Micrex Development Corporation

CONDENSED INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)
(UNAUDITED PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT)

For the nine months ended May 31, 2016 and 2015

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Managements responsibility for Condensed Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Micrex Development Corp. (the "Company" or "Micrex") are the responsibility of management and the Board of Directors. The unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting for transactions, which were not complete at the balance sheet date. In the opinion of management, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34- Interim Financial Reporting using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards appropriate in the circumstances.

Management has established processes, which are in place to provide it sufficient knowledge to support management representations that it has exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of, and for the periods presented by, the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements and (ii) the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED

INTERIM CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying condensed unaudited interim consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared by, and are the responsibility of, the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements.

DATED this 28th day of July, 2016.

MICREX DEVELOPMENT CORP.

As at		May 31, 2016		August 31, 2015
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash at bank (Note 5)	$	**4,840**	$	29,134
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**-**		3,000
Accounts receivable		**9,815**		16,613
Total current assets		**14,655**		48,747
Non-current assets				
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		**1,733,630**		1,729,387
Property, land and equipment (Note 7)		**459,654**		443,912
Total non-current assets		**2,193,284**		2,173,299
Total assets	$	**2,207,939**	$	2,222,046
Liabilities and shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities				
Trade and other payables (Note 14)	$	**400,261**	$	488,132
Promissory notes (Note 9)		**554,151**		457,855
Due to shareholders and directors (Note 14)		**609,094**		507,044
Granite property obligation (Note 10)		**200,000**		200,000
Other liabilities (Note 8)		**334,010**		342,010
Total current liabilities		**2,097,516**		1,995,041
Non-current liabilities				
Granite property obligation (Note 10)		**236,046**		151,000
Total non-current liabilities		**236,046**		151,000
Total liabilities		**2,333,562**		2,146,041
Shareholders' equity				
Share capital (Note 11)		**12,787,213**		12,776,936
Contributed surplus (Note 11)		**1,384,017**		1,384,017
Accumulated deficit		**(14,296,853)**		(14,084,948)
Total shareholders' equity		**(125,623)**		76,005
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$	**2,207,939**	$	2,222,046

Subsequent Events (Note 20).

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors by: "Stanley Marshall" (signed)

"Max Morpurgo" (signed)

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

	Three months ended May 31,		Nine months ended May 31,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Expenses				
Share-based compensation (Notes 12 and 14)	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Consulting fees (Note 14)	37,500	37,500	112,500	112,500
Subcontract (Note 14)	-	20,700	(31,000)	48,300
Professional fees (Note 14)	7,525	16,260	10,133	29,378
Insurance	-	-	-	-
Office	1,303	918	679	5,941
Depreciation (Note 7)	260	372	781	1,115
Travel and promotion	-	14	-	1,084
Automotive	-	100	42	602
Telephone	1,151	2,573	6,705	7,135
Investor relations	1,963	6,849	5,448	14,837
Bank charges	96	1,040	275	2,960
Interest and accretion on promissory notes and granite property obligation	37,922	29,229	106,342	81,652
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)	-	-	-	-
Total expenses	87,720	115,555	211,905	305,504
Other income and (expenses)				
Other income (expenses)	-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of assets	-	-	-	-
Total other income and (expenses)	-	-	-	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (87,720)	$ (115,555)	$ (211,905)	$ (305,504)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted (Note 16)	$ (0.002)	$ (0.002)	$ (0.004)	$ (0.005)

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

		Share capital (Note 11)		Contributed surplus (Note 11)		Accumulated deficit		Total
Balance at September 1, 2014	**$**	**12,776,936**	**$**	**1,384,017**	**$**	**(13,661,846)**	**$**	**499,107**
Loss for the year		-		-		(423,102)		(423,102)
Balance at August 31, 2015	**$**	**12,776,936**	**$**	**1,384,017**	**$**	**(14,084,948)**	**$**	**76,005**
Share capital issued (Note 11)		10,277		-		-		10,277
Loss for the period		-		-		(211,905)		(211,905)
Balance at May 31, 2016	**$**	**12,787,213**	**$**	**1,384,017**	**$**	**(14,296,853)**	**$**	**(125,623)**

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

For the nine months ended		May 31, 2016		May 31, 2015
Cash flows from operating activities				
Loss for the period	$	**(211,905)**	$	(305,504)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:				
Depreciation (Note 7)		**781**		1,115
Gain on sale of assets		**-**		-
Share-based compensation (Note 12)		**-**		-
Accrued interest and accretion on promissory notes and granite property obligation (Notes 9 and 10)		**106,342**		81,652
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		**-**		-
Gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		**-**		-
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:				
Accounts receivable		**6,798**		25,227
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**3,000**		2,000
Other liabilities		**(8,000)**		(5,000)
Trade and other payables		**(87,871)**		(11,069)
Cash used in operations		**(190,855)**		(211,579)
Income tax renouncement, net (Note 8)		**-**		-
Total cash outflows from operating activities		**(190,855)**		(211,579)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets (Note 6)		**(4,243)**		(1,452)
Refund of exploration and evaluation deposit		**-**		-
Investment in property, land and equipment (Note 7)		**(6,246)**		(8,299)
Proceeds on disposal of assets (Note 6)		**-**		-
Total cash inflows (outflows) from investing activities		**(10,489)**		(9,751)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Advances from shareholders and directors		**102,050**		169,674
Proceeds from promissory notes (Note 9)		**75,000**		60,000
Total cash inflows from financing activities		**177,050**		229,674
Total increase (decrease) in cash during the period		**(24,294)**		8,344
Cash at beginning of period (Note 5)		**29,134**		1,261
Cash at end of period (Note 5)	$	**4,840**	$	9,605

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

Micrex Development Corporation's business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada and the United States. Micrex Development Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Alberta) on February 16, 1987. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, having the symbol MIX, and is in the process of exploring its mineral properties.

