CENTURION
MINERALS LTD

Financial Statements

July 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

MANNING ELLIOTT
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Centurion Minerals Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Centurion Minerals Ltd. which comprise the statements of financial position as at July 31, 2018 and 2017, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in deficiency and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of 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 financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Centurion Minerals Ltd. as at July 31, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Centurion Minerals Ltd. to continue as a going concern.

Manning Elliott LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
November 26, 2018

Centurion Minerals Ltd.
Statements of Financial Position
As at July 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	2018	2017
Current assets			
Cash		$ 3,847	$ 20,350
Amounts receivable	10	298,697	201,823
Gypsum inventory		5,527	53,682
Prepaid expenses and deposits		8,934	22,684
		317,005	298,539
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	710,921	711,829
Development costs	5	23,079	23,079
		734,000	734,908
Total assets		**$ 1,051,005**	**$ 1,033,447**
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 595,706	$ 524,671
Due to related parties	10	431,802	217,965
Short-term loans	6	547,286	433,159
Total liabilities		1,574,794	1,175,795
Shareholders' deficiency			
Share capital	7	14,552,130	14,488,611
Share subscriptions received		22,000	-
Share option reserve	8	2,447,015	2,447,015
Share warrant reserve	7	4,375,545	4,342,440
Deficit		(21,920,479)	(21,420,414)
		(523,789)	(142,348)
Total liabilities and shareholders' deficiency		**$ 1,051,005**	**$ 1,033,447**

SEE NOTE 1, NATURE OF OPERATIONS
SEE NOTE 11, COMMITMENTS
SEE NOTE 13, SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Approved by the Board:

"David Tafel"
Director

"Kenneth A Cawkell"
Director

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

Centurion Minerals Ltd.
Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended July 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes		2018		2017
Revenues	5	$	72,026	$	-
Cost of sales			42,974		-
Gross margin			29,052		-
Operating expenses					
Accounting	10		122,669		113,596
Administration	10		108,000		118,000
Consulting			-		295,436
Depreciation			908		1,743
Financing costs			116,067		137,229
Filing fees and communications			74,021		121,420
Foreign exchange (gain) loss			(4,614)		11,514
Insurance			871		1,104
General exploration expenditures	5		38,157		301,253
Legal	10		45,371		23,501
Office and miscellaneous			12,431		23,495
Rent			19,200		18,176
Share-based compensation	8		-		170,518
Telephone			2,063		6,742
Travel			26,430		35,422
Wages			4,950		39,600
			(566,524)		(1,418,749)
Other income (expenses)					
Other income			25,000		50,000
Gain on debt settlement			57,702		-
Loss on write-down of inventory			(45,295)		-
			37,407		50,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss		**$**	**(500,065)**	**$**	**(1,368,749)**
Basic and diluted earnings per common share		$	(0.01)	$	(0.03)
Weighted average number of common shares			67,432,307		51,522,512

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

Centurion Minerals Ltd.
Statements of Change in Deficiency
For the years ended July 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of common Shares		Share capital		Share subscriptions received		Share option reserve		Share warrant reserve		Deficit		Total
Balance at August 1, 2016		36,702,403	$	13,473,243	$	-	$	2,276,498	$	3,694,488	$	(20,051,665)	$	(607,436)
Comprehensive loss		-		-		-		-		-		(1,368,749)		(1,368,749)
Private placements	7	22,269,193		1,458,349		-		-		-		-		1,458,349
Share subscriptions received		2,600,000		130,000		-		-		-		-		130,000
Share subscriptions correction		2,600,000		-		-		-		-		-		-
Value attributable to warrants issued in private placements		-		(638,850)		-		-		638,850		-		-
Share issue costs		-		(48,694)		-		-		9,102		-		(39,592)
Share-based compensation	8	-		-		-		170,517		-		-		170,517
Issue of shares for loan financing	6	1,496,328		114,563		-		-		-		-		114,563
Balance at July 31, 2017		**65,667,924**	**$**	**14,488,611**	**$**	**-**	**$**	**2,447,015**	**$**	**4,342,440**	**$**	**(21,420,414)**	**$**	**(142,348)**
Balance at August 1, 2017		65,667,924	$	14,488,611	$	-	$	2,447,015	$	4,342,440	$	(21,420,414)	$	(142,348)
Comprehensive loss		-		-		-		-		-		(500,065)		(500,065)
Private placements	7	2,000,000		100,000		-		-		-		-		100,000
Share subscriptions received		-		-		22,000		-		-		-		22,000
Value attributable to warrants issued in private placements		-		(33,105)		-		-		33,105		-		-
Share issue costs		-		(3,376)		-		-		-		-		(3,376)
Balance at July 31, 2018		**67,667,924**	**$**	**14,552,130**	**$**	**22,000**	**$**	**2,447,015**	**$**	**4,375,545**	**$**	**(21,920,479)**	**$**	**(523,789)**

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

Centurion Minerals Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended July 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net loss		$ (500,065)	$ (1,368,749)
Adjustments to non-cash items			
Depreciation	4	908	1,743
Finance expense	6	99,627	109,007
Gain on debt settlement		(57,702)	-
Share-based compensation	8	-	170,518
Loss on write-down of inventory	7	45,295	-
Changes in non-cash working capital			
Increase in amounts receivable		(96,874)	(30,541)
Decrease (Increase) in inventory		2,860	(53,682)
Decrease in prepaid expenses and deposits		13,750	49,337
Increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities		115,644	188,820
Increase (decrease) in payable to related parties		226,930	(37,885)
Net cash flows used in operating activities		(149,627)	(971,432)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	4	-	(713,572)
Development costs, net		-	(23,079)
Net cash flows used in investing activities		-	(736,651)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from issuance of shares	7	100,000	1,314,354
Proceeds from promissory notes	6	-	523,715
Proceeds from short-term loans		14,500	95,000
Share subscriptions receivable received		22,000	130,000
Share issue costs		(3,376)	(39,592)
Repayments of promissory notes	6	-	(135,000)
Repayments of short-term loans		-	(333,204)
Net cash from financing activities		133,124	1,555,273
Decrease in cash		(16,503)	(152,810)
Cash, beginning of the year		20,350	173,160
Cash, end of the year		$ 3,847	$ 20,350
Interest paid		$ 16,440	$ 8,173
Income taxes paid		$ -	$ -

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Centurion Minerals Ltd. (the "Company" or "Centurion") is in the business of mineral exploration and development, with its primary asset being its interest in the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project Joint Venture in Santiago Del Estero Province, Argentina. The Company was incorporated on March 11, 2005 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia as 0718918 B.C. Ltd. The Company changed its name to Centurion Minerals Ltd. on November 28, 2005. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 520, 470 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, having the symbol CTN, as a Tier 2 mining issuer and is in the process of developing its primary mineral property.

The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties.

Going Concern

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for at least the next twelve months and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations.

Several adverse conditions may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is in the development stage and, accordingly, has not yet commenced commercial operations. At July 31, 2018, the Company has accumulated losses of $21,920,479 since inception and will continue to incur further losses in the development of its business. The ability of the Company to continue as a going-concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing required to maintain its operations, and to ultimately attain future profitable commercial operations. Management expects the Company to continue as a going concern and plans to meet any financing requirements through equity financing and seeking other business opportunities to expand the Company's operations. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time and there are no assurances that the Company will be successful in achieving its goals. The financial statements do not include any adjustments that might be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

The application of the going concern concept is dependent upon the Company's ability to satisfy its liabilities as they become due and to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its mineral property interests, the attainment of profitable mining operations through its Joint Venture in Argentina, or the receipt of proceeds from the disposition of its mineral property interests. Management is actively engaged in the review and due diligence on opportunities of merit in the mining sector and is seeking to raise the necessary capital to meet its funding requirements. There is, primarily as a result of the conditions described above, significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption.

The Company is not expected to be profitable during the ensuing twelve months and therefore must rely on securing additional funds from either equity financing or loan from shareholders or directors for cash consideration, and while the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past, there is no assurance that it will continue to generate sufficient funds for future operations.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

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

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as of July 31, 2018. The Board of Directors approved the financial statements on November 26, 2018.

Basis of Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

Functional Currency

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates, which is the Canadian dollar. The functional currency determinations were conducted through an analysis of the consideration factors identified in IAS 21, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. At year-end, foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to the functional currency using the prevailing rate of exchange at the year-end. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the re-measurement of monetary items at year-end exchange rates are recognized in profit and loss.

Assets and liabilities of operations having a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the reporting date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average rates for the periods, unless exchange rates fluctuated significantly during the period, in which case the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions are used. The resulting foreign currency translation adjustments are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI").

