Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of

Decisive Dividend Corporation

For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited – Expressed in Canadian dollars)

NOTICE OF NO AUDIT OR REVIEW OF INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of condensed interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

DECISIVE DIVIDEND CORPORATION

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**-**	$	291,068
Accounts receivable (note 5)		**3,706,141**		1,360,131
Inventory (note 6)		**5,037,913**		2,700,359
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**369,039**		365,768
Total current assets		**9,113,093**		4,717,326
Property, plant and equipment (note 7)		**1,741,868**		963,387
Intangible assets (note 8)		**6,099,212**		2,499,001
Goodwill (note 9)		**4,514,191**		1,662,373
Total assets	**$**	**21,468,364**	$	9,842,087
Liabilities				
Bank indebtedness	**$**	**377,397**	$	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (note 11)		**1,681,476**		1,193,815
Dividend payable (note 16)		**151,211**		93,764
Warranty provision		**112,670**		117,696
Prepaid deposits		**141,783**		-
Current portion of long-term debt (note 12)		**999,520**		372,600
Total current liabilities		**3,464,057**		1,777,875
Deferred taxes		**2,150,209**		775,000
Long-term debt (note 12)		**7,864,852**		2,962,833
Total liabilities		**13,479,118**		5,515,708
Equity				
Share capital (note 13)				
Capital stock		**9,823,397**		4,378,009
Share option reserves		**1,393,180**		310,780
Accumulated other comprehensive income		**105,616**		426,840
Cumulative deficit		**(3,332,947)**		(789,250)
Total equity		**7,989,246**		4,326,379
Total liabilities and equity	**$**	**21,468,364**	$	9,842,087

Commitments and Contingencies (note 17)
Events after the Reporting Period (note 20)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"James Paterson" Director *"Michael Conway"* Director

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

DECISIVE DIVIDEND CORPORATION

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the three months ended		For the nine months ended	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	**September 30, 2016**	September 30, 2015
Sales	**$ 5,124,150**	$ 4,839,969	**$ 9,966,150**	$ 8,948,329
Cost of goods sold (note 4)	**3,082,558**	2,821,665	**5,887,715**	5,132,142
Gross profit	**2,041,592**	2,018,304	**4,078,435**	3,816,187
Expenses				
Amortization and depreciation	**214,818**	109,826	**371,113**	275,604
Interest and bank charges	**115,411**	60,006	**241,070**	125,982
Rent and occupancy	**107,047**	196,523	**263,587**	343,863
Professional fees	**88,797**	29,129	**463,802**	271,088
Compensation	**867,048**	587,664	**2,653,773**	1,460,148
Selling, general and administration	**635,111**	481,429	**1,728,448**	1,173,040
Total expenses	**2,028,232**	1,464,577	**5,721,793**	3,649,728
Net income (loss) before income taxes	**13,360**	553,727	**(1,643,358)**	166,462
Income tax expense (recovery)				
Current tax expense	**(100,610)**	186,056	**(157,895)**	140,013
Deferred tax recovery	**(5,000)**	-	**(15,000)**	-
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**(105,610)**	186,056	**(172,895)**	140,013
Net income (loss)	**$ 118,970**	$ 367,671	**$ (1,470,463)**	$ 26,449
Other comprehensive income (loss)				
Foreign currency translation adjustment	**19,946**	129,405	**(321,223)**	228,904
Total comprehensive income (loss)	**$ 138,916**	$ 497,076	**$ (1,791,686)**	$ 255,353
Net loss per common share:				
Basic	**$0.02**	$0.10	**$(0.33)**	$0.01
Fully Diluted	**$0.02**	$0.09	**$(0.30)**	$0.01
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	**5,734,593**	3,744,305	**4,480,044**	3,388,874
Fully Diluted	**6,689,033**	3,953,305	**4,884,334**	3,597,108

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

DECISIVE DIVIDEND CORPORATION

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
(Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Capital Stock					
	Number	Amount	Share Reserves	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Cumulative Deficit	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2014	**2,090,000**	**$ 1,560,558**	**$ 185,052**	**$ -**	**$ (504,411)**	**$ 1,241,199**
Shares issued on private placement less issuance costs of $308,814 (note 13)	1,004,250	1,699,686	-	-	-	1,699,686
Shares issued on acquisition (note 13)	330,000	576,090	-	-	-	576,090
Exercise of stock options (note 13)	319,100	520,850	(195,750)	-	-	325,100
Issuance of warrants on private placement (note 13)	-	-	62,169	-	-	62,169
Issuance of stock options (note 13)	-	-	265,694	-	-	265,694
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	99,499	(453,241)	(353,742)
Dividends declared (note 16)	-	-	-	-	(73,913)	(73,913)
Balance, June 30, 2015	**3,743,350**	**$ 4,357,184**	**$ 317,165**	**$ 99,499**	**$ (1,031,565)**	**$ 3,742,283**
Exercise of warrants (note 13)	7,220	20,825	(6,385)	-	-	14,440
Comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	327,341	841,856	1,169,197
Dividends declared (note 16)	-	-	-	-	(599,541)	(599,541)
Balance, December 31, 2015	**3,750,570**	**$ 4,378,009**	**$ 310,780**	**$ 426,840**	**$ (789,250)**	**$ 4,326,379**
Shares issued on employee stock purchase plan (note 13)	10,830	35,197	-	-	-	35,197
Exercise of stock options (note 13)	68,000	257,253	(121,255)	-	-	135,998
Exercise of agent warrants (note 13)	42,953	123,877	(37,971)			85,906
Shares issued on private placement less issuance costs of $664,006 (note 13)	1,659,114	4,313,336	-	-	-	4,313,336
Shares issued on acquisition (note 13)	516,996	1,654,387	-	-	-	1,654,387
Issuance of stock options (note 13)	-	-	892,746	-	-	892,746
Issuance of warrants on private placement (note 13)		-	221,769	-	-	221,769
Comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	(321,224)	(1,470,463)	(1,791,687)
Dividends declared (note 16)	-	-	-	-	(1,073,233)	(1,073,233)
	6,048,463	**$ 10,762,059**	**$ 1,266,069**	**$ 105,616**	**$ (3,332,946)**	**$ 8,800,798**
Less: Common shares issued but not outstanding (note 13)	(293,332)	(938,662)	127,111	-	-	(811,552)
Balance as at September 30, 2016	**5,755,131**	**$ 9,823,397**	**$ 1,393,180**	**$ 105,616**	**$ (3,332,946)**	**$ 7,989,246**

