EXPLOREX RESOURCES INC.

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015
(Unaudited ï Prepared by Management)

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3), 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 Explorex Resources Inc. for the period ended September 30, 2015 have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors of the Company and are the responsibility of the Companyøs management.

The Companyøs independent auditor has not performed a review of these interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review of consolidated interim financial statements by an entityøs auditor.

Explorex Resources Inc.

Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian Dollar)
(Unaudited)

		September 30, 2015		March 31, 2015
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash	$	59,479	$	99,250
GST/HST receivable		7,218		14,983
		66,697		114,233
Non-current assets				
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)		35,935		10,935
	$	102,632	$	125,168
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current				
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$	33,442	$	10,000
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 5)		1,014,302		1,014,302
Subscriptions Received		67,000		-
Share-based payment reserve		55,337		55,337
Deficit		(1,067,449)		(954,471)
		69,190		115,168
	$	102,632	$	125,168

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent Events (Note 9)

Approved and authorized by the Board on October 13, 2015

Approved on Behalf of the Board:

ñWilliam E.A Wishartò ñGary Schellenbergò _

Willian E.A. Wishart, Director Gary Schellenberg, Director

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

Explorex Resources Inc.

Interim Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian Dollar)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Six Months Ended September 30, 2015	Six Months Ended September 30, 2014
EXPENSES				
Consulting (Note 7)	$ 9,000	$ -	$ 9,000	$ 6,375
General office	9,617	5,829	17,295	8,823
Management fees (Note 7)	18,000	18,000	36,000	36,000
Professional fees	11,530	5,692	18,687	11,365
Rent	5,400	4,800	10,800	9,600
Transfer agent and filing fees (Recovery)	(217)	7,032	17,988	9,856
Travel	1,882	944	3,208	1,772
Loss before other items	(55,212)	(42,297)	(112,978)	(83,791)
Interest income	-	-	-	324
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (55,212)	(42,297)	$ (112,978)	$ (83,467)
Basic and diluted loss per shares	$ (0.02)	(0.01)	$ (0.03)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	3,600,197	6,585,798	3,600,197	5,598,289

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

Explorex Resources Inc.

Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollar)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Three Months Ended September 30, 2014	Six Months Ended September 30, 2015	Six Months Ended September 30, 2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Loss for the period	$ (55,212)	$ (42,297)	$ (112,978)	$ (83,467)
Change in non-cash working capital accounts				
GST/HST receivables	(2,611)	5,145	7,765	1,706
Prepaid expense	5,040			
Advance for exploration	25,000			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,642	(33,075)	23,442	(35,702)
Cash used in operating activities	(13,141)	(70,227)	(81,771)	(117,463)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITY				
Subscription Received	67,000	-	67,000	-
Cash provided by financing activity	67,000	-	67,000	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY				
Exploration and evaluation assets	(25,000)	115,500	(25,000)	115,500
Cash used in investing activity	(25,000)	115,500	(25,000)	115,500
Change in cash for the period	28,859	45,273	(39,771)	(1,963)
Cash, beginning of period	30,620	10,017	99,250	57,253
Cash, end of period	$ 59,479	$ 55,290	$ 59,479	$ 55,290

There were no significant non-cash investing or financing activities during the periods presented.

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

Explorex Resources Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollar)
(Unaudited)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital $	Subscription Received $	Shared-Based Payment Reserve $	Deficit $	Total Shareholdersô Equity $
Balance, March 31, 2014 (Pre-Share Consolidation)	4,599,928	752,328	-	39,354	(760,685)	30,997
Share issued for cash	2,100,000	115,500	-	-	-	115,500
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(83,467)	(83,467)
Balance, September 30, 2014 (Pre-Share Consolidation)	6,699,928	867,828	-	39,354	(844,152)	63,030
Balance, March 31, 2015	8,100,472	1,014,302	-	55,337	(954,471)	115,168
Share consolidation (2.25 for 1)	(4,500,275)	-	-	-	-	-
Subscriptions Received	-	-	67,000	-	-	67,000
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	(112,978)	(112,978)
Balance, September 30, 2015 (Post-Share Consolidation)	3,600,197	1,014,302	67,000	55,337	(1,067,449)	69,190

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Explorex Resources Inc. (the ñCompanyò) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on January 6, 2011. The head office of the Company is located at 214 ï 1118 Homer Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 6L5. The registered office of the Company is located at Suite 1780-400 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 3A6. The Company does not have any subsidiaries.

These financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (ñIFRSò) applicable to a going-concern, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, it does not give effect to adjustments, if any that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities in other than the normal course of business and at amounts which may differ from those shown in the financial statements.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to obtain additional equity financing and achieve future profitable operations. As at September 30, 2015, the Company had working capital of $33,255, had not yet achieved profitable operations and has an accumulated deficit of $1,067,449 since its inception. The Company expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which cast significant doubt on the Companyôs ability to continue as a going concern. The Company will require additional financing in order to explore new business opportunities, meet its ongoing levels of corporate overhead and discharge its liabilities as they come due. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of presentation

The interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance to IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards (ñIFRSsò) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (ñIASBò) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (ñIFRICò).