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and apply judgment affecting the 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 expenses during the reporting period.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are:

Development stage

At the point where management has assessed that a resource has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction, environmental approvals and permitting for exploitation has been received, and capital is reasonably available for construction of processing facilities, a project will be considered to be in the Development Stage.

Ready for Use

During the Development Stage, once processing facilities are available for use and capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the assets will be considered ready for use.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Commercial production

At the end of the Development Phase when the mine is capable of substantially operating in the manner intended by management, Commercial Production will have been achieved. More specifically, Commercial Production for the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project is defined in the Joint Venture Agreement, dated January 28, 2016, between the Company and Demetra Minerals Inc. (“Demetra”) as follows:

1. If a plant is located on the Property, on the first day following the first period of 45 consecutive days during which Mineral Products have been produced from the Property at an average rate not less than 80% of the initial design rated capacity of such plant; or

2. If no plant is located on the Property, on the first day of the month following the first period during which 4,000 tonnes of Mineral Products have been produced, per month for three consecutive months by the Joint Venture and sold to a nonrelated party on a reasonably regular basis for the purpose of earning revenue.

Reclamation

Management undertakes an ongoing assessment of accumulated reclamation costs based on the nature of the environmental disturbance and relevant environmental regulations governing activities at the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project. Based on these criteria, management determines if there is an accumulated liability beyond the ongoing remediation being completed following extraction of gypsum bearing zones.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

Pursuant to the Joint Venture Agreement between the Company and Demetra dated January 28, 2016, the Company is party to both a call and a put option that are derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss. Management has applied judgement in the determination of the fair value of these instruments, including consideration of uncertainty related to the realization of events required to materialize for these options to be exercisable by either party.

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires the determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This requires the estimation of inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility, dividend yield, and forfeiture rate. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 8.

Joint Venture

Pursuant to IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements, the Company is required to classify its interest in a joint arrangement as a joint venture or joint operation. A joint venture will be accounted for using the equity method of accounting, whereas a joint operation will recognize the venturer’s share of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of the joint operation.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand and deposits held at call with banks.

Revenue

Revenue is recognized for sales of gypsum to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts, rebates, and sales taxes or duty. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred, which is considered to occur when title passes to the customer. This generally occurs when product is physically transferred on to a truck or other delivery mechanism. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Inventory

Inventories of gypsum are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Materials that are no longer considered as likely to be used, or their value is unlikely to be readily realised through a sale to a third party, are provided for.

Materials held for consumption within operations are valued based on purchase price or, when manufactured internally, at cost. Costs are allocated on an average basis and include direct material, labour, related transportation costs and an appropriate allocation of overhead costs.

Agri-Gypsum finished goods, work in process, and any other production inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Dependent on the current stage of any product inventory in the process cycle, cost will reflect, as appropriate, mining, processing, transport and labour costs as well as an allocation of mine services overheads required to bring the product to its current state.

Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, after deducting any costs to completion and any applicable marketing, selling, shipping and other distribution expenses.

Mineral Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

Costs incurred with respect to exploration and evaluation ("E&E") of the Company's mineral properties, including acquisition costs, are expensed as incurred until the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability of the mineral resource is determined, only costs directly related to E&E expenditures are capitalized. Costs not directly attributable to E&E activities are expensed in the year in which they occur.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, capitalized E&E expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired and capitalized amount in excess of the estimated recoverable amount are written off to the statement of comprehensive loss.

The Company assesses each significant asset for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use. These assessments require the use of estimates and assumptions such as long- term commodity prices, discount rates, future capital requirements, exploration potential and operating performance.

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

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

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

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

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Major Maintenance and Repairs

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the financial year in which they are incurred.

Gains and Losses

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

Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset begins when it is available for use, i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss and is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

1)	Plant & Equipment	Straight line over 20 Years
2)	Plant Development Costs	Straight line over 20 Years
3)	Vehicles	Straight line over 5 Years
4)	Office Equipment	Straight line over 5 Years

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

Restoration, Rehabilitation and Environmental Obligations

A legal or constructive obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs may arise when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Such costs arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided for and capitalized at the start of each project to the carrying amount of the asset, as soon as the obligation to incur such costs arises. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. These costs are charged against profit or loss over the economic life of the related asset, through amortization using either a unit-of-production or the straight-line method as appropriate. The related liability is adjusted for each period for the unwinding of the discount rate and for changes to the current market- based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation. Costs for restoration of subsequent site damage that is created on an ongoing basis during production are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits as extraction progresses.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company estimates its accumulated restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs associated with the Ana Sofia Project to be $Nil (2017: $Nil).

Impairment of Non-financial Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its non-financial assets with finite lives to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. Where such an indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income Taxes

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

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

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

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

Share-based Payments

The fair value of the share option reserve for employees at the date of grant is recognized as an expense over the vesting period with a corresponding increase in share option reserve. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Company.

In situations where share options are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the Company as consideration cannot be specifically identified, the unidentified goods or services received (or to be received) are measured as the difference between the fair value of the share-based payment transaction and the fair value of any identified goods or services received at the grant date.

The fair value is measured at the grant date and recognized over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At the end of each reporting period, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest. Stock option expense incorporates an expected forfeiture rate.

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

The Company's policy related to share-based payments equally applies to the methods used to calculate the fair value of warrants.

Share Capital

The proceeds from the exercise of stock options, warrants and escrow shares are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option, warrant or escrow share enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company.

Proceeds received on the issuance of units, comprised of common shares and warrants are allocated based on the relative fair value approach which considers the value determined by the Black-Scholes option pricing model for the warrants.

Commissions paid to agents and other related share issue costs are charged directly to share capital.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

Provisions

A provision is 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 benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

The Company had no material provisions at July 31, 2018 and July 31, 2017.

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized and derecognized on the trade date where the purchase or sale of a financial asset is under a contract whose terms require delivery of the financial asset within the time frame established by the market concerned, and are initially measured at fair value, plus transaction costs, except for those financial assets classified as at fair value through profit or loss which are initially measured at fair value.

Financial assets are classified into the following categories: financial assets ‘at fair value through profit or loss’ (“FVTPL”), ‘held-to-maturity investments‘, ‘available-for-sale‘ financial assets and ‘loans and receivables‘. The classification depends on the nature and purpose of the financial assets and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

The Company’s financial assets, which are classified as loans and receivables, are subsequently carried at amortized cost, using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities ‘at FVTPL’ or ‘other financial liabilities’. Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest recognized on an effective yield basis. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest costs over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when the obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company has issued derivative financial instruments in connection with the Ana Sofia Joint Venture Agreement (Note 5). An embedded derivative is separated from its host contract and accounted for as a derivative only when three criteria are satisfied:

1) When the economic risks and characteristics of the embedded derivative are not closely related to those of the host contract;

2) A separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative; and

3) The entire instrument is not measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive loss.

The Company designates embedded derivatives as FVTPL on initial recognition with those instruments measured at each reporting period using an appropriate valuation model with changes in the fair value being recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The Company's financial instruments consist of the following:

Financial assets:	Classification:
Cash	Loans and receivables
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables
Derivative call option	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities:	Classification:
Accounts payable	Other financial liabilities
Due to related parties	Other financial liabilities
Short-term loan	Other financial liabilities
Derivative put option	Fair Value Through Profit and Loss

The carrying values of cash, amount receivable, accounts payable, due to related parties and short-term loans, approximate their fair values due to the short term nature of these financial instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the financial assets have been negatively impacted. Evidence of impairment could include:

1) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;

2) Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or

3) The likelihood that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

The carrying amount of a financial asset is reduced by any impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of accounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited to income. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in profit or loss. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the statement comprehensive loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the financial asset at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments recorded at fair value

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1: Valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

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

The Company's derivative financial instruments (Note 5) are valued based on level 3 valuation techniques.

Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

The following standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied to in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future financial statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating these new standards:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, Classification and Measurement is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has determined that the impact of this change is insignificant, and there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company has determined that the impact of this change is insignificant, and there will be no material impact to the Company's recognition of revenues.

IFRS 16 – Leases eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are capitalized by recognizing the present value of lease payments and recognizing an asset and a financial liability representing an obligation to make future lease payments. The principles in IFRS 16 provide a more consistent approach to acquiring the use of an asset whether by leasing or purchasing the asset. The new leasing standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede current lease accounting standards under IFRS. Prospective application is required is required beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted only if an entity early adopts IFRS 15 as well. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

IFRS 2 – Share-based Payments has been revised to incorporate amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in June 2016. The amendments provide guidance on the accounting for:

1) the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments;

2) share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and

3) a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has determined that the impact of this change will be insignificant, and there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT, CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it based on the funds available to the Company in order to support future business opportunities. The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity and short-term loans. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to manage its capital to be able to sustain the future development of the Company's business.