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

DECISIVE DIVIDEND CORPORATION

Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the nine months ended September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Operating activities		
Net income (loss)	**$ (1,470,463)**	$ 26,449
Items not affecting cash:		
Amortization and depreciation	**524,094**	275,604
Stock based compensation	**1,019,857**	265,694
Interest and bank charges	**243,176**	125,982
Income taxes	**(157,895)**	114,607
	158,769	808,336
Change in non-cash operating working capital:		
Accounts receivable	**(1,022,542)**	(1,466,933)
Inventory	**134,654**	(60,222)
Prepaids	**89,594**	88,046
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(105,257)**	(137,586)
Prepaid deposits	**141,783**	-
Warranty liabilities	**(5,026)**	3,805
	(766,794)	(1,572,890)
Interest paid	**(243,176)**	(125,982)
Income taxes paid	**157,895**	-
Cash used in operating activities	**(693,306)**	(890,536)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of shares	**4,773,530**	2,671,641
Proceeds from long-term debt	**5,820,817**	3,613,000
Repayment of long-term debt	**(291,878)**	(184,417)
Cash dividends	**(1,015,785)**	(298,514)
Cash provided by financing activities	**9,286,684**	5,801,710
Investing activities		
Purchase of Unicast, Inc.	**(7,144,206)**	-
Settlement of liability assumed on acquisition	**(1,210,000)**	-
Blaze settlement costs	**(39,058)**	-
Purchase of PGR Ventures Inc.	**-**	(6,915,104)
Capital assets purchase (net of disposals)	**(667,580)**	(213,894)
Cash used in investing activities	**(9,060,844)**	(7,128,998)
Impact of foreign exchange on cash	**(200,999)**	228,904
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents during the period	**(668,465)**	(1,988,920)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	**291,068**	1,448,560
Bank indebtedness, end of period	**$ (377,397)**	$ (540,360)

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

1. Nature and Operations

Decisive Dividend Corporation ("the Company") was incorporated under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on October 2, 2012 and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange"), trading under the symbol "DE". The address of the Company's registered office is #104, 1420 St. Paul Street, Kelowna, B.C. V1Y 2E6.

The Company is an acquisition-oriented corporation focused on opportunities in manufacturing. The business plan of the Company is to invest in profitable, well-established companies with strong cash flows.

As at September 30, 2016, the principal wholly-owned operating subsidiaries of the Corporation are Valley Comfort Systems Inc. ("VCSI"), Blaze King Industries ("Blaze King") and Unicast Inc. ("Unicast").

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance

a) Statement of compliance

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements (the "interim financial statements") for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2016 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statements, including IAS 34, Interim Financial Reporting.

These interim financial statements do not include all of the information required for full annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company for issue on November 28, 2016.

b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis specified by IFRS for each type of asset, liability, income and expense as set out in the accounting policies below, except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

c) Presentation currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

d) Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance (Continued)

In making judgments, management relies on external information and observable conditions where possible, supplemented by internal analysis as required. There are no known trends, commitments, events or uncertainties that management believes will materially affect the methodology or assumptions utilized in making those estimates and judgments in these financial statements.

The critical judgments that the Company's management has made in the application of the accounting policies include functional currency and income tax, which are described in note 3.

e) Accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates based on assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the period in which the estimate is revised.

Areas that require significant estimates and assumptions as the basis for determining the stated amounts include, but are not limited to, the following:

i. Business combinations

Management uses valuation techniques when determining the fair values of certain assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination. In particular, the fair value of contingent consideration is dependent on the outcome of many variables including the acquirees' future profitability.

The Company's acquisitions of have been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. Under the acquisition method, the acquiring company adds to its statement of financial position the estimated fair values of the acquired company's assets and assumed liabilities. There are various assumptions made when determining the fair values of the acquired company's assets and assumed liabilities. The most significant assumptions and those requiring the most judgment involve the estimated fair values of intangible assets.

The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred by the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance (Continued)

The initial recognition of intangible assets acquired that require critical accounting estimates are manufacturing technology, customer relationships, and brand name.

To determine the fair value of the manufacturing technology intangible asset, the Company adopts the multi-period excess earning method. This valuation technique values the intangible assets based on the discounting of the excess earnings. The prospective earnings of the manufacturing technology were isolated by identifying and subtracting earnings attributable to the contributory assets, thereby estimating the 'excess earnings' of the manufacturing technology. Significant assumptions include, among others, the determination of projected revenues, cash flows, obsolescence rates, discount rates and anticipated average income tax rates.

To determine the fair value of the customer relationships intangible asset, the Company adopts the distributor method. This valuation technique values the intangible assets based on the discounting of the customer relationships' specific cash flows. Under the distributor method approach, the cash flows considered were those a distributor would earn from the existing customers, net of the contributory assets, necessary to support the customer relationships. Significant assumptions include, among others, the determination of projected revenues, cash flows, attrition rates, discount rates and anticipated average income tax rates.

To determine the fair value of the brand name intangible asset, the Company adopts the relief from royalty method. This valuation technique values the intangible assets based on the present value of the expected after-tax royalty cash flow stream using a hypothetical licensing arrangement. Significant assumptions include, among others, the determination of projected revenues, royalty rate, discount rates and anticipated average income tax rates.

ii. Depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets

The Company makes estimates about the expected useful lives of long-lived assets and the expected residual values of the assets based on the estimated current fair value of the assets. Changes to these estimates, which can be significant, could be caused by changes in the utilization of major manufacturing equipment and buildings and uncertainties relating to technological obsolescence. Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Generally, these adjustments are accounted for on a prospective basis, through depreciation and amortization expense.

iii. Impairment of non-financial assets and goodwill

In assessing impairment, management estimates the recoverable amount of each asset or cash-generating unit ("CGU") based on expected future cash flows and uses an interest rate to discount them. Estimation uncertainty relates to assumptions about future operating results and the determination of a suitable discount rate.

iv. Inventories

Management estimates the net realizable values of inventories, taking into account the most reliable evidence available at each reporting date. The future realization of these inventories may be affected by future technology or other market-driven changes that may reduce future selling prices.

2. Basis of Preparation and Statement of Compliance (Continued)

v. Warranty liabilities

The Company provides for warranty expenses by analyzing historical failure rates, warranty claims, current sales levels and current information available about returns based on warranty periods. Uncertainty relates to the timing and amount of actual warranty claims which can vary from the Company's estimation.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

a) Principles of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries disclosed in note 1. All inter-company balances, transactions, revenues and expenses have been eliminated on consolidation.

Control exists where the parent entity 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. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

b) Revenue recognition

The Company recognizes product revenue when the title has been passed to the customer, at the time the effective control of the product and the risks and rewards of ownership have been passed to the buyer.

Revenue arises from the sale of goods. It is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable, excluding sales taxes, and reduced by any rebates and trade discounts allowed.

c) Foreign currency translation

i. Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each consolidated entity in the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). For the year ended December 31, 2015 and period ended September 30, 2016, the Company has determined that Blaze King USA and Unicast have a United States dollar functional currency, while all the other entities have a Canadian dollar functional currency. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's presentation currency.

