



**NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)**

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Nicola Mining Inc. (formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Nicola Mining Inc. (formerly Huldra Silver Inc.) which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' deficiency for the years then ended, 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 audit 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 auditor considers 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, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Nicola Mining Inc. (formerly Huldra Silver Inc.) as at December 31, 2015 and 2014 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 consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Nicola Mining Inc. (formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)'s ability to continue as a going concern.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

April 29, 2016

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		\$ 467,008	\$ 2,471,960
Amounts receivable	4	25,697	58,769
Prepaid expenses and other assets		161,790	166,877
		654,495	2,697,606
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	5, 7	6,163,369	6,485,525
Mineral interests	6	3	3
Restricted cash	9	1,205,100	1,135,100
Total assets		\$ 8,022,967	\$ 10,318,234
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 733,134	\$ 678,877
Secured creditors payable	10, 19	-	1,879,049
Warrant liability	10, 17	1,078	7,995
Debtor-in-possession debt obligation	10	-	2,222,748
Flow-through obligation	18	3,662,361	3,508,827
Flow-through share premium	14	37,500	-
		4,434,073	8,297,496
Non-current liabilities			
Asset retirement obligation	8	1,405,100	1,405,100
Waterton debt loan	10	1,291,521	-
Secured convertible debenture	12	5,877,192	5,096,756
Total liabilities		13,007,886	14,799,352
Equity			
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	14	61,439,308	59,403,161
Warrants	14	1,272,360	1,213,184
Equity component of convertible debentures	12, 14	325,038	325,038
Contributed surplus		6,140,414	5,977,053
Accumulated deficit		(74,162,039)	(71,399,554)
Total deficiency		(4,984,919)	(4,481,118)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		\$ 8,022,967	\$ 10,318,234

Peter Espig (signed) Director

Frank Hogel (signed) Director

Nature of operations, creditor protection and going concern (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 21)

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Year Ended December 31	
	Note	2015	2014
Operating Expenses			
Exploration costs	6	\$ 1,049,827	\$ 1,890,093
Salaries and benefits	16	201,877	241,459
Share-based compensation expense	15	145,835	-
Professional fees		252,530	589,998
Consulting fees	16	329,185	493,920
Office and general		41,432	28,151
Travel		17,674	12,331
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		52,073	29,000
Rent		41,805	41,805
Vehicle expenses		3,810	1,165
Depreciation		565	534
Operating Loss		(2,136,613)	(3,328,456)
Write-down of property, plant and equipment	5,7	(40,461)	(3,836,988)
Write-down of mineral interests	6	-	(566,534)
Loss on disposal of equipment		(14,688)	-
CCAA restructuring adjustment	19	-	3,763,357
Gravel sales		62,935	58,533
Finance costs	13	(1,713,423)	(2,992,856)
Part X11.6 tax penalties, and indemnification expense		-	(165,859)
Allowance for receivables		-	(2,954)
CRMC claim	19	-	(461,099)
CMJV claim	19	70,000	(1,355,947)
GST recovery		102,848	-
Unrealized gain (loss) on warrant liability	17	6,917	(2,232)
Loss before income taxes		(3,662,485)	\$ (8,891,035)
Deferred income tax recovery	20	-	422,000
Net Loss and Comprehensive Loss for the year		\$ (3,662,485)	\$ (8,469,035)
Loss Per Share – Basic and Diluted		\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.49)
Weighted Average Number of Common Shares Outstanding		84,780,425	17,142,809

Loss per common share has been calculated as if the consolidations of share capital of July 17, 2014 and June 1, 2015 (Note 14) had been in place for all years reported.

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended December 31	
	2015	2014
Operating Activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (3,662,485)	\$ (8,469,035)
Adjustments for:		
Write-down and disposal loss on property, plant and equipment	55,149	3,836,988
Write-down of mineral interest	-	566,534
Share-based compensation	147,231	-
Depreciation	172,809	303,696
Non-cash interest expense	1,527,713	2,948,769
Unrealized (gain) loss on warrant liability	(6,917)	2,232
Part X11.6 tax, tax penalties, and indemnification expense	153,534	165,859
CCAA restructuring adjustment		(3,763,357)
Deferred income tax recovery	-	(422,000)
CRMC claim	-	461,099
CMJV claim	(70,000)	1,355,947
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Amounts receivable	33,072	1,061,031
Prepaid expenses and other assets	5,087	(63,127)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	54,257	(112,928)
Flow through share provision	-	(554,389)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Used in Operating Activities	(1,590,550)	(2,682,681)
Investing Activities		
Disposal of property, plant, and equipment	122,762	-
Purchase of property, plant, and equipment	(28,564)	(32,482)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Provided by (Used In) Investing Activities	94,198	(32,482)
Financing Activities		
Convertible debentures, net of cash paid issuance costs	238,917	6,622,467
Proceeds from debtor-in-possession loan, net of cash borrowing costs	-	1,570,454
Proceeds from director loan	12,500	11,000
Repayment of director loan	(12,500)	(11,000)
Issuance of common shares, net of cash paid share issuance costs	2,149,671	-
Repayment of Waterton debt obligation	(648,612)	-
Repayment of debtor-in-possession loan	(2,248,576)	(3,022,341)
Cash and Cash Equivalents Provided by (Used In) Financing Activities	(508,600)	5,170,580
Net change in cash and cash equivalents for the year	(2,004,952)	2,455,417
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	2,471,960	16,543
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 467,008	\$ 2,471,960

The significant non-cash transaction for the year ended December 31, 2014 was the issuance of 393,238,592 common shares at a value of \$19,661,930 pursuant to the CCAA Restructuring Plan to settle secured and unsecured creditor amounts.

The significant non-cash transactions for the year ended December 31, 2015 was the issuance of 12,927,705 common shares at a value of \$840,106 for interest on convertible debentures.

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Deficiency
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of Common Shares	Share Capital	Warrants	Equity Component of Convertible Debentures	Contributed Surplus	Accumulated Deficit	Total Equity (Deficiency)
Balance, January 1, 2014	55,458,394	\$ 39,741,231	\$ -	\$ 325,038	\$ 5,956,475	\$ (62,930,519)	\$ (16,907,775)
Reduction on share consolidation	(27,663,800)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share issuance, restructuring plan	393,238,592	19,661,930	-	-	-	-	19,661,930
Fair value of broker warrants	-	-	-	-	20,578	-	20,578
Issuance of warrants	-	-	1,213,184	-	-	-	1,213,184
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(8,469,035)	(8,469,035)
Balance, December 31, 2014	421,033,186	\$ 59,403,161	\$ 1,213,184	\$ 325,038	\$ 5,977,053	\$ (71,399,554)	\$ (4,481,118)
Balance, January 1, 2015	421,033,186	\$ 59,403,161	\$ 1,213,184	\$ 325,038	\$ 5,977,053	\$ (71,399,554)	\$ (4,481,118)
Shares cancelled	(18,000,000)	(900,000)	-	-	-	900,000	-
Reduction on share consolidation	(322,426,556)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of warrants	-	-	59,176	-	-	-	59,176
Share issuances, financings	27,556,255	2,204,500	-	-	-	-	2,204,500
Share issue costs	-	(54,829)	-	-	-	-	(54,829)
Issuance of shares for interest on convertible debentures	12,924,705	840,106	-	-	-	-	840,106
Fair value of finder warrants	-	(16,130)	-	-	16,130	-	-
Flow-through share premium	-	(37,500)	-	-	-	-	(37,500)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	147,231	-	147,231
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(3,662,485)	(3,662,485)
Balance, December 31, 2015	121,087,590	\$ 61,439,308	\$ 1,272,360	\$ 325,038	\$ 6,140,414	\$ (74,162,040)	\$ (4,984,919)