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below. In addition, the financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow disclosure.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Companyôs functional currency.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Use of judgment and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of expenses during the period. Significant areas requiring the use of managementǿs judgment and estimates relate to the recoverability of amounts receivable, the determination of environmental obligations and impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation. Actual results may differ from these estimates. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant.

b) Share-based compensation

The Company uses the fair value based method for measuring compensation costs. The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to capital stock.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received.

c) Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive. All of the stock options, agentǿs options and warrants currently issued (see Note 5) were anti-dilutive for the period ended September 30, 2015 and year ended March 31, 2015.

d) Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate mineral properties. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. A unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants (ñWarrantsò). Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing agreement (ñAgreementò), the Warrants are exercisable into additional common shares prior to expiry at a price stipulated by the Agreement. Warrants that are part of units are assigned value based on the residual value method and included in share capital with the common shares that were concurrently issued. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transactions costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

e) Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of four categories:

a) Fair value through profit or loss (ñFVTPLò);

b) Held-to-maturity (ñHTMò);

c) Loans and receivables; and

d) Available-for-sale (ñAFSò).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Companyôs risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity ("HTM")

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Companyôs 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 asset is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Available-for-sale ("AFS")

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 operations and comprehensive loss.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

e) Financial instruments (contôdé)

The Company has classified its cash as FVTPL and its amounts receivable as loans and receivable.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories:

a) Fair value through profit or loss; and

b) Other financial liabilities.

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities

This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost. The Company classified its financial liabilities which consisted of accounts payable and accrued liabilities as other financial liabilities.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted.

For all financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

a) significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or

b) default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or

c) it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

e) Financial instruments (contôdé)

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are 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 through profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

f) Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect to the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences do not result in deferred tax assets or liabilities: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; nor differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

g) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration costs are capitalized on an individual prospect basis until such time as an economic ore body is defined or the prospect is abandoned. No exploration costs are capitalized until the legal right to explore the property has been obtained. When it is determined that such costs will be recouped through successful development and exploitation, the capitalized expenditures are depreciated over the expected productive life of the asset. Costs for a producing asset are amortized on a unit-of-production method based on the estimated life of the ore reserves, while costs for the prospects abandoned are written off.

Impairment review for exploration and evaluation assets is carried out on a project by project basis, with each project representing a single cash generating unit. At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that these assets are impaired. An impairment review is undertaken when indicators of impairment arise but typically when one or more of the following circumstances apply:

- Unexpected geological occurrences are identified that render the resource uneconomic;
- Title to the asset is compromised;
- Fluctuations in the metal prices render the project uneconomic;
- Variation in the currency of operations; and
- Threat to political stability in the country of operation.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of exploration and evaluation assets pursuant to the terms of option agreements. Due to the fact that these options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as exploration and evaluation assets or recoveries when the payments are made or received.

The recoverability of the amounts capitalized for the undeveloped exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the determination of economically recoverable ore reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability to farm out its exploration and evaluation assets, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete their development and future profitable production or proceeds from their disposition thereof.

h) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

Tangible and intangible assets with finite useful lives are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the assetsô cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

h) Impairment of tangible and intangible assets (contôdé)

An impairment loss is charged to profit or loss except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

i) Accounting standards, interpretations and amendments adopted

As of April 1, 2014, the Company adopted the new and amended IFRS pronouncements in accordance with transitional provisions outlined in the respective standards. The Company has adopted the following new and amended standard without any significant effect on its financial statements. The nature and impact of the new standard is described below:

IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation ("IAS 32")

The IASB amended IAS 32, ñFinancial Instruments: Presentationò to clarify certain aspects because of diversity in application of the requirements on offsetting, focused on four main areas:

- the meaning of ócurrently has a legally enforceable right of set-offô;
- the application of simultaneous realization and settlement;
- the offsetting of collateral amounts; and
- the unit of account for applying the offsetting requirements.
-

IAS 32 had no impact on the Companyôs financial statements.

IAS 36 – Impairment of Assets ("IAS 36")

The amendments to IAS 36 restrict the requirement to disclose the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU to periods in which an impairment loss has been recognized or reversed. The amendments also expand and clarify the disclosure requirements applicable when an asset or CGUôs recoverable amount has been determined on the basis of fair value less cost of disposal.

IAS 36 had no impact on the Companyôs financial statements.

j) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its financial statements.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9")

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments as the first step in its project to replace 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 entityôs 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.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd…)

j) Accounting standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") (contôd...)

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.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Arlington Property, British Columbia

On January 19, 2015, the Company acquired 100% interest in the Arlington property by staking.