The financial statements of entities that have a functional currency different from that of the Company ("foreign operations") are translated into Canadian dollars as follows: assets and liabilities – at the closing rate at the date of the statement of financial position, and income and expenses – at the appropriate average rate of the period (where this is considered a reasonable approximation to actual rates). All resulting changes are recognized in other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

If the Company disposes of its entire interest in a foreign operation, or loses control, joint control, or significant influence over a foreign operation, the foreign currency gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income related to the foreign operation are recognized in profit or loss. If the Company disposes of part of an interest in a foreign operation which remains a subsidiary, a proportionate amount of foreign currency gains or losses accumulated in other comprehensive income related to the subsidiary is reallocated between controlling and non-controlling interests. No such transactions occurred in the three or nine month period ended September 30, 2016.

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than an operation's functional currency are recognized in the statement of income.

d) Operating expenses

Operating expenses are recognized in profit or loss upon utilization of the service or as incurred. Changes in expenditures for warranties are recognized when the Company incurs an obligation, which is typically when the related goods are sold.

e) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the future economic benefits arising from a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Refer to note 9 for a description of impairment testing procedures.

f) Other intangible assets

Intangible assets are recorded at cost. The Company has some intangible assets with indefinite lives (which include Brand) which are not amortized, and other intangible assets with finite lives that are amortized as follows:

Customer relationships	5-10 year straight line basis
Manufacturing technology	10 year straight line basis

The depreciation method and estimates of useful lives ascribed to other identifiable intangible assets are reviewed at least each financial year end and if necessary amortization is adjusted on a prospective basis.

g) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is determined at rates which will reduce original cost to estimated residual value over the expected useful life of each asset. The expected useful lives used to compute depreciation is as follows:

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Building and facilities	10 year straight line basis
Leasehold improvements	5 year straight line basis
Portable structures	10% declining-balance basis
Equipment	20% declining-balance basis
Computers and software	30% to 100% declining-balance basis
Automobiles	30% declining-balance basis

h) Impairment – non-financial and indefinite life assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets (which include property, plant and equipment, and intangibles with a definite life) is reviewed at each financial reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period. No impairment was recorded in the period.

The carrying amount of the Company's indefinite life assets (which include Brand and Goodwill) is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed each period to determine whether the indefinite life assumption continues to be supportable. If deemed unsupportable, the change in the useful life from indefinite to finite life is made and amortization recognized on a prospective basis. An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss for the period. No impairment was recorded in the period.

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost to sell and value in use. In assessing value-in-use, management estimates expected future cash flows from each CGU and determines a suitable discount rate in order to calculate the present value of those cash flows. Discount factors are determined individually for each CGU and reflect current market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risk factors. No impairment was recorded in the period.

Impairment losses for each CGU reduce first the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to that CGU. Any remaining impairment loss is charged pro rata to the other assets in the CGU. With the exception of goodwill, all assets are subsequently reassessed for indications that an impairment loss previously recognized may no longer exist. No impairment was recorded in the period.

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years. An impairment loss with respect to goodwill is never reversed. No impairment was recorded in the period.

i) Financial instruments

i. Recognition, initial measurement and de-recognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities are described below.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Financial assets are de-recognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is de-recognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expires.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement of financial assets

For the purpose of subsequent measurement of financial assets, other than those designated and effective as hedging instruments, are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition (1) loans and receivables or (2) financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

All financial assets except for those at FVTPL are reviewed for impairment at least at each reporting date to identify whether 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 below.

All income and expenses relating to financial assets that are recognized in profit or loss are presented within finance costs, finance income or other financial items, except for impairment of trade receivables which is presented within other expenses.

iii. Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. After initial recognition, these are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted where the effect of the discounting is immaterial. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivables fall into this category of financial instruments.

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. Receivables that are not considered to be individually impaired are reviewed for impairment in groups, which are determined by reference to the industry and region of the counterparty and other shared credit risk characteristics. The impairment loss estimate is then based on recent historical counterparty default rates for each identified group. No impairment was recorded in the period.

iv. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

An instrument is classified at FVTPL if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchases and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition, attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial instruments classified as FVTPL.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

v. Held-to-maturity investments

Held to maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity other than loans and receivables.

Investments are classified as held to maturity if the Company has the intention and ability to hold them until maturity.

Held-to-maturity investments are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs and subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Any changes in the carrying amount of the investment are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any held-to-maturity investments.

vi. Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories and are initially measured at fair value. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Subsequent to initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. When an instrument is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income or loss is transferred to profit or loss. The Company does not have any available-for-sale financial assets.

vii. Classification and subsequent measurement of financial liabilities

The Company's financial liabilities include debt and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortized cost using the effective interest method except for financial liabilities designated as FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

All interest-related charges and, if applicable, changes in an instrument's fair value that are reported in profit or loss are included within finance costs or finance income.

j) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes all expenses directly attributable to the manufacturing process as well as suitable portions of related production overheads, based on normal operating capacity. Costs of ordinarily interchangeable items are assigned using the first in, first out cost formula. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less any applicable selling expenses.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

k) Income taxes

Provision for income taxes consists of current and deferred tax expense. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) except to the extent that it relates to items recognized either in other comprehensive income or loss or directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in other comprehensive income or loss or in equity, respectively. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

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 not recognized for temporary differences associated with the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable income or loss and temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. 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 at the reporting date.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference 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.

l) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, together with other short-term highly liquid investments maturing within 90 days from the date of acquisition that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

m) Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits, including holiday pay, are current liabilities included in employee obligations, measured at the undiscounted amount that the Company expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement.

n) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions for product warranties (which include Blaze King's wood stove warranties), legal disputes and onerous contracts or other claims are recognized when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required from the Company and amounts can be estimated reliably. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Restructuring provisions are recognized only if a detailed formal plan for the restructuring exists and management has either communicated the plan's main features to those affected or started implementation. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company is virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognized as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

No liability is recognized if an outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is not probable. Such situations are disclosed as contingent liabilities unless the outflow of resources is remote.

o) Share capital

The Company records proceeds from share issuances net of issue costs and any tax effects in equity. Common shares held by the Company are classified as treasury stock and recorded as a reduction to equity.

p) Share-based payments and share options reserves

Certain employees and directors of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share options. The fair value of the share options, determined at the date of the grant, is charged to earnings or loss, with an offsetting credit to share-based payment reserve. If and when the share options are exercised, the applicable original amounts of share-based payment reserve are transferred to issued capital.