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

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, CREDITOR PROTECTION AND GOING CONCERN

Nicola Mining Inc. (the “Company” or “Nicola”), formerly known as Huldra Silver Inc. is a junior exploration company that is engaged in the business of identification, acquisition, and exploration of mineral property interests together with custom milling operations at its mill located in Merritt, B.C. (the “Merritt Mill”). The Company’s head office is located at 3329 Aberdeen Road, Lower Nicola, B.C. Nicola is a publicly listed company incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “TSX-V”) and its common shares trade under the symbol “NIM.V”.

On July 26, 2013, Nicola sought creditor protection under the Companies’ Creditors Arrangement Act (the “CCAA”) and obtained a stay order (the “Initial Order”) from the British Columbia Supreme Court (the “Court”). The CCAA proceedings covered the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Huldra Properties Inc., Huldra Holdings Inc., and 0913103 B.C. Ltd. (collectively, the “Applicants”). Grant Thornton LLP (the “Monitor”) was appointed by the Court as monitor in the proceedings and was responsible for reviewing Nicola’s ongoing operations, liaising with creditors and other stakeholders and reporting to the Court. The Initial Order provided for a stay of proceedings against the Applicants and their property for an initial period ending August 26, 2013 which the Court extended to November 24, 2014. The Company developed a Plan of Compromise and Restructuring dated August 8, 2014 (the “Plan” or the “Restructuring Plan”) which set out the terms and conditions for the settlement of the proven claims of affected creditors under the CCAA proceedings. The Plan was approved by the affected creditors of the Applicants on September 23, 2014 and by the Court on October 10, 2014. On November 21, 2014, the Company implemented the Plan and the stay of proceedings against the Applicants. The Company on December 9, 2015 successfully fulfilled its obligations pursuant to the creditor protection proceedings under the CCAA (Note 19) and distributed the required payments pursuant to the Plan.

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had an accumulated deficit of \$74,162,039 (2014 - \$71,399,554) and a working capital deficiency of \$3,779,578 (2014 - \$5,599,890). These factors represent a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. In order to continue operations, the Company will be required to raise funds through the issuance of equity or debt, or be successful recommencing operations at the Treasure Mountain Project and Merritt Mill. Realization values may be substantially different from carrying values as shown and the Company’s consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 were prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the going concern concept, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS, CREDITOR PROTECTION AND GOING CONCERN (cont'd)

It is not possible to predict whether the Company will be able to raise the working capital required to recommence operations at the Treasure Mountain Project and the Merritt Mill and as a result substantial doubt exists as to whether the Company will be able to continue as a going concern. Further, it is not possible to predict whether the actions taken in the Restructuring Plan and exiting CCAA will result in improvements to the financial condition of the Company sufficient to allow it to continue as a going concern. If the Company is unable to obtain the necessary financing to recommence operations, the Company could be forced into bankruptcy and result in the liquidation of all of the Company's assets.

If the "going concern" assumption were not appropriate for such financial statements, then significant adjustments would be necessary in the carrying amounts and/or classification of assets and liabilities.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

a) Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of Nicola have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements have been authorized for release by the Company's Board of Directors on April 29, 2016.

b) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Huldra Holdings Inc. (formerly 0906262 B.C. Ltd.) ("Huldra Holdings"), 0913103 B.C. Ltd., Huldra Properties Inc. (formerly Craigmont Holdings Ltd.), and Thule Copper Corporation ("Thule"). All inter-company balances and transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

c) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's and all its subsidiaries functional currency and have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the warrant liability, which is carried at fair value.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the Company's consolidated financial statements are as follows:

i) Impairment

As of June 26, 2013, the Company put its mine and mill on care and maintenance. In the preparation of these consolidated financial statements, certain indicators of potential impairment were identified, and a review of the carrying amounts of non-current non-financial assets has been carried out as a result. See Note 7 for details on the significant judgments, estimates and assumptions applied in carrying out this review.

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)
For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

ii) Share-based compensation

The inputs used in calculating the fair value for share-based compensation included in profit or loss. The share-based compensation expense is estimated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model as measured on the grant date to estimate the fair value of stock options. This model involves the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected price volatility of the Company's common shares, the expected life of the options, and the estimated forfeiture rate.

iii) Deferred income taxes

The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on deposit with banks, and highly liquid short term interest bearing investments which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Cash and cash equivalents consists of cash of \$467,008 at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$971,960) and a cashable guaranteed investment certificate of \$nil at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$1,500,000).

b) Restricted Cash

Cash is considered to be restricted as it is subject to rights of a government agency.

c) Property, Plant and Equipment

On initial recognition, property, plant and equipment ("PPE") are valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable costs of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items.

PPE is subsequently stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced. Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

The Company allocates the amount initially recognized in respect of an item of PPE to its significant parts and depreciates separately each part. Residual values, method of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

NICOLA MINING INC.
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Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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For the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of PPE are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized within operating expenses in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. During the year, no depreciation was recognized on the Merritt Mill or related assets.

PPE are depreciated using the following methods:

Automotive equipment	30% declining balance
Camp and other site infrastructure	5 years straight line
Furniture and office equipment	20% declining balance
Computers	20% declining balance
Heavy machinery and equipment	5 years straight-line

d) Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the date of each statement of financial position, the carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax 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 or cash-generating unit 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 the statement of operations and comprehensive loss for the period.

NICOLA MINING INC.
(formerly Huldra Silver Inc.)
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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd...)

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount 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 the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

e) Mineral Interests

The Company follows the method of accounting for its mineral interests whereby all costs related to acquisition and site restoration are capitalized by project, net of recoveries received. The amounts shown as mineral interests represent costs incurred to date less amounts written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. These costs will be amortized against revenue from future production or written off if the interest is abandoned or sold. The ultimate recoverability of amounts capitalized for mineral interests is dependent upon the delineation of economically recoverable ore reserves, the Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete development and realize profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

f) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") excluding mineral interest acquisition and site restoration costs are charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as incurred. When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable and a decision has been made to formulate a mining plan (which occurs upon completion of a positive economic analysis of the mineral deposit), the costs subsequently incurred to develop the mine on the property prior to the start of the mining operations are capitalized. Any recoveries received that relate to exploration costs are recorded as a recovery of such costs.

g) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized on the statements of financial position when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified 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 - This category comprises derivatives, or financial assets acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statements of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. The Company classifies cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash as fair value through profit or 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 classified as current assets or non-current assets based on their maturity date. They are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any provision for 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 Company's amounts receivable are included in this category of financial assets.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

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 rate 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. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. At December 31, 2015, the Company has not classified any financial assets as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale investments - 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 as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. When financial assets classified as available-for-sale are sold, the accumulated fair-value adjustments recognized in other comprehensive income are included in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. At December 31, 2015, the Company has not classified any financial assets as available-for-sale.

