BENZ MINING CORP.

Financial Statements

April 30, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

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LANCASTER & DAVID

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Benz Mining Corp.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Benz Mining Corp., which comprise the statements of financial position as at April 30, 2016, and 2015, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at April 30, 2016, and 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

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

/s/ "Lancaster & David"

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, BC
August 19, 2016

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MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The financial statements of Benz Mining Corp. (the "Company") are the responsibility of the Company's management. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reflect management's best estimates and judgment based on information currently available.

Management has developed, and is maintaining, a system of internal controls to ensure that the Company's assets are safeguarded, transactions are authorized and properly recorded, and financial information is reliable.

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring management fulfills its responsibilities. The Audit Committee reviews the results of the audit and the financial statements prior to their submission to the Board of Directors for approval.

The financial statements as at April 30, 2016 and 2015 and for the years then ended have been audited by Lancaster & David, Chartered Professional Accountants, and their report outlines the scope of their examination, and gives their opinion on the financial statements.

"Miloje Vicentijevic"
Miloje Vicentijevic
President, CEO, and Director
August 19, 2016

"Carlos Escribano"
Carlos Escribano
CFO and Director
August 19, 2016

Benz Mining Corp.

Statements of operations and comprehensive loss
Years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

	Note	Year ended April 30, 2016	2015
Operating Costs			
Exploration and evaluation costs	5	$ 2,921	$ 226,360
Interest expense	6	3,773	3,877
Listing and filing fees		4,776	34,739
Management fees	8	28,160	126,060
Office and miscellaneous		30,522	47,059
Professional fees		10,979	56,516
Share based payments	7	97,536	44,139
Shareholder information		6,357	35,530
Loss from operations		(185,024)	(574,280)
Other income (expenses)			
Gain (loss) on foreign exchange		3,643	(5,695)
Interest Income		47	520
Write-down on mineral property	4	(2,719,429)	(155,500)
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(2,900,763)	(734,955)
Loss per share - basic and diluted		$ (0.16)	$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted		18,018,726	11,389,593

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Benz Mining Corp.
Statements of financial position
As at April 30, 2016 and 2015

	Note	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 53,969	$ 121,314
Sales taxes recoverable		3,042	5,555
Prepaid expenses and deposits		2,190	5,217
		59,201	132,086
Exploration and evaluation assets	4,5	-	2,719,429
		$ 59,201	$ 2,851,515
LIABILITIES			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	$ 15,176	$ 55,198
Promissory note payable	6	50,000	50,000
		65,176	105,198
EQUITY			
Common shares	7	3,783,611	3,783,611
Subscriptions received	7,12	50,935	-
Equity reserves		313,415	232,679
Deficit		(4,153,936)	(1,269,973)
		(5,975)	2,746,317
		$ 59,201	$ 2,851,515

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)
Subsequent Event (Note 12)

Approved on behalf of the board on August 19, 2016

(Signed) Miloje Vicentijevic
Miloje Vicentijevic, President, CEO and Director

(Signed) Carlos Escribano
Carlos Escribano, CFO and Director

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Benz Mining Corp.
Statements of cash flows
Years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

	Note	2016	2015
Cash Flow from Operating Activities			
Net loss for the period		$ (2,900,763)	$ (734,955)
Adjustments for non-cash items:			
Share based payments	7	97,536	44,139
Write-down of mineral property	4	2,719,429	155,500
Changes in non-cash working capital:			
Decrease in sales taxes recoverable		2,513	4,965
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses		3,027	(2,900)
(Decrease) increase in trade and other payables		(40,022)	7,849
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(118,280)	(525,402)
Cash Flow from Investing Activities			
Additions to exploration and evaluation assets		-	(148,000)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	(148,000)
Cash Flow from Financing Activities			
Issuance of common shares for cash, net costs	7	-	377,321
Proceeds from subscriptions received	12	50,935	-
Proceeds from the exercise of options & warrants		-	146,633
Loan from Avaron Mining Corp.	6	-	50,000
Net cash flows provided by financing activities		50,935	573,954
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(67,345)	(99,448)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year		121,314	220,762
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year		$ 53,969	$ 121,314
Supplemental Disclosures:			
Interest paid		$ -	$ 756
Income tax paid		$ -	$ -
Non-cash Investing and Financing Activities:			
Issuance of common shares for mineral property		$ -	$ 2,571,429

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

Benz Mining Corp.