The fair value of a share-based payment is determined at the date of the grant. The estimated fair value of share options is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the expected term of the option and share price volatility. The expected term of options granted is determined based on historical data on the average hold period before exercise, expiry or cancellation. Expected volatility is estimated with reference to the historical volatility of the share price of the Company.

These estimates involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management’s judgement. The costs of share-based payments are recognized at the grant date.

Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined that the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured. Share-based payments to non-employees are recorded at the date the goods or services are received.

No expense is recognized for share options that do not ultimately vest. Charges for share options that are forfeited before vesting are reversed from share-based payment reserve and credited to income or loss. For those share options that expire unexercised after vesting, the recorded value remains in share-based payment reserve.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

q) Income (loss) per share

Basic income or loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted loss or earnings per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding, plus all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

Stock options and warrants are included in the calculation of diluted income per share only to the extent that the market price of the common shares exceeds the exercise price of the share options or share purchase warrants except where such conversion would be anti-dilutive.

4. Cost of Goods Sold

	For the three months ended		**For the nine months ended**	
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	**September 30, 2016**	September 30, 2015
Labour and materials	**$ 2,563,382**	$ 2,658,842	**$ 4,971,310**	$ 4,674,811
Freight and shipping	**296,462**	159,875	**593,068**	446,692
Depreciation	**77,571**	-	**152,981**	-
Recognition of fair value adjustment	**135,384**	-	**135,384**	-
Warranty charges	**9,759**	2,948	**34,972**	10,639
	$ 3,082,558	$ 2,821,665	**$ 5,887,715**	$ 5,132,142

5. Accounts Receivable

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Trade receivables	**$ 3,188,381**	$ 1,357,503
Employee share purchase plan loan receivable	**7,321**	-
Receivable from vendors of Unicast	**503,376**	-
Sales tax and other receivable	**7,063**	2,628
	$ 3,706,141	$ 1,360,131

As at September 30, 2016 trade receivables includes an allowance of doubtful amounts of $142,580 (December 31, 2015 - $15,740).

6. Inventory

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Raw materials and parts	**$ 1,593,606**	$ 1,240,055
Work in progress	**334,373**	219,976
Finished goods	**3,109,934**	1,240,328
	$ 5,037,913	$ 2,700,359

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, there were no impairments to inventory.

DECISIVE DIVIDEND CORPORATION
Notes to the Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015
(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. Property, Plant and Equipment

	Automotive	Manufacturing Equipment	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Portable Buildings	Leasehold Improvements	Total
Cost							
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Additions	-	53,393	1,169	179,298	-	-	233,860
Acquired through business combination	10,128	820,571	13,693	47,286	9,196	36,978	927,284
Foreign exchange impact	-	10,975	-	-	-	-	10,975
Disposals	-	(131,710)	-	-	-	-	(131,710)
Balance, December 31, 2015	**$ 10,128**	**753,229**	**$ 14,862**	**$ 216,016**	**$ 9,196**	**$ 36,978**	**$ 1,040,409**
Additions	-	520,400	-	47,286	-	94,734	662,420
Acquired through business combination	78,392	180,471	11,500	68,560	-	48,721	387,644
Foreign exchange impact	1,205	2,364	174	1,037		737	5,517
Balance, September 30, 2016	**$ 89,725**	**$ 1,456,464**	**$ 26,536**	**$ 332,899**	**$ 9,196**	**$ 181,170**	**$ 2,095,990**
Accumulated Depreciation							
Balance, December 31, 2014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Depreciation	2,532	133,886	2,399	36,074	766	32,043	207,700
Disposals	-	(130,678)	-	-	-	-	(130,678)
Balance, December 31, 2015	**$ 2,532**	**$ 3,208**	**$ 2,399**	**$ 36,074**	**$ 766**	**$ 32,043**	**$ 77,022**
Depreciation	7,589	163,672	2,444	57,169	632	45,594	277,100
Balance, September 30, 2016	**$ 10,121**	**$ 166,880**	**$ 4,843**	**$ 93,243**	**$ 1,398**	**$ 77,637**	**$ 354,122**
Net Book Value							
Balance, December 31, 2015	**$ 7,596**	**$ 750,021**	**$ 12,463**	**$ 179,942**	**$ 8,430**	**$ 4,935**	**$ 963,387**
Balance, September 30, 2016	**$ 79,604**	**$ 1,289,584**	**$ 21,693**	**$ 239,656**	**$ 7,798**	**$ 103,533**	**$ 1,741,868**

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company incurred $147,058 and $277,100 respectively, (2015 - $58,995 and $154,528 respectively) of depreciation on property, plant and equipment.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

8. Intangible Assets

		Manufacturing Technology		Customer Relationships		Brand		Total
Cost								
Balance, December 31, 2014	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
Acquired through business combination		1,189,113		423,136		972,566		2,584,815
Foreign exchange impact		-		18,980		67,113		86,093
Balance, December 31, 2015	**$**	**1,189,113**	**$**	**442,116**	**$**	**1,039,679**	**$**	**2,670,908**
Acquired through business combination		430,000		3,350,000		130,000		3,910,000
Foreign exchange impact		6,658		24,680		(94,133)		(62,795)
Balance, September 30, 2016	**$**	**1,625,771**	**$**	**3,816,796**	**$**	**1,075,546**	**$**	**6,518,113**
Accumulated Depreciation								
Balance, December 31, 2014	$	-	$	-	$	-	$	-
Depreciation		101,668		70,239		-		171,907
Balance, December 31, 2015	**$**	**101,668**	**$**	**70,239**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**171,907**
Depreciation		99,723		147,271		-		246,994
Balance, September 30, 2016	**$**	**201,391**	**$**	**217,510**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**418,901**
Carrying amount at								
December 31, 2015	**$**	**1,087,445**	**$**	**371,877**	**$**	**1,039,679**	**$**	**2,499,001**
September 30, 2016	**$**	**1,424,380**	**$**	**3,599,286**	**$**	**1,075,546**	**$**	**6,099,212**

Brand, which has an indefinite life, is subjected to an impairment assessment annually. This assessment is made in the fourth quarter of each year or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of Brand may not be recoverable.

For the purpose of the annual impairment testing, Brand is allocated to Blaze King and Unicast, the CGU's in which Brand belongs. The Company assesses Brand and Goodwill together as part of the annual impairment test for Blaze King. The impairment test on Blaze King and Unicast is further described in note 9.

9. Goodwill

		Goodwill
Balance, December 31, 2014	$	-
Acquired through business combination		856,009
Deferred income tax liability attributed through business combination		735,000
Foreign exchange impact		71,364
Balance, December 31, 2015	**$**	**1,662,373**
Acquired through business combination		1,501,548
Deferred income tax liability attributed through business combination		1,369,000
Increase to prior year business combination		39,057
Foreign exchange impact		(57,787)
Balance, September 30, 2016	**$**	**4,514,191**

9. Goodwill (Continued)

For the purpose of the annual impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to Blaze King and Unicast, the CGUs in which goodwill belongs.