All financial assets except for those classified as 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.

Financial liabilities

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

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss. At December 31, 2015, the Company has classified the warrant liability associated with the Waterton debt in this category.

Other financial liabilities - This category includes accounts payable and accrued liabilities, secured creditors payable, DIP Loan obligation, secured convertible debentures and flow-through obligation, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Transaction costs in respect of financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss immediately, while transaction costs associated with all other financial instruments are included in the initial measurement of the financial instrument.

h) Share Capital

Common shares are classified as shareholders' equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of tax, from the proceeds.

i) Share-based Payments

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Stock Option Plan") that is described in Note 15a). The Stock Option Plan allows directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of stock options granted is recognized as an employee or consultant expense with a corresponding increase in shareholders' equity. 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.

Options issued to Employees and others providing similar services

The fair value of employee stock options are measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized using the graded vesting method over the period during which the stock options vest. The fair value at grant date is determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model that takes into account the exercise price, the term of the stock option, the impact of dilution, the share price at grant date and expected volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the stock option.

Options issued to Non-Employees

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

j) Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case the income tax is also directly recognized as equity.

Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period, and any adjustments to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is provided for using temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent it becomes probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to the income taxes levied by the same tax authority and the Company intends to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and tax liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit.

k) 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 finance costs in the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

l) Asset Retirement Obligation

The Company records the present value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the site in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities include dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and the tailings dam, dismantling facilities, closure of plant and waste sites and restoration, reclamation and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The obligation for mine closure activities are estimated by the Company using mine closure plans or other similar studies which outline the requirements that will be carried out to meet the obligations. Since the obligations are dependent on the laws and regulations of the countries in which the mines operate, the requirements could change as a result of amendments in the laws and regulations relating to environmental protection and other legislation affecting resource companies.

As the estimate of the obligations is based on future expectations, a number of assumptions and judgments are made by management in the determination of closure provisions. The closure provisions are more uncertain the further into the future the mine closure activities are to be carried out.

The present value of decommissioning and site restoration costs are recorded as a non-current liability. The provision is discounted using a real, risk free pre-tax discount rate. Charges for accretion and restoration expenditures are recorded as operating activities. In subsequent periods, the carrying amount of the liability is accreted by a charge to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss to reflect the passage of time and the liability is adjusted to reflect any changes in the timing of the underlying future cash flows.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Changes to the obligation resulting from any revisions to the timing or amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or decrease in the decommissioning provision, and a corresponding change in the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. Where rehabilitation is conducted systematically over the life of the operation, rather than at the time of closure, or provision is made for the estimated outstanding continuous rehabilitation work at each statement of financial position date the cost is charged to the statement of operations and comprehensive loss.

Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against the statement of operations and comprehensive loss as extraction progresses.

m) Flow-Through Shares

Current Canadian tax legislation permits mining entities to issue flow-through shares to investors. Flow-through shares are securities issued to investors whereby the deductions for tax purposes related to exploration and evaluation expenditures may be claimed by investors instead of the entity. The issue of flow-through shares is in substance an issue of ordinary shares and the sale of tax deductions. At the time the Company issues flow-through shares, the sale of tax deductions is deferred and presented as other liabilities in the statement of financial position to recognize the obligation to incur and renounce eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures. The tax deduction is measured as the difference between the current market price of the Company's common shares and the issue price of the flow-through shares. Upon incurring and renouncing eligible resource exploration and evaluation expenditures, the Company recognizes the sale of tax deductions as a flow-through share premium on the statement of operations and comprehensive loss and reduces the liability.

n) Flow-Through obligation

Flow-through obligations are comprised of the Company's various tax penalties and indemnification liabilities relating to the deficiencies in incurring on a timely basis the appropriate amount of qualifying exploration expenditures required related to past flow-through share issuances. The Company may also be required to indemnify the holders of such shares for any tax and other costs payable by them in the event the Company has not made required exploration expenditures.

Flow-through obligations have been created based on the Company's internal estimates of the maximum tax penalties and indemnification liabilities the Company could be subject to. Assumptions, based on the current tax regulations, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability.

o) Loss per Share

Basic and diluted loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. For all periods presented, the loss available to common shareholders equals the reported loss. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders when the effect is anti-dilutive.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

As the Company incurred net losses for all periods presented, the stock options and share purchase warrants, as disclosed in Notes 15 and 14b) respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive

p) 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. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources, services or obligations.

q) Operating Segments

The Company operates in one segment being the exploration and development of its mineral exploration properties. All of the Company's assets are located in Canada.

r) New Standards, Amendments and Interpretation not yet effective

The following is an overview of accounting standard changes the Company will be required to adopt in future years. The Company will not adopt any of these standards before their effective dates. The adoption of these standards is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments Disclosure

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 requires all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement to be subsequently measured at amortized cost or fair value. Specifically, financial assets that are held with a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal outstanding, are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets including equity investment are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

Requirements for financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive (income) loss.

IFRS 9 amendments are tentatively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company will continue to evaluate the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements.

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4. AMOUNTS RECEIVABLE

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Other receivables	\$ 17,152	\$ 29,330
GST receivable (net)	8,545	29,439
	\$ 25,697	\$ 58,769

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5. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land and Permits \$	Camp and Other Site Infrastructure \$	Mill \$	Heavy Machinery and Equipment \$	Computers \$	Furniture and Office Equipment \$	TOTAL \$
Cost							
Balance at January 1, 2014	7,082,110	242,268	2,645,689	1,306,036	46,916	4,731	11,327,750
Additions	—	—	—	32,482	—	—	32,482
Write-downs	(1,772,110)	(242,268)	(1,904,714)	(214,808)	(33,478)	—	(4,167,378)
Balance at December 31, 2014	5,310,000	—	740,975	1,123,710	13,438	4,731	7,192,854
Additions	—	—	—	28,564	—	—	28,564
Disposals	—	—	—	(729,194)	—	—	(729,194)
Write downs	—	—	—	(109,176)	—	—	(109,176)
Balance at December 31, 2015	5,310,000	—	740,975	313,904	13,438	4,731	6,383,048
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance at January 1, 2014	—	107,851	—	610,526	13,433	2,213	734,023
Depreciation for the year	—	36,404	—	260,612	6,212	468	303,696
Write-downs	—	(144,255)	—	(172,628)	(13,507)	—	(330,390)
Balance at December 31, 2014	—	—	—	698,510	6,138	2,681	707,329
Depreciation for the year	—	—	—	170,967	1,434	408	172,809
Disposals	—	—	—	(591,744)	—	—	(591,744)
Write downs	—	—	—	(68,715)	—	—	(68,715)
Balance at December 31, 2015	—	—	—	209,018	7,572	3,089	219,679
Carrying Amounts							
At January 1, 2014	7,082,110	134,417	2,645,689	695,510	33,483	2,518	10,593,727
At December 31, 2014	5,310,000	—	740,975	425,200	7,300	2,050	6,485,525
At December 31, 2015	5,310,000	—	740,975	104,886	5,866	1,642	6,163,369

On May 5, 2011, the Company completed the definitive strategic acquisition agreement dated March 30, 2011 with Craigmont Holdings Ltd. ("Craigmont") and a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company whereby the Company acquired 100% of the shares of Craigmont.

