



**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND  
TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

# Independent auditors' report

To the Shareholders of  
**Tintina Resources Inc.**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Tintina Resources Inc.**, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the nine months ended June 30, 2016 and the twelve months ended September 30, 2015, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

## Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

## Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of **Tintina Resources Inc.** as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the nine months ended June 30, 2016 and the twelve months ended September 30, 2015 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.



**Emphasis of matter**

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 1 of the consolidated financial statements, which indicates that the Company incurred a net loss during the nine months ended June 30, 2016 of \$4,704,896 [twelve months ended September 30, 2015 – \$9,866,929], and that Company's working capital is insufficient to fund planned expenditures for at least the next twelve months. These conditions, along with other matters as set forth in note 1, indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Vancouver, Canada  
August 29, 2016

*Ernst & Young LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants

**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT JUNE 30, 2016 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,790,829	\$ 8,721,266
Amounts receivable	63,187	48,216
Prepaid expenses and other assets	113,643	136,018
	2,967,659	8,905,500
Non-current		
Property, plant and equipment (Note 6)	11,355	13,483
Resource properties (Note 7)	3,414,981	2,881,723
Deferred income tax asset (Note 12)	41,741	-
	3,468,077	2,895,206
Total assets	\$ 6,435,736	\$ 11,800,706
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 8)	\$ 621,378	\$ 1,130,844
Current income tax payable (Note 12)	41,741	-
	663,119	1,130,844
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Share capital (Note 9)	68,439,819	68,439,819
Warrants Reserve (Note 9)	5,600,000	5,600,000
Share-based payment reserve (Note 10)	7,933,441	7,868,909
Foreign currency reserve	124,700	381,581
Accumulated deficit	(76,325,343)	(71,620,447)
	5,772,617	10,669,862
Total equity and liabilities	\$ 6,435,736	\$ 11,800,706

COMMITMENTS (Note 14)

Approved by the Board on August 29, 2016

*"John Shanahan"*

Director

*"Eric Vincent"*

Director

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>		
Advertising, promotion and investor relations	\$ 83,863	\$ 122,369
Director and management fees	378,075	540,567
Depreciation (Note 6)	3,779	8,497
Salary and wages	226,788	349,237
Exploration and evaluation costs (Note 7)	3,665,408	7,828,866
Foreign exchange loss (gain)	(39,333)	1,361,868
Office, administration and miscellaneous	165,573	415,247
Professional fees	164,470	206,137
Share-based payments (Note 10)	64,532	145,467
Loss from operations	(4,713,155)	(10,978,255)
<b>OTHER ITEMS</b>		
Interest income	8,259	92,144
Other income	-	43,104
Loss on disposal of assets	-	(4,872)
Loss before income tax	(4,704,896)	(10,847,879)
Income tax (expense)/recovery (Note 12)	-	980,950
Net loss for the year	(4,704,896)	(9,866,929)
Other comprehensive income		
Currency translation adjustment	(256,881)	2,345,465
Deferred income tax (expense)	-	(980,950)
Net other comprehensive income (loss)	(256,881)	1,364,515
<b>TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR</b>	<b>\$ (4,961,777)</b>	<b>\$ (8,502,414)</b>
<b>BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE</b>	<b>\$ (0.02)</b>	<b>\$ (0.04)</b>
<b>WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING</b>	<b>222,492,510</b>	<b>222,492,510</b>

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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	Common Shares						
	Number of Shares	Amount \$	Warrants Reserve \$	Share-based Payment Reserve \$	Foreign Currency Reserve \$	Accumulated Deficit \$	Total \$
Balance at October 1, 2014	222,492,510	68,439,819	5,600,000	7,723,442	(982,934)	(61,753,518)	19,026,809
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(9,866,929)	(9,866,929)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	1,364,515	-	1,364,515
Share-based payments	-	-	-	145,467	-	-	145,467
Balance at September 30, 2015	222,492,510	68,439,819	5,600,000	7,868,909	381,581	(71,620,447)	10,669,862
Balance at October 1, 2015	222,492,510	68,439,819	5,600,000	7,868,909	381,581	(71,620,447)	10,669,862
Loss for the nine months	-	-	-	-	-	(4,704,896)	(4,704,896)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(256,881)	-	(256,881)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	64,532	-	-	64,532
Balance at June 30, 2016	222,492,510	68,439,819	5,600,000	7,933,441	124,700	(76,325,343)	5,772,617