The recoverable amount of Blaze King was determined based on value in use calculations, covering a five-year forecast, followed by extrapolation of expected cash flows for the remaining useful life using growth rates for revenue estimated by management. The cash flow projection is based on the annual budget approved by the Board of Directors. The growth rate is approximately 6.0%. The present value of the expected cash flows is determined by applying a suitable discount rate. The discount rate used was 9%.

The growth rates of revenue reflect the long-term average growth rates for the product lines and industry of the segment. The discount rate reflects appropriate adjustments relating to market risk and specific risk factors of the segment.

Management’s key assumptions to cash flow forecasting include moderately increasing net profit margins based on past experience and current trends in the markets that the segment operates. The Company believes that this is the best available input for forecasting cash flows.

The recoverable amount of Blaze King based on value in use exceeds its carrying value by approximately 67%.

The impairment test as at December 31, 2015 resulted in no impairment.

Apart from the considerations in determining the value in use of the segment described above, the Company is not aware of any other probable changes that would necessitate changes in its key estimates. Sensitivity testing was conducted as a part of the 2015 annual test. If the discount rate used is increased by 1.0%, the recoverable amount of Blaze King would reduce by approximately $500,000 which is approximately $500,000 above its carrying value.

10. Credit Facility

The Company has an operating loan facility authorized up to $3,100,000 (expandable to $3,600,000 for the months of June, July and August), bearing interest at the prime rate plus 0.75%.

The operating loan facility and the debt described in note 12 are secured by a general security agreement, assignment of insurance, and guarantees. In addition, the Company and its subsidiaries have agreed to maintain the following ratios as a group:

- Debt service coverage of not less than 120%, based on a rolling four quarter test.
- Maintain a funded debt to earnings before interest, income tax, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) ratio not exceeding 3.0x at date of funding and stepping down to 2.75x in 2016, 2.50x in 2017, and 2.25x in 2018, to be tested on a rolling four quarter average.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company was in compliance with these ratios.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

11. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
Trade payables	$	**1,316,963**	$	522,684
Wages payable		**285,763**		143,071
Taxes payable		**78,750**		528,060
	$	**1,681,476**	$	1,193,815

12. Long-term Debt

		September 30, 2016		December 31, 2015
Loan 1 (1)	$	**2,975,000**	$	3,237,500
Loan 2 (2)		**80,983**		97,933
Loan 3 (3)		**5,408,333**		-
Loan 4 (4)		**400,056**		-
		8,864,372		3,335,433
Less: current portion		**(999,520)**		(372,600)
Long-term portion	$	**7,864,852**	$	2,962,833

(1) Loan 1 is a term loan taken out by the Company in February 2015 in regards to the acquisition of Blaze King, for an original principal amount of $3,500,000 paid through monthly instalments of $29,167 plus interest at the prime rate plus 1.5%. The loan matures in February 2020, at which point the residual amount of $1,750,000 is repayable in full.

(2) Loan 2 is a term loan taken out by the Company in April 2015 for an original principal amount of $113,000 paid through monthly instalments of $1,883 plus interest at the prime rate plus 1.5%. The loan matures in February 2020.

(3) Loan 3 is a term loan taken out by the Company in June 2016 in regards to the acquisition of Unicast, for an original principal amount of $5,500,000 paid through monthly instalments of $45,833 plus interest at the prime rate plus 1.5%. The loan matures in July 2021, at which point the residual amount of $2,750,000 is repayable in full.

(4) Loan 4 is a term loan taken out by the Company in July 2016 in regards to the acquisition of property, plant and equipment for an original principal amount of $317,295 USD ($412,473 CDN) paid through monthly instalments of $5,865 USD including interest at the interest rate of 4.15%. The loan matures in July 2021.

Principal payments required over the next six years are estimated as follows:

2016 - remainder	$	249,582
2017		1,000,320
2018		1,003,600
2019		1,007,030
2020		2,483,033
2021		3,120,807
		8,864,372
Less: current portion		(999,520)
Long-term portion	**$**	**7,864,852**

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. Share Capital

a) Shares issued and outstanding

	September 30, 2016		
	Shares		**Amount**
Share Capital at the beginning of the year	3,750,570	$	4,378,009
Common shares issued for cash pursuant to offering	1,659,114		4,977,342
Common shares issued to acquisition vendors Note 13.a)(v)	516,996		1,654,387
Common shares issued for exercise of agents' warrants	42,953		123,877
Common shares issued for exercise of director options	68,000		257,253
Share issuance costs (including agent warrants)			(664,006)
Common shares issued for ESPP	10,830		35,197
	6,048,463		**10,762,059**
Less: Common shares issued but not outstanding Note 13.a)(v)	(293,332)		(938,662)
Balance as at September 30, 2016	**5,755,131**	**$**	**9,823,397**

The Company had the following capital stock transactions for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016:

(i) On March 1, 2016, the Company issued 10,830 common shares from treasury which are held in escrow (the "Escrow ESPP Shares") for a period of twelve months pursuant to the Blaze King Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"). The Escrow ESPP Shares were valued based on an average closing price of $3.25 per share. Pursuant to the ESPP, certain employees of Blaze King may request to purchase a select number of shares from the Company, which will be held in trust/vest over twelve months. The employees may pay upfront or over twelve months, and the employees will receive an additional common share on maturity for every three common shares purchased. As at September 30, 2016, $7,321 (December 31, 2015 - $nil) of amounts are owed to the Company by Blaze King employees relating to the ESPP.

(ii) During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company issued 68,000 common shares on the exercise of stock options for a value of $257,253.

(iii) During the nine months ended September 30, 2016, the Company issued 42,953 common shares on the exercise of agent warrants for a value of $123,877.

(iv) On June 23, 2016, the Company completed its acquisition of Unicast. In conjunction with this transaction, on June 22, 2016, the Company issued 1,659,114 common shares at a price of $3.00 per common share for gross proceeds of $4,977,342. The agents to the offering received a commission of 7% on proceeds of $2,796,348, and 4% on the remainder, resulting in a total commission of $308,841. In addition, the agents were reimbursed for their legal fees and costs in the amount of $33,248. Legal costs and transfer agent fees associated with the financing incurred were $100,148. As a result, the total cash costs related to the offering were $442,237. An amount of $221,769 was recorded as share issuance costs resulting from the issuance of warrants, which brings the total share issuance cost of the offering to $664,006.