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6. MINERAL INTERESTS

The Company holds a 100% interest in 38 mineral claims at the Treasure Mountain property, located near Hope, British Columbia.

In May 2011, the Company acquired a 100% interest in 20 mineral claims and 10 mineral leases through its 100% share acquisition of Craigmont. On November 19, 2015, the Company granted to Aberdeen Ventures Inc. a 2% net smelter royalty with respect to the 20 mineral claims and 10 mineral leases.

On November 23, 2015, the Company, Waterton and Concept Capital Management Ltd. ("CCM") entered into a Royalty Agreement whereby the Company granted Waterton a 2% net smelter return royalty with respect to the Treasure Mountain property. CCM has the option for two years to purchase the royalty from Waterton for \$250,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2014, due to limited activity, the Company took an impairment write-down of \$566,534 in relation to its Treasure Mountain property. The property remains in good standing, and further carrying charges and evaluation costs are being charged to the consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive loss as an operating expense.

The Company's group of claims consists of the following:

	December 31, 2015 \$	December 31, 2014 \$
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
a) The Treasure Mountain group of claims located in the Similkameen Mining Division of British Columbia	1	1
b) A Crown Grant mineral claim (Lot 1210) in the Yale Mining Division contiguous to the Treasure Mountain Claims known as the "Eureka"	1	1
c) The surface rights to Lot 1209 located in the Yale Mining Division of British Columbia known as the "Whynot Fraction"	1	1
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	3	3

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6. MINERAL INTERESTS (cont'd)

Cumulative exploration costs (including care and maintenance costs) incurred is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	\$	\$
EXPLORATION COSTS, beginning of year	24,699,465	22,809,372
Costs incurred during the year		
Engineering	-	12,420
Insurance	84,674	75,612
Meals and travel living allowance	2,338	9,668
Property tax	53,516	207,593
Exploration supplies and Camp expenses	28,987	148,621
Water sampling	57,962	36,785
Salaries and benefits	405,169	753,038
Fuel, energy and propane	51,414	146,760
Share-based compensation	1,396	-
Vehicle & equipment expense	8,285	19,277
Depreciation	172,244	303,162
Permitting	5,017	6,455
Outsourced labor	39,790	71,921
Tenure lease	13,647	13,667
Freight	1,186	14,658
Equipment rentals	7,817	70,325
Geological	21,002	131
Surveying	6,938	-
Assessment work	5,167	-
Tailings maintenance	3,430	-
Consulting (soils)	79,848	-
Total costs incurred during the year	<u>1,049,827</u>	<u>1,890,093</u>
CUMULATIVE EXPLORATION COSTS, end of year	<u>25,749,292</u>	<u>24,699,465</u>

7. IMPAIRMENT

The Company's mill and mine have been under care and maintenance since June 26, 2013, which was a potential indicator of impairment of the carrying amount of its non-current non-financial assets in 2014. As a result, the Company carried out a review of the carrying amounts of the non-current non-financial assets. The Company had taken the view that mine and mill are determined to be a single cash generating unit ("CGU") for this purpose.

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7. IMPAIRMENT (cont'd)

The remaining carrying value of PPE (see Note 5) represented the Company's best estimate of aggregate recoverable value which has been determined based on fair value less costs to sell. The fair value of each significant asset was determined separately by the Company. The fair value of the mill and related lands was determined with references to related independent valuations and values of recent sales of similar used equipment. The fair value of the heavy machinery and equipment and remaining land was based on both independent valuations and values of recent sales of similar assets.

Based on its review, the Company recognized an impairment loss at December 31, 2014 of \$3,836,988. In addition, a further impairment charge of \$40,461 was recognized in 2015 for obsolete equipment.

8. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

As part of the acquisition of Craigmont, the Company assumed the asset retirement obligation relating to the Craigmont property. Management estimates the cost to remediate the Craigmont property at \$900,000. As the Company intends to settle the obligation at the end of the estimated useful life of the mill of 30 years, the Company has discounted the estimated costs using a real discount rate of 0% since the inflation rate and risk free rate are very similar.

As at December 31, 2015, there has been no change in either the estimated costs to settle the obligation or the real discount rate. In order to obtain its milling permits, the Company posted collateral of \$230,000 with the government in May 2012 and posted further collateral of \$400,000 in March 2013. On February 25, 2015, as part of the Craigmont claim, a \$70,000 reclamation deposit was assigned to the Company (Note 19).

The Company's asset retirement obligation associated with the Treasure Mountain property is calculated as the net present value of estimated future net cash outflows of the reclamation costs, which at December 31, 2015 totaled \$505,100 (December 31, 2014 - \$505,100) and are required to satisfy the obligations, discounted using a real discount rate of 0% per annum (December 31, 2014 - 0% per annum). The settlement of the obligation is currently expected to occur in 2017.

In order to obtain its final permits, the Company posted collateral of \$505,100 with the government of British Columbia.

9. RESTRICTED CASH

The Company has in place deposits amounting to \$1,205,100 as at December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$1,135,100) registered in the name of the British Columbia Ministry of Finance as security for its mining permit and for reclamation clean up at both the Treasure Mountain property and the Merritt Mill property.

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10. WATERTON DEBT

Credit Agreement

On June 16, 2011, the Company entered into a credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with Waterton Global Value, L.P. ("Waterton") pursuant to which Waterton agreed to make a \$10,000,000 credit facility (the "Credit Facility") available to the Company.

The credit facility was drawn down by the Company in four instalments - June 17, 2011 - \$3,000,000, July 28, 2011 - \$2,000,000, January 17, 2012 - \$2,500,000, and May 23, 2012 - \$2,500,000.

Each drawdown had transaction costs associated with it which have been deducted from the proceeds received to determine an initial face value of the debt. The debt was then accounted for on an amortized cost basis using the effective interest rate method.

The Credit Agreement was amended, modified, supplemented, extended and restated from time to time up until June 28, 2013 at which time the Company and Waterton entered into a Waiver of Default Letter. The letter outlined the amount owing to Waterton as at June 28, 2013 as \$7,234,363.

Under the CCAA proceedings (see Notes 1 and 19), Waterton submitted a claim as a secured creditor of the Company for \$7,234,363.

Debtor in Possession ("DIP") Loan

The Company entered into a DIP Credit Agreement dated August 15, 2013 (the "DIP Credit Agreement") with Waterton, the primary secured creditor of the Company. The DIP Loan was authorized by an initial order of the Court pursuant to the CCAA proceedings (Note 1).

