BRAVURA VENTURES CORP. CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JULY 31, 2016 AND 2015 (UNAUDITED)

Notice of No Auditor Review of Interim Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee.

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

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	July 31, 2016		January 31, 2016
ASSETS			
CURRENT			
Cash Amounts receivable (Note 10)	\$ 378,402 21,821	\$	5,572 1,035
	\$ 400,223	\$	6,607
LIABILITIES CURRENT Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	\$ 49,068	\$	136,668
Private loans (Note 5)	\$ 49,068	\$	19,789 156,457
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital (Note 7) Reserves Deficit	1,897,343 526,233 (2,072,421)		1,528,420 252,906 (1,931,176)
	351,155		(149,850)
	\$ 400,223	\$	6,607

NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUING OPERATIONS (Note 1) SUBSEQUENT EVENTS (Note 12)

Approved and authorized for issue on behalf of the Board on September 29, 2016

"Quinn Field-Dyte" Director <u>"Greg Burns"</u> Director

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP.

Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the three months ended			For the six months end			ths ended	
		July 31, 2016		July 31, 2015		July 31, 2016		July 31, 2015
EXPENSES								
Management fees (Note 5)	\$	15,000	\$	15,000	\$	30,000	\$	30,000
Office and miscellaneous		3,150		8,976		3,182		10,180
Professional fees		74,125		14,390		74,125		43,250
Rent		6,000		2,000		12,000		8,000
Transfer agent and filing fees		17,735		13,706		21,938		29,073
		(116,010)		(54,072)		(141,245)		(120,503)
OTHER INCOME Mining tax credit		-		32,350		-		32,350
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE PERIOD	(116,010) (21,722) (1		(141,245)		(88,153)			
LOSS PER SHARE – BASIC AND DILUTED	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.00)	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.02)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING – BASIC AND DILUTED		11,385,798		6,568,815	1	0,022,995		4,315,900

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP. Condensed Interim Statements of Changes in Equity (Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Shares	Amount	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance at January 31, 2015	1,121,875	\$ 1,108,079	\$ 252,906	\$ (1,670,073)	\$ (309,088)
Reserves	-	-	(76,117)	-	(76,117)
Shares issued for debt settlement	5,508,032	275,402	-	-	275,402
Private placement (Note 7)	2,000,000	150,000	-	-	150,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(88,153)	(88,153)
Balance at July 31, 2015	8,629,907	\$ 1,533,481	\$ 176,789	\$ (1,758,226)	\$ (47,956)
Balance at January 31, 2016	8,629,907	\$ 1,528,420	\$ 252,906	\$ (1,931,176)	\$ (149,850)
Private placement (Note 7)	6,826,000	365,113	277,137	-	642,250
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(141,245)	(141,245)
Balance at July 31, 2016	15,455,907	\$ 1,893,533	\$ 530,043	\$ (2,072,421)	\$ 351,155

BRAVURA VENTURES CORP. Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flow

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	For the three months ended			For the six	montl	hs ended
	July 31, 2016		July 31, 2015	July 31, 2016		July 31, 2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES						
Loss for the period	\$ (116,010)	\$	(21,722)	\$ (141,245)	\$	(88,153)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:						
Amounts receivable	(19,335)		4,789	(20,786)		4,979
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(110,127)		(240,445)	(87,600)		(220,368)
Net cash used in operating activities	(245,472)		(257,378)	(249,631)		(303,542)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES Proceeds (repayments) from loans						
Payable and private loans Private placements net of issuance	253,538		234,554	253,538		(125,446)
costs	368,923		50,000	368,923		150,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	622,461		284,554	622,461		24,554
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH CASH, BEGINNING	376,989 1,413		27,176 43,834	372,830 5,572		(278,988) 349,998
CASH, ENDING	\$ 378,402	\$	71,010	\$ 378,402	\$	71,010

Supplementary cash flow information on non-cash transactions (Note 11)

1. NATURE OF BUSINESS AND CONTINUING OPERATIONS

Bravura Ventures Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated on August 6, 2010 under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act. The Company is domiciled in Canada and is a reporting issuer with its common shares publicly traded on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") under the stock symbol "BVQ". The Company is currently in the process of identifying new business projects to pursue and develop further. The address of its head office is 800-1199 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6E 3T5.

These financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at July 31, 2016, the Company is not able to finance day to day activities through operations. Management is aware, in making its assessment, a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon the successful identification and acquisition of a business project and its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds there from and/or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. Management intends to finance operating costs over the next 12 months with loans from directors and companies controlled by directors and or private placements of common shares.