(v) On June 23, 2016, the Company issued 516,996 common shares with a fair value of $3.20 per share to the vendors of Unicast. Of these shares, 293,332 shares (the "Contingent Shares") with a total fair value of $938,662 were considered issued, but not outstanding as at September 30, 2016. The release of the Contingent Shares, of which 293,332 are currently held in escrow, is contingent upon the continued employment of two shareholders for a period of three years

13. Share Capital (Continued):

through June 2019 (the "Employment Period"), noting that 73,333 shares can be contingently released in June 2017, 73,333 shares contingently released in June 2018, and 146,666 shares contingently released in June 2019. For accounting purposes, the Contingent Shares are considered to be post-acquisition remuneration and are not included as part of the related acquisition consideration, resulting in the recognition of stock compensation expense over the Employment Period. During the three and nine month periods ended September 30, 2016, the Company recognized stock compensation expense of $127,111 related to the Contingent Shares.

The Company had the following capital stock transactions for the nine month period ended September 30, 2015:

(vi) On February 27, 2015, the Company completed its Qualifying Transaction. In conjunction with this transaction, on February 25, 2015, the Company issued 1,004,250 common shares at a price of $2.00 per common share for gross proceeds of $2,008,500. The agents to the offering received a commission of 7% of total proceeds resulting in a total commission of $140,595. In addition, the agents were reimbursed for their legal fees and costs in the amount of $36,146. Legal costs and transfer agent fees associated with the financing incurred were $69,904. As a result, the total cash costs related to the offering were $246,645. An amount of $62,169 was recorded as share issuance costs resulting from the issuance of warrants, which bring the total share issuance cost of the offering to $308,814.

(vii) On February 27, 2015, the Company issued 330,000 common shares for gross proceeds of $576,090.

(viii) During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company issued 124,298 common shares on the exercise of agent warrants for a value of $195,543.

(ix) During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, the Company issued 199,100 common shares on the exercise of stock options for a value of $337,704.

At September 30, 2016, there were 5,755,131 (December 31, 2015 - 3,750,570, September 30, 2015 – 3,747,648) issued and outstanding common shares.

The total shares that remain in escrow as at September 30, 2016 in relation to the Company's Qualifying Transaction are 426,375 (December 31, 2015 - 710,625, September 30, 2015 – 710,625).

The total shares that remain in escrow as at September 30, 2016 in relation to the acquisition of Blaze King are 148,500 (December 31, 2015 – 247,500, September 30, 2015 – 247,500).

The total shares that remain in escrow as at September 30, 2016 in relation to the acquisition of Unicast are 366,664, of which 293,332 are Contingent Shares (December 31, 2015 - nil, September 30, 2015 – nil).

The total shares that remain in escrow as at September 30, 2016 are 941,539 (December 31, 2015 – 958,125, September 30, 2015 – 958,125).

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. Share Capital (Continued):

b) Warrants

In conjunction with the Company's February 25, 2015 offering, the Company issued warrants to purchase 70,298 common shares at an exercise price of $2.00 per common share, exercisable for a period of 24 months from February 25, 2015.

An amount of $62,169 was recorded as share issuance costs during the period ended March 31, 2015 for the estimated fair value of the warrants granted, using the Black-Scholes option–pricing model with the following assumptions: Dividend yield of $nil; expected volatility of 245%; risk-free interest rate of 0.46%; forfeiture rate of 0%; market price of $1.80 and weighted average life of 2 years. The warrants vested immediately on grant.

In conjunction with the Company's June 22, 2016 offering, the Company issued warrants to purchase common shares at an exercise price of $3.00 per common share, exercisable for a period of 24 months from June 22, 2016.

An amount of $221,769 was recorded as share issuance costs during the period ended June 30, 2016 for the estimated fair value of the warrants granted, using the Black-Scholes option–pricing model with the following assumptions: Dividend yield of 9.38%; expected volatility of 192%; risk-free interest rate of 0.59%; forfeiture rate of 0%; market price of $3.20 and weighted average life of 2 years. The warrants vested immediately on grant.

The Company has the following warrants outstanding and exercisable at September 30, 2016:

Warrants	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ($)	Weighted average grant date fair value ($)	Weighted average years remaining
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2014	-	-	-	-
Granted in 2015	70,298	2.00	0.88	.42
Exercised in 2015	(7,220)	2.00	0.88	-
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2015	63,078	2.00	0.88	.42
Issued on June 22, 2016	102,483	3.00	2.16	1.75
Exercised in 2016	(42,953)	2.00	0.88	
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2016	**122,608**	**2.84**	**1.95**	**1.08**

c) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan, which allows the Company to issue options to the directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company to purchase common shares of the Company at a stipulated price. The option grants will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The Company measures these amounts at fair value at the grant date and compensation expense is recognized over the vesting period.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2015, the Company recorded an amount of $265,694 as stock compensation expense for the estimated fair value of the stock options granted on April 1, 2015, using the Black-Scholes option–pricing model with the following assumptions: Dividend yield of $nil;

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

13. Share Capital (Continued)

expected volatility of 234%; risk-free interest rate of 0.73%; forfeiture rate of 0%; market price of $1.80, and weighted average life of 5 years. The options vested immediately on grant.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company recorded an amount of $892,746 as stock compensation expense for the estimated fair value of the stock options granted on June 22, 2016, using the Black-Scholes option–pricing model with the following assumptions: Dividend yield of 9.38%; expected volatility of 192%; risk-free interest rate of 0.59%; forfeiture rate of 0%; market price of $3.20, and weighted average life of 5 years. The options vested immediately on grant.

The Company has granted stock options to various officers, directors, and employees of the Company as follows:

Stock Options	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price ($)	Weighted average grant date fair value ($)	Weighted average years remaining
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2014	313,100	1.00	0.59	-
Granted in 2015	149,000	2.00	1.78	3.50
Exercised in 2015	(319,100)	1.00	0.61	-
Outstanding and exercisable, December 31, 2015	**143,000**	**2.00**	**1.78**	**3.50**
Exercised in 2016	(68,000)	2.00	1.78	-
Issued in 2016	463,500	3.00	1.93	4.75
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2016	**538,500**	**2.86**	**1.91**	**4.13**

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

a) Fair value measurement of financial assets and liabilities and disclosure

The Company has established a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs of valuation techniques used in making fair value measurements as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Quoted prices in markets that are not active, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 – Prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

The Company’s cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost and approximate their fair value due to their short term nature.