The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 156 Laurier Drive, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Statement of Compliance

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting. These condensed interim consolidated financial statements are prepared following the same accounting policies as the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2015. The disclosures provided in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements are incremental to those included with the annual consolidated financial statements. Certain information and disclosures included in the notes to the annual financial statements are condensed herein or are disclosed on an annual basis only. Accordingly, these condensed interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended August 31, 2015.

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 28, 2016.

b) Basis of Measurement

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, expect for certain financial instruments, see note 3(g).

c) Functional and Presentation Currency

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's and its subsidiary's functional currency.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of condensed interim consolidated financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the condensed interim consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

e) Going Concern

The Company has not generated revenue from operations. The Company incurred a net loss of $211,905 during the nine months ended May 31, 2016 (2015 – $305,504) and, as of that date, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current assets by $2,082,861 (2015 - $1,749,771) and the Company's accumulated deficit was $14,296,853 (2015 - $13,967,350). As the Company is in the exploration stage, the recoverability of the costs incurred to date on exploration properties is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties and deferred exploration expenditures. The Company will periodically have to raise funds to continue operations and, although it has been successful in doing so in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. These matters indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue to meet its obligations as they become due.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Basis of Consolidation

SUBSIDIARIES

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and subsidiaries controlled by the Company. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases. Control exists when the Company has (i) power over the investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the Company's returns. All intra-group balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated in full on consolidation.

The Company holds a 100% interest in Gee Cee Mines Ltd. which acts as a bare trustee and owns claims relating to the Wild Horse Placer Mine (sold during 2015) and the 100% interest in the Big Horn Mine property and its related equipment. Gee Cee Mines Ltd. has no other operations, assets or liabilities.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries are prepared using the same reporting period as the parent company, using consistent accounting policies.

The following entities have been consolidated within the Company's financial statements:

Entity	Registered	Holding	Principal activity
Micrex Development Corp.	Canada	Parent	Core business
Gee Cee Mines Ltd.	Canada	100%	Mineral properties rights holder

b) Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency amounts are translated into Canadian dollars as follows:

At the transaction date, each asset, liability, revenue and expense denominated in a foreign currency is translated into Canadian dollars by the use of the exchange rate in effect at that date. At the period-end date, unsettled monetary assets and liabilities are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the period-end date and the related translation differences are recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses arising on the retranslation of monetary available-for-sale financial assets are treated as a separate component of the change in fair value and recognized in net income. Exchange gains and losses on non-monetary available-for-sale financial assets form part of the overall gain or loss recognized in other comprehensive income in respect of that financial instrument.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at historical cost are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the initial transaction and are not subsequently restated. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value or a re-valued amount are translated into Canadian dollars by using the exchange rate in effect at the date the value is determined and the related translation differences are recognized in net income or other comprehensive income consistent with where the gain or loss on the underlying non-monetary asset or liability has been recognized.

c) Cash at Bank

Cash and cash equivalents include cash held in trust and deposits held on call with a financial institution.

d) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

PRE-EXPLORATION COSTS

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess cash accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. An impairment charge for the excess of carrying value of the exploration and evaluation asset above the recoverable amount is recorded to the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of the exploration and evaluation asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Value in use is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an exploration and evaluation asset.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

e) Property, Land and Equipment

RECOGNITION AND MEASUREMENT

On initial recognition, property, land and equipment are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Property and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated.

When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property and equipment.

SUBSEQUENT COSTS, MAJOR MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

GAINS AND LOSSES

Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized net within other income in profit or loss.

DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss and is provided on a declining balance basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	20%
Computer equipment	30%
Vehicles	30%
Field equipment	30%

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depletion of development assets and quarry land is calculated on the units of production basis and commences when the property starts commercial production. Depletion is based on assessment of measured and indicated resources available to be extracted to the extent that such resources are considered to be economically recoverable.

f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year-end. Other non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts 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 asset's 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. The Company has six cash-generating units for which impairment testing is performed.

An impairment loss is charged to the profit or loss, except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive income.

An impairment loss may be reversed in a situation where there is a change in the circumstances that had initially dictated that impairment had occurred.

g) Financial Instruments

FINANCIAL ASSETS

The Company's financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired: loans and receivables, held to maturity, available-for-sale, or at fair value through profit and loss. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables include cash at bank. These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, less any impairment losses. Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Held to Maturity

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and the Company has the ability and intention to hold these investments to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Held to maturity investments are included in noncurrent assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. The Company has not classified any financial assets as held to maturity.

Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term.

These instruments are measured at fair value, both initially and subsequently. The related transaction costs are expensed. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded in profit or loss.