As at September 30, 2015, the Company had $35,935 of cumulative acquisition costs related to the property.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized share capital:

As at September 30, 2015, there were 3,600,197 post-consolidation common shares issued and outstanding. The authorized share capital of the Company was an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued shares are fully paid.

b) Issued share capital:

On September 16, 2015, the Company consolidated the issued share capital on the basis of two and one-quarter (2.25) old common shares for one (1) new common share. Outstanding stock options and warrants were adjusted by the Consolidation ratio.

In July 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 2,100,000 units at $0.055 per unit for gross proceeds of $115,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant will entitle the holder thereof to purchase one additional share of the Company at a price of $0.075 per share for a period of up to five years the closing date of the private placemen

Explorex Resources Inc.

Notes to the Interim Financial Statements

For the Six Months Ended September 30, 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollar)
(Unaudited)

5. SHARE CAPITAL (contôdé)

Stock option plan

The Company has a stock option plan under which it can grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants for up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The exercise price of each option is based on the market price of the Companyôs stock at the date of grant. The options can be granted for a term of ten years and vest as determined by the board of directors.

As at September 30, 2015 the following options were granted or outstanding.

	Options Outstanding	
	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, March 31, 2015 (Pre-Share Consolidation)	450,000	$0.14
Share consolidation	(250,000)	-
Balance, September 30, 2015 (Post-Share Consolidation)	200,000	$0.33

A summary of the Companyôs options outstanding as at September 30, 2015 is as follows:

Expiry Date	Number of Stock Option	Exercise Price	Number of Stock Options Exercisable
July 17, 2016	133,333	$0.23	133,333
August 8, 2016	55,556	$0.45	55,556
June 17, 2017	11,111	$0.90	11,111
	200,000		450,000

Share Purchase Warrants

As at September 30, 2015, the following share purchase warrants were outstanding:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Expiry Date
Balance, March 31, 2015 (Pre-Share Consolidation)	2,100,000	$0.17	July 25, 2019
Share consolidation	(1,166,667)		
Balance, September 30, 2015 (Post-Share Consolidation)	933,333	$0.17	

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Capital is comprised of the Companyôs shareholdersô equity. As at September 30, 2015, the Companyôs shareholdersô equity was $69,190. The Companyôs objectives when managing capital are to maintain financial strength and to protect its ability to meet its on-going liabilities, to continue as a going concern, to maintain creditworthiness and to maximize returns for shareholders over the long term. Protecting the ability to pay current and future liabilities includes maintaining capital above minimum regulatory levels, current financial strength rating requirements and internally determined capital guidelines and calculated risk management levels.

The Company is dependent on the capital markets as its sole source of operating capital and the Companyôs capital resources are largely determined by the strength of the junior resource markets and by the status of the Companyôs projects in relation to these markets, and its ability to compete for investor support of its projects. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There has been no change in the Companyôs approach to capital management during the period ended September 30, 2015.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

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

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

The fair value of cash is based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Companyôs receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying values due to the short-term nature.

The Companyôs risk exposures and the impact on the Companyôs financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterpartyôs inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Companyôs approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2015, the Company had a cash balance of $59,479 to settle current liabilities of $33,442.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (contôdé)

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The interest rate risk on cash is not considered significant.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company does not have assets or liabilities in a foreign currency.

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are the persons responsible for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company and include both executive and non-executive directors, and entities controlled by such persons. The Company considers all directors and officers of the Company to be key management personnel.

During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- Paid or accrued rent of $10,800 (2014 - $9,600) and management fees of $36,000 (2014 - $36,000) to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

- Paid or accrued professional fees of $1,000 (2014-$Nil) to the current Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

- Paid for exploration expenses of $25,000 (2014-$Nil) to a company controlled by a director of the Company.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (contõdé)

Commitments – Consulting agreements

On August 1, 2012 and amended on July 11, 2013, the Company has entered into a consulting agreement with a director of the Company for the provision of consulting services at a current cost of $72,000 per annum. The agreement is for a term of five years. Should the Company be subject to a change in control and the consultant terminated without cause, the Company must pay an amount equal to twenty-six months of fees and an additional two months of fees for each additional full year of management completed after the first year of engagement, up to a combined maximum of forty-eight months of management fees.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On August 5, 2015, the Company announced it has entered into a letter of intent with Premium Access Apps, Inc. (ñPremium Accessò) for the proposed acquisition (the ñAcquisitionò) of certain assets of Premium Access by the Company (the ñLOIò) for the purchase price of $1,700,000 CDN comprised of a $100,000 USD non-refundable deposit and 20,000,000 common shares issued at a deemed price of $0.08 per common share having an aggregate value of $1,600,000 CDN. Premium Access Apps is an app development and pioneering technology company located in New York City, New York, USA.

On August 5, 2015, the Company arranged a non-brokered private placement of 1,500,000 common shares at a price of $0.20 per unit for gross proceeds of $300,000. During the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company completed a first tranche of a private placement, raising gross proceeds of $196,100 by issuing 980,500 common shares. Finderõs fee of $1,600 was paid.

Also subsequent to the period ended September 30, 2015, the Company paid a non-refundable deposit of $100,000 USD for the acquisition of Premium Assets.