The Company’s financial assets and financial liabilities including long-term debt are measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy described above. Assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (Continued)

b) Fair value disclosures

At September 30, 2016 and 2015, long-term debt is measured and recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position at fair value as a level 2 financial instrument. Management determined that the fair value of the debt due to its interest rate approximating market lending rates, approximates the fair value.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature.

c) Financial risk management

The Company's primary business activities consist of the acquisition of corporations in the manufacturing sector. The business plan of the Company is to invest in profitable, well-established companies with strong cash flows to create a portfolio of diversified and strong returns. The Company examines the various financial risks to which it is exposed and assesses the impact and likelihood of occurrence. These risks may include liquidity risk, credit risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk. The Company's risk management program strives to evaluate the unpredictability of financial and commodity markets and its objective is to minimize the potential adverse effects of such risks on the Company's financial performance, where financially feasible to do so. When deemed material, these risks may be monitored by the Company's corporate finance group and they are regularly discussed with the Board of Directors or one of its committees.

i. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due. To mitigate this risk, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to determine the funds required to support its ongoing operations and capital expenditures. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are held in business accounts which are available on demand for the Company's programs. The accounts payable are due within 12 months of the dates on the statements of financial position. Two loans mature in 2020 and two loans mature in 2021 (note 12).

	Total	Within One Year	Two to Five Years
Long-term debt	$ 8,864,372	$ 999,520	$ 7,864,852

ii. Credit risk

Counterparty credit risk is the risk that the financial benefits of contracts with a specific counterparty will be lost if a counterparty defaults on its obligations under the contract. This includes any cash amounts owed to the Company by those counterparties, less any amounts owed to the counterparty by the Company where a legal right of set-off exists and also includes the fair values contracts with individual counterparties which are recorded in the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's credit risk is predominantly limited to cash and cash equivalent balances held in financial institutions, and the recovery of the Company's accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is equal to the carrying value of such financial assets. At September 30, 2016, the Company expects to recover the full amount of such assets, less any allowance for doubtful accounts in accounts receivable.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (Continued)

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had the following trade accounts receivable aging:

	Total	**Current**	**31 - 60 days**	**61 - 90 days**	**90 days plus**
Accounts Receivable	$ 3,188,381	$ 2,276,904	$ 600,425	$ 54,868	$ 256,184

The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to minimize potential losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the quality of its counterparties, taking into account their credit worthiness and reputation, past performance and other factors.

Cash and cash equivalents are only deposited with or held by major financial institutions where the Company conducts its business. In order to manage credit and liquidity risk, the Company only invests in highly rated investment grade instruments that have maturities of three months or less. Limits are also established based on the type of investment, the counterparty and the credit rating.

Sales are made to customers the Company believes to be of sound credit worthiness.

iii. *Currency risk*

The functional currency for Blaze King USA and Unicast is the US dollar, while all other entities in the group have a Canadian dollar functional currency. The presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, therefore the Company's earnings and total comprehensive income are in part impacted by fluctuations in the value of the US dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar.

The table below summarizes the net monetary assets and liabilities held in foreign currencies:

	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Net monetary assets	**$ 1,538,165**	$ 1,982,430
Net monetary liabilities	**(251,236)**	(223,751)
	$ 1,286,929	$ 1,758,679

The effect on net income before income tax at September 30, 2016 of a 10.0% change in the foreign currencies against the US dollar on the above mentioned net monetary assets and liabilities of the Company is estimated to be an increase/decrease of $128,693 (September 30, 2015 - $204,055) assuming that all other variables remained constant.

The calculations above are based on the Company's statement of financial position exposure at September 30, 2016.

iv. *Interest rate risk*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the credit facility and long term debt. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is due to the credit facility and long term debt's interest rate being variable. The Company does not enter into derivative contracts to manage this risk.

As the Company's interest rate exposure is variable with the prime rate, the carrying value of the credit facility and long term debt approximates their fair values. At September 30, 2016, a 1.0% increase of the prime rate on the long term debt would increase interest expense by $389,000

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

14. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (Continued)

(September 30, 2015 - $142,000). Additionally, a 1.0% decrease of the prime rate on the long term debt would decrease interest expense by $389,000 (September 30, 2015 - $142,000).

The Company has elected not to enter into interest rate swaps or other instruments to actively manage such risks.

15. Related Party Transactions

The Company's related parties consist of directors and officers or companies associated with them.
Key management, including directors and officers of the Company, are those personnel having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the Company.

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2016, the Company and its subsidiaries incurred $13,138 (September 30, 2015 - $46,424) of legal fees from a law firm associated with two directors of the Company. This amount was incurred in the normal course of operations and was measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of the consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

Salaries and benefits, bonuses and share-based payments are included in compensation expenses. Key management compensation for the nine month period ended September 30, 2016 included $118,272 of salary and benefits (September 30, 2015 - $77,537).

16. Dividends

The Company's dividend policy is to pay cash dividends on or about the 15th of each month to shareholders of record on the last business day of the previous month. The Company's Board of Directors regularly examines the dividends paid to shareholders.

Cumulative dividends for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

		September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015
Cumulative dividends, beginning of period	**$**	**673,454**	$	-
Dividends during the period		**1,073,233**		392,162
Cumulative dividends, end of period	**$**	**1,746,687**	$	392,162

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

16. Dividends (Continued)

The amounts and record dates of the dividends for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 are as follows:

Month	Record Date 2016	Per Share ($)	2016 Dividend Amount ($)	Record Date 2015	Per Share ($)	2015 Dividend Amount ($)
January	January 29, 2016	0.025	93,764	-	-	-
February	February 29, 2016	0.025	93,765	-	-	-
March	March 31, 2016	0.025	94,335	-	-	-
April	April 29, 2016	0.025	94,335	-	-	-
May	May 31, 2016	0.025	94,335	May 29, 2015	0.020	73,914
June	June 30, 2016	0.025	150,138	June 30, 2015	0.020	74,867
July	July 29, 2016	0.025	150,138	July 31, 2016	0.020	74,867
August	August 31, 2016	0.025	151,212	August 31, 2016	0.020	74,867
September	September 30, 2016 (unpaid)	0.025	151,211	September 30, 2015	0.020	93,764
Total		0.225	1,073,233		0.100	392,162

17. Commitments and Contingencies

Subsequent to September 30, 2016 and before these interim condensed financial statements were authorized, the Company undertook the following dividend actions:

- a dividend of $0.025 to shareholders of record on September 30, 2016 was paid on October 14, 2016.
- a dividend of $0.025 per share was declared for shareholders of record on October 31, 2016, and paid on November 15th, 2016.
- a dividend of $0.025 per share was declared on November 15, 2016 for shareholders of record on November 30, 2016.

A summary of the undiscounted liabilities and future operating commitments at September 30, 2016 are as follows:

	Total	Within One Year	Two to Five Years
Operating leases	$ 1,041,780	$ 273,442	$ 768,338

Contractual commitments are defined as agreements that are enforceable and legally binding. Certain of the contractual commitments may contain cancellation clauses; the Company discloses the contractual operating commitments based on management's intent to fulfill the contracts.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

18. Segmented Information

Various tax and legal matters are outstanding from time to time. In the event that managements' estimate of the future resolution of these matters changes, the Company will recognize the effects of these changes in the consolidated financial statements on the date such changes occur.