On November 20, 2014, in connection with the Restructuring Plan (Note 19), the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Waterton to settle an aggregate of \$12,367,460 owing to Waterton consisting of \$7,234,363 relating to the Credit Agreement and \$5,133,097 to the DIP Loan. Under the settlement, a cash payment of \$2,876,328 was made to Waterton as well as the issuance of 108,992,918 common shares at a value of \$5,449,646. In addition, \$1,500,000 plus interest of \$21,370 was paid in January 2015 and a further \$2,500,000 was due within twelve months of the Restructuring Plan implementation date. The Company will pay Waterton interest at 3% per annum.

On November 20, 2015, the Company and Waterton entered into a settlement agreement. The Company owed Waterton \$2,500,000 in principal and approximately \$75,000 in accrued interest. The Company, on the closing of the unit financing on November 23, 2015, repaid Waterton \$1,250,000 in principal and \$37,500 in accrued interest. Waterton agreed to convert the remaining \$1,250,000 in principal and \$37,500 in accrued interest into a new loan (the "Loan"), which bears interest at a rate of 3% per annum paid annually maturing November 24, 2018.

Waterton received a 2% net smelter returns royalty with respect to the Company's Treasure Mountain property (Note 6).

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10. WATERTON DEBT (cont'd)

The change in the Waterton debt obligation is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Opening balance	\$ 1,790,732	\$ 7,294,815
Finance costs (Note 13)	51,548	328,092
Restructuring adjustment	-	(382,529)
Repayments	(550,759)	-
Repayments – Plan (Note 19)	-	(5,449,646)
	<u>\$ 1,291,521</u>	<u>\$ 1,790,732</u>

The change in the Waterton DIP Loan obligation is summarized as follows:

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Opening balance	\$ 2,222,748	\$ 2,864,335
Drawdowns, net of transaction costs	-	1,570,454
Finance costs (Note 13)	25,828	851,786
Restructuring adjustment	-	(41,486)
Repayments	(2,248,576)	(146,013)
Repayments – Plan (Note 19)	-	(2,876,328)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,222,748</u>

11. CONVERTIBLE DEBT

The Company completed a private placement of unsecured convertible debentures (the “Unsecured Debentures”) in various tranches between February 8, 2013 and February 21, 2013, for aggregate gross proceeds of \$10,003,800. The Unsecured Debentures accrued interest at 16% per annum.

The Unsecured Debentures were compound instruments and the proceeds were required to be bifurcated. The fair value of the debt was determined using a discounted cash flow model using an estimated market interest rate for equivalent debt of 20%. The initial fair value of the debt was calculated to be \$9,678,762 with the residual portion of \$325,038 allocated to equity. Transaction costs of \$447,459 offset the carrying value and were amortized using the effective interest method as finance costs over the expected life of the Unsecured Debentures.

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11. CONVERTIBLE DEBT (cont'd...)

	December 31, 2014
Opening balance	\$ 11,335,223
Accrued interest	1,439,599
Accretion	53,899
Restructuring adjustment	(2,192,008)
Repayments – Plan (Note 19)	(10,636,713)
	<u>\$ -</u>

On November 21, 2014, pursuant to the Restructuring Plan (Note 19) the Company issued 212,734,249 shares at a value of \$10,636,713 to settle the Unsecured Debentures.

12. SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE

On October 6, 2014, Nicola launched a private placement of secured convertible debentures (the “Debentures”) to raise gross proceeds of up to \$8,000,000 (the “Offering”).

On November 21, 2014, the Company closed the first tranche by the issuance of debentures (the “First Tranche Debentures”) having an aggregate principal amount of \$7,000,882 and the issuance of 35,004,410 share purchase warrants.

The First Tranche Debentures bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, which is payable annually as 50% in cash and 50% by the issuance of common shares of the Company, at a price equal to the market price at time of issuance. The First Tranche Debentures will mature three years after the date of issuance and the principal amount of the First Tranche Debentures, together with any accrued and unpaid interest is payable on the maturity date. The principal amount of the First Tranche Debentures is convertible into shares prior to the maturity date, at the option of the holder, at a price of \$0.055 per share (\$0.275 post share consolidation). Each warrant is exercisable into one additional common share for four years at an exercise price of \$0.075 (\$0.375 post share consolidation) per share in the first year and \$0.10 (\$0.50 post share consolidation) per share thereafter. The repayment of the outstanding principal and interest of the First Tranche Debentures will be secured against the assets of Nicola but will rank subordinate to the debt owed to Waterton (Note 10) until such time as the debt owing to Waterton is repaid in full.

For accounting purposes, the proceeds received of \$7,000,882 have been allocated based on the relative fair values of the debt and warrants. The fair value of the debentures was determined to be \$5,266,867 using a discount rate of 20%. The fair value of the warrants was determined to be \$1,734,015. There is no residual value to be allocated to the equity component of the convertible debenture. Transaction costs of \$300,163 and \$98,831 have been allocated pro-rata to the debentures and warrants. In addition, the resulting deferred tax liability of \$422,000 has been charged to the warrants.

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12. SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE (cont'd)

In connection with closing of the First Tranche, the Company paid cash finder's fees of \$22,960 and issued finder's warrants with a total fair value of \$20,578 to purchase an aggregate of 417,455 shares. The terms of the finder's warrants are the same as the terms of the warrants. For purposes of the calculation of the fair value associated with the warrants and finder's warrants, the following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes model: (Risk-free interest rate – 1.32%, Expected life – 4 years, Expected annual volatility - 144.87%, Expected dividends – Nil, Expected forfeiture rate – Nil).

On May 19, 2015, the Company closed the second tranche by the issuance of debentures (the "Second Tranche Debentures") having an aggregate principal amount of \$250,000 and the issuance of 1,250,000 share purchase warrants.

The Second Tranche Debentures bear interest at a rate of 10% per annum, which is payable annually as 50% in cash and 50% by the issuance of common shares of the Company, at a price equal to the market price at time of issuance. The Second Tranche Debentures will mature three years after the date of issuance, and the principal amount of the Second Tranche Debentures, together with any accrued and unpaid interest is payable on the maturity date. The principal amount of the First Second Debentures is convertible into shares prior to the maturity date, at the option of the holder, at a price of \$0.055 (\$0.275 post consolidation) per share. Each warrant is exercisable into one additional share for four years at an exercise price of \$0.075 (\$0.375 post consolidation) per share in the first year and \$0.10 (\$0.50 post consolidation) per share thereafter. The repayment of the outstanding principal and interest of the Second Tranche Debentures will be secured against the assets of Nicola but will rank subordinate to the debt owed to Waterton (Note 10) until such time as the debt owing to Waterton is repaid in full.

For accounting purposes the proceeds received of \$250,000 have been allocated based on the relative fair values of the debt and warrants. The fair value of the debentures was determined to be \$188,079 using a discount rate of 20%. The fair value of the warrants was determined to be \$61,921. There is no residual value to be allocated to the equity component of the convertible debenture. Transaction costs of \$8,339 and \$2,745 have been allocated pro-rata to the debentures and warrants. For purposes of the calculation of the fair value associated with the warrants, the following assumptions were used for the Black-Scholes model: (Risk-free interest rate – 0.885%, Expected life – 4 years, Expected annual volatility – 156.25%, Expected dividends – Nil, Expected forfeiture rate – Nil). The resulting deferred tax liability associated with the warrants was immaterial.