The Company currently has no source of self-sustaining revenues, and therefore is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended July 31, 2018. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes:

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimately responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's finance function.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

3. RISK MANAGEMENT, CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and commodity price risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency rates.

The Company forwards, on an as-needed basis, pre-approved budgeted amounts for the Ana Sofia Agricultural Gypsum Project Operator, Demetra Fertilizantes S.A. (DFSA), the wholly owned Argentine subsidiary of Demetra. Such funds are transferred in United States Dollars (USD) and are immediately converted to Argentine Peso (ARS) upon receipt by DFSA. Funds are deployed by DFSA on a weekly basis, as such; the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

The Company receives revenue from sales of gypsum in USD and ARS. Costs of Goods Sold are paid in ARS. As a result the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk associated with its ongoing operations at the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in certificates of deposit or interest bearing accounts of major Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its financial institutions.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices of Gypsum used for agricultural purposes. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the Company's ability to operate the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project profitably, completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments, which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company, consist primarily of cash. Cash is maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and is redeemable upon demand.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company has $Nil (2017 - $11,000) outstanding receivable due from Falcon Gold Corp (TSX-V: FG) ("Falcon"). Falcon is a corporation sharing common management, directors and office space with the Company. Management assesses the credit risk associated with the Falcon receivable on an annual basis.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company has $153,900 (2017 - $105,900) due from Demetra. Demetra is the project partner and a corporation sharing common management and office space with the Company. Management assesses the credit risk associated with the Demetra receivable on an annual basis, and expects that Demetra will meet its payable requirements to the Company.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company has $141,824 (2017 - $77,237) due from DFSA. DFSA is the operator of a joint operation the Company is a partner of and a subsidiary of a corporation sharing common management and office space with the Company. Management assesses the credit risk associated with the DFSA receivable on an annual basis, and expects that DFSA will meet its payable requirements to the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. RISK MANAGEMENT, CAPITAL MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it has sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by monitoring the maturity dates of existing trade and other accounts payable.

Maturity Risk

1) The Company has trade payables, accounts payables that are due on normal commercial terms, and as at July 31, 2018 the Company had short-term loans of $547,286.

2) As at July 31, 2018, the Company did not have derivative financial liabilities with contractual maturities.

3) Management of liquidity risk: Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses and commitments in (1) and (2) for a period of 90 days. To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on exploration projects to further manage expenditure.

The following table summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at July 31, 2018 based on the undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
Accounts payable	$ 495,606	$ 495,606	$ 495,606	-	-	-
Due to related parties	431,802	431,802	431,802	-	-	-
Short-term loan	547,286	547,286	547,286	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,474,694	$1,474,694	$1,474,694	-	-	-

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

The Company's capitalized expenses, by reporting segment, are summarized as follows:

	Argentina	Canada	Total
Balance at August 1, 2016	$ -	$ -	$ -
Plant and equipment	505,478	-	505,478
Plant development costs	207,368	-	207,368
Office equipment	-	1,968	1,968
Accumulated depreciation	(1,242)	(1,743)	(2,985)
Balance at July 31, 2017	$ 711,604	$ 225	$ 711,829
Balance at August 1, 2017	$ 711,604	$ 225	$ 711,829
Depreciation	(683)	(225)	(908)
Balance at July 31, 2018	$ 710,921	$ -	$ 710,921

As at February 1, 2017, and subsequent to significant testing and adjustments, management determined the Ana Sofia pilot plant (Note 5) to be available for use and capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Assets capitalized relating to the Ana Sofia project have been amortized from this date.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE

Expenditures During the Year

The Company's exploration and evaluation expenses for the year ended July 31, 2018 and 2017 are summarized as follows:

Exploration and Evaluation Expenses for the year-ended July 31, 2018		Argentina
Assays and analysis	$	2,289
Drilling		-
Equipment and project site rentals		-
Field administration and other		8,395
Geological consulting and labour		27,473
Consulting fees		-
	$	**38,157**

Exploration and Evaluation Expenses for the year-ended July 31, 2017		Argentina
Assays and analysis	$	17,432
Drilling		138,391
Equipment and project site rentals		39,445
Field administration and other		82,987
Geological consulting and labour		17,844
Consulting fees		5,154
	$	**301,253**

Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Operating Segments

The Company operates in one industry segment, mineral exploration and development, within two geographic areas: Canada, and Argentina.

Management monitors the operating results of its operating segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on operating profit or loss and is measured consistently with operating profit or loss in the financial statements. However, the Company's financing (including finance costs and finance income) and income taxes are managed on a company basis and are not allocated to operating segments.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE (continued)

Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project (Santiago del Estero Province, Argentina)
On January 28, 2016, the Company executed a definitive joint venture agreement (the "Agreement") with Demetra Minerals Inc. ("Demetra") to develop the Ana Sofia agricultural gypsum project in the Province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina. Demetra is a privately held, Vancouver-based agri-mining company and the beneficial owner of a 100% interest in the Ana Sofia property. It has been focused on identifying, developing and marketing calcium sulfate dihydrate, a mineral fertilizer and soil conditioner (also known as agricultural gypsum) for the markets of Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile.

Ana Sofia Joint Venture Agreement
As defined in the Agreement:

1) Centurion issued 2,000,000 common shares to Demetra as consideration for the acquisition of its 50% interest in the Ana Sofia Project (the "Project").

2) Demetra was appointed as the operator of the Project.

3) The Management Committee of the Joint Venture consists of 5 members - 3 Centurion nominees and 2 Demetra nominees, where a Demetra nominee also serves as an Officer of Centurion. A primary responsibility of the Management Committee is to approve program costs and oversee programs.

4) Centurion is responsible for reimbursing Program Costs related to Programs approved by the Management Committee.

5) Demetra is solely responsible for assuming all costs, liabilities and agreements associated with the Project, and no other Party (including Centurion) shall transact, perform or undertake anything in the name of the Operator (Demetra). Additionally, all rights and obligations of Centurion and Demetra are several and not joint.

6) Provided that the Joint Venture achieves production, or after Centurion has expended US$4 million in development costs, both parties shall have the right to call for an amalgamation, which would be subject to a shareholders' vote. Centurion shall have the right to acquire 100% of Demetra by issuing approximately 23.5 million common shares. The Company shall set aside an additional 10.4 million Preferred Shares for the Demetra founders convertible into Common shares on achievement of certain production milestones. Should Centurion spend an accumulated US$6 million in approved Program Costs on various Programs prior to amalgamation, all further costs shall be borne equally by the JV partners.

Each of Centurion and Demetra have the right to call for an amalgamation, representing a call and a put option that are derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss. Primarily due to the high level of uncertainty regarding the circumstances that trigger an exercise of these derivatives, management has determined the value of both of these derivatives approximate $Nil both at initial recognition and at July 31, 2018 (July 31, 2017: $Nil).

Ana Sofia Property

Ana Sofia comprises two mining concessions totaling 50 hectares ("ha") in size and approximately 500 ha of exploration rights located 50 kilometers west of the provincial capital city of Santiago del Estero in northwestern Argentina. On October 31, 2016 the Company announced that it had completed an initial resource estimate for the Project. The resource estimate is based on exploration and test-pitting work completed by Centurion and Demetra that focused on two near-surface gypsum layers located within one of the Project's mining concessions and surrounding exploration permit area.

Ana Sofia Pilot Plant

As at January 31, 2017 the Ana Sofia Property transitioned to the development stage and as a result, development costs incurred from February 1, 2017 to July 31, 2017 in the amount of $69,154 have been capitalized as development costs. Prior to reclassification the Company had expensed exploration and evaluation costs relating to the property, as a result no exploration and evaluation costs have been reclassified to development costs as at July 31, 2017.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURE (continued)

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Pilot Plant had produced and sold 765 tonnes (2017 - 928 tonnes) of agri-gypsum generating $72,026 (2017 - $46,075) in revenue for the Company. During 2018 the revenue has been presented on the statement of comprehensive loss, in 2017 the revenues were capitalized as development costs. As at July 30, 2018 the Pilot Plant also had 1,353 (2017 - 1,864) tonnes of finished goods available for sale and 238 (2017 - 1,050) tonnes of stockpiled material extracted and ready for final processing.