The Company's reporting is prepared on a geographic and consolidated basis as determined by the requirements of the Chief Executive Officer as the chief operating decision maker for the Company. The Company identifies and tracks the operations of its subsidiaries, Valley Comfort, Blaze King and Unicast, separately. Due to the direct and integrated relationship of Valley Comfort and Blaze King operations (the "Blaze Group"), whereby Valley Comfort is the manufacturer and Canadian wholesaler, and Blaze King is the United States wholesaler, the Company has determined that for segmentation purposes, they are considered one segment. In addition to Blaze Group and Unicast, the Canadian public company parent ("Head Office") is considered a third and separate segment, as its function is an investment holding and management company.

The Company's segment reporting for the nine months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

September 30, 2016	**Head Office**	**Blaze Group**	**Unicast**	**Total**
Sales revenues	$ -	$ 8,164,678	$ 1,801,472	$ 9,966,150
Cost of goods sold	-	5,009,910	877,805	5,887,715
Gross margin	-	3,154,768	923,667	4,078,435
Net income (loss) before income tax	(1,744,789)	(92,121)	193,552	(1,643,358)
Income tax expense	-	(172,895)	-	(172,895)
Net income (loss)	(1,744,789)	80,774	193,552	(1,470,463)
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (1,744,789)	$ (251,758)	$ 204,861	$ (1,791,686)

September 30, 2015	**Head Office**	**Blaze Group**	**Unicast**	**Total**
Sales revenues	$ -	$ 8,948,329	$ -	$ 8,948,329
Cost of goods sold	-	5,132,142	-	5,132,142
Gross margin	-	3,816,187	-	3,816,187
Net income (loss) before income tax	(766,098)	932,560	-	166,462
Income tax expense	-	140,013	-	140,013
Net income (loss)	(766,098)	792,547	-	26,449
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (766,098)	$ 1,021,451	$ -	$ 255,353

The Company's segment reporting for the three months ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

September 30, 2016	**Head Office**	**Blaze Group**	**Unicast**	**Total**
Sales revenues	$ -	$ 3,467,729	$ 1,656,421	$ 5,124,150
Cost of goods sold	-	2,248,675	833,883	3,082,558
Gross margin	-	1,219,054	822,538	2,041,592
Net income (loss) before income tax	(304,283)	156,960	160,683	13,360
Income tax expense	-	(105,610)	-	(105,610)
Net income (loss)	(304,283)	262,570	160,683	118,970
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (304,283)	$ 271,206	$ 171,993	$ 138,917

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

18. Segmented Information (Continued)

September 30, 2015	Head Office	Blaze Group	Unicast	Total
Sales revenues	$ -	4,839,969	$ -	$ 4,839,969
Cost of goods sold	-	2,370,908	-	2,370,908
Gross margin	-	2,469,061	-	3,816,187
Net income (loss) before income tax	(122,270)	675,997	-	553,727
Income tax expense	-	186,056	-	186,056
Net income (loss)	(122,270)	489,941	-	367,671
Comprehensive income (loss)	$ (122,270)	$ 619,346	$ -	$ 497,076

The Company's segment reporting as at September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015 is as follows:

September 30, 2016	Head Office	Blaze Group	Unicast	Total
Total current assets	$ 71,594	$ 5,041,469	$ 4,000,030	$ 9,113,093
Total current liabilities	164,570	2,482,107	817,380	3,464,057
Total assets	71,594	10,176,030	11,220,740	21,468,364
Total liabilities	$ 2,789,570	$ 3,383,454	$ 7,306,094	$ 13,479,116

December 31, 2015	Head Office	Blaze Group	Unicast	Total
Total current assets	$ 77,489	$ 4,639,837	$ -	$ 4,717,326
Total current liabilities	435,842	1,342,033	-	1,777,875
Total assets	77,489	9,764,598	-	9,842,087
Total liabilities	$ 3,323,342	$ 2,192,366	$ -	$ 5,515,708

Due to the nature of the markets that the Company and its subsidiaries operate in, the Company is not dependent on any single customer for a significant portion of their sales revenues.

19. Acquisition

On June 23, 2016, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Unicast, a privately-held wear-parts products manufacturing company for an aggregate purchase price of $9,661,349. The fair value of the total consideration paid was $8,440,349. The Company accounted for the acquisition using the acquisition method and three months and seven days of results of Unicast's operations have been included in the consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition.

Goodwill acquired with Unicast primarily comprises the expertise and reputation of the assembled workforce. Goodwill of $2,870,548 and intangible assets of $3,910,000 acquired are non-deductible for income tax purposes.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Acquisition (Continued)

The allocation of the purchase price of the net identifiable assets based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition is as follows:

ASSETS		
Cash	$	585,209
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses		1,416,333
Inventory		2,472,208
Property, plant and equipment		387,644
Developed technology		430,000
Customer relationships		3,350,000
Brand		130,000
	$	8,771,394
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		611,593
Shareholder loans		1,210,000
Deferred income taxes		11,000
Deferred income tax liability on acquisition		1,369,000
	$	3,201,593
Total identifiable net assets		5,569,801
Goodwill on acquisition		1,501,548
Deferred income tax liability on acquisition attributed to Goodwill		1,369,000
Purchase consideration	**$**	**8,440,349**

The accounts receivable and prepaid expense fair value was equal to its contractual value, and all amounts were expected to be collected, as applicable.

The Company acquired the following in property, plant and equipment:

Automotive equipment	$	78,392
Manufacturing equipment		180,471
Office equipment		11,500
Computer equipment		68,560
Leasehold improvements		48,721
	$	**387,644**

The Company incurred acquisition costs of $302,644 (2015 - $176,527), which were expensed through the statement of income under professional fees expense. This amount was comprised of due diligence, filing, legal and accounting costs. Unicast’s revenues and pre-tax net income for the three month and seven day period since acquisition date were $1,801,472 and $193,552 respectively.

Due to the lack of IFRS specific data prior to the acquisition, pro forma profit or loss of the combined entity for any periods prior to the acquisition cannot be readily determined.

(Unaudited - expressed in Canadian dollars)

19. Acquisition (Continued)

The fair value of the purchase consideration is comprised of the following:

Cash	$	9,449,000
Common shares – 223,664 with a value of $3.20 per share		715,725
Working capital adjustment		(503,376)
Assumed liabilities		(1,221,000)
Total consideration paid	**$**	**8,440,349**

The above purchase price allocation is preliminary and will remain preliminary until the Company's auditors complete their final evaluation.

20. Events After the Reporting Period

On October 28, 2016, the Company received a payment from the vendors of Unicast in the amount of $503,376 with respect to the working capital adjustment owing pursuant the Unicast acquisition agreement. This amount has been reflected in note 19.