Statements of changes in equity

Years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015

	Note	Common Shares Number	Common Shares Amount	Subscriptions Received	Equity Reserves	Deficit	Total Equity
Balance, April 30, 2014		**7,842,952**	**$ 767,390**	**$ -**	**$ 132,643**	**$ (558,283)**	**$ 341,750**
Common shares issued for cash:							
Proceeds from private placement		790,679	221,678	-	158,940	-	380,618
Share issuance costs	7	-	(3,297)	-	-	-	(3,297)
Exercise of warrants		319,667	90,131	-	(17,498)	-	72,633
Exercise of stock options		494,000	136,280	-	(62,280)	-	74,000
Shares issued for mineral property	5	8,571,428	2,571,429	-	-	-	2,571,429
Expiry of warrants		-	-	-	(23,265)	23,265	-
Share based payments	7e	-	-	-	44,139	-	44,139
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(734,955)	(734,955)
Balance, April 30, 2015		**18,018,726**	**$ 3,783,611**	**$ -**	**$ 232,679**	**$ (1,269,973)**	**$ 2,746,317**
Proceeds from subscription agreements	12	-	-	50,935	-	-	50,935
Share based payments	7e	-	-	-	97,536	-	97,536
Expiry of stock options		-	-	-	(16,800)	16,800	-
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(2,900,763)	(2,900,763)
Balance, April 30, 2016		**18,018,726**	**$ 3,783,611**	**$ 50,935**	**$ 313,415**	**$ (4,153,936)**	**$ (5,975)**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Benz Mining Corp. (the "Company"), formerly Benz Capital Corp., was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on November 9, 2011. The Company is involved in the acquisition, exploration and exploitation of mineral properties located in the Americas.

Prior to April 10, 2013 the Company was a Capital Pool Company ("CPC") as defined by the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSX-V Exchange") Policy 2.4. The activities of the Company were initially limited to the efforts to identify and evaluate the acquisition of assets and businesses, which would represent a "Qualifying Transaction" for regulatory purposes. On April 10, 2013 the Company successfully completed a "Qualifying Transaction" by acquiring an option to acquire up to an undivided 100% interest in and to certain mineral mining leases in the Yukon Territory known collectively as the Eagle Property.

The Company's head office is located at 606 - 909 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6Z 2N2; and the registered office is located at 20th Floor, 250 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3R8. The Company's common shares are traded on the TSX-V Exchange.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk, and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise alternative financing.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at April 30, 2016, the Company has a working capital deficit of $5,975 and accumulated losses of $4,153,936. The Company has not yet generated any revenues from its operations. The Company is required to raise new financing through the sale of shares or issuance of debt to continue with its operations and to develop its mineral property. Although management intends to secure additional financing, there is no assurance that management will be successful in its efforts to secure additional financing, or that it will ever develop a self-supporting business. These factors together may raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company relinquished the option agreement for the San Javier Project in Mexico. The Company does not have any mineral properties in operation and is currently pursuing new opportunities. If it is unable to do so or raise the required funds by September 1, 2016, the Company's listing on the TSX-V Exchange will be transferred to the NEX Board.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

Basis of presentation

These financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency, and have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

Approval of the financial statements

These financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee, and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on August 19, 2016.