6. SHORT-TERM LOANS

On October 25, 2016, the Company issued a one-year promissory note loan financing for $180,000 from arm's length parties. Proceeds from this financing were allocated to assist the Company in commencing the Project's agri-gypsum pilot plant operation and for general corporate purposes. In consideration for the loan, the Company issued 514,285 bonus common shares, at a price of $0.07 per share and will pay interest of 1.5% per month. The loan can be paid off at any time with no penalty to the Company. Finders' fees of $12,000 were paid on this transaction. The shares were subject to a four-month hold period that expired on February 26, 2017. During the year ended July 31, 2018 $Nil (2017 -$135,000) was paid down, and as at July 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the loan including interest and principal is $53,978 (2017 - $53,519).

On January 30, 2017, the Company issued a one-year promissory note loan financing for $343,715 from arm's length parties. Proceeds from this financing were used to assist the Company in commencing the Project's agri-gypsum pilot plant operation and for general corporate purposes. In consideration for the loan, the Company issued 982,043 bonus common shares, at a price of $0.07 per share and will pay interest of 1.5% per month. The loan can be paid off at any time with no penalty to the Company. The shares were subject to a four-month hold period that expired on May 31, 2017. As at July 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the loan including interest and principal is $428,808 (2017 - $374,982).

During the year ended July 31, 2017 the Company received advances of $95,000 from Portofino Resources Inc., which has key management personnel who are also key management personnel of Centurion. During the year ended July 31, 2018 the Company received advances of $14,500. The Company made repayments during the year of $Nil (2017 - $45,000), and as at July 31, 2018, the outstanding balance of the loan is $64,500 (2017 - $50,000). The loan is due on demand, and is non-interest bearing.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL

The Company's common shares and share purchase warrants are classified as equity instruments. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares, issuable in series.

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

The following is a summary of changes in common share capital:

	Number of Shares	Issue Price		Amount
Balance at August 1, 2016	36,702,403		$	13,473,243
Issue of shares for cash on private placement	22,269,193	$0.07/$0.05		1,458,349
Share subscriptions receivable received	2,600,000			130,000
Share subscriptions correction	2,600,000			-
Share issue costs	-			(48,694)
Fair value attributable to warrants issued	-			(638,850)
Issue of shares associated with promissory notes	1,496,328			114,563
Balance at July 31, 2017	**65,667,924**		**$**	**14,488,611**
Balance at August 1, 2017	65,667,924		$	14,488,611
Issue of shares for cash on private placement	2,000,000	$0.05		100,000
Share issue costs	-			(3,376)
Fair value attributable to warrants issued	-			(33,105)
Balance at July 31, 2018	**67,667,924**		**$**	**14,552,130**

Common Shares

For the year ended July 31, 2018

(a) On September 14, 2017, the Company closed the final tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 2,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $100,000. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring January 2018. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at $0.10 for the first year and at $0.15 for the second year following the closing. The Company paid finders' fees of $3,376. The $33,105 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	1.60%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	142%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

For the year ended July 31, 2017

(b) On September 6, 2016, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 1,955,112 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $136,859. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring December 2016. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at $0.12 for the first year and at $0.15 for the second year following the closing. The Company paid finders' fees of $6,860 and issued 21,000 non-transferrable finders' warrants. The finders' warrants have the same terms as the warrants issued within the unit. The $62,683 fair value of the warrants, including the finders' warrants, was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	0.56%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	211%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(c) On October 17, 2016, the Company closed the second tranche of a non-brokered private placement of 1,538,300 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $107,681. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring February 2017. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at $0.12 for the first year and at $0.15 for the second year following the closing. The $48,146 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	0.59%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	204%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(d) On October 25, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,233,429 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $296,340. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring February 2017. The Company paid finders' fee of $5,000. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at $0.12 for the first year and at $0.15 for the second year following the closing. The $131,295 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	0.54%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	203%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(e) On January 17, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,589,000 units at a price of $0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of $321,230. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring May 2017. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at $0.12 for the first year and at $0.15 for the second year following the closing. The $147,054 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	0.77%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	197%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

(f) On February 22, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,692,143 units at a price of \$0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of \$258,450. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring June 2017. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at \$0.12 for the first year and at \$0.15 for the second year following the closing. The Company paid finders' fees of \$8,348 and issued 113,250 non-transferrable finders' warrants. The finders' warrants have the same terms as the warrants issued within the unit. The \$118,553 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	0.79%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	186%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(g) On May 3, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 1,236,429 units at a price of \$0.07 per unit for gross proceeds of \$86,550. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring September 2017. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at \$0.10 for the first year and at \$0.15 for the second year following the closing. The \$36,127 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	0.68%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	183%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(h) On July 20, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 5,024,780 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$251,239. Each unit consisted of one common share and one warrant. The common shares were subject to a four-month hold period expiring November 2017. Each warrant is exercisable for one common share at \$0.10 for the first year and at \$0.15 for the second year following the closing. The Company paid finders' fees of \$1,475 and issued 29,500 non-transferrable finders' warrants. The finders' warrants have the same terms as the warrants issued within the unit. The \$104,095 fair value of the warrants was recorded in warrant reserve, which was determined using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the relative fair value method, in which the following assumptions were applied:

Risk-free rate	1.25%
Dividend yield	Nil%
Volatility factor of the expected market price of the Company's common shares	180%
Weighted average expected life of the warrants	2.0 years

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Share Purchase Warrants

The following is a summary of changes in warrants:

	Number of Warrants		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at August 1, 2016	22,336,220		0.13
Issued	25,032,943		0.12
Expired	(1,109,600)		0.50
Outstanding and exercisable as at July 31, 2017	**46,259,563**	$	**0.13**
Balance at August 1, 2017	46,259,563		0.13
Issued	2,000,000		0.10
Expired	(23,826,620)		(0.15)
Outstanding and exercisable as at July 31, 2018	**24,432,943**	**$**	**0.15**

As at July 31, 2018, the Company had outstanding warrants as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price per Warrant	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Remaining Life
1,976,112	0.15 [1]	August 31, 2018	0.08
1,538,300	0.15 [1]	October 18, 2018	0.22
4,233,429	0.15 [1]	October 25, 2018	0.24
4,589,000	0.15 [1]	January 17, 2019	0.47
3,805,393	0.15 [1]	February 22, 2019	0.56
1,236,429	0.15 [1]	May 3, 2019	0.76
5,054,280	0.15 [1]	July 20, 2019	0.97
2,000,000	0.10 [1]	September 15, 2019	1.13
24,432,943			**0.57**

[1] After year one of the life of the warrant, the exercise price increases to $0.15

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Option Plan Details

As at July 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company maintained an equity settled share-based payment scheme for employee remuneration.

All share-based employee remuneration will be settled in equity and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to repurchase or settle the options.

The Company issues share purchase options to directors, officers and employees of the Company and persons who provide ongoing services to the Company under an incentive stock option plan. The aggregate number of shares of the Company that may be granted pursuant to the Plan is limited to 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The Plan is administered by the Board of Directors, which determines individual eligibility under the Plan, the number of shares optioned to each grantee and the vesting period. The exercise price of share purchase options will be no less than the closing price of the shares on the TSX Venture Exchange on the date on which the option is granted. Options will expire no later than five years from the grant date, except that they will expire within thirty days when the holder is no longer qualified to hold the option (other than for cause, when the option will expire immediately). Options granted to Directors whom are not officers or employees of the Company expire within ninety days from the date of resignation or retirement.

The following is a summary of changes in options:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at August 1, 2016	486,800	$	0.71
Issued	2,500,000		0.10
Cancelled/Forfeited	(60,000)		0.50
Expired	(66,800)		2.00
Balance at July 31, 2017 and 2018	**2,860,000**	**$**	**0. 15**

The following options are outstanding at July 31, 2018:

Number of Options Outstanding and Exercisable		Exercise Price per Option	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Remaining Life
360,000	$	0.50	January 31, 2019	0.50
2,500,000	$	0.10	August 25, 2021	3.07
2,860,000				**2.75**

Options Issued

On August 25, 2016, the Company granted 2,500,000 options to purchase common shares to certain officers, directors and consultants. The options vested immediately and are exercisable at $0.10 per share for a period of five years from the date of grant.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (continued)

As a policy, 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 option, the share price at grant date and expected price volatility of the underlying share, the expected dividend yield and the risk free interest rate for the term of the option. The following assumptions were used:

	2017
Share price	$0.07
Volatility	205%
Risk-free interest rate	0.68%
Expected life (years)	5
Expected dividend yield	Nil
Grant day fair value	$0.07

9. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relative year.