There is, however, no assurance that the sufficient sources of funding described above will be available to the Company, or that they will be available on terms and timely basis that are acceptable to the Company. Accordingly, these financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

At July 31, 2016, the Company had a working capital of \$351,155 (January 31, 2016 – working capital deficit of \$149,850). The Company has incurred losses since its inception and an accumulated deficit of \$2,072,421 as of July 31, 2016 (January 31, 2016 - \$1,931,176) which has been funded primarily by the issuance of shares and loans.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Statement of compliance

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

The financial statements were authorized for issue in accordance with a resolution from the Board of Directors on September 29, 2016.

b) Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 2(I). In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The comparative figures presented in these financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

c) Significant accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

Critical accounting estimates

- i. The measurement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities.
- ii. The discount rate used to determine the fair value of loans payable.

Critical accounting judgments

- i. The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities; and
- ii. The evaluation of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

d) Mineral properties

All costs related to the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties are capitalized. Upon commencement of commercial production, the related accumulated costs are amortized against projected income using the units of production method over estimated recoverable reserves. Management annually assesses carrying values of non-producing properties and properties for which events and circumstances may indicate possible impairment. Impairment of a property is generally considered to have occurred if the property has been abandoned, there are unfavourable changes in the property economics, there are restrictions on development, or when there has been an undue delay in development, which exceeds three years. In the event that estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined by management to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written-down to the estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverability of mineral properties and exploration and development costs is dependent on the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development of the reserves, and the profitability of future operations. The Company has not yet determined whether or not any of its future mineral properties contain economically recoverable reserves. Amounts capitalized to mineral properties as exploration and development costs do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

When options are granted on mineral properties or properties are sold, proceeds are credited to the cost of the property. If no future capital expenditure is required and proceeds exceed costs, the excess proceeds are reported as a gain.

e) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods presented comprises current and deferred tax. 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 year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Taxes on income in the interim periods are accrued using the tax rate that would be applicable to expected total annual earnings. The tax rate used is the rate that is enacted or substantively enacted.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. 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 financial position reporting date applicable to the period of expected realization or settlement.

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.

f) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration or development of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, along with a corresponding liability as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. The timing of the actual rehabilitation expenditure is dependent on a number of factors such as the life and nature of the asset, the operating license conditions and, when applicable, the environment in which the mine operates.

Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either the unit-of-production or the straight line method. The corresponding liability is progressively increased as the effect of discounting unwinds creating an expense recognized in profit or loss.

Decommissioning costs are also adjusted for changes in estimates. Those adjustments are accounted for as a change in the corresponding capitalized cost, except where a reduction in costs is greater than the unamortized capitalized cost of the related assets, in which case the capitalized cost is reduced to Nil and the remaining adjustment is recognized in profit or loss.

The operations of the Company have been, and may in the future be, affected from time to time in varying degree by changes in environmental regulations, including those for site restoration costs. Both the likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are not predictable.

The Company has no material restoration, rehabilitation and environmental obligations as the disturbance to date is immaterial.

g) Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees and others providing similar services are measured at the estimated fair value of the instruments issued on the grant date and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the 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 are received. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards expected to vest. The offset to the recorded cost is to equity settled share-based payments reserve.

Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related equity settled share-based payments reserve is transferred to share capital. Charges for options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from equity settled share-based payment reserve.

Share-based compensation expense relating to deferred share units is accrued over the vesting period of the units based on the quoted market price. As these awards can be settled in cash, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period for changes in the underlying share price.

h) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing net loss available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company applies the treasury stock method in calculating diluted loss per share. Diluted loss per share excludes all dilutive potential common shares if their effect is anti-dilutive.

i) Flow-through shares

Current Canadian tax legislation permits a company to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares whereby the Company assigns the tax deductions arising from the related resource expenditures to the shareholders. The issue of flow-through shares is in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of tax deductions. At the time the Company issues flow-through shares, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position to recognize the obligation to incur and renounce eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures. The tax deduction is measured as the difference between the current market price of the Company's common shares and the issue price of the flow-through share. Upon incurring and renouncing eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures, the Company recognizes the sale of tax deductions as a tax deduction recovery on the statement of comprehensive loss and reduces the other liability.

To the extent that the Company has deferred tax assets in the form of tax loss carry-forwards and other unused tax credits as at the reporting date, the Company may use them to reduce its deferred tax liability relating to tax benefits transferred through flow-through shares.

j) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses each cash generating unit to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, 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 between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discounted rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and 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 years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash with maturities of three months or less when purchased. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions and are not invested in any asset-backed deposits or investments. As of July 31, 2016, the Company only held cash.

- I) Financial instruments
 - i) Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, held-to-maturity, or available-for-sale.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit or loss. The Company has classified its cash as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost less impairment. The Company has no amounts classified as loans and receivables.