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position 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:

a) Going concern

Determining if the Company has the ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to achieve profitable operations. Certain judgments are made when determining if the Company will achieve profitable operation. Further disclosure is included in Note 1.

b) Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

Management considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are impaired. External sources of information that management considers include changes in the market, economic and legal environment, in which the Company operates, that are not within its control, and affect the recoverable amount of its mining interests.

c) Valuation of share-based payments

The Company uses the Black-Scholes option pricing model for valuation of share-based payments. Option pricing models require the input of subjective assumptions including expected price volatility, interest rate, and forfeiture rate. Changes in the input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and the Company's earnings and equity reserves.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates (continued)

d) Recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Estimates of future taxable income are based on forecasted cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws in each jurisdiction. Weight is attached to tax planning opportunities that are within the Company's control, and are feasible and implementable without significant obstacles. The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax assets/liabilities.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Upon initial recognition, financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets and liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss, which are initially measured at fair value. The Company's financial instruments consist principally of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, and promissory note payable.

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

- Fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") - This category comprises derivatives, assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or assets designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).
- Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default. The carrying amount of trade receivables is reduced through an allowance account. Amounts deemed to be uncollectable are written off against the allowance account and subsequent recoveries are credited against the allowance account.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Financial assets (continued)

- Changes in the allowance account are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.
- Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the entity's original effective interest rate. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.
- Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

All financial assets except for those recorded at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

(ii) Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories depending on the purpose for which the liability was assumed. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

- Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, or liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.
- Other financial liabilities - Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest rate method.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(iii) Classification of financial instruments

IFRS 7 establishes a fair value hierarchy that reflects significance of inputs in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are designated as Level 1.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are cashable and readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

Exploration and evaluation assets

The cost of a property acquired as an individual asset purchase or as part of a business combination represents the property's fair value at the date of acquisition. This cost is capitalized until the viability of the mining property is determined. When it is determined that a property is not economically viable, the amount capitalized is written off which includes expenditures which were capitalized to the carrying amount of the property subsequent to its acquisition.

The Company expenses all costs relating to the exploration for and evaluation of mineral claims until such time as a technical feasibility study has been completed and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resources is demonstrable. Such costs include, but are not limited to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation expenses attributable to that area of interest will be capitalized to mineral properties. Costs will continue to be capitalized until the property to which they relate is ready for its intended use, sold, abandoned, or management has determined there is impairment. If economically recoverable reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the property are depleted using the units of production method.

The Company capitalizes acquisition costs related to mineral properties.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment

Non-financial assets are reviewed for impairment at the end of each reporting period and throughout the year if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication is present, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine whether impairment exists. Where the asset does not generate cash inflows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Goodwill, any intangible asset with an indefinite useful life, or any intangible asset not yet available for use is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

An asset or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. Impairment is recognized immediately in profit or loss. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment had previously been recognized. Impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed.

Share-based payment transactions

The share option plan allows Company employees, directors, and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. All options granted are measured at fair value and are recognized in expenses as share-based payments with a corresponding increase in equity reserves. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

The fair value of employee options is measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. For non-employees, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of goods and services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined that the fair value cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The fair value of the options is accrued and charged either to operations or exploration and evaluation assets, with the offset credit to equity reserves. This includes a forfeiture estimate, which is revised for actual forfeitures in subsequent periods. Upon the expiration or cancellation of unexercised stock options, the Company will transfer the value attributed to those stock options from equity reserves to deficit.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Provisions

Provisions are recognized where a legal or constructive obligation has been incurred as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If material, provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. The increase in any provision due to passage of time is recognized as accretion expense.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted loss per share data for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares. In the Company's case, diluted loss per share is the same as basic loss per share as the effects of including all outstanding options and warrants would be anti-dilutive.

Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

Unit offerings

The Company has adopted the relative fair value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as equity units. The relative fair value method requires an allocation of the net proceeds received based on the pro rata relative fair values of the components. If and when the warrants are ultimately exercised, the applicable amounts are transferred from equity reserves to share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the Company will transfer the value attributed to those warrants from equity reserves to deficit.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes

Income tax 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 as equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using rates substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is provided for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

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. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced using a valuation allowance.