The Company has not classified any financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

Available-for-Sale

Available-for-sale investments are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. Available-for-sale investments are recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive loss. Available-for-sale investments are classified as current except if they are expected to be realized beyond twelve months of the statement of financial position date, where they are classified as non-current. The Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

Impairment on Financial Assets

At each reporting date the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Financial Liabilities at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. The Company designates certain liabilities at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in this category include financial instrument embedded derivatives and derivatives entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments.

These instruments are measured at fair value, both initially and subsequently. The related transaction costs are expensed. Gains and losses arising from changes in fair value of these instruments are recorded in profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are separated from the host contract and accounted for separately if the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract and the embedded derivative are not closely related, a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative, and the combined instrument is not measured at “fair value though profit or loss”.

Other Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise of trade and other payables, due to shareholders and directors, other liabilities, granite property obligation and promissory notes. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premiums payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

h) Provisions

REHABILITATION PROVISION

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by exploration and evaluation activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities include restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on current market discount rates and liability specific risks.

Additional environmental disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur. Since inception, the Company has not recognized any rehabilitation provision for its mineral properties.

i) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

j) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants and flow-through common shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

FLOW-THROUGH SHARES

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into: i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability; and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company indemnifies the subscribers of flow-through shares against certain tax related amounts that become due related to their flow-through subscriptions (Note 8).

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

EARNINGS / LOSS PER SHARE

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted through applying the Treasury Stock method, which assumes that the proceeds the Company receives from exercise of options are used to repurchase common shares in the market.

k) Share-based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged immediately to the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive loss as the Company's options vest immediately.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. Where the equity instruments are subject to vesting conditions, the grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive income over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied. Where the equity instruments vest immediately the fair value of the equity instrument at the date of grant is charged immediately to the condensed interim consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in contributed surplus is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

l) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets that take a substantial period of time to prepare for their intended use or sale are added to the cost of those assets. All other borrowing costs are recognized in finance costs in the period in which they are incurred.

m) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Certain pronouncements have been issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning on or after September 1, 2015.

The following new standards, amendments and interpretations, that have not been early adopted in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future results and financial position:

- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

  IFRS 9 Financial Instruments is part of the IASB's wider 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 the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The effective date of transition is tentatively set as being applicable for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 9.

- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

  On May 28, 2014 the IASB issued IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The new standard is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and is available for early adoption. IFRS 15 will replace IAS 11 Construction Contracts, IAS 18 Revenue, IFRIC 13 Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15 Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18 Transfer of Assets from Customers, and SIC 31 Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized.

  The new standard applies to contracts with customers. It does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs. The Company intends to adopt IFRS 15 in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on September 1, 2017. The extent of the impact of adoption of the standard has not yet been determined.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

Micrex Development Corporation makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

CRITICAL JUDGMENTS

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim consolidated financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

i) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditure is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

ii) Rehabilitation Provisions

The Company is subject to the laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including rehabilitation provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and also on properties in which it has previously had an interest.

The Company believes it conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation. The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

iii) Shareholder Indemnity

The Company raised capital through the issuance of flow through shares in 2013, which provided indemnity to the subscriber for additional taxes payable if the Company was unable to, or failed to, renounce the qualifying expenditures as agreed. The Company was not able to spend the flow through funds raised on eligible expenditures. The Company is exposed to costs for the indemnification of the subscribers which have been estimated and accrued (Note 8). The accrued amount is subject to measurement uncertainty due to the tax filing positions of the subscribers, their tax rates and the amount of personal taxes that may be payable and the interpretation of the indemnity agreement, which will not be known until potentially affected subscribers are reassessed for their tax positions by the Canada Revenue Agency and these amounts become known to the Company.

iv) Going Concern

When preparing the condensed interim consolidated financial statements, management make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for at least twelve months from the end of the reporting period. The Company prepares its condensed interim consolidated financial statements on the going concern basis of accounting. Should the Company not be deemed to be a going concern, potentially material adjustments to the carrying values of the Company's assets and liabilities would be required. No such adjustments are recorded in these condensed interim consolidated financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

i) Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The Company is in the process of exploring its mineral properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The amounts shown as mineral exploration and evaluation assets represent costs incurred less impairment, which the Company has chosen to defer until it gathers sufficient data on the mineral properties to determine if mineral reserves exist in large enough quantities of a sufficient grade to permit the economic recovery of such resources. The costs deferred do not necessarily represent present or future values. The recoverability of these amounts is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable mineral reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development, commodity prices, changes in environmental and other government regulations, political and economic factors and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof. The recoverable amount is the greater of its value-in-use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value-in-use calculations require estimates for future recoverable resources, future commodity prices, expected future operating and capital costs and the current market assessment of the time value of money. Fair value less costs to sell involves estimates of the arm's length transaction price between knowledgeable, willing parties less the costs of disposal.

ii) Share-Based Payment Transactions

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share option, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 12.

iii) Market Interest Rate

The Promissory Notes and the Granite Property Obligation bear interest below the market rates. As a result, the Company estimated the fair value interest rate used to calculate the amortized cost of the loan payable based on the rate it expects it would be charged on a loan from third party (Note 10).

iv) Expected Revenue

The Granite Property Obligation and the Promissory Notes both contain a royalty payment stream which is based on a percentage of the gross revenue from the granite property. Estimates have been used to determine the expected revenue from the granite property in order to calculate the expected cash disbursements related to the royalty. The timing and amount

of the expected royalty cash disbursements have been used to determine the carrying value of the Granite Property Obligation and the Promissory Notes.