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR NINE MONTH ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss for the year	\$ (4,704,896)	\$ (9,866,929)
Items not involving cash		
Deferred income tax (recovery)	-	(980,950)
Depreciation	3,779	8,497
Disposal of fixed assets	-	4,872
Interest income	-	(92,144)
Share-based payments	64,532	145,467
	(4,636,585)	(10,781,187)
Working capital adjustments:		
Amounts receivable	(23,229)	(28,811)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	22,375	(52,238)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(509,466)	726,132
Interest received	8,259	92,144
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(5,138,646)	(10,043,960)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of equipment	(1,651)	(2,303)
Acquisition of resource properties	(627,788)	(840,676)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(629,439)	(842,979)
NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS DURING THE YEAR	(5,768,085)	(10,886,939)
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(162,352)	1,968,659
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	8,721,266	17,639,546
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	\$ 2,790,829	\$ 8,721,266

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN**

Tintina Resources Inc. (the "Company") (TSX.V TAU.V) was incorporated on July 30, 1998 under the laws of British Columbia and is a mining exploration and development company. The address of the Company's corporate office is Suite 1110, 1111 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4M3, Canada.

The Company is in the process of evaluating and permitting its resource property and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for resource properties and related exploration and evaluation costs is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

During the nine month ended June 30, 2016, the Company incurred a net loss of \$4,704,896 (Twelve months ended September 30, 2015: \$9,866,929), the Company's cash and cash equivalents was \$2,790,829 (September 30, 2015: \$8,721,266) and working capital was \$2,304,540 (September 30, 2015: \$7,774,656). The Company is currently completing approvals processes for the development of the Black Butte Copper Project and as a result is yet to achieve profitability and experiences operating losses and significant negative cash flow. The Company has concluded that the working capital as held at June 30, 2016 is insufficient to fund planned expenditures for at least the next twelve months. Unless additional funds are raised, the Company will have insufficient funds to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business.

The conditions described above indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company plans to address this uncertainty by raising additional funds in the capital markets in fiscal year 2017. Many factors influence the Company's ability to raise funds, and there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in obtaining the required financing for these or other purposes, including for general working capital. These financial statements do not contain any adjustments to the amounts that may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****a) Statement of compliance**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). For these purposes, IFRS comprise the standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The Company has consistently applied the same accounting policies throughout all periods presented.



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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015***(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

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**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****b) Change in fiscal year end**

The Company changed its fiscal year end from September 30 to June 30, effective June 30, 2016 in order to coincide the Company's annual reporting as a public company with its majority corporate shareholder. Accordingly, the current consolidated financial statements are prepared for nine months from October 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. As a result, the figures stated in the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, change in equity, cash flows and the related notes are compared to the consolidated financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2015. The consolidated statements of financial position are as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015. As such, these amounts may not be entirely comparable.

The significant accounting policies used in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are described below.

**c) Basis of preparation**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost basis, with the exception of financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out below. The comparative figures presented in these consolidated financial statements are in accordance with IFRS.

**d) Basis of consolidation***Subsidiaries*

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned US subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated on consolidation. The Company consolidates subsidiaries where it has the ability to exercise control. Control of an investee is defined to exist when the investor is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Particularly, the Company controls investees, if and only if, the Company has all of the following: power over the investee; exposure, or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the following subsidiaries:

Name of subsidiary	Place of incorporation	Percentage ownership
Tintina Montana Inc. ("TMI")	USA	100%
Tintina Alaska Mining Inc. ("TAMI")	USA	100%
Tintina American Inc. ("TAI")	USA	100%

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****e) Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated statement of financial position comprise of cash at banks and on hand, and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are invested with major financial institutions in business accounts, bankers' acceptances and in government treasury bills which are available on demand by the Company for its programs, and are not invested in any asset backed deposits/investments.

**f) Resource properties and exploration and evaluation costs**

Resource properties consist of payments to acquire property rights and leases, including on-going annual lease payments and water rights payments. Property acquisition costs are capitalized. Exploration and evaluation costs are expensed to the statement of comprehensive loss in the periods incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent costs are capitalized into development assets.

Development costs incurred on a mineral property are deferred once management has determined, based on a feasibility study, that, a property is capable of economical commercial production as a result of having established proven and probable reserves. Development costs are carried at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment charges. Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to determining that a property has economically recoverable resources are expensed as incurred.