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

Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss is the overall change in the net assets of the Company for a period, other than changes attributable to transactions with shareholders. It is made up of net loss and other comprehensive income. Other comprehensive income includes gains or losses that IFRS requires to be recognized in a period, but excluded from net income for that period. The Company has no items representing other comprehensive income during the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015.

Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for the Company's accounting periods beginning on May 1, 2016, or later periods. Some updates that are not applicable or not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The following standard will be effective for the Company's annual periods beginning on or after May 1, 2016:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
In November 2009, as part of the IASB project to replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* that introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. The standard was revised in October 2010 to include requirements regarding classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

Annual improvements
In September 2014, the IASB issued the Annual Improvements 2012-2014 cycle, effective for annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2016. These Annual Improvements made necessary but non-urgent amendments to existing IFRSs. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Management has not yet completed its process of assessing the impact that these new standards will have on the Company's financial statements or whether to early adopt this requirement.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company has accumulated the following acquisition and exploration expenditures:

	Eagle Property	San Javier	Total
Balance, April 30, 2014	$ 155,500	$ -	$ 155,500
Acquisition Costs	-	2,719,429	2,719,429
Write-down of mineral property	(155,500)	-	(155,500)
Balance, April 30, 2015	$ -	$ 2,719,429	$ 2,719,429
Write-down of mineral property		(2,719,429)	(2,719,429)
Balance, April 30, 2016	$ -	$ -	$ -

<u>Eagle Property</u>

During the year ended April 30, 2015, the Company relinquished its rights to the option purchase agreement of the Eagle Property and recognized a write-down of its full carrying value $155,000.

<u>San Javier Property</u>

On May 5, 2014, the Company entered into a Definitive Agreement with Tusk Exploration Ltd. ("Tusk"), a private British Columbia company, for the option to acquire up to a 100% interest in the San Javier Copper Project near the village of San Javier, which is 140km east-southeast of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

During the year ended April 30, 2016 the Company relinquished its rights to the option purchase agreement of the San Javier Property and recognized a write-down of $2,719,429.

Realization of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The investment in and expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investment in these assets is dependent upon the establishment of legal ownership, the attainment of successful production from the properties or from the proceeds of their disposal. Resource exploration and development is highly speculative, and involves inherent risks. While the rewards, if an ore body is discovered, can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in the discovery of economically viable quantities of ore.

The amounts shown for acquisition and exploration costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values.

Title to Exploration and Evaluation Assets Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers, and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Environmental

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

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and costs and expenses of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development on the mineral properties, the potential for production on the property may be diminished or negated.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENTS

San Javier Project

On May 5, 2014, the Company entered into a Definitive Agreement with Tusk Exploration Ltd. ("Tusk"), a private British Columbia company, for the option to acquire up to a 100% interest in the San Javier Copper Project near the village of San Javier, which is 140km east-southeast of Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company may acquire an initial 40% interest in the Property (the "First Option") through (i) the payment of $200,000 upon receipt of the conditional acceptance of the Exchange and in any event on or before July 15, 2014; (ii) the issuance, on or before the date that is five business days following October 31, 2014, of such number of common shares of the Company (the "Consideration Shares") having a value of $5,000,000 at a deemed price per Consideration Share equal to the lesser of $0.50 and the price per common share of the Company to be issued pursuant to a private placement to be conducted by the Company in connection with the Transaction; and (iii) the payment of $2,000,000 on or before January 2, 2018. Upon exercise of the First Option, the Company may, through the payment of $2,000,000 on or before January 2, 2019, acquire an additional 60% interest for a total 100% interest in the Property (the "Second Option") subject to a net smelter returns royalty ("Royalty Percentage") to be granted to Tusk on the earlier of (i) the date the Company has exercised the Second Option and (ii) the date commercial production from the Property commences. The Royalty Percentage will be determined based on the realized price of copper and will have a range of 0.5% and 1.5%.