Upon repayment by the Company of all amounts owed to Waterton, the holders of the First Tranche Debentures will be granted an aggregate 2% net smelter returns royalty with respect to the Company's Treasure Mountain property ("the "First Tranche Royalty"), provided that each holder of the First Tranche Debentures shall only be entitled to their pro rata share of such royalty based on their individual investment pursuant to the First Tranche. The First Tranche Royalty will replace the 2% net smelter returns royalty with respect to the Company's Treasure Mountain property which is currently held by Waterton and will be terminated upon repayment of all amounts owed to Waterton by the Company.

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12. SECURED CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURE (cont'd)

In November 2015, the Company agreed to pay all the interest owing on the First Tranche Debentures by the issuance of common shares. In order to incentivize the holders of the Debentures to accept shares in lieu of cash payment originally contemplated under the terms of the Debentures, the Company agreed to settle the interest payment due on November 21, 2015 by the issuance of Shares as if the rate of interest was 12%, rather than 10%, for the first year of the term of the Debentures. The Company issued 12,924,705 shares at a price of \$0.065 per share in settlement of interest of \$840,105 owing as at November 21, 2015 (the "Debt Settlement").

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Principal amount	\$ 5,096,756	\$ -
Proceeds received	188,079	5,266,867
Less transaction costs	(8,339)	(300,163)
Less payment of interest in shares	(840,105)	-
Accrued interest	1,339,024	118,814
Accretion	101,777	11,238
	<u>\$ 5,877,192</u>	<u>\$ 5,096,756</u>

13. FINANCE COSTS

	2015	2014
Waterton pre-filing debt obligation and new loan (Note 10)	\$ 51,548	\$ 328,092
Waterton DIP loan obligation (Note 10)	25,828	851,786
Convertible debt (Note 11)	-	1,493,498
Flow-through share obligation (Note 18)	155,113	145,341
Secured convertible debenture (Note 12)	1,440,801	130,052
Other	40,133	44,087
	<u>\$ 1,713,423</u>	<u>\$ 2,992,856</u>

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14. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES

a) Common Shares

Authorized

The authorized capital stock of the Company is an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

Issued

Common shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 are 121,087,590 (December 31, 2014 – 421,033,186 (pre – 2015 consolidation)).

On July 17, 2014, the Company effected a consolidation of its outstanding common shares on the basis of two (2) pre-consolidation shares for one (1) post-consolidation share leaving 27,794,594 shares giving effect to rounding and other adjustment.

On November 21, 2014, the Company satisfied all of the conditions to implementation of the Plan, and the Monitor filed a Certificate of Plan Implementation with the Court under the CCAA proceedings. The Company implemented the Plan by issuing 114,368,382 shares to the secured creditors and 278,870,210 shares to the unsecured creditors at \$0.05 per share for \$5,718,419 and \$13,943,511 respectively.

On February 25, 2015, 18,000,000 shares were returned to the Company and cancelled (see Note 19).

On June 1, 2015, the Company effected a consolidation of its outstanding common shares on the basis of five (5) pre-consolidation shares for one (1) post-consolidation share leaving 80,606,630 shares giving effect to rounding and other adjustments.

On November 23, 2015, the Company issued 19,375,005 units at \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$1,550,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable into one additional common share at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of two years.

On November 27, 2015, the Company issued 12,924,705 shares at a value of \$0.065 per share in settlement of interest of \$840,105 owing on the First Tranche Debentures.

On December 4, 2015, the Company issued 4,431,250 units at \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$354,500. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of two years.

On December 29, 2015, the Company issued 3,750,000 flow-through shares at \$0.08 per share for gross proceeds of \$300,000. The Company also issued broker warrants to purchase an aggregate of 262,500 shares of the Company, on a non-flow-through basis, at a price of \$0.10 per share until December 29, 2017. The broker warrants had a fair value of \$16,130 estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with a volatility of 230%, risk-free interest rate of 0.48%, dividend rate at 0% and expected life of 2 years. The flow-through share premium associated with this issuance was \$37,500.

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14. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd)

b) Share Purchase Warrants

The following is a summary of changes in warrants from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2015:

	<u>Number of Warrants</u>		<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance at January 1, 2014	10,358,288	\$	0.97
Expired warrants (pre 2014 consolidation)	(343,848)	\$	1.08
Reduction on 2014 share consolidation	(5,007,220)	\$	2.08
Issued warrants (post-consolidation)	35,421,865	\$	0.09
Expired warrants (post-consolidation)	<u>(1,417,121)</u>	\$	3.37
Balance at December 31, 2014	39,011,964	\$	0.15
Issued warrants (pre 2015 consolidation)	1,250,000	\$	0.09
Reduction on 2015 share consolidation	(32,209,572)	\$	1.02
Issued warrants (post consolidation)	24,068,755	\$	0.15
Expired warrants (post-consolidation)	<u>(31,276)</u>	\$	4.00
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>32,089,871</u>	\$	0.48

As at December 31, 2015, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

<u>Security</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
Warrants	187,250	\$ 3.50	June 13, 2016
Warrants	22,820	\$ 4.00	June 13, 2016
Warrants	90,000*	\$ 12.80	June 16, 2016
Warrants	53,840	\$ 3.50	June 17, 2016
Warrants	31,453	\$ 4.00	June 17, 2016
Warrants	69,130	\$ 3.50	June 18, 2016
Warrants	55,000	\$ 3.50	June 20, 2016
Warrants	12,250	\$ 4.00	June 20, 2016
Warrants	65,000*	\$ 12.10	January 17, 2017
Warrants	100,000	\$ 13.00	May 23, 2017
Warrants	7,084,373	\$ 0.50	November 21, 2018
Warrants	19,375,005	\$ 0.15	November 24, 2017
Warrants	4,431,250	\$ 0.15	December 7, 2017
Warrants	262,500	\$ 0.10	December 29, 2017
Warrants	250,000**	\$ 0.375/\$0.50	May 19, 2019
	<u>32,089,871</u>		

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14. SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES (cont'd)

*On the third anniversary of the issuance date of the warrants, the exercise price will increase by 20% provided that, and only if (i) during the prior full fiscal year the Company has produced a minimum of 1.25 million silver equivalent ounces, and (ii) the settlement price of silver (Bloomberg: SLVRLN) during the prior 90 days is at least \$35. The adjustment shall take effect as of the first day of the Company's next fiscal quarter following the second anniversary of the issuance date of the relevant warrants. Because the exercise price of the warrants is dependent in part, on the price of silver, the warrants are classified as derivative liabilities.

**Exercise price in the first year is \$0.375 and in the second, third and fourth year the exercise price is \$0.50.

15. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

a) Stock Option Plan

The Company's Board of Directors approved the adoption of the Stock Option Plan in accordance with the policies of the TSX-V. The Board of Directors is authorized to grant stock options to directors, officers, consultants or employees. The exercise price of stock options granted under the Stock Option Plan shall be as determined by the Board of Directors when such stock options are granted, subject to any limitations imposed by any relevant stock exchange or regulatory authority.