Resource properties are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

The Company reviews the carrying values of development costs regularly with a view to assessing whether there has been any impairment in value, or whenever events or changes in circumstances that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. In the event the estimated discounted cash flows expected from its use or eventual disposition is determined to be insufficient to recover the carrying value of the property, the carrying value is written down to the estimated recoverable amount.

Once a mine has achieved commercial production, mineral properties and development costs are depleted on a units-of-production basis over the life of the mine.

**g) Property, plant, and equipment**

Property, plant, and equipment ("PPE") is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the declining balance basis at the following annual rates:

Computer equipment	40%
Computer software	40%

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****g) Property, plant, and equipment (continued)**

An item of PPE is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

Where an item of PPE comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of PPE. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of PPE that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures are capitalized. The assets' residual values, useful lives, and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

**h) Foreign currency translation**

The Company's consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. Each subsidiary determines its own functional currency and items included in the financial statements of each subsidiary are measured using that functional currency.

**i) Transactions and balances**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company and subsidiaries at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the functional currency spot rate of exchange at the reporting date. All differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are taken to the statement of loss except for monetary items that are designated as part of the company's net investment of a foreign operation. These are recognized in other comprehensive income until the net investment is disposed, at which time the accumulated amount is reclassified to the statement of loss.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates as at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on retranslation of non-monetary items is treated in line with the recognition of gain or loss on change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income or profit or loss is also recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or loss, respectively).

**ii) The Company and subsidiaries**

On consolidation the assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the rate of exchange prevailing at the reporting date and their statement of comprehensive loss are translated at exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognised in other comprehensive income. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of other comprehensive income relating to that particular foreign operation is recognised in the statement of loss.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**i) Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities ("Asset retirement obligation")**

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for rehabilitation obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred if a reasonable estimate of cost can be made.

The Company records the present value of estimated future cash flows associated with reclamation as a liability when the liability is incurred and increases the carrying value of the related assets for that amount. The associated restoration costs are amortized over the expected useful life of the assets. At the end of each period, the liability is increased to reflect the passage of time (accretion expense) and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying any initial estimates (additional rehabilitation costs).

The Company recognizes its environmental liability on a site-by-site basis when it can be reliably estimated. Environmental expenditures related to existing conditions resulting from past or current operations and from which no current or future benefit is discernible are charged to profit or loss.

There was no asset retirement obligation recorded at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015.

**Other provisions**

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amounts that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

The Company had no other provisions as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015.

**j) Share-based payments**

Employees receive remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The cost of equity-settled transactions is recognized, together with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserves in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled. The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in statement of comprehensive loss for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and is recognized in the employee benefits expense.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for equity-settled transactions, for which vesting is conditional upon a market or non-vesting condition. These are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market or non-vesting condition is satisfied, provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

When the terms of an equity-settled transaction award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified, if the original terms of the award are met. An additional expense is recognized for any modification that increases the total fair value of the share-based payment transaction, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)****j) Share-based payments (continued)**

When an equity-settled award is cancelled, it is treated as if it vested on the date of cancellation, and any expense not yet recognized for the award is recognized immediately. This includes any award where non-vesting conditions within the control of either the entity or the employee are not met. However, if a new award is substituted for the cancelled award, and designated as a replacement award on the date that it is granted, the cancelled and new awards are treated as if they were a modification of the original award, as described in the previous paragraph.

Warrants are classified as equity instrument because the warrants include no contractual obligation and a fixed amount of cash is exchanged for a fixed amount of equity. Warrants issued as part of a financial instrument are valued using the residual method whereby the excess of the fair value of the shares at the date of issue is allocated to the warrants. Warrants classified as equity instruments are not subsequently re-measured.

**k) 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 year. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

**l) Income taxes****i) Current income tax**

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the local taxable income or loss for the year, using local tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date, and includes any adjustments to tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years.

**ii) Deferred tax**

Deferred income taxes are recorded using the liability method whereby deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date. Deferred tax is not recognized for temporary differences which arise on the initial recognition of goodwill, or assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting, nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax is not recognised for all temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

**l) Income taxes (continued)**

**ii) Deferred tax (continued)**

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

**m) Financial assets**

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

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity assets are measured at amortized cost. The Company's amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income and loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary which are recognized in earnings. At June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Company has not classified any financial assets as available for sale.