Financial assets classified as held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company has no financial assets classified as held-to-maturity.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value

- I) Financial instruments (continued)
 - i) Financial assets (continued)

that are considered other than temporary. The Company has no financial assets classified as available-for-sale.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income or loss. The Company has no financial liabilities classified as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company has classified its accounts payable, private loans and loans payable as other financial liabilities.

m) 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 or common significant influence. 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, services or obligations between related parties.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable to the Company are not yet effective for the period ended July 31, 2016 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company is currently considering the possible effects of the new and revised standards which will be effective to the Company's financial statements for the year ending March 31, 2017 or later:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement

Classification and measurement applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. This amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

Disclosures amended to require additional disclosure on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The Company does not expect any effect on its financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

3. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS (continued)

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective (continued)

IFRS 16 – Leases

Leases specifies the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is currently assessing any effect on its financial statements from the adoption of this standard.

The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements.

4. MINING TAX CREDIT

During the six months ended July 31, 2016, the Company received a mining tax credit of \$Nil (January 31, 2016 - \$32,350) for eligible exploration expenditures incurred related to a mineral property with which was written off in prior years.

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

All transactions with related parties have occurred in the normal course of operations. Key management is comprised of directors and executive officers. The following compensation was paid to key management or companies controlled by key management during the six months ended July 31, 2016 and 2015:

	2016	2015
Management fees	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000

As at July 31, 2016, the Company has included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities a total of \$21,995 (January 31, 2016 - \$109,526), which are payable to directors, officers, and companies controlled by officers. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities as of January 31, 2015 included \$9,674 payable to former officers and companies controlled by former officers. The amounts owing are non-interest bearing and unsecured, with no stated terms of repayment.

During the year ended January 31, 2015, the Company received a series of loans from former officers, officers and companies controlled by officers totalling \$18,828 for working capital purposes. As at July 31, 2016, \$Nil (January 31, 2016 - \$14,789) remains outstanding. The amounts owing are non-interest bearing and unsecured, with no stated terms of repayment.

On January 23, 2015, the Company received a loan from a company with directors in common, totalling \$180,000 for working capital purposes. As at January 31, 2015, the principal balance of \$180,000 was outstanding and included in loans payable. As at July 31, 2016, the Company repaid the \$180,000 (Note 6).

6. LOANS PAYABLE

On January 23, 2015, the Company received loans of \$350,000, including an amount of \$180,000 loaned by a company with directors in common (Note 5), for working capital purposes. The loans had interest rate at 1.5% per annum compounded monthly, matured two years from the date of first advancement and were unsecured with the full balance plus accrued interest being repayable on the maturity date. The loans were discounted to their fair value to account for current comparable market interest rates. As a result, the effective interest rate was determined to be 15% per annum and a discount of \$76,117 was recorded in contributed surplus. As at July 31, 2016, the Company repaid the principal amounts of \$310,000 and settled the remaining loans payable of \$40,000 by issuance of 800,000 common shares with a fair value of \$40,000.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

 b) Issued and outstanding: 15,455,907 (January 31, 2016 – 8,629,907). Total of 6,826,000 common shares were issued during the six months ended July 31, 2016.

On July 14, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,200,000 units plus 1,126,000 oversubscribed units at a price of \$0.125 per share for gross proceeds of up to \$540,750. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant will be exercisable into a common share of the Company for a period of 24 months at an exercise price of \$0.20 during the two years. In connection with the private placement, the Company issued a cash finder's fee of \$23,500 and 188,000 finder's warrants at an exercise price of \$0.20 expiring July 13, 2018. All shares issued pursuant to this private placement are subject to a four month hold period from the closing date in accordance with applicable securities laws and, if required the policies of the Exchange.

On May 20, 2016, the Company has closed it's a non-brokered private placement of 2,500,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per share for gross proceeds of up to \$125,000 previously announced on March 9, 2016. Each unit will be comprised of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant will be exercisable into one common share of the Company for a period of 60 months at an exercise price of \$0.07 during the five years expiring on May 20, 2021.

During the year ended January 31, 2016, the Company's shareholders approved a consolidation of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a five existing shares for one new share basis. The share consolidation was completed on March 5, 2015. Further, the Company's shareholders approved a consolidation of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on a two existing shares for one new share basis. The share consolidation was completed on March 20, 2015. All share and per share amounts in these financial statements have been adjusted to give retroactive effect to the share consolidations.

In March 2015 the Company completed a non-brokerage private placement of 1,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.10 per share for gross proceeds of \$100,000. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred legal fees of \$5,061.

In May 2015 the Company issued 5,508,032 common shares to settle certain accounts payables, private loan and loans payable of \$275,402. The fair value of the common shares was at \$275,402, resulting in no gains or losses from the settlement.