The Consideration Shares to be issued to Tusk will be restricted and released in stages over a four year period. The terms of the Option Agreement also provide for the formation of a joint venture between the Company and Tusk in the event the Company determines not to, or fails to, exercise the Second Option.

On June 17, 2014, the Company entered into an Amending Agreement with Tusk. Subject to the amendment, should the Trinidad 1, Trinidad 2 and San Carlos concessions not be registered before the appropriate mining authorities in Mexico on the option payment dates referenced above, the Company shall be entitled to withhold 26% of the option payments due under the First Option and Second Option until such time as the registration of the concessions has been completed.

On December 5, 2014, the Company signed an additional amending agreement with Tusk for the option to acquire a 100% interest in the San Javier. The terms of the amending agreement are as follows:

First Option: The payment of $200,000 upon receipt of the conditional acceptance of the Exchange, of which $148,000 has been paid, and the issuance of 8,571,428 Consideration Shares, with a deemed issuance price of $0.35 per share for a deemed value of $3 million, on or before the date that is five business days following December 31, 2014, that have been issued, will grant Benz a 30% interest in the Property.

5. MINERAL PROPERTY OPTION AGREEMENTS (continued)

Second Option: The issuance of 4,285,714 of Consideration Shares, with a deemed issuance price of $0.35 per share for a deemed value of $1.5 million, on or before the date that is five business days following June 30, 2016, will grant Benz an additional 15% interest in the Property. In order to exercise the second option Benz must complete arms-length equity (or convertible debt) financings for a minimum of $2 million during the same period.

Third Option: The cash payment of $2.225 million on or before January 2, 2018 will grant Benz an additional 30% interest in the Property.

Fourth Option: The final payment of $2.25 million on or before January 2, 2019 granting Benz the remaining 25% interest, for a 100% interest in the Property.

Property exploration costs for the year ended April 30, 2016 are as follows:

	Property		**Total**
Evaluation costs	San Javier Property	$	4,678
Recovery of exploration costs	Eagle Property	$	(1,757)
		$	**2,921**

6. PROMISSORY NOTE PAYABLE

On August 29, 2014, the Company issued a promissory note to Avaron Mining Corp. in exchange for $100,000 for a maximum term of 12 months at an interest rate of 8% per annum. On November 6, 2014, the Company repaid $50,000 of the principal amount owing on the promissory note and previously accrued interest of $756.

On August 29, 2015, the term of the promissory note was extended by 12 months with identical terms. The promissory note payable to Avaron constitutes a related party transaction as the Company and Avaron share common directors that collectively control more than 50% of Avaron's issued and outstanding shares. As at April 30, 2016, the Company has accrued a $6,894 (2015 - $3,877) interest expense in relation to this loan, which is reported as part of trade and other payables.

7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized: Unlimited common shares, without par value
Unlimited preferred shares, without par value

b) Issued:

(i) On January 8, 2015, the Company issued 8,571,428 common shares with a fair value of $2,571,429 in consideration of the first option in the Agreement with Tusk Exploration Ltd., as described in Note 5.

(ii) On November 25, 2014, the Company closed a private placement for gross proceeds of $150,000 (the "Private Placement"). The Private Placement was comprised of 300,000 units at $0.50 per unit. Each Unit consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant, which is exercisable to acquire one additional common share at a price of $0.55 until November 25, 2019. Of this amount, $60,448 was attributable to common share purchase warrants, which has been recorded in equity reserves. The fair value of the warrants issued has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free rate of 1.47%, dividend yield of nil, volatility of 95.83%, and an expected life of 60 months.

(iii) On November 6, 2014, 494,000 stock options and 162,667 common share purchase warrants were exercised for a total of 656,667 common shares at exercise prices of $0.10, $0.25, and $0.35 per share for gross proceeds of $130,933.