The Company shall not grant stock options under the Stock Option Plan which will, when exercised, exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares, and further subject to the applicable rules and regulations of all regulatory authorities to which the Company is subject, including the TSX-V, provided that the number of shares reserved for issuance, within any twelve-month period:

- i) to any one option holder shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued shares;
- ii) to any one consultant shall not exceed 2% in the aggregate of the total number of issued shares, and
- iii) to all persons employed or engaged to provide investor relations activities shall not exceed 2% in the aggregate of the total number of issued shares. In addition, stock options issued to consultants performing investor relations activities must vest in stages over 12 months with no more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the options vesting in any three-month period.

If any stock option expires or otherwise terminates for any reason without having been exercised in full, the number of shares which would have been acquired on the exercise of such stock option shall again be available for the purposes of the Stock Option Plan.

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15. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (cont'd)

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

	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance at January 1, 2014	2,466,500	\$ 1.25
Expired options	(151,500)	1.40
Reduction on 2014 share consolidation	(1,157,500)	2.47
Balance at December 31, 2014	1,157,500	2.47
Expired options pre 2015 consolidation	(417,500)	2.35
Reduction on 2015 share consolidation	(592,000)	2.54
Issued options post-consolidation	3,340,000	0.06
Expired options post-consolidation	<u>(7,500)</u>	7.40
Balance at December 31, 2015	3,480,500	\$ 0.59

The Company's 2015 annual general and special meeting of its shareholders was held on December 15, 2015. At such meeting, the motion to permit the Stock Option Plan to continue as a rolling plan was approved.

As at December 31, 2015, the following stock options were outstanding and exercisable:

<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Number Exercisable</u>	<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)</u>	<u>Expiry Date</u>
16,000	16,000	\$ 14.00	0.33	May 2, 2016
33,000	33,000	\$ 14.40	0.58	July 28, 2016
39,500	39,500	\$ 14.50	1.69	September 10, 2017
13,000	13,000	\$ 14.00	1.83	November 1, 2017
4,000	4,000	\$ 9.50	2.15	February 25, 2018
35,000	35,000	\$ 9.50	2.16	February 27, 2018
1,440,000	1,440,000	\$ 0.06	3.47	June 19, 2019
1,900,000	1,825,000	\$ 0.06	3.50	July 1, 2019
<u>3,480,500</u>	<u>3,405,500</u>		<u>3.40</u>	

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15. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (cont'd)

b) Fair Value of Stock Options Issued During the Period

The weighted average fair value at grant date of stock options granted during the year ended December 31, 2015 was \$0.06 per stock option (2014 - \$nil).

The model inputs for options granted during the year ended December 31, 2015:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Share Price at Grant Date \$	Exercise Price \$	Risk-Free Interest Rate	Expected Life	Volatility Factor	Dividend Yield
19/06/2015	19/06/2019	.04	.06	0.77%	48 months	161.49%	0%
01/07/2015	01/07/2019	.06	.06	0.64%	48 months	162.38%	0%

The Company expensed \$147,231 during the year ended December 31, 2015 (December 31, 2014 - \$nil). Of the \$147,231 expensed during the year ended December 31, 2015, \$145,835 has been charged to general and administrative costs and \$1,396 has been charged as an exploration (care and maintenance) cost.

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, and consist of its directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer.

The following is a summary of the Company's key management compensation

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Consulting fees	172,500	410,000
Salaries and benefits	58,000	
Share-based compensation	48,851	-

Included in accounts payables as at December 31, 2015 was \$55,120 (2014 - \$42,250) due to officers of the Company.

In November 2014, the Chief Executive Office provided a short term loan to the Company in the amount of \$11,000. The loan was unsecured, non-interest bearing, and with no fixed terms of repayment. The loan was repaid in full in November 2014.

In November 2015, the Chief Executive Officer provided a short term loan to the Company of \$12,500. The loan was non-interest bearing and was repaid in December 2015.

Included in convertible debentures is \$75,000 (2014 - \$55,000) owing to the Chief Executive Officer.

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17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value

The Company records certain of its financial instruments at fair value using various techniques. These include estimates of fair values based on prevailing market prices (bid and ask prices, as appropriate) for instruments with similar characteristics and risk profiles or internal and external valuation models, such as discounted cash flow analyses, using, to the extent possible, observable market-based inputs.

The financial instruments have been characterized on a fair value hierarchy based on whether the inputs to those valuation techniques are observable (inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources) or unobservable (inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions).

The three levels of fair value estimation are:

Level 1 – quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments.

Level 2 – quoted prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.

Level 3 – valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

The Company has categorized the warrant liability as Level 3 on the fair value hierarchy.

The Company estimated the fair value of the warrant liability relating to the warrants issued to Waterton for the first and third advances under the Credit Facility as at December 31, 2014 using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Share Price	\$0.05
Exercise Price	\$2.42 or \$2.56 as applicable
Risk Free Rate	0.00%
Discount Rate	1.34%
Expected Life	1.46 years or 2.04 years as applicable

The Company estimated the fair value of the warrant liability relating to the warrants issued to Waterton for the first and third advances under the Credit Facility as at December 31, 2015 using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Share Price	\$0.07
Exercise Price	\$12.10 or \$12.80 as applicable
Risk Free Rate	0.00%
Discount Rate	0.48%
Expected Life	0.46 years or 1.04 years as applicable

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17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

The following tables present the changes in the fair value of the Company's Level 3 financial instruments that are carried at fair value during the year ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

	Liability at December 31, 2014	Profit Participation Amounts	Mark to Market (gain) loss	Liability at December 31, 2015
Warrant liability	\$ 7,995	\$ -	\$ (6,917)	\$ 1,078
	<u>\$ 7,995</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ (6,917)</u>	<u>\$ 1,078</u>

	Liability at December 31, 2013	Profit Participation Amounts	Mark to Market (gain) loss	Liability at December 31, 2014
Warrant liability	\$ 5,763	\$ -	\$ 2,232	\$ 7,995
	<u>\$ 5,763</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 2,232</u>	<u>\$ 7,995</u>

Risk Exposure and Management

Overview

The Company has exposure to risks of varying degrees of significance which could affect its ability to achieve its strategic objectives. The principal financial risks to which the Company is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk, metal price risk and currency risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk at December 31, 2015 under its financial instruments is approximately \$0.5 million.

All of the Company's cash and cash equivalents are held with a major financial institution in Canada and management believes the exposure to credit risk with respect to such institutions is not significant. Those financial assets that potentially subject the Company to credit risk are primarily receivables. The Company considers the risk of material loss to be significantly mitigated due to the financial strength of the parties from whom the receivables are due, including government organizations.

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17. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (cont'd)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with financial liabilities. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place by which it projects the funds required to support its operations.