In May 2015 the Company completed a non-brokerage private placement of 1,000,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05 per share for \$50,000.

c) Stock options

The Company has implemented a stock option plan ("the Plan") to be administered by the Board of Directors. Pursuant to the Plan, the Board of Directors has discretion to grant options for up to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the date the options are granted. The option price under each option shall not be less than the discounted market price on the grant date. The expiry date of an option shall be set by the Board of Directors at the time the option is awarded, and shall not be more than 10 years after the grant date.

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

c) Stock options (continued)

The continuity of stock options is as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price		
Balance, January 31, 2016	30,000	\$ 1.50		
Expired	(30,000)	1.50		
Balance, July 31, 2016	-	\$-		

During the six months ended July 31, 2016, 30,000 options expired unexercised. Subsequent to the six months ended July 31, 2016, the Company has granted 500,000 options to directors, officers and consultants at an exercise price of 30 cents per share.

d) Escrow shares

The Company entered into an escrow agreement on April 28, 2011. Pursuant to the escrow agreement, 2,450,001 common shares were to be held in escrow, of which 10% were released on July 4, 2011, which was the date the common shares of the Company were listed and posted for trading on the exchange, and 15% were released every six months thereafter to July 4, 2014.

As at July 31, 2016, there were no common shares remaining in escrow.

e) Share purchase warrants

A summary of share purchase warrant activities are as follows:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price		
Outstanding and exercisable at January 31, 2016	-	\$ -		
Warrants issued	2,500,000	0.07		
Warrants issued	4,326,000	0.125		
Warrants issued	188,000	0.20		
Outstanding and exercisable at July 31, 2016	-	\$ 0.107		

A summary of the share purchase warrants issued at July 31, 2016 is as follows:

Warrants issued and exercisable	Date of warrants issued	Exercise price	Expiry date
		\$	
2,500,000	May 20, 2016	0.07	May 19, 2021
4,326,000	July 14, 2018	0.125	July 13, 2018
188,000	July 14, 2018	0.20	July 13, 2018
7,014,000		0.107	

The weighted average life of warrants outstanding at July 31, 2016 is 2.98 years.

8. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the sourcing and development of various businesses. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

8. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL (continued)

As at July 31, 2016, the Company considers the aggregate of its share capital, reserves and deficit as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue common shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash on hand.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable, private loans, and loans payable. The fair values of cash, accounts payable and private loans approximate their carrying values because of their current nature.

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Company's financial instruments as at July 31, 2016:

	Fair value	Carrying valu		
FVTPL (i)	\$ 378,402	\$	378,402	
Other financial liabilities (ii)	\$ 49,068	\$	49,068	

(i) Cash

(ii) Accounts payable, private loans, loans payable

The Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with the three level fair value hierarchy as follows:

- Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices), and
- Level 3 Inputs that are not based on observable market data

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as at July 31, 2016 by level within the fair value hierarchy as follows:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Cash	\$ 378,402	\$-	\$-	\$ 378,402

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high quality financial institution.

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 through the management of its capital structure and financial leverage as outlined above.

The Company monitors its ability to meet its short-term exploration and administrative expenditures by raising additional funds through share issuance when required. The Company's accounts payable and private loans have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

trade terms. The Company's loans payable are due within two years of the Company's reporting date. The Company does not have investments in any asset backed deposits.

Foreign Exchange Risk

The Company does not have significant foreign exchange risk as all of its transactions are in Canadian dollars.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

10. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

As at July 31, 2016, in amounts receivable includes \$16,875 subscription receivable.

11. SUPPLEMENTARY CASH FLOW INFORMATION

During the six months ended July 31, 2016, the Company did not pay any interest expense or income taxes in cash.

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On September 6, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement dated September 2, 2016, with Soleil Gold Corp. to acquire an undivided 100-per-cent interest in and to certain mineral properties, together with the surface rights, mineral rights, personal property and permits associated therewith (Musgrove Creek property), located in Lemhi county, Idaho. The Company will have the option to acquire 100 per cent of the property in consideration for: Payments to Soleil of an amount of \$20,000 to be paid at closing; Issuing to Soleil one million common shares upon closing and CSE acceptance of this agreement; The property subject to a 2-per-cent net smelter royalty on future gold production which includes advance royalty payments of \$25,000 annually on September 1, beginning in 2020 to Soleil.

On August 29, 2016, the Company announces a non-brokered private placement of 4,666,666 units at a price of \$0.30 per share for gross proceeds of up to \$1,400,000. Each Unit will be comprised of one common share of the Issuer and one-half of one common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant will be exercisable into one common share for a period of 24 months at an exercise price of \$0.40 during the two years.