(iv) On September 2, 2014, 157,000 compensation options were exercised for 157,000 common shares at an exercise price of $0.10 per share for gross proceeds of $15,700.

(v) On July 28, 2014, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement issuing 490,679 units at a price of $0.47 per unit for gross proceeds of $230,619. Each unit consists of one common share and one non-transferable common share purchase warrant. Each whole common share purchase warrant is exercisable into one common share at a price of $0.55 per common share until July 28, 2019. Of this amount, $98,493 was attributable to common share purchase warrants, which has been recorded in equity reserves. The fair value of the warrants issued has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: risk free rate of 1.48%, dividend yield of nil, volatility of 101.33%, and an expected life of 60 months.

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Subscriptions Received:
Subsequent to the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company closed a private for gross proceeds of $75,935. At April 30, 2016, the Company received $50,935 in subscriptions related to this private placement (Note 12).

Escrow Shares:
As at April 30, 2016, an amount of 7,142,571 common shares are held in escrow. These shares are subject to an escrow agreement with Tusk Exploration Ltd. in relation to the First Option described in Note 5. The shares will be released in equal tranches of 16.67% on October 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017 and the remaining 50% will be released on October 31, 2018.

c) Share purchase warrants and compensation options

A summary of the share purchase warrants and compensation options issued, exercised and expired during the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

	Underlying Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, April 30, 2014	657,000	$ 0.29
Issued	790,679	0.55
Exercised	(319,667)	0.23
Forfeited and expired	(337,333)	0.35
Balance, April 30, 2015 and 2016	**790,679**	**$ 0.55**

Details of share purchase warrants and compensation options outstanding as at April 30, 2016 and 2015, are:

	Exercise Price	Outstanding and Exercisable	
Expiry Date	per Share	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
July 28, 2019	$0.55	490,679	490,679
November 25, 2019	$0.55	300,000	300,000
		790,679	**790,679**

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

d) Stock option plan

The Company's stock option plan authorizes for the granting of options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. Pursuant to the terms of the Stock Option Plan, the Board of Directors may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with Exchange policies, grant incentive stock options ("Options") to purchase the Company's common shares to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. Under the Stock Option Plan, a maximum of 10% of the outstanding shares can be reserved for issuance. The number of shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding shares and the number of shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed two percent (2%) of the issued and outstanding shares.

Stock option activity for the year ended April 30, 2016, is summarized as follows:

	Underlying Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Stock options outstanding, April 30, 2014	784,000	$0.14
Granted	1,219,690	$0.30
Expired	(494,000)	$0.15
Stock options outstanding, April 30, 2015	1,509,690	$0.27
Expired	(376,939)	$0.18
Stock options outstanding, April 30, 2016	**1,132,751**	**$0.30**
Stock options exercisable, April 30, 2016	**313,188**	**$0.29**

A summary of stock options outstanding as at April 30, 2016 is as follows:

Number of Stock Options Outstanding	Number of Stock Options Exercisable	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)	Intrinsic Value	Expiry Date
40,000	40,000	$0.25	1.99	$0.00	April 26, 2018
1,092,751	273,188	$0.30	8.73	$0.00	January 18, 2025
1,132,751	**313,188**		**8.49**		

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

e) Share-based payments

On January 19, 2015, the Company granted 1,219,690 stock options to consultants, directors, and officers, exercisable at $0.30 per share for a period of 10 years from the grant date. The stock options vest over a four year period with 25% each year.