Management anticipates that it may incur expenditures towards exploring the Treasure Mountain property and other Company assets. However, there is no assurance that the Company will operate profitably or will generate positive cash flow in the future. The Company has a significant working capital deficiency, no history of profitable operations and no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of the Treasure Mountain property. The Company may also need further financing if it decides to obtain additional mineral properties. As such, the Company is subject to many risks common to exploration enterprises, including undercapitalization, cash shortages and limitations with respect to personnel, financial and other resources and lack of revenues. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through credit facilities or the sale of equity securities, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favorable. Such means of financing typically result in dilution of the positions of existing shareholders, either directly or indirectly. Failure to obtain additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration of the Treasure Mountain property or the loss or substantial dilution of any of its property interests.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

The Company currently is not subject to significant foreign exchange risk.

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18. FLOW-THROUGH SHARE OBLIGATION

	<u>Flow-through Obligation</u>
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$ 3,733,009
Amounts charged to profit or loss for the year	165,859
Reclassification from other liabilities	19,007
Interest costs	145,341
Remittances to Canada Revenue Agency	<u>(554,389)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2014	3,508,827
Interest costs	155,113
Remittances to Canada Revenue Agency	<u>(1,579)</u>
Balance at December 31, 2015	<u>\$ 3,662,361</u>

The above provision includes an estimated cumulative amount of \$3,631,000 (2014 – \$3,477,466) relating to the Company's requirement to indemnify flow-through investors for the amount of increased tax and other costs payable by investors as a consequence of the Company failing to incur qualifying exploration expenditures previously renounced to the flow-through investors. It also includes a further \$31,361 representing an estimate of tax penalties and interest that may be assessed against the Company. In 2014, METC refunds of \$346,165 were applied by CRA to the balance owing to them. Additionally, on December 1, 2014, the Company issued payment in the amount of \$208,224 to the CRA related to the Company's flow-through share obligation.

19. RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENT and EXITING CCAA

As discussed in Note 1, on November 21, 2014, the Company satisfied all of the conditions to implementation of the Plan, and the Monitor filed a Certificate of Plan Implementation with the Court under the CCAA proceedings. The Company implemented the Plan by settling an aggregate of \$5,718,419 secured claims by issuing an aggregate of 114,368,382 shares to the secured creditors and will be making payments to the secured creditors (excluding Waterton which is discussed in Note 10) in the aggregate amount of \$88,021 plus interest. Additionally, the Company settled unsecured claims by issuing an aggregate of 278,870,210 shares to the unsecured creditors and making payments to the unsecured creditors in the aggregate amount of \$25,408. Under the Plan, a total of \$2,588,021 is still owed to the secured creditors and is payable within 12 months of the Plan Implementation Date, together with interest thereon at a rate of 3% per annum.

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19. RESTRUCTURING AGREEMENT and EXITING CCAA (cont'd)

The accounting gain on debt restructuring resulting from implementing the CCAA Plan is summarized as follows:

		2014
Settlement of unsecured trade payables	\$	1,228,724
Settlement of unsecured convertible debenture holders (Note 12)		2,192,009
Settlement of secured creditors		<u>342,624</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>3,763,357</u>

On December 9, 2015, the Company successfully fulfilled its obligations pursuant to the creditor protection proceedings under CCAA and distributed the required payments pursuant to the Plan.

Craigmont Claim

In May 2011, the Company acquired Craigmont (Note 5). As part of that acquisition, the Company assumed a \$900,000 reclamation obligation. In April 2014, Craigmont Mines, A Joint Venture ("CMJV") filed a proof of claim under the CCAA proceedings claiming a \$900,000 reclamation credit on the grounds that CMJV could potentially remain liable for the reclamation obligations assumed by the Company in the event of failure to emerge from CCAA proceedings. CMJV also claimed \$70,000 relating to a reclamation bond improperly assumed by the Company as well as certain operating and site expenditures totaling \$385,947 incurred on behalf of the Company. On November 21, 2014, the Company issued shares to CMJV as an unsecured creditor pursuant to the Restructuring Plan. On February 25, 2015, the 18,000,000 shares issued relating to the \$900,000 claim were returned by CMJV to treasury and cancelled. In addition, the \$70,000 reclamation deposit was assigned by CMJV to the Company (Note 8).

CRMC Claim

On February, 4, 2013, Nicola and 0913103 B.C. Ltd. were named in a lawsuit by CRMC Canadian Royal Mining Corp. ("CRMC"), whereby CRMC was claiming that it was owed \$461,099 pursuant to a Mining Equipment Purchase and Services Agreement, dated June 21, 2011 and an undetermined amount in connection with the alleged breach by Nicola of the agreement.

In connection with the CCAA proceedings, the Company and the Monitor agreed to CRMC's claims under the lawsuit in consideration for, among other things, CRMC and Nicola executing a consent dismissal order with respect to the lawsuit. Accordingly, the Company recognized the claim of \$461,099 during fiscal 2014 which was then settled pursuant to the Plan.

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20. INCOME TAXES

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

	2015	2014
Loss before income taxes	\$ (3,662,485)	\$ (8,891,035)
Expected income tax (recovery)	(952,000)	(2,312,000)
Change in statutory, foreign exchange rates and other	180,000	98,000
Permanent difference	81,000	406,000
Impact of flow-through shares	-	90,000
Share issue costs	(17,000)	-
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns and expiry of non-capital losses	80,000	1,233,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	628,000	63,000
Income tax (recovery) - deferred	\$	\$ (422,000)

The Canadian income tax rate increased during the year due to changes in the law that increased corporate income tax rates in Canada/British Columbia to 26% from 25.75%.

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2015	2014
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Convertible debt	\$ -	\$ (422,000)
Non-capital losses	-	422,000
	\$ -	\$ -

The significant components of the Company's deductible temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been recognized on the consolidated statement of financial position are as follows:

	2015	Expiry Date Range	2014
Temporary Differences			
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 1,135,000	No expiry date	\$ 1,056,000
Investment tax credit	441,000	2030 to 2032	441,000
Property, plant and equipment	20,373,000	No expiry date	20,065,000
Share issue costs	1,627,000	2035 to 2037	2,554,000
Debt with accretion	(1,524,000)	No expiry date	-
Non capital losses available for future period	30,120,000	2016 to 2034	27,268,000

Tax attributes are subject to review, and potential adjustment, by tax authorities.

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21. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

- (a) The Company issued 10,568,750 units at \$0.08 per unit for gross proceeds of \$845,500. Each unit consists of one common share and one share purchase warrant exercisable into one common share at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of three years.
- (b) The Company entered into The Lower Nicola Joint Venture Agreement (“Agreement”) with 1050214 B.C. Ltd (“JV Partner”) to operate and expand the Company’s gravel business located on lands held by the Company (the “Property”). The Agreement also provides the JV Partner with the option to acquire a 50% interest in the Property for aggregate consideration of \$1,125,000 payable upon certain milestones being achieved. The JV Partner has agreed to make an initial contribution of \$175,000 to be used by the Company and JV Partner to conduct a full review of the site and work towards receiving operational permits.
- (c) The Company entered into an agreement to sell a certain lot held by the Company for \$75,000 payable in three \$25,000 instalments: March 31, 2016 – received, July 31, 2016 and November 30, 2016.