ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED
MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

JACKSON & COMPANY
Chartered Accountants

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Altair Resources Inc.,

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Altair Resources Inc. which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in equity for the periods then ended, and the related notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Auditors' Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian Generally Accepted Auditing Standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

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

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

Opinion
In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Altair Resources Inc. as at March 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the periods 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 consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Altair Resources Inc. to continue as a going concern.

Jackson & Company
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, British Columbia
July 31, 2017

ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	March 31, 2017 $	March 31, 2016 $
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		341,323	133
Amounts receivable		4,233	27,570
GST receivable		10,250	18,367
Prepaid expenses		18,633	-
Total current assets		374,439	46,070
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	4	2,253,515	-
Total non-current assets		2,253,515	-
TOTAL ASSETS		2,627,954	46,070
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	6	546,161	163,410
TOTAL LIABILITIES		546,161	163,410
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Share capital	5	12,189,341	9,087,022
Share subscriptions received	10	250,000	-
Share-based payments reserve		2,754,418	2,236,318
Deficit		(13,111,966)	(11,440,680)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		2,081,793	(117,340)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		2,627,954	46,070

Nature of Operations and Going Concern - see Note 1

Commitments - see Notes 4 & 10

Events after the Reporting Period - see Note 10

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on July 31, 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

*/s/ **Roy Shipes***
Roy Shipes
Director

*/s/ **Robert Naso***
Robert Naso
Director

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

ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATEDSTATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2017 $	March 31, 2016 $
Expenses			
Accounting and administration	6(b)	68,189	9,000
Audit		12,840	1,460
Bank charges		2,816	1,988
Consulting		120,688	15,964
Corporate development		69,623	3,389
Depreciation		-	979
Director and officer compensation	6(a)	224,000	344,300
Due diligence		33,000	4,658
Investor relations		24,000	-
Legal		148,642	9,269
Office and miscellaneous		33,592	12,728
Personnel		17,264	19,600
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		37,775	16,113
Rent		18,744	25,175
Share-based compensation	5(d)	693,773	136,789
Shareholder costs		4,876	1,093
Travel, accommodation and meals	6(