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

**n) Financial liabilities**

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

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

**2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)**

n) Financial liabilities (continued)

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in earnings. At June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015, the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

o) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is, or contains, a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at inception date, whether fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets or the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an operating expense in the statement of comprehensive loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS**

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements involve the use of judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These judgements and estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the relevant facts and circumstances at the time, having regard to prior experience, and are continually reviewed and evaluated.

Estimates are inherently uncertain and actual results may differ from the amounts included in the financial statements. Revisions to the estimates and assumptions are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected are addressed below:

Impairment

Resource exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no certainty that the expenditures made by the Company in the exploration of its property interests will result in discoveries of commercially viable quantities of minerals. Significant expenditures are required to locate and estimate ore reserves, and further the development of a property to a commercial production stage.

Resource properties are assessed for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is measured at fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties.

**3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (continued)**

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

**Share-based payment transactions**

The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees 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 the determination of 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 payments transactions are disclosed in Note 10.

**4. NEW AND AMENDED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS**

There have been no changes to IFRS and IFRIC effective October 1, 2015 that impact the Company's financial statements.

**5. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE**

Standards issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing of standards and interpretations issued are those that the Company reasonably expects to have an impact on disclosures, financial position or performance when applied at a future date. The Company intends to adopt these standards when they become effective.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2016:

**IAS 1 – *Presentation of Financial Statements***

In December 2014, amendments to IAS 1 were issued to address perceived impediments to preparers exercising their judgement in presenting their financial statements. The amendments clarify the definition of materiality, the presentation of items on the statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, and ordering of notes in the financial statements.

**IFRS 10 – *Consolidated Financial Statements***

In September 2014, amendments to IFRS 10 were issued to provide guidance on recognising gains and losses from the loss in control of a subsidiary in the parent's profit or loss. In December 2014, further amendments to IFRS 10 were issued to address issues that have arisen in the context of applying the consolidation exception for investment entities.



5. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)

*IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements*

In May 2014, an amendment to IFRS 11 was issued addressing guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendment now specifies the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions and requires applying the principles in IFRS 3 – *Business Combinations*, when acquiring an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2017:

*IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows*

In January 2016, amendments to IAS 7 were issued to clarify that entities shall provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

*IAS 12 – Income Taxes*

In January 2016, amendments to IAS 12 were issued to clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses. The amendments address aspects related to the deductible temporary differences, future taxable profits, and deferred tax asset.

New accounting standards effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2018:

*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. In November 2013, new general hedging requirements were added to the standard. In July 2014, the final version of IFRS 9 was issued and adds a new expected loss impairment model and amends the classification and measurement model for financial assets by adding a new fair value through other comprehensive income category for certain debt instruments and additional guidance on how to apply the business model and contractual cash flow characteristics.

*IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

In May 2014, IFRS 15 was issued and replaces IAS 11 – *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 – *Revenue*, IFRIC 13 – *Customer Loyalty Programmes*, IFRIC 15 – *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate*, IFRIC 18 – *Transfers of Assets from Customers* and SIC-31 – *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services*. IFRS 15 establishes a single five –step model framework for determining the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from a contract with a customer.

**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**5. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE (continued)**

New accounting standard effective for annual periods on or after July 1, 2019:

**IFRS 16 – Leases**

The new standard will replace IAS 17 Leases and eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases by the lessee. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Classification of leases by the lessor under IFRS 16 continues as either an operating or a finance lease, as was the treatment under IAS 17 Leases.

The Company is currently still assessing the impact of the new standards. Therefore, the extent of the impact of adoption of these standards and interpretations on the financial statements of the Company has not been determined.

**6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

<b>Cost</b>	<b>Computer Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>Total</b>
As at October 1, 2014	\$ 89,710	\$ 72,349	\$ 162,059
Additions	2,303	-	2,303
Disposals	(50,390)	-	(50,390)
As at September 30, 2015	\$ 41,623	\$ 72,349	\$ 113,972
Additions	1,651	-	1,651
As at June 30, 2016	\$ 43,274	\$ 72,349	\$ 115,623

<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>	<b>Computer Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>Total</b>
As at October 1, 2014	\$ 73,699	\$ 63,811	\$ 137,510
Depreciation	5,643	2,854	8,497
Disposals	(45,518)	-	(45,518)
As at September 30, 2015	\$ 33,824	\$ 66,665	\$ 100,489
Depreciation	2,284	1,495	3,779
As at June 30, 2016	\$ 36,108	\$ 68,160	\$ 104,268