5. CASH AT BANK

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates.

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Burmis	Big Horn	Deadwood/ Mount Royal	Saint-Charles-de-Bourget - Quebec	Total
Balance at September 1, 2014	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 248,072**	**$ 1,480,703**	**$ 1,728,775**
Acquisition and Exploration costs (recoveries)	-	-	-	612	612
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at August 31, 2015	**-**	**-**	**248,072**	**1,481,315**	**1,729,387**
Acquisition and Exploration costs	-	-	2,308	1,935	4,243
Impairment	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at May 31, 2016	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ 250,380**	**$ 1,483,250**	**$ 1,733,630**

The Company assessed its future plans for its mineral exploration and evaluation assets as at August 31, 2015 and 2014 and determined that there were indicators of impairment at August 31, 2014. As a result, the Company decided to record an impairment loss for its Burmis and Big Horn mineral properties based on Management's best estimate of fair value less costs to sell, recognizing an impairment of $nil at August 31, 2015 (August 31, 2014 - $354,292).

Burmis Magnetite Mine, Alberta: The Company has a 32% (2015 – 32%) interest in the claims and 100% interest in all production from the claims relating to the Burmis Magnetite deposit located in the Crowsnest Pass area of Alberta. The Company originally acquired a 12% equity interest in this property in 1997 by the issuance of 100,000 common shares having a value of $103,000, plus $10,000 cash, plus a $200,000 expenditure commitment which was fulfilled in a previous year. The purchase agreement provides the Company the right to acquire an additional 2% interest per year by the annual payment of $70,000 by way of cash or common shares or the Company can purchase outright the remaining interest at any time. Accordingly, future payments totaling $2,380,000 would be necessary to acquire the remaining 68% interest, although there is no commitment in place to acquire this additional interest. Management assessed this property and determined there to be an impairment in value. As a result the value of this property was written down to zero in 2014, however, the Company still holds a valid license on the property.

Big Horn Mine, British Columbia: The Company has an 87.5% (2015 – 87.5%) interest in the Big Horn hard rock mine located in the Atlin area of British Columbia. This property was acquired in 1993 by the issuance of 2,747,283 common shares having a value of $631,875 ($159,270 for equipment; $472,605 for mining property). Management assessed this property and determined there to be an impairment in value in 2013. As a result the value of this property was written down to $350,000 in 2013. Management reassessed this property in 2014 and determined there to be a further impairment in value. As a result the value of this property was written down to zero, however, the Company still holds a valid license on the property.

Deadwood Mine, New Mexico: The Company owns a 100% (2015 – 100%) interest in the Deadwood patented hard rock mine and Sunburst patented hard rock mine claim located in Catron County, New Mexico, U.S.A. The Company owns the land and mineral rights. The license is current on this property and the Company still considers it as an active property. No impairment has been provided during the current or prior year.

Mount Royal, New Mexico: The Company owns a 33% (2015 - 33%) interest in the Mount Royal patented hard rock mine claim located in the Steeple Rock district of New Mexico, U.S.A. The Company owns the land and mineral rights. Management had assessed this property and had determined there to be an impairment in value in prior years and this property had been written down to zero. The Company still holds a valid license on the property.

St. Charles de Bourget, Quebec: The Company owns a 33% (2015 - 33%) interest in the claims and 100% interest in all production from the claims relating to the Quebec magnetite deposit located near Chicoutimi, Quebec, Canada. The Company originally acquired a 12% interest in this property in the 2005 fiscal year by the issuance of 290,323 common shares having a fair value of $90,290. The purchase agreement provides the Company the right to acquire an additional 2% interest per year by an annual payment of $45,000 by way of cash or common shares or the Company can purchase outright the remaining equity interest at any time. In the current year nil (2015 – nil) common shares were issued to purchase another nil% (2015 - nil%) interest. Future payments totalling $1,520,000 would acquire the remaining 67% interest, although there is no commitment to acquire this additional interest. The interest is subject to a gross overriding royalty to the vendor upon commencement of production at the greater of 1% of gross sales or $0.25 per ton. The decrease in value during fiscal 2014 relates to refunds during the year which were credited against carrying value of the property. No impairment has been provided during the current or prior year.

Wild Horse, British Columbia: This property was sold during fiscal 2015 for $45,000. The Company owns nil% (2015 – 100%) interest in Wild Horse placer mine located in Fort Steele, British Columbia. This property was originally acquired in 1996, however, management had assessed this property and had determined there to be an impairment in value. As a result the value of this property had previously been written down to zero. As a result of the sale of the property during fiscal 2015 the Company had a gain on sale of $45,000, which represented the sales proceeds.

For the period ended May 31, 2016, depreciation of $nil (2015 - $nil) has been capitalized to exploration and evaluation activities.

7. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Furniture and fixtures	Computer equipment	Vehicles	Field equipment	Total
Cost						
Balance at September 1, 2014	$ 435,000	$ 750	$ 50,608	$ -	$ 415,250	$ 901,608
Additions	21,319	-	-	-	-	21,319
Disposals	(15,883)	-	-	-	-	(15,883)
Balance at August 31, 2015	440,436	750	50,608	-	415,250	907,044
Additions	16,523	-	-	-	-	16,523
Costs recovered	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at May 31, 2016	$ 456,959	750	50,608	-	415,250	923,567
Depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at September 1, 2014	$ -	731	46,217	-	414,697	461,645
Depreciation for the year	-	4	1,317	-	166	1,487
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at August 31, 2015	$ -	735	47,534	-	414,863	463,132
Depreciation for the period	-	2	692	-	87	781
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at May 31, 2016	$ -	$ 737	$ 48,226	$ -	$ 414,950	$ 463,913
Carrying amounts						
At August 31, 2015	$ 440,436	$ 15	$ 3,074	$ -	$ 387	$ 443,912
At May 31, 2016	$ 456,959	$ 13	$ 2,382	$ -	$ 300	$ 459,654

Saint-Alexis-des-Monts granite property: During fiscal 2014 the Company purchased a 100% interest in a granite claim located near Saint-Alexis-des-Monts, Quebec. The Company agreed to pay $680,000 plus 1,000,000 common shares of the Company for the property. The purchase price is payable as follows: $150,000 in cash and 1,000,000 treasury shares at a deemed price of $0.03 at closing (Note 11). In addition $100,000 is to be paid on each of the second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary dates of closing and $30,000 is to be paid on the sixth anniversary date. The Company has the right to elect annually to pay part or all of each annual payment in treasury shares at the then current market price. In addition, the vendor will receive a production royalty of 20% of net sales to be paid quarterly until such time as a total of $100,000 has been paid. The anniversary and royalty payments were present valued using a market interest rate (Note 10). The Company also capitalized $15,000 of legal costs in fiscal 2014 that were directly attributed to the acquisition of the property.

8. OTHER LIABILITIES

Other liabilities include the indemnification liability for indemnification provided to the subscribers of flow-through shares against certain tax related amounts that become due related to their flow-through subscriptions as a result of the Company not spending the proceeds raised on qualifying expenditures in the requisite time permitted.

a) Flow-through Shares

		Total
Balance at September 1, 2014	**$**	**274,858**
Federal Government Part XII.6 tax		25,412
Quebec Government tax		25,412
Interest on indemnity liability to shareholders due to full amount of renounced expenditures not having been expended		26,328
Settlement of indemnity liability to shareholders		(10,000)
Balance at August 31, 2015		**342,010**
Federal Government Part XII.6 tax		-
Quebec Government tax		-
Interest on indemnity liability to shareholders due to full amount of renounced expenditures not having been expended		-
Settlement of indemnity liability to shareholders		(8,000)
Balance at May 31, 2016	**$**	**334,010**

9. PROMISSORY NOTES

		May 31, 2016		August 31, 2015
Prior year ending balance	$	457,855	$	413,120
Promissory notes issued		75,000		60,000
Accrued interest and accretion		21,296		(15,265)
Balance at the end of the period	**$**	**554,151**	**$**	**457,855**

The Company has entered into Promissory Note arrangements as follows:

On November 17, 2005 the Company issued a promissory note of $75,000 to a related party. The note is due on demand and pays interest at the rate of 5% per annum. Interest is payable on the earlier of on demand or the last day of each year both before and after demand, default and judgment, with interest on overdue interest payable at the same rate.

On November 19, 2014, the Company issued a promissory note of $60,000 to a related party. The note is due on demand and pays interest at the rate of 5% per annum. Interest is payable on the earlier of on demand or the last day of each year both before and after demand, default and judgment, with interest on overdue interest payable at the same rate.

During the 2013 year the Company entered into promissory note arrangements in the total amount of $85,000. The principal amount was repayable on December 31, 2014. Interest is payable on the principal amount outstanding at 6% per annum, calculated annually, with interest on the outstanding principal payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 of each year commencing June 30, 2013. As additional compensation for making the 2013 loans the Company granted the holder warrants, each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one common share from treasury for $0.10 until December 31, 2014. The number of warrants to be issued is equal to 40% of the principal amount divided by $0.10. The total number of warrants issued was 340,000 (Note 11). Management has determined that the fair value of the warrants issued was nominal.

During the 2014 year the Company issued a promissory note of $10,000 to a related party. The note is due on demand and pays interest at the rate of 5% per annum. Interest is payable on the earlier of on demand or the last day of each year both before and after demand, default and judgment, with interest on overdue interest payable at the same rate.

During the 2014 year the Company issued $300,000 in 3 year promissory notes, which carry a 5% interest rate plus a 5% sales royalty on sales from the granite quarry until repaid, and then convert to a 2% royalty. The Company has the option to repurchase the royalty at any time within 2 years from when the promissory note is repaid, for a total of $300,000. The principal amount is repayable on December 31, 2016. The Company has the option to repay the notes at any time prior to the maturity date. Interest is payable on the principal amount outstanding at 5% per annum, calculated annually, with interest on the outstanding principal payable semi-annually on June 30 and December 31 of each year commencing June 30, 2014.