During the year ended April 30, 2016, the Company recorded total share-based payments of $97,536 (2015 - $44,139). The amounts expensed were allocated to directors, officers, and consultants as follows:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Directors and officers	$ 100,159	$ 38,375
Consultants	$ (2,623)	5,764
	$ 97,536	$ 44,139

Option-pricing requires the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates. The fair value of the options granted to officers, directors, consultants, and employees was calculated using the Black-Scholes model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Weighted average assumptions:		
Risk-free interest rate	1.45%	1.52%
Expected dividend yield	$0.00	$0.00
Expected option life (years)	9.6	10
Expected stock price volatility	106.33%	100.75%
Weighted average fair value at measurement date	$0.18	$0.25

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

Related party transactions are measured at the estimated fair values of the services provided or goods received. Related party transactions not disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements are as follows:

a) Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel include the members of the Board of Directors and officers of the Company, who have the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the Company. The remuneration of directors and officers for the years ended April 30, 2016 and 2015 was as follows:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Salaries, bonuses, fees and benefits		
Management fees to the CEO and CFO of the Company	$ 28,160	$ 126,060
Share-based payments		
Officers and directors of the Company	100,159	38,375
	$ 128,319	$ 164,435

b) In the normal course of operations the Company transacts with companies related to its directors or officers. As at April 30, 2016, the Company owes $50,000 under a promissory note to Avaron Mining Corp. The Company and Avaron share common directors that collectively control more than 50% of Avaron's issued and outstanding shares. Refer to Note 6. The following amounts are payable to related parties, and are included in trade and other payables:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Management fees	$ -	$ 7,938
Accrued interest to Avaron Mining Corp. (common directors)	$ 3,773	$ 3,877

9. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of income taxes at statutory rates with reported taxes is as follows:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Statutory rates	26%	26%
Loss before income taxes	$ (2,900,765)	$ (734,955)
Expected income tax recovery at statutory rate	754,199	191,088
Non-deductible items and permanent differences	(727,195)	(64,928)
Change in valuation allowance	(27,004)	(126,160)
Future income tax recovery	$ -	$ -

The significant components of the Company's future income tax assets are as follows:

	April 30, 2016	April 30, 2015
Future income tax asset:		
Non-capital loss carryforwards	$ 198,066	$ 219,000
Exploration expenditure pool	179,245	67,304
Undeducted financing costs	4,909	10,886
	382,220	297,190
Less: valuation allowance	(382,220)	(297,190)
Net future income tax assets	$ -	$ -

The Company has non-capital losses for tax purposes of approximately $761,800 (2015 - $658,000), which may be used to reduce future taxable income in Canada, expiring beginning in 2022. The Company has unclaimed exploration expenditures of approximately $689,400 (2015 - $686,500), which can be deducted for income tax purposes in Canada in future years at the Company's discretion.

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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 exploration and development of its properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity.

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 new shares or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents. Management reviews the capital structure on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. There were no changes to the Company's capital management during the year ended April 30, 2016.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, trade and other payables, and promissory note payable. The fair value of the financial instruments approximates their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

a) Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is mainly attributable to its liquid financial assets: cash and cash equivalents. The Company deposits cash with high credit quality financial institutions and credit risk is considered to be minimal. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is $53,969.

b) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at April 30, 2016, the Company had a cash and cash equivalents balance of $53,969 (2015 - $121,314) to settle current liabilities of $15,176 (2015 - $55,198) and a promissory note payable of $50,000 (2015 - $50,000).

c) Market risk

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

d) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest bearing term deposits. As at April 30, 2016, the Company has a promissory note payable in the amount of $50,000 with a fixed interest rate of 8% per annum outstanding. The Company considers the interest rate risk exposure from promissory note as insignificant, and has not entered any agreements to alleviate the exposure.

e) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to financial risk related to the fluctuation of the foreign exchange rate between the Canadian and US Dollars. The Company has outstanding accounts payable of US$Nil (2015 - $24,333). Assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% appreciation or depreciation of the US Dollar against the Canadian Dollar would result in a $Nil change to the Company's net loss for the year.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK (continued)

f) Price risk

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

12. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On May 3, 2016 the Company announced that it closed a private placement. The Company issued a total of 5,062,333 common shares at a price of $0.015 per common share for gross proceeds of $75,935.