<b>Net book value</b>	<b>Computer Equipment</b>	<b>Computer Software</b>	<b>Total</b>
As at September 30, 2015	\$ 7,799	\$ 5,684	\$ 13,483
As at June 30, 2016	\$ 7,166	\$ 4,189	\$ 11,355

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**7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES**

Expenditures as at June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2015:

Resource properties	October 1, 2015	Acquisition costs for the year	Currency translation	June 30, 2016
Black Butte Copper	\$ 2,881,723	\$ 627,788	\$ (94,530)	\$ 3,414,981
Total	\$ 2,881,723	\$ 627,788	\$ (94,530)	\$ 3,414,981

Resource properties	October 1, 2014	Acquisition costs for the year	Currency translation	September 30, 2015
Black Butte Copper	\$ 1,664,241	\$ 840,676	\$ 376,806	\$ 2,881,723
Total	\$ 1,664,241	\$ 840,676	\$ 376,806	\$ 2,881,723

Exploration and evaluation costs	Exploration and evaluation costs for nine months ended June 30, 2016	Exploration and evaluation costs for twelve months ended September 30, 2015
Black Butte Copper	\$ 3,665,408	\$ 7,828,558
Other	-	308
Total	\$ 3,665,408	\$ 7,828,866

**Black Butte Copper****i) Black Butte Copper 2010 Leases**

On May 2, 2010, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, TMI, entered into mining lease agreements and a surface use agreement (collectively, the "Black Butte Agreements") with the owners of the Black Butte copper-cobalt-silver property in central Montana, United States. This portion of the Black Butte property consists of approximately 7,684 acres of fee-simple lands and 4,541 acres in 239 Federal unpatented lode mining claims in central Montana.

The Black Butte Agreements provide the Company, through TMI, with exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the property that is necessary for exploration and mining activities for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by the Company for additional periods of 10 years by giving prior notice within the time specified in the agreements. The Black Butte Agreements also provide for surface lease payments and advance minimum royalty payments to be paid to the lessors, in total of US\$12,200,000 in cash (schedule Payments 1), and a Net Smelter Returns ("NSR") royalty of 5% after commencement of commercial production, if any. At any time after completion of a feasibility study, the Company has the right to buydown the maximum 5% NSR to 2% by making payments to the lessors in total of US\$10,000,000.

On December 19, 2014, the Company, through TMI, entered into a mining lease agreement with one of the lessors of the Black Butte Copper property to supplant in part and continue in part the Black Butte Agreements. An annual surface rent payment of US\$10,000 in cash is payable to the lessor on or before May 2, 2015 to May 2, 2040 (schedule Payments 1).

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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**7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES (continued)**

The following is an updated schedule of payments, translated to Canadian dollars, as at June 30, 2016:

**Payments 1**

\$ 2,097,380	Total paid from May 2, 2010 to May 2, 2016
13,627,560	\$567,815 annually on May 2 from 2017 to 2040
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\$ 15,724,930	Total lease payments, excluding buydown of NSR royalty of 5%
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**ii) Black Butte Copper 2011 Leases**

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company, through its subsidiary, staked additional 286 claims on federal lands and entered into mining lease agreements.

The additional mining lease agreements were entered under similar terms as the Black Butte Agreements as described above. The Company was granted the sole and exclusive use and occupancy of any part of the property that is necessary for exploration and mining activities for an initial term of 30 years, which can be extended by the Company for additional periods of 10 years by giving prior notice within the time specified in the agreements. The additional Black Butte Agreements provide for prior to commercial production, advance minimum royalty payments to be paid to the lessors, in total of US\$1,250,000 in cash (schedule Payments 2), and a NSR royalty of 5% after commencement of commercial production, if any. At any time after completion of a feasibility study, the Company has the right to buydown the maximum 5% NSR to 2% by making payments to the lessors in total of US\$5,000,000.

The following is a schedule of payments, translated to Canadian dollars, as at June 30, 2016:

**Payments 2**

\$ 151,283	Total paid from June 10, 2011 to June 10, 2016
116,250	On June 10, 2017, on June 10, 2018, and on June 10, 2019 (\$38,750 each year)
135,624	On June 10, 2020, on June 10, 2021, and on June 10, 2022 (\$45,208 each year)
154,998	On June 10, 2023, on June 10, 2024, and on June 10, 2025 (\$51,666 each year)
1,033,328	\$64,583 annually on June 10 from 2026 to 2041
<hr/>	
\$ 1,591,483	Total lease payments, excluding buydown of NSR royalty of 5%
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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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**7. RESOURCE PROPERTIES (continued)****iii) Lease and Water Use Agreement**

On October 15, 2015, the Company, through TMI, entered into a Lease and Water Use Agreement to lease the water rights to certain locations in Meagher County, Montana for a term of 30 years. The Company shall pay the owner the sum of US\$20,000 per year, increasing to US\$100,000 year upon actual mining and production of minerals at the Black Butte Copper property.