The fair value of the 3 year promissory notes issued during the 2014 year at initial recognition was estimated to be $300,000 based on a fair value interest rate of 30% and a lump-sum principal repayment on the maturity date, December 31, 2016. As well, the Company has estimated expected revenues to determine the estimated cash disbursements related to the royalty. The estimated revenues will be revised when additional information becomes available, which will impact the carrying value of the promissory notes. Any adjustment will be recorded to the statement of loss. During fiscal 2015 the Company amended its estimate of timing of cash flows associated with interest payments to occur on the maturity date of December 31, 2016. The Company also updated its estimates for the amount and timing of disbursement of royalty payments. The amended cash flow estimates were discounted at the original effective interest rate of the promissory of 30% resulting in an adjustment of $39,202 to the carrying value as at August 31, 2015, and a corresponding credit to profit or loss. A 10% increase or decrease in the estimated revenues would result in a $1,000 change in the carrying value of the promissory note.

During the 2014 year the Company was required to make interest payments on the 3 year promissory notes issued during the year. The Company did not make the scheduled interest payments during the year. As result of this default, the promissory notes have been presented as current liabilities. As security for its obligations the Company will grant to the holders, upon request, a first ranking general security interest against its present and after acquired property.

Under the promissory notes agreement, in the event of a change of Company's control, the holder is entitled to put the promissory notes to the Company at 101% of par, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of purchase. This option is considered to be an embedded derivative.

The prepayment option and the change in control requirement are closely related to the underlying debt instrument. Thus, the Company has not separately accounted for these features as derivative liabilities on a fair value basis.

There were no changes to the derivative financial instrument fair value from the date of issue to May 31, 2016.

10. GRANITE PROPERTY OBLIGATION

As mentioned in Note 7, the Company acquired the Saint-Alexis-des-Monts granite property. Under the terms of the purchase agreement, an additional $430,000 is payable as follows: $100,000 is to be paid on each of the second, third, fourth and fifth anniversary dates of closing and $30,000 is to be paid on the sixth anniversary date. The Company has the right to elect annually to pay part or all of each annual payment in treasury shares at the then current market price. In addition, the vendor will receive a production royalty of 20% of net sales to be paid quarterly until such time as a total of $100,000 has been paid. The Company has not made the second anniversary payment of $100,000, nor have royalty payments been made during the 2015 fiscal year or in the period subsequent to year end. The Company classifies the obligation amounts payable in accordance the terms of the purchase agreement.

The fair value of the granite property obligation at initial recognition was estimated to be $240,000, based on a fair value interest rate of 30% and payments based on the anniversary dates mentioned above. As well, the Company has estimated revenues to determine the amount and timing of the cash disbursements related to the royalty. The Company has estimated it will incur royalty payments of $100,000 within the next year.

The Company has recorded $85,046 (2015 - $64,000) of accretion related to the obligation during the period.

11. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common voting shares, of no par value.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends which are declared from time to time, and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company. All shares are ranked equally with regards to the Company's residual assets.

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital from September 1, 2014 to May 31, 2016:

	Number of shares	Issue price	Amount
Balance at September 1, 2014	**58,937,439**		**$ 12,776,936**
Issued	-	$ nil	-
Balance at August 31, 2015	58,937,439	$	$ 12,776,936
Issued	205,543	$ .05	10,277
Balance at August 31, 2015 and May 31, 2016	**59,142,982**		**$ 12,787,213**

On December 22, 2015, 205,543 common shares were issued to settle past due royalties and expenses owed by the company to Firstake Capital Corporation at a deemed price of $0.05 per share, representing in aggregate $10,277.11. The shares when issued, will be subject to a four month hold period under applicable law.

b) Preferred Shares

The Company is authorized to issue 10,000,000 preferred shares and 10,000,000 convertible preferred shares. Preferred shares and convertible preferred shares may be issued in one or more series. The directors are authorized to fix the number of shares in each series to determine the designation, rights, privileges, restrictions and conditions attached to the shares of each series.

No preferred shares have been issued since the Company's inception.

c) Contributed Surplus

The following is a summary of changes in contributed surplus from September 1, 2014 to May 31, 2016:

	May 31, 2016	August 31, 2015
Prior year ending contributed surplus amount	$ 1,384,017	$ 1,384,017
Fair value of stock options issued (Note 12)	-	-
Contributed Surplus	**$ 1,384,017**	**$ 1,384,017**

d) Share Purchase Warrants

The following is a summary of changes in warrants from September 1, 2014 to May 31, 2016:

	Number of Warrants
Balance as at September 1, 2014	**340,000**
Expiry of warrants	(340,000)
Balance as at August 31, 2015	**-**
Expiry of warrants	-
Balance as at May 31, 2016	**-**

As at May 31, 2016, the Company had no outstanding warrants.

e) Nature and Purpose of Equity and Reserves

The reserves recorded in shareholders' equity on the Company's condensed interim consolidated statement of financial position include 'Contributed Surplus', and 'Accumulated Deficit'.

'Contributed Surplus' is used to recognize the value of stock option grants and broker warrants/options prior to exercise, as well as expired warrants/options.

'Accumulated Deficit' is used to record the Company's change in deficit from earnings from year to year.

12. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) Option Plan Details

The Company has a stock option plan administered by the Board of Directors under which the Company may reserve a maximum of 10% of the then issued and outstanding common shares. Under this plan, the Company currently has outstanding options for 1,690,200 (2015 – 4,358,743) common shares, having various exercise prices as determined on the date of issuance of the options. The options have no vesting period, may be exercised at any time within five years of issuance and expire thirty days following the date the optionee ceases to be a director, officer or employee, or one year following the date of death of the optionee. All options issued are exercisable as at the end of the year.

The following is a summary of changes in stock options from September 1, 2015 to May 31, 2016:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	During the Year			Closing Balance	Vested and Exercisable	Unvested	Remaining Contractual Life
				Granted	Exercised	Lapsed				
10/18/2010	10/18/2015	$0.11	746,000	-	-	(746,000)	-	-	-	-
01/06/2011	01/06/2016	$0.22	375,521	-	-	(375,521)	-	-	-	-
03/24/2011	03/24/2016	$0.24	968,570	-	-	(968,570)	-	-	-	-
04/24/2012	04/24/2016	$0.10	578,452	-	-	(578,452)	-	-	-	-
12/09/2011	12/09/2016	$0.16	381,484	-	-	-	381,484	381,484	-	.6
07/16/2012	07/16/2017	$0.10	787,616	-	-	-	787,616	787,616	-	1.1
01/10/2014	01/10/2019	$0.10	521,100	-	-	-	521,100	521,100	-	2.4
			4,358,743	-	-	(2,668,543)	1,690,200	1,690,200	-	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price			$ 0.15	$ -	$ -	$ 0.17	$ 0.11	$ 0.11	$ -	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at May 31, 2016 is 1.4 years.

The following is a summary of changes in stock options from September 1, 2014 to August 31, 2015:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	During the Year			Closing Balance	Vested and Exercisable	Unvested	Remaining Contractual Life
				Granted	Exercised	Lapsed				
04/15/2010	04/15/2015	$0.17	870,000	-	-	(870,000)	-	-	-	-
10/18/2010	10/18/2015	$0.11	746,000	-	-	-	746,000	746,000	-	.1
01/06/2011	01/06/2016	$0.22	375,521	-	-	-	375,521	375,521	-	.4
03/24/2011	03/24/2016	$0.24	968,570	-	-	-	968,570	968,570	-	.6
04/24/2012	04/24/2016	$0.10	578,452	-	-	-	578,452	578,452	-	.7
12/09/2011	12/09/2016	$0.16	381,484	-	-	-	381,484	381,484	-	1.3
07/16/2012	07/16/2017	$0.10	787,616	-	-	-	787,616	787,616	-	1.9
01/10/2014	01/10/2019	$0.10	521,100	-	-	-	521,100	521,100	-	3.4
			5,228,743	-	-	(870,000)	4,358,743	4,358,743	-	-
Weighted Average Exercise Price			$ 0.15	$ -	$ -	$ 0.17	$ 0.15	$ 0.15	$ -	-

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at August 31, 2015 is 1.25 years.

The fair value of the share options granted in the periods ended May 31, 2016 and August 31, 2015, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, are as follows:

No share options were issued in either period.

Total stock based compensation expense for the period was $nil (2015 - $nil). Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions and, accordingly, the fair value estimates can vary as a result of changes in the assumptions.

Volatility was determined based on Company's historical share prices.

b) Fair Value of Options Issued During the Period

The weighted average fair value at grant date of stock options granted during the period ended May 31, 2016 was $nil per option (2015 - $nil).

OPTIONS ISSUED TO EMPLOYEES

The fair value at grant date is determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which takes into account the exercise price, the term of the option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option.

OPTIONS ISSUED TO NON-EMPLOYEES

Options issued to non-employees are measured based on the fair value of the goods or services received at the date of receiving those goods or services. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably the options are measured by determining the fair value of the options granted, using a valuation model.

13. INCOME TAXES

The Company's statutory tax rate for the year ending August 31, 2015 is 26.5% (2014 - 25.0%).

The difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory tax rate are as follows:

	August 31, 2015	August 31, 2014
Loss before income taxes	**$ (423,102)**	$ (1,084,971)
Tax recovery based on the statutory rate of 26.5% (2014 - 25.0%)	(111,910)	(271,243)
Stock based compensation not deductible for tax		5,211
Flow-through share premium	-	-
Expired losses	79,558	67,611
Renounced expenditures	-	-
Other adjustments	(36,780)	(139,902)
Non-deductible expenses	21,574	65,703
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets	47,558	272,620
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$ -**	$ -

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The deferred tax liability has been offset by a deferred tax asset and the remaining deferred tax assets have not been recognized:

		August 31, 2015		August 31, 2014
Property, plant and equipment	$	**62,504**	$	61,067
Exploration and evaluation assets		**(165,812)**		(159,434)
Promissory notes and granite obligation		**(23,944)**		-
Deferred financing and share issue costs		**10,852**		16,243
Non-capital losses carried forward		**1,225,468**		1,143,634
	$	**1,109,068**	$	1,061,510

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of all tax losses and other temporary differences giving rise to deferred tax assets where the directors believe it is unlikely that these assets will be recovered.

As at August 31, 2015, the Company has estimated non-capital losses for Canadian income tax purposes that may be carried forward to reduce taxable income derived in future years. A summary of these tax losses is provided below.