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

		2018		2017
Loss attributable to ordinary shareholders	$	(500,065)	$	(1,368,749)
Weighted average number of common shares		67,432,307		51,522,512
Basic and diluted loss per share		(0.01)		(0.03)

The basic and diluted loss per share is the same as there are no instruments that have a dilutive effect.

For the year-ended July 31, 2018 common equivalent shares totaling 27,292,943 (2017: 49,119,563) consists of shares issuable on the exercise of options and warrants.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions for the year ended July 31, 2018:

(a) (i) Management services agreements

Total fees of $108,000 (2017: $118,000) were paid or accrued to directors of the Company for administration services outside their capacity as a director.

(ii) Legal fees

The Company paid or accrued legal fees of $34,417 (2017: $34,855) to a law firm of which a director of the Company is a partner.

(iii) Accounting fees

The Company paid or accrued accounting fees of $18,000 (2017: $18,000) to a company owned by an officer of the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

(iv) Consulting fees

The Company received other income of $25,000 (2017: $50,000) from a company with common.

(b) Due to/from Directors and Officers

A total of $287,286 (July 31, 2017: $108,670) is due to directors, officers, companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company.

A total of $144,516 (July 31, 2017: $109,295) in legal fees is due to a law firm of which a director is a partner.

A total of $64,500 (July 31, 2017: $50,000) is due to Portofino Resources Inc. pursuant to a loan with no interest and payable on demand. Several key management personnel are also key management personnel of Centurion.

A total of $Nil (July 31, 2017: $11,000) is due from Falcon Gold Corp. pursuant to shared office overhead and administrative costs.

A total of $153,900 (July 31, 2017: $105,900) is due from Demetra pursuant to advances and ongoing costs associated with the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project following completion of construction.

A total of $141,824 (July 31, 2017: $77,237) is due from DFSA pursuant to ongoing costs associated with the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project following completion of construction.

Balances payable are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no specific terms of repayment.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

	2018	2017
Administration	$ 108,000	$ 118,000
Accounting	18,000	18,000
	$ 126,000	$ 136,000

There are no other related party transactions other than what was been disclosed.

11. COMMITMENTS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES

Operating lease commitments – Company as lessee

The Company entered into a lease expiring May 31, 2021 for an office space currently occupied as its head office. There are no restrictions placed on the lessee through entering into the lease. Future minimum payments under non-cancellable operating lease as at the end of the indicated periods are as follows:

	July 31, 2018	July 31, 2017
Within one year	$ 65,730	$ 65,730
More than four years	120,505	186,234
	$ 186,235	$ 251,964

Total operating lease expense included in general and administrative expense for the year ended July 31, 2018 was $19,200 (2017: $18,176).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. COMMITMENTS AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES (continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has mineral property commitments as outlined below:

Option Payments:

The Company does not have commitments related to property option payments.

Ana Sofia Royalty Payments:

The Ana Sofia property concessions are 10-year leases with a 10-year option for renewal at the option of DFSA. The Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project is comprised of two concessions where Ana Sofia 1 was granted November 11, 2014, and Ana Sofia 2 was granted December 3, 2015.

There are no annual renewal, cancelation or lease payments associated with the concessions.

A royalty of 5% of extraction cost, on material sold, is due to the Province of Santiago del Estero, calculated at $0.43 per tonne. If there is no quarry revenue, the province assumes a minimum monthly production of 500 tonnes, equalling $185 per month. There are no royalty payments due to the federal government.

As at July 31, 2018 DFSA's royalty payable was $593 (2017: $2,800) and is recorded in Accounts Payable. A liability was not recorded for future royalty payments, as payments are linked to the sale of gypsum material and the concession agreements are cancellable at the option of the Company without recourse.

12. INCOME TAXES

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

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

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

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

		2018		**2017**
Loss before income taxes for the year	$	(500,065)	$	(1,395,543)
Statutory tax rate		26.58%		26.00%
Expected income tax recovery		(133,000)		(363,000)
Effect of change in tax rate		(202,000)		-
Share issue costs and other		(204,000)		(29,000)
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		539,000		334,000
Total income tax (recovery) expense	**$**	**-**	**$**	**-**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

12. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Details of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2018	2017
Non-capital loss carry forwards	$ 3,455,000	$ 2,716,000
Share issuance costs and other	(152,00)	(160,000)
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,224,000	2,432,000
Unrecognized deferred tax asset	(5,527,000)	(4,988,000)
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities)	**$ -**	**$ -**

At July 31, 2018, the Company has non-capital losses of $12,796,425 (2017: $10,445,133) expiring in various amounts from 2018 to 2037, which are available for deduction against future income for tax purposes. The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses and deductible temporary differences has not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recorded.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) Subsequent to July 31, 2018, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement and issued 14,600,000 units for gross proceeds received of $292,000. Each unit was priced at $0.02 per unit and consists of one common share and one common share purchase warrant exercisable for 2 years with an exercise price of $0.05.

(b) Subsequent to July 31, 2018, 7,747,841 of the Company’s share purchase warrants expired unexercised.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JULY 31, 2018

INTRODUCTION

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") of the financial condition and results of operations of Centurion Minerals Ltd. (the "Company") constitutes management's review of the factors that affected the Company's financial and operating performance for year ended July 31, 2018. This MD&A has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended July 31, 2018 and 2017, together with the notes thereto. Results are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (which consist only of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for the year presented are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for any future years.

For the purposes of preparing this MD&A, management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, considers the materiality of information. Information is considered material if: (i) such information results in, or would reasonably be expected to result in, a significant change in the market price or value of Centurion Minerals' common shares; or (ii) there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making an investment decision; or (iii) it would significantly alter the total mix of information available to investors. Management, in conjunction with the Board of Directors, evaluates materiality with reference to all relevant circumstances, including potential market sensitivity.

Additional information relating to our Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or on the Company's website at www.centurionminerals.com.

The effective date of this report is November 26, 2018.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Centurion Minerals Ltd. (the "Company" or "Centurion") was incorporated on March 11, 2005 in the Province of British Columbia as 0718918 B.C. Ltd. The Company changed its name to Centurion Minerals Ltd. on November 28, 2005.

The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, having the symbol CTN as a Tier 2 mining issuer. The Company is in the business of mineral exploration and development, with its primary asset being its interest in the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project Joint Venture in Santiago Del Estero Province, Argentina (the "Ana Sofia Project", or the "Project"). During the year ended July 31, 2017, the Company funded an exploration program that led to the October 31, 2016 announcement of an inferred resource of 1.47 million tonnes averaging 94.1% gypsum, using an 85% cut-off grade that is the minimum required gypsum content for agricultural, commercial-quality gypsum products in Argentina. The inferred resource has been reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and, in the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for the current resource estimate (A. Turner, P.Geol., geological consultant with APEX Geoscience Ltd.), has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction. Additionally, the Company funded the construction of the Ana Sofia Pilot Plant, a gypsum processing facility capable of producing 40,000 tonnes of agri-gypsum per annum.

OVERVIEW

The Company operates in one industry segment, mineral exploration and development, within two geographic areas: Canada and Argentina. In prior years the Company pursued exploration activity in Indonesia and Myanmar, however, as at August 1, 2016, the Company had ceased all activity in the respective countries and it is unlikely the Company will undertake any near term expenditures on exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Indonesia or Myanmar.

MINERAL PROPERTIES

Ana Sofia Agricultural Gypsum Project, Santiago del Estero Province, Argentina

Joint Venture Agreement

On January 28, 2016 the TSX Venture Exchange approved a definitive joint venture agreement (the "Agreement") between the Company and Demetra Minerals Inc. ("Demetra") to develop the Ana Sofia agricultural gypsum project (the "Project") in the Province of Santiago del Estero, Argentina. Demetra is a privately held, Vancouver-based agri-mining company and was the beneficial owner of a 100% interest in the Project.

Demetra has been focused on identifying, developing and marketing calcium sulphate dihydrate ($CaSO_4 2H_2O$), a mineral fertilizer and soil conditioner (also known as agricultural gypsum or "agri-gypsum") for the markets of Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile. As defined in the Agreement:

1) Centurion issued 2,000,000 common shares to Demetra as consideration for the acquisition of its 50% interest in the Ana Sofia project;

2) Demetra was appointed as the operator of the Project;

3) The Management Committee of the Joint Venture consists of 5 members - 3 Centurion nominees and 2 Demetra nominees, where a Demetra nominee also serves as an Officer of Centurion. A primary responsibility of the Management Committee is to approve program costs and oversee programs;

4) Centurion is responsible for reimbursing Program Costs related to Programs approved by the Management Committee;

5) Demetra is solely responsible for assuming all costs, liabilities and agreements associated with the Project, and no other Party (including Centurion) shall transact, perform or undertake anything in the name of the Operator (Demetra). Additionally, all rights and obligations of Centurion and Demetra are several and not joint.

