	**$**	**-**	$	89
Denominated in U.S. dollars		**-**		69
Total cash	**$**	**-**	$	158

6 RECEIVABLE

		As at April 30, 2016		As at October 31, 2015
GST Receivable	**$**	**4,975**	**$**	**-**
Total receivables	**$**	**4,975**	**$**	**-**

7 TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

The Company's trade and other payables are broken down as follows:

		As at April 30, 2016		As at October 31, 2015
Trade payables	**$**	**179,878**	$	86,086
Due to related parties		**15,315**		-
Bank indebtedness		**-**		-
Accrued liabilities		**57,224**		64,224
Total trade and other payables	**$**	**252,417**	$	150,310

Included in trade and other payables are amounts due to related parties which are disclosed in Note 14.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

8 NOTE PAYABLE

There was a note payable to Waterton at October 31, 2014. The credit facility due to Waterton was extinguished as a result of Waterton taking ownership of MRCI. effective October 7, 2013 (Note 1).

	As at April 30, 2016	As at October 31, 2015
Balance, beginning of year	**$ -**	$ 10,578
Accrued interest	**-**	690
Applied to receivable	**-**	(11,268)
Balance, end of period	**$ -**	$ -

On February 19, 2014, the Company issued a $10,154 (USD$9,250) promissory note payable to Waterton bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum and maturing March 31, 2014. The amount of interest accrued on the note as at April 30, 2016 is $Nil (October 31, 2015 - $690). The note payable was applied against the receivable owing from Waterton.

9 SHARE CAPITAL

9.1 Authorized share capital

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. At April 30, 2016, the Company had 3,161,570 common shares outstanding (October 31, 2015: 3,161,570 – adjusted for 100:1 rollback). The Company completed the implementation of the 100:1 share rollback as approved at the 2014 Annual General Meeting and by the Exchange on February 24, 2015. All share and per share amounts have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the share consolidation.

9.2 Shares issuances

No new shares were issued during the period or six months ended April 30, 2016 and year ended October 31, 2015.

9.3 Share purchase warrants

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's share purchase warrants.

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, October 31, 2013 and 2014	2,316,357	$ 10.00
Expired	(82,500)	24.00
Outstanding, October 31, 2015 and April 30, 2016	**2,233,857**	$ 10.00

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

9.3 Share purchase warrants (continued)

The following table summarizes information regarding share purchase warrants outstanding as at April 30, 2016.

Date issued	Number of warrants	Exercise price	Expiry date
9 August 2012 – Warrants	884,175	$ 10.00	9 August 2017
9 August 2012 – Compensation options	20,803	6.50	9 August 2017
31 August 2012 – Warrants	166,027	10.00	31 August 2017
31 August 2012 – Compensation options	13,282	6.50	31 August 2017
19 September 2012 – Warrants	1,086,945	10.00	19 September 2017
19 September 2012 – Compensation options	62,625	6.50	19 September 2017
	2,233,857	$ 10.00	

9.4 Stock options

The Company has established a share purchase option plan whereby the Board may from time to time grant stock options to directors, officers, employees or consultants up to 102,442 shares at any time. Options granted must be exercised no later than ten years from date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Company's board of directors. The exercise price of an option will be set by the Board of Directors at the time such option is granted and cannot be less than the closing market price on the Exchange on the last trading day preceding the grant date, less any allowable discounts that may be permitted under applicable exchange policies.

The following is a summary of the changes in the Company's stock option plan for the period ended April 30, 2016 and October 31, 2015:

	Six months ended April 30, 2016		Year ended October 31, 2015	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price $**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, beginning of period	**18,866**	**14.50**	22,366	17.50
Cancelled	**-**	**-**	(3,500)	29.86
Outstanding, end of period	**18,866**	**14.50**	18,866	14.50

No options were granted during the period ended April 30, 2016 and year ended October 31, 2015.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9 SHARE CAPITAL (Continued)

9.4 Stock options (continued)

The following table summarizes information regarding stock options outstanding and exercisable as at April 30, 2016.