Tax Losses

These tax losses will expire as follows:

Year of expiry		Taxable losses
2026	$	358,184
2027		314,318
2028		594,187
2030		609,686
2031		617,113
2032		685,081
2033		564,913
2034		530,268
2035		439,586
Total	$	4,713,340

14. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the period:

a) Due to Shareholders and Directors

The balances of $609,094 (August 2015 - $507,044) due to shareholders and directors are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand.

b) Promissory Notes

Of the total amount of $75,000 (2015 - $60,000) in promissory notes issued during the period (Note 9), $75,000 (2015 - $60,000) was from related parties.

c) Legal Fees

Legal fees of $7,525 (2015 - $5,230), incurred in connection with the Company's financings as well as general corporate matters were expended to a law firm of which one partner is corporate secretary of the Company. At May 31, 2016, $158,598 (2015 - $107,818) owing to this legal firm was included in accounts payable.

d) Subcontract Services

During the period, the Company recorded expenses of $nil (2015 - $20,700) to certain shareholders for subcontract services. At May 31, 2016, $5,400 (2015 - $39,900) owing was included in accounts payable.

e) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel compensation comprised:

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Short term employee benefits and consulting fees	$ 112,500	$ 112,500
Share-based payments	-	-
	$ 112,500	**$ 112,500**

15. SEGMENTAL REPORTING

The Company is organized into business units based on mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities.

	May 2016 Property and equipment and mineral exploration properties	August 2015 Property and equipment and mineral exploration properties
Canada	$ 1,942,792	$ 1,925,083
United States	250,492	248,216
	$ 2,193,284	**$ 2,173,299**

16. LOSS PER SHARE

The basic loss per share amount is calculated by dividing the net loss for the year by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. The effect of the conversion of options, warrants and other equity instruments would be anti-dilutive, making the basic and diluted loss per share equal.

a) Weighted Average Number of Common Shares:

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Issued common shares at the beginning of the year	58,937,439	58,937,439
Effect of shares issued	120,775	-
Weighted average number of common shares (basic and diluted)	**59,058,214**	**58,937,439**

b) Loss per Share

	May 31, 2016	May 31, 2015
Net and comprehensive loss	$ (211,905)	$ (305,504)
Weighted average number of common shares (basic and diluted)	59,058,214	58,937,439
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.004)	$ (0.005)

17. NON-CASH TRANSACTIONS

Significant non-cash transactions for the period consist of the issuance of common shares as consideration for acquisition of interests in mining properties as follows:

- 205,543 common shares were issued to settle past due royalties and expenses owed by the company to Firstake Capital Corporation at a deemed price of $0.05 per share, representing an aggregate of $10,277.11. No shares issued as consideration for acquisition of interests in mining properties during the prior period.
- No income taxes were paid or received during the current and prior period.

18. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments consist of recorded amounts of cash, as well as trade and other payables, due to shareholders and directors, other liabilities, granite property obligation and promissory notes, which will result in future cash outlays.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks in respect of certain of the financial instruments held. Risk management is carried out by the Company's management team with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

a) Market Risk

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

i) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is primarily exposed to interest rate price risk as the promissory notes and granite obligations attract fixed and nil rates of interest, respectively. The Company is also exposed to cash flow interest rate risk from the Canada Revenue Agency's prescribed interest rate risk as it relates to the Company's other liabilities described in Note 8.

ii) Commodity Risk

The Company is exposed to fluctuations in commodity prices and has no contracts in place to mitigate these exposures.

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. Cash is held with a reputable Canadian chartered bank, from which management believes the risk of loss to be minimal. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of cash.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when they come due. The Company currently does not have enough cash to cover the current trade and other payables, due to shareholders and directors, promissory notes, granite property obligation and other liabilities. The Company has historically raised funds through the issuance of debt, equity, or monetization of non-core assets. The Company will continue to review additional sources of capital and replacement debt structures to continue its operations and discharge its commitments as they become due.

Besides the promissory notes, which mature on December 31, 2016, and the granite property obligation (Note 10), the Company has no financial instruments maturing beyond one year.

d) Fair Value Risk

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The consolidated statement of financial position carrying amounts for cash, trade and other payables, due to shareholders and directors, and other liabilities approximate their fair values due to the immediate or short term maturity of these instruments. Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values, these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy:

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped in Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) 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 for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The fair values of the promissory note derivatives are level 3 measurements.

19. CAPITAL DISCLOSURE

The capital structure of the Company consists of equity attributable to common shareholders and includes share capital of $12,787,213 (August 2015 - $12,776,936) plus contributed surplus of $1,384,017 (August 2015 - $1,384,017), less an accumulated deficit of $14,296,853 (August 2015 - $14,084,948).

When managing capital, the Company's objective is to ensure the entity continues as a going concern as well as to maintain optimal returns to shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. Management adjusts the capital structure as necessary in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management team to sustain the future development of the business.

The exploration and evaluation properties in which the Company currently has interests in are in the exploration stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing cash resources, raise additional funds as needed and look for profitable sale opportunities of their properties when available. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the size of the Company, is appropriate.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended May 31, 2016. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

20. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Except as disclosed elsewhere in these consolidated financial statements, the Company has had the following events after the reporting date:

The Company has issued a total of 3,713,554 common shares at $0.05 per share pursuant to a shares for debt transaction. The distribution date was June 15, 2016.