6) Provided that the Joint Venture achieves production, or after Centurion has expended US$4 million in development costs, both parties shall have the right to call for an amalgamation, which would be subject to a shareholders' vote. Centurion shall have the right to acquire 100% of Demetra by issuing approximately 23.5 million common shares. The Company shall set aside an additional 10.4 million Preferred Shares for the Demetra founders convertible into Common shares on achievement of certain production milestones. Should Centurion spend an accumulated US$6 million in approved Program Costs on various Programs prior to amalgamation, all further costs shall be borne equally by the JV partners.

   Based on the terms defined in the Agreement, each of Centurion and Demetra have the right to call for an amalgamation, representing a call and a put option that are derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss. Primarily due to the high level of uncertainty regarding the circumstances necessary to trigger an exercise of these derivatives, management has determined the value of both of these derivatives to approximate $Nil both at initial recognition and at July 31, 2018 (July 31, 2017: $Nil).

   On September 18, 2017, the Company announced that the Board of Directors of joint-venture partner, Demetra, has conditionally accepted a share acquisition proposal from the Company, whereby Centurion would acquire Demetra's 50% interest in the Project in Santiago Del Estero, Argentina. On completion of the transaction, Centurion would hold 100% of the Project. As at July 31, 2018, both companies remain committed to the completion of Definitive Agreements, which will be subject to shareholder and exchange approval at such time when the Project demonstrates sustained tonnage sales. The acquisition of Demetra's interest in the Project is expected to be approximately 40% less dilutive to Centurion shareholders than contemplated in the Agreement executed January 28, 2016, whereby the Company agreed to issue 23.5 million shares..

Ana Sofia Property

The Project comprises two mining concessions totalling 50 hectares ("ha") in size and approximately 500 ha of exploration rights located 50 kilometers west of the provincial capital city of Santiago del Estero in northwestern, Argentina. Exploration work by Demetra, including trenching and sampling had previously identified multiple high grade, near surface gypsum beds. Demetra has been issued two mining permits and has received environmental and export approvals from the provincial and federal authorities.

MINERAL PROPERTIES (CONTINUED)

Ana Sofia Agricultural Gypsum Project, Santiago del Estero Province, Argentina (Continued)

Ana Sofia Property (Continued)

On October 31, 2016, Centurion announced the completion of an initial resource estimate for the Project. The resource estimate is based on exploration and test-pitting work completed by Centurion and Demetra that focused on two near-surface gypsum layers located within one of the Project's mining concessions and surrounding exploration permit area. The 2 gypsum layers represent an Inferred Resource of 1.47 million tonnes averaging 94.1% gypsum, using an 85% cut-off grade that is the minimum required gypsum content for agricultural, commercial-quality gypsum products in Argentina. Key highlights include:

- The mineralisation remains open in multiple directions. Excellent potential exists for expansion of the resource along the geological controls identified during the recent test pitting and trenching program. Multiple, high-purity gypsum layers have been identified within the project's second mining concession approximately 400 meters ('m') southwest of the current resource area.

- The reported gypsum resource occurs as flat-lying sedimentary layers or beds within 10 m of surface which, in the opinion of the Qualified Person responsible for the current resource estimate (A. Turner, P.Geol. geological consultant with APEX Geoscience Ltd.), has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction.

- The resource is situated approximately one kilometer from a paved highway and power lines.

As at January 31, 2017, the Company and Demetra completed the construction, assembly and testing of the Ana Sofia Pilot Plant (the "Pilot Plant"). The Pilot Plant is capable of processing up to 40,000 tonnes/annum of agri-gypsum material (based on a single shift), and Demetra had entered into a purchase contract with Paraguayan and Argentine fertilizer distributors for 42,500 tonnes/annum with shipments commencing as the weather and harvesting/planting seasons allow. However, since January 31, 2017 to the date of this MD&A, the Operator has only achieved nominal sales of Agri-Gypsum.

As at January 31, 2017 the Ana Sofia Property transitioned to the development stage and as a result, development costs incurred from February 1, 2017 to July 31, 2017 in the amount of $69,154. Prior to reclassification the Company had expensed exploration and evaluation costs relating to the property, as a result no exploration and evaluation costs have been reclassified to development costs as at July 31, 2017.

During the year ended July 31, 2018, the Pilot Plant produced and sold 765 tonnes (2017: 928 tonnes) of agri- gypsum material, generating $72,026 (2017 - $46,075) in revenue for the Company. As at July 31, 2018 the revenue has been presented on the Statement of Comprehensive Loss,whereas at July 31,2017, the revenues were capitalized as development costs. As at July 31, 2018 the Project also had 1,353 tonnes (2017 - 1,864 tonnes) of finished goods available for sale and 238 tonnes (2017: 1,050) of stockpiled material extracted and ready for final processing.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

	July 31, 2018	July 31, 2017	July 31, 2016
Financial results			
Net loss for the year	$(500,065)	$(1,368,749)	$(1,395,543)
Comprehensive loss for the year	(500,065)	(1,368,749)	(1,395,543)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.07)
Statement of financial position data			
Cash and short term deposits	3,847	20,350	173,160
Property, plant and equipment	710,921	711,829	-
Total assets	1,051,055	1,033,447	272,468
Shareholders' deficiency	$(523,789)	$(142,348)	$(607,436)

SELECTED QUARTERLY RESULTS FROM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

	July 31, 2018	April 30, 2018	January 31, 2018	October 31, 2017
Net loss for the period	$(156,451)	$(121,294)	$(84,402)	$(137,918)
Comprehensive loss for the period	(156,451)	(121,294)	(84,402)	(137,918)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.01)	-	-	-
Balance Sheet Data				
Cash	3,847	2,473	5,989	492
Property plant and equipment	710,921	709,934	710,556	706,842
Total assets	1,051,055	1,074,170	1,069,733	1,031,247
Shareholders' equity	$(523,789)	$(388,595)	$(267,294)	$(182,892)

	July 31, 2017	April 30, 2017	January 31, 2017	October 31, 2016
Net income (loss for the period)	$414,831	$(528,634)	$(297,030)	$(957,916)
Comprehensive loss for the period	414,831	(528,634)	(297,030)	(957,916)
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.01	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.02)
Balance Sheet Data				
Cash	20,350	11,471	12,761	95,398
Property plant and equipment	711,829	304,862	511,569	1,920
Total assets	1,033,447	380,931	624,310	235,938
Shareholders' equity	$(142,348)	$(837,045)	$(590,349)	$(827,543)

In prior years the Company pursued exploration activity in Indonesia and Myanmar. As at August 1, 2016, the Company had ceased all activity in the respective countries, and it is unlikely the Company will undertake any near term expenditures on exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Indonesia or Myanmar.

The Company has declared no dividends for any period presented.

RESULTS OF OPERATION

Year ended July 31, 2018 compared to July 31, 2017

The Company had a net loss and comprehensive loss of $500,065 versus $1,368,749 in the comparative period, being a decrease of $868,684, or 63%.

Due to external factors, which dramatically limited the demand for fertilizers including agri-gypsum, in north-central Argentina and Paraguay, the Company reduced its administration, exploration and associated activities during the year. The Ana Sofia Project continues in a development stage as at the date of this MD&A.

The following expenses decreased during the year ended July 31, 2018: Administrative expenses (2018: $108,000, 2017: $118,000), Consulting expenses (2018: $NIL, 2017: 295,436), Financing costs (2018: $116,067, 2017: $137,229), Filing Fees and Communications costs (2018: $74,021, 2017: $121,420), Foreign Exchange (gain) loss (2018: $(4,614), 2017: $11,514), Insurance expense (2018: $871, 2017: $1,104), General Exploration expenditures (2018: $38,157, 2018: $301,253) due to Ana Sofia Revenue and Cost of Goods Sold being reclassified in 2018 where they were netted against General Exploration expenditures in 2017, Office and Miscellaneous expenses (2018: $12,431, 2017: $23,495), Share-based Compensation expense (2018: $NIL, 2017: $170,518), Telephone costs (2018: $2,063, 2017: $6,742), Travel expenses (2018: $26,430, 2017: 35,422), and Wage costs (2018: $4,950, 2017: $39,600).

The following expenses increased during the year ended July 31, 2018: Accounting expenses (2018: $122,669, 2017: $113,595), Legal costs (2018: $45,371, 2017: $23,501), and Rent costs (2018: $19,200, 2017: $18,176)

LIQUIDITY

As at July 31, 2018, Centurion had a working capital deficiency of $1,257,789, which included a cash balance of $3,847.