**8. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES**

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Trade payables	231,590	792,121
Accrued liabilities and other	389,788	338,723
	621,378	1,130,844

**9. SHARE CAPITAL**

- a) Authorized: The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares without par value.
- b) Issued and outstanding 222,492,510 (September 30, 2015 – 222,492,510) common shares.  
See Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity for details.

On September 12, 2014, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement. The Company sold 80 million units at a price of \$0.20 per unit, for gross proceeds of \$16 million. Each unit comprised of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant (Class A Warrants, Class B Warrants and Class C Warrants), as presented below. In connection with the private placement, the Company incurred share issuance costs of \$149,713, resulting in the net proceeds of \$15.85 million, of which \$10.3 million is allocated to the value of the common shares and \$5.6 million is allocated to the value of the warrants. The warrants may be subject to early expiry if, over twenty consecutive days in the last three months prior to the natural expiry date of each class of warrants, the Volume Weighted Average Price of the Company's shares on the TSX.V is at least 120% of the exercise price and the investor does not exercise the relevant class of warrants in full. Early expiry of any class of warrants causes all subsequent warrants to also expire. All shares are subject to a four month hold period, which expired on January 13, 2015.

**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

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## 9. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

**Warrants**

Exercise Price	Balance at October 1, 2015	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Balance at June 30, 2016	Expiry Date
\$0.28 <sup>1</sup>	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	September 12, 2016
\$0.32 <sup>2</sup>	20,000,000	-	-	-	20,000,000	September 12, 2017
\$0.40 <sup>3</sup>	40,000,000	-	-	-	40,000,000	September 12, 2019
	80,000,000	-	-	-	80,000,000	

<sup>1</sup> Class A Warrants<sup>2</sup> Class B Warrants<sup>3</sup> Class C Warrants

Exercise Price	Balance at October 1, 2014	Issued	Exercised	Expired	Balance at September 30, 2015	Expiry Date
\$0.28 <sup>1</sup>	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	September 12, 2016
\$0.32 <sup>2</sup>	-	20,000,000	-	-	20,000,000	September 12, 2017
\$0.40 <sup>3</sup>	-	40,000,000	-	-	40,000,000	September 12, 2019
	12,500,000	80,000,000	-	(12,500,000)	80,000,000	

<sup>1</sup> Class A Warrants<sup>2</sup> Class B Warrants<sup>3</sup> Class C Warrants

## 10. STOCK OPTION PLAN AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

The Company adopted a rolling stock option plan (the "Plan") to grant options to directors, senior officers, employees, independent contractors and consultants of the Company. The Plan reserves for issuance up to 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital of the Company from time to time, and provides that it is solely within the discretion of the Board or, if the Board so elects, by a committee consisting of not less than two of its members appointed by the Board, to determine who should receive options and in what amounts. Options granted under the Plan are for a term not to exceed 10 years from the date of their grant and are exercisable at a price not less than the discounted market price (which is the market price less a discount of 25% for a closing price of up to \$0.50, a discount of 20% for a closing price of \$0.51 to \$2.00, and a discount of 15% for a closing price above \$2.00, subject to a minimum of \$0.10).

On December 15, 2014, the Company granted to directors, officers, and employees a total of 2,760,000 stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan. The options have a five year term and are exercisable at a price of \$0.15 per share, and vest 1/3 one year after date of grant, 1/3 two years after date of grant and the remaining 1/3 three years after date of grant. The Company's closing share price on December 15, 2014 was \$0.095.

On June 14, 2016, the Company granted to the new President and Chief Executive Officer a total of 1,000,000 stock options under the Company's Stock Option Plan. The options have a five year term and are exercisable at a price of \$0.08 per share with the first 333,000 options vesting six months after the date of grant; 333,000 options vesting eighteen months after the date of grant; and the remaining 334,000 options vesting thirty months after the date of grant. The Company's closing share price on June 14, 2016 was \$0.10.