Exercise price	**Number of options outstanding**	**Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)**	**Weighted average exercise price $**
Options outstanding			
$10.00 - $19.00	17,366	1.67	11.00
$50.00 - $59.00	1,500	0.08	55.00
	18,866	**1.29**	**14.50**

10 ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

The administration expenses for the Company are broken down as follows:

	3 months ended April 30, 2016	3 months ended April 30, 2015	**6 months ended April 30, 2016**	6 months ended April 30, 2015
Accounting (recovery)	**$ (7,000)**	$ 2,326	**$ (2,000)**	$ (2,687)
Annual general meeting	**-**	-	**-**	6,804
Consulting and director fees	**45,000**	37,858	**90,000**	45,426
Couriers	**-**	-	**-**	184
Filing fees	**-**	1,825	**-**	7,464
Bank service charges	**(33)**	316	**182**	668
Legal (recovery)	**8,670**	-	**9,043**	(8,830)
Office expenses	**-**	3,025	**89**	5,462
Shareholder relations	**-**	3,127	**-**	6,709
Travel	**-**	-	**-**	3,498
Total administration expenses	**$ 46,637**	$ 48,477	**$ 97,314**	$ 64,698

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

11 LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share is based on the following data:

	Three months ended April 30		Six months ended April 30	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
Net loss for the period/year	**$ (46,613)**	$ (48,559)	**$ (97,290)**	$ (65,007)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted	**3,161,570**	3,161,570	**3,161,570**	3,161,570
Loss per share, basic and diluted	**$ (0.015)**	$ (0.015)	**$ (0.031)**	$ (0.021)

12 CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its normal operating requirements. The Company recently satisfied the requirements of the Cease Trade Orders and management will evaluate opportunities in the marketplace for financing and mineral property acquisition.

The Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities currently. In order to pay for general administration costs, the Company may issue shares or debt. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if adequate financial resources are available.

As at April 30, 2016, the Company's capital structure consists of the equity of the Company (Note 9). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

13.1 Categories of financial instruments

	As at April 30, 2016	As at October 31, 2015
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
FVTPL		
Cash	$ -	$ 158
Loans and receivables, at amortized cost		
Receivables	4,975	-
Total financial assets	$ 4,975	$ 158
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities, at amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	$ 237,102	$ 150,310
Due to MCRI	15,315	-
Total financial liabilities	$ 252,417	$ 150,310

13.2 Fair value

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data.

	As at April 30, 2016	As at October 31, 2015
LEVEL 1		
Financial assets at fair value		
Cash	$ -	$ 158
Total financial assets at fair value	$ -	$ 158

There were no transfers between Level 1 and 2 during the period ended April 30, 2016 and year ended October 31, 2015.

13 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

13.3 Management of financial risks

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk and currency risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises primarily from the Company's cash and receivables. The Company manages its credit risk relating to cash by dealing only with highly rated Canadian and United States financial institutions. As a result, credit risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows and matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities. Liquidity risk is assessed high

Interest rate risk

Interest rate 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 currently is not exposed to interest rate risk.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is limited to the portion of the Company's business transactions denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company has insignificant levels of cash held in US dollars.

The following table provides an indication of the Company's foreign currency exposures as at April 30, 2016 and October 31, 2015:

	As at April 30, 2016	As at October 31, 2015
Cash	**$ -**	$ 69

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

14 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management for the period ended April 30, 2016 and year ended October 31, 2015 are as follows:

	3 Months ended April 30, 2016	**6 Months ended April 30, 2016**	Year ended October 31, 2015
Short-term benefits	**$ -**	**$ -**	$ 48,339
Consulting fees	**15,000**	**30,000**	-
	$ 15,000	**$ 30,000**	$ 48,339

Included in trade and other payables is $31,500 (2015: $95,821) owing to current and former officer and directors (Note 7).

15 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The condensed interim financial statements of the Company for the quarter ended April 30, 2016 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on June 29, 2016.