As at January 31, 2017, the Company had completed construction and testing of the Ana Sofia pilot plant. As at the date of this MD&A the Company has derived revenue from operations, however, activities have been funded through equity financing and the Company expects that it will continue to be able to utilize this source of financing until the Company has sufficient cash flow to sustain operations. There can be no assurance, however, that efforts will be successful. If such funds are not available or other sources of financing cannot be obtained, then we will be curtailed to a level for which funding is available or can be obtained.

CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company has operations that generate nominal cash flow, however, the Company continues to be dependent on the placement of our common shares to raise capital.

Objectives when managing capital are to:

a) Provide an adequate return to shareholders;
b) Provide adequate and efficient funding for operations;
c) Continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties and support any expansion plans;
d) Allow flexibility to investment in other mineral revenues; and
e) Maintain a capital structure, which optimizes the cost of capital at acceptable risk.

In the management of capital, all accounts are included in shareholders' equity. As at July 31, 2018, the Company had no bank indebtedness.

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements and there has been no change with respect to the overall capital risk management strategy during the fiscal year.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make certain estimates and apply judgment affecting the 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 expenses during the reporting period.

The areas involving a higher degree of judgement of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are:

Development stage

At the point where management has assessed that a resource has a reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction, environmental approvals and permitting for exploitation has been received, and capital is reasonably available for construction of processing facilities, a project will be considered to be in the Development Stage.

Ready for Use

During the Development Stage, once processing facilities are available for use and capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the assets will be considered ready for use.

Commercial production

At the end of the Development Phase when the mine is capable of substantially operating in the manner intended by management, Commercial Production will have been achieved. More specifically, Commercial Production for the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project is defined in the Joint Venture Agreement, dated January 28, 2016, between the Company and Demetra Minerals Inc. as follows:

1. If a plant is located on the Property, on the first day following the first period of 45 consecutive days during which Mineral Products have been produced from the Property at an average rate not less than 80% of the initial design rated capacity of such plant; or

2. If no plant is located on the Property, on the first day of the month following the first period during which 4,000 tonnes of Mineral Products have been produced, per month for three consecutive months by the Joint Venture and sold to a nonrelated party on a reasonably regular basis for the purpose of earning revenue.

Reclamation

Management undertakes an ongoing assessment of accumulated reclamation costs based on the nature of the environmental disturbance and relevant environmental regulations governing activities at the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project. Based on these criteria, management determines if there is an accumulated liability beyond the ongoing remediation being completed following extraction of gypsum bearing zones.

Fair value of derivative financial instruments

Pursuant to the Joint Venture Agreement between the Company and Demetra Minerals Inc. ("Demetra") dated January 28, 2016, the Company is party to both a call and a put option that are derivative financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss. Management has applied judgement in the determination of the fair value of these instruments, including consideration of uncertainty related to the realization of events required to materialize for these options to be exercisable by either party.

Share-based payments

Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires the determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This requires the estimation of inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the stock option, volatility, dividend yield, and forfeiture rate. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in Note 8.

STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATONS NOT YET EFFECTIVE

The following standards, interpretations and amendments, which have not been applied to in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the Company's future financial statements. The Company is in the process of evaluating these new standards:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, Classification and Measurement is part of the IASB's wider project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has determined that the impact of this change is insignificant, and there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognized at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognizing revenue. The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact on its financial results from adopting the standard. The Company has determined that the impact of this change is insignificant, and there will be no material impact to the Company's recognition of revenues.

IFRS 16 – Leases eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for a lessee. Instead all leases are capitalized by recognizing the present value of lease payments and recognizing an asset and a financial liability representing an obligation to make future lease payments. The principles in IFRS 16 provide a more consistent approach to acquiring the use of an asset whether by leasing or purchasing the asset. The new leasing standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede current lease accounting standards under IFRS. Prospective application is required is required beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted only if an entity early adopts IFRS 15 as well. The Company is in the process of evaluating the impact of the new standard.

IFRS 2 – Share-based Payments has been revised to incorporate amendments issued by the International Accounting Standards Board in June 2016. The amendments provide guidance on the accounting for:

1) the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments;
2) share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and
3) a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled.

The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has determined that the impact of this change will be insignificant, and there will be no material impact on the financial statements.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk, foreign currency risk and commodity and equity price risk).

The Company's management team carries out risk management with guidance from the Audit Committee under policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors also provides regular guidance for overall risk management.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities. It is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial instruments. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of three types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, and commodity price risk.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign currency rates.

The Company forwards, on an as-needed basis, pre-approved budgeted amounts for the Ana Sofia Agricultural Gypsum Project Operator, Demetra Fertilizantes S.A. (DFSA). Such funds are transferred in United States Dollars (USD) and are immediately converted to Argentine Peso (ARS) upon receipt by DFSA. Funds are deployed by DFSA on a weekly basis, as such; the Company is not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

The Company receives revenue from sales of gypsum in USD and ARS. Costs of Goods Sold are paid in ARS. As a result the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk associated with its ongoing operations at the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in certificates of deposit or interest bearing accounts of major Canadian chartered banks. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its financial institutions.

Cash is subject to floating interest rates. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in interest rates would not have a material impact on the reported consolidated net loss and comprehensive consolidated net loss for the year ended July 31, 2018.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices of Gypsum used for agricultural purposes. As a result, commodity price risk may affect the Company's ability to operate the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project profitably, completion of future equity transactions such as equity offerings and the exercise of stock options and warrants. This may also affect the Company's liquidity and its ability to meet its ongoing obligations.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments, which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company, consist primarily of cash. Cash is maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and is redeemable upon demand.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company has $Nil (2017 - $11,000) outstanding receivable due from Falcon Gold Corp (TSX- V: FG) ("Falcon"). Falcon is a corporation sharing common management, directors and office space with the Company. Management assesses the credit risk associated with the Falcon receivable on an annual basis.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company has $153,900 (2017 - $105,900) due from Demetra. Demetra is the project partner and a corporation sharing common management and office space with the Company. Management assesses the credit risk associated with the Demetra receivable on an annual basis, and expects that Demetra will meet its payable requirements to the Company.

As at July 31, 2018 the Company has $141,824 (2017 - $77,237) due from DFSA. DFSA is the operator of a joint operation the Company is a partner of and a subsidiary of a corporation sharing common management and office space with the Company. Management assesses the credit risk associated with the DFSA receivable on an annual basis, and expects that DFSA will meet its payable requirements to the Company.

FINANCIAL INSTUMENTS (CONTINUED)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it has sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases. The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by monitoring the maturity dates of existing trade and other accounts payable.

Maturity Risk

1) Maturity analysis for non-derivative financial liabilities: The Company has trade payables, accounts payables that are due on normal commercial terms, and as at July 31, 2018 the Company had short-term loans of $547,286.

2) Maturity analysis for derivative financial liabilities: As at July 31, 2018, the Company did not have derivative financial liabilities with contractual maturities.

3) Management of liquidity risk: Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses and commitments in (1) and (2) for a period of 90 days. To achieve this objective, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on exploration projects to further manage expenditure.

As at July 31, 2018, the Company had cash of $3,847 (July 31, 2017 - $20,350) to settle current liabilities of $1,574,794 (July 31, 2017 - $1,175,795). The Company regularly evaluates its cash position to ensure preservation and security of capital as well as liquidity.

The following table summarizes the maturities of the Company's financial liabilities as at July 31, 2018 based on the undiscounted contractual cash flows:

	Carrying Amount	Contractual Cash Flows	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	4 – 5 years	After 5 years
				-	-	-
Accounts payable	$ 495,606	$ 495,606	$ 495,606			
Due to related parties	431,802	431,802	431,802	-	-	-
Short-term loan	547,286	547,286	547,286	-	-	-
Total	$ 1,474,694	$ 1,474,694	$ 1,474,694	-	-	-

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions for the year ended July 31, 2018:

(a) (i) Management services agreements

Total fees of $108,000 (2017: $118,000) were paid or accrued to David Tafel, a director of the Company for CEO services outside his capacity as a director.

(ii) Legal fees

The Company paid or accrued legal fees of $34,417 (2017: $34,855) to a law firm of which Kenneth Cawkell, a director of the Company, is a partner.

(iii) Accounting fees

The Company paid or accrued accounting fees of $18,000 (2017: $18,000) to a company owned by Jeremy Wright, an officer of the Company.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

(iv) Consulting fees

The Company received other income of $25,000 (2017: $50,000) from a company with common Directors.