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**10. STOCK OPTION PLAN AND SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)**

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, October 1, 2014	15,440,332	\$0.40
Granted	2,760,000	\$0.15
Forfeited	(6,666)	\$0.17
Expired	(1,866,667)	\$0.51
Balance, September 30, 2015	16,326,999	\$0.35
Granted	1,000,000	\$0.08
Forfeited	(26,667)	\$0.15
Expired	(2,189,999)	\$0.90
Balance, June 30, 2016	15,110,333	\$0.24

The following table summarizes stock options outstanding and exercisable at June 30, 2016:

Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable		
Exercise Price \$	Number of Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Exercise Price \$	
0.08	1,000,000	4.96	0.08	-	-	
0.15	2,733,333	3.46	0.15	919,996	0.15	
0.165	2,000,000	3.20	0.165	2,000,000	0.165	
0.17	1,015,000	2.47	0.17	1,015,000	0.17	
0.22	2,000,000	3.20	0.22	2,000,000	0.22	
0.30	4,792,000	1.32	0.30	4,792,000	0.30	
0.50	1,420,000	0.63	0.50	1,420,000	0.50	
0.61	150,000	0.13	0.61	150,000	0.61	
	15,110,333	2.45	0.24	12,296,996	0.27	

The fair value of stock options granted during nine months ended June 30, 2016 has been estimated using the Black Scholes model. For purposes of the calculation, the following assumptions were used under the Black Scholes option pricing model:

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Risk free interest rate	0.57%	1.34%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected stock price volatility	141%	116%
Expected life of options	5 years	5 years

For the purpose of recognizing share-based payment expense, the Company estimates forfeiture rate of 2.97% based on prior experience (September 30, 2015 – 2.98%). The expected volatility reflects the assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may not necessarily be the actual outcome.

Stock options outstanding at June 30, 2016 will expire between August 16, 2016 and June 14, 2021.

**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

**11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES**

As at June 30, 2016, the Company did not have any related party transactions other than remuneration of key management personnel.

Key management personnel compensation:

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management is as follows:

	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
Short-term benefits	\$ 1,046,142	\$ 1,178,471
Share-based payments	45,844	90,714
<b>Total remuneration</b>	<b>\$ 1,091,986</b>	<b>\$ 1,269,185</b>

**12. INCOME TAXES**

a) The Company's income tax expense is as follows:

	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
Current income tax expense	\$ 41,741	\$ -
Deferred income tax benefit	(41,741)	-
	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ -</b>

b) Deferred income tax assets have been recognized in respect of the following:

	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
Unpaid interest accrued	\$ 41,741	\$ -

c) Income tax

Income tax differs from the amount that would result from applying the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates due to the following:

	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
Loss before income tax	\$ (4,704,896)	\$ (10,847,879)
Canadian statutory income tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Income tax recovery at statutory rate	\$ (1,223,273)	\$ (2,820,449)
Effect of income taxes of:		
Permanent differences	13,403	29,729
Changes in tax rate and different foreign statutory tax rates	(598,395)	(1,380,936)
Benefit of previously unrecognized tax loss	-	(856,876)
Tax effect of tax losses and temporary differences not recognized	1,596,180	4,019,005
Others	212,085	28,577
<b>Income tax expense/(recovery)</b>	<b>\$ -</b>	<b>\$ (980,950)</b>



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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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**12. INCOME TAXES (continued)****d) Unrecognized deductible temporary differences**

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had the following deductible temporary differences for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized, because it is not probable that future profit will be available against which these temporary differences may be applied.

	<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>September 30, 2015</b>
Non-capital loss carry-forwards	\$ 2,795,874	\$ 19,393,760
Resource property	48,002,555	45,886,594
Share issuance costs	67,432	89,827
Other	869,145	671,799
<b>Total unrecognized deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$ 51,735,006</b>	<b>\$ 66,041,980</b>

Sandfire Resources NL acquired additional shares of the Company on November 18, 2015 that resulted in change of control for the Company. As a result of the change in control, previously unrecognized tax losses in Canada of \$11.1 million and in the U.S. of USD\$10.2 million expired.

As at June 30, 2016, the Company and its subsidiaries have non-capital losses carried forward of approximately \$2,795,000 (2015: \$24,176,000) available to reduce taxable income in future years, expiring as follows:

<b>Expiry of Tax Losses</b>	<b>US</b>	<b>Canada</b>	<b>2016</b>
2028	\$ 7,000	\$ -	\$ 7,000
2029	353,000	-	353,000
2030	35,000	-	35,000
2031	194,000	-	194,000
2032	230,000	-	230,000
2033	479,000	-	479,000
2034	792,000	-	792,000
2035	106,000	-	106,000
2036	532,000	67,000	2,795,000
<b>Non-capital losses</b>	<b>\$ 2,769,000</b>	<b>\$ 67,000</b>	<b>\$ 2,795,000</b>

The above US non-capital losses are available to offset against future taxable income; however, are subject to certain limitations due to the change in control during the year.