(b) Due to/from Directors and Officers

A total of $287,286 (2017: $108,670) is due to directors and officers.

A total of $144,516 (2017: $109,295) in legal fees is due to a law firm of which a director is a partner.

A total of $64,500 (2017: $50,000) is due to Portofino Resources Inc. pursuant to a loan with no interest and payable on demand. Several key management personnel are also key management personnel of Centurion.

A total of $NIL (2017: $11,000) is due from Falcon pursuant to shared office overhead and administrative costs.

A total of $153,900 (2017: $105,900) is due from Demetra pursuant to advances and ongoing costs associated with the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project following completion of construction.

A total of $141,824 (2017: $77,237) is due from DFSA pursuant to ongoing costs associated with the Ana Sofia Agri-Gypsum Project following completion of construction.

Balances payable are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no specific terms of repayment.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

	July 31, 2018	July 31, 2017
Administration	$ 108,000	$ 118,000
Accounting	18,000	18,000
	$ 126,000	$ 136,000

There are no other related party transactions other than what was been disclosed

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of the date of this MD&A, the Company has 82,267,924 common shares issued and outstanding; 31,495,102 share purchase warrants and 2,860,000 share options convertible into common shares.

See note 7 and 8 in the Financial Statements for further details.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Details of Financial Instruments and Risk Management are disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements.

Risks and Uncertainties

Liquidity and Additional Financing

The Company has limited financial resources and revenues. There can be no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for further exploration and development of its projects or to fulfill its obligations under applicable agreements. Although the Company has been successful in the past in obtaining financing through 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 favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could cause the Company to reduce or terminate its operations.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Regulatory Requirements

Even if the Company's properties are proven to host economic reserves of gold or other precious or non-precious metals, factors such as governmental expropriation or regulation may prevent or restrict mining of any such deposits. Exploration and mining activities may be affected in varying degrees by government policies and regulations relating to the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of the Company and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property, environmental legislation and mine safety.

Nature of Mineral Exploration and Mining

At the present time, the Company does not hold any interest in a mining property in commercial production. The Company's viability and potential success relies on its ability to discover, develop, exploit and generate revenue out of mineral deposits. Mineral exploration and development involves a high degree of risk and few properties, which are explored, are ultimately developed into producing mines. The profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, if any, which may be affected by a number of factors beyond the Company's control. Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration, development and production of diamond, precious and non-precious metals, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to the property, and possible environmental damage. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions such as formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explorations, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable adequate machinery, equipment or labour are involved in mineral exploration, development and operation. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, cave-ins or hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. The payment of such liabilities may have a material, adverse effect on the financial position of the Company.

The Company will continue to rely upon consultants and others for exploration and development expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to determine if mineralization reserves exist through drilling, to develop processes to extract the precious and non-precious metals from the mineralization and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis or at all.

The economics of developing mineral properties are affected by many factors including the cost of operations, variations in the grade of mineralization mined, fluctuations in markets, costs of processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The remoteness and restrictions on access to any properties in which the Company has or may have an interest may have an adverse effect on profitability in that infrastructure costs will be higher.

Uninsurable Risks

In the course of exploration, development and production of mineral properties, certain risks, and in particular, unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions including rock bursts, cave-ins, fires, flooding and earthquakes may occur. It is not always possible to fully insure against such risks and the Company may decide not to take out insurance against such risks as a result of high premiums or for other reasons. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any future profitability and result in increasing costs and cause insolvency and/or a decline in the value of the securities of the Company.

No Assurance of Title to Properties

The acquisition of title to mineral projects is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Although the Company has taken precautions to ensure that legal title to its property interests is properly recorded in the name of the Company where possible, there can be no assurance that such title will ultimately be secured. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the interest of the Company in any of its properties may not be challenged or impugned.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company may require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. The company believes that it presently holds all necessary licences and permits to carry on with activities which it is currently conducting under applicable laws and regulations and the Company believes it is currently complying in all material respects with the terms of such laws and regulations. However, such laws and regulations are subject to change. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development and mining operations at its projects.

Competition

The mineral exploitation industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself for the acquisition of mineral properties, claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees. In addition, there is no assurance that even if commercial quantities of minerals are discovered, a ready market will exist for their sale. Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of any minerals discovered. These factors include market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of natural resource markets and processing equipment, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital or losing its invested capital.

Environmental Regulations

The Company's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain mining industry operations, such as seepage from tailings disposal areas, which would result in environmental pollution. A breach of such legislation may result in imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for noncompliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

Infrastructure

Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important requirements, which affect capital and operating costs. Unusual or infrequent weather, phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations.

Fluctuating Prices

Factors beyond the control of the Company may affect the marketability of agri-gypsum. The price of agri-gypsum fluctuates, particularly in recent years, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political trends, expectations of inflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, consumption patterns, weather events, and increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods.

The effect of these factors on the price of agri-gypsum can not be assured and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's projects cannot be accurately predicted.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

Reliance on Key Personnel

The Company is dependent on a relatively small number of key people, the loss of any of whom could have an adverse effect on its operations. The Company does not carry any key man insurance.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Please refer to note 13 of the audited financial statements.

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain information regarding the Company within the MD&A may include "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities legislation. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included in this MD&A that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such thing as future business strategy, goals, expansion and growth of the Company's business, plans and other such matters are forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A the words "estimate", "plan", "anticipate", "expect", "intend", "believe" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements by their nature involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those contemplated by such statements. The Company considers the assumptions on which these forward-looking statements are based to be reasonable at the time they were prepared, but cautions the reader that these assumptions regarding future events, many of which are beyond the control of management, may ultimately prove to be incorrect. The reader should not rely solely on these forward-looking statements.

The Ana Sofia project has not been the subject of a feasibility study and as such there is no certainty that a potential mine will be realized or that the processing facility will be able to produce a commercially marketable product. There is a significant risk that any production from the project will not be profitable with these risks elevated by the absence of a compliant NI 43 101 feasibility study. A mine production decision that is not based on a feasibility study demonstrating economic and technical viability does not provide adequate disclosure of the increased uncertainty and specific risks of failure associated with such a production decision. The work carried out to date is of a preliminary nature to assist in the determination as to whether the mineral product is suitable for sale and if there are markets for the mineral product. The Company has undertaken market research and studies to try to mitigate these risks. General risks inherent in the Project include the reliance on available data and assumptions and judgments used in the interpretation of such data, the speculative and uncertain nature of exploration and development costs, capital requirements and the ability to obtain financing, volatility of global and local economic climates, share price volatility, estimated price volatility, changes in equity markets, exchange rate fluctuations and other risks involved in the mineral exploration and development industry. There can be no assurance that a forward looking statement or information referenced herein will prove to be accurate, as actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements or information. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on forward looking statements or information.

We undertake no obligation to reissue or update any forward looking statements or information except as required by law.

The Ana Sofia mineral resource estimate is reported in accordance with the Canadian Securities Administrators National Instrument 43-101 and has been estimated using the CIM "Estimation of Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves Best Practice Guidelines" dated November 23rd, 2003 and CIM "Definition Standards for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" dated May 10th, 2014. Due to the relatively wide spacing of the historical quarries and the 2016 test pits, which varies between 40 m and 300 m, the Ana Sofia 2 resource described herein is categorized entirely as an inferred mineral resource. Inferred Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. There has been insufficient exploration to define the inferred resources as an indicated or measured mineral resource, however, it is reasonably expected that the majority of the Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration. There is no guarantee that any part of the mineral resources will be converted into a mineral reserve in the future. The estimate of mineral resources may be materially affected by geology, environment, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant issues.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements concerning future operations of Centurion Minerals Ltd. (the "Company"). All forward-looking statements concerning the Company's future plans and operations, including management's assessment of the Company's project expectations or beliefs may be subject to certain assumptions, risks and uncertainties beyond the Company's control. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual performance and exploration and financial results may differ materially from any estimates or projections. Such statements include, among others: possible variations in mineralization, grade or recovery rates; actual results of current exploration activities; actual results of reclamation activities; conclusions of future economic evaluations; changes in project parameters as plans continue to be refined; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; accidents and other risks of the mining industry; delays and other risks related to construction activities and operations; timing and receipt of regulatory approvals of operations; the ability of the Company and other relevant parties to satisfy regulatory requirements; the availability of financing for proposed transactions, programs and working capital requirements on reasonable terms; the ability of third party service providers to deliver services on reasonable terms and in a timely manner; market conditions and general business, economic, competitive, political and social conditions. It is important to note that the information provided in this MD&A is preliminary in nature. There is no certainty that a potential mine will be realized.