- e) The temporary differences associated with investments in and loans to the Company's subsidiaries for which a deferred tax liability has not been recognized in the year aggregate to \$46,429,353. The Company has determined that the temporary differences associated with its investment in its subsidiaries will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015****(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)**

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**13. SEGMENT INFORMATION**

The Company's operations are limited to a single industry segment being the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties. The resource properties are located in the State of Montana in the United States.

**As at June 30, 2016**

		<b>Canada</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>Total</b>
Other Assets	\$	751,288	\$ 2,269,467	\$ 3,020,755
Resource properties		-	3,414,981	3,414,981
Total Assets	\$	751,288	\$ 5,684,448	\$ 6,435,736
Total Liabilities	\$	147,343	\$ 515,776	\$ 663,119

**As at September 30, 2015**

		<b>Canada</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>Total</b>
Other Assets	\$	968,509	\$ 7,950,474	\$ 8,918,983
Resource properties		-	2,881,723	2,881,723
Total Assets	\$	968,509	\$ 10,832,197	\$ 11,800,70
Total Liabilities	\$	152,540	\$ 978,304	\$ 1,130,844

		<b>Canada</b>	<b>United States</b>	<b>Total</b>
Loss before income tax for nine month ended June 30, 2016	\$	(996,075)	\$ (3,708,821)	\$ (4,704,896)
Loss before income tax for twelve months ended September 30, 2015	\$	(1,567,239)	\$ (9,280,640)	\$ (10,847,879)

**14. COMMITMENTS**

- In August 2015, the Company entered into a sublease agreement for office premises at a rate of \$1,400 per month. The agreement expires on August 31, 2016 and is renewable on a month-to-month or six-month term basis. As at June 30, 2016, future payments committed are \$2,800.
- The Company has commitments to incur resources property payments as disclosed in Note 7.

**15. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL**

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

As at June 30, 2016, the Company had capital resources consisting of cash and cash equivalents and amounts receivable. 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.

The Company's investment policy is to invest its cash in investment instruments in high credit quality financial institutions with terms to maturity selected with regards to the expected time of expenditures from operations.

Refer to Note 1 going concern disclosure.

**16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy has three levels to classify the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value.

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

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

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

As at June 30, 2016, the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable and accounts payable approximates their fair value due to their short terms to maturity. The Company's financial assets and liabilities are classified as Level 1.

**Liquidity Risk**

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining an adequate cash balance. The Company continuously monitors and reviews both actual and forecasted cash flows, and also matches the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

**Interest Rate Risk**

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are subject to interest rate price risk. The Company's interest rate risk management policy for cash and cash equivalents is to purchase highly liquid investments with a term to maturity of three months or less on the date of purchase. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity. The Company earned \$8,259 in interest income during nine months ended June 30, 2016.

**Credit Risk**

The Company maintains substantially all of its cash with major financial institutions. Deposits held with these institutions may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits.

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**TINTINA RESOURCES INC.****NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****FOR NINE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2016 AND TWELVE MONTHS ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015**(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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**16. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)****Commodity Price Risk**

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities may be subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

**Foreign Currency Risk**

As the Company operates on an international basis, currency risk exposures arise from transactions and balances denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the U.S. dollar. A significant portion of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, accounts payable, and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars. Fluctuations in the exchange rates between these currencies and the Canadian dollar could have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company does not engage in any hedging activity.

There have been no changes in the Company's objectives and policies for managing the above mentioned risks and there has been no significant change in the Company's exposure to each risk during nine months ended June 30, 2016.

The Company is exposed to currency risk through following assets and liabilities denominated in U.S. dollars:

	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Cash and cash equivalent	\$ 2,093,310	\$ 4,854,147
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and Current income tax payable	(494,946)	(721,896)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,598,364</b>	<b>\$4,132,251</b>

Based on the above net exposure as at June 30, 2016, a 10% change in U.S. dollar against Canadian dollar would result in a \$0.2 million (September 30, 2015 - \$0.4 million) decrease or increase in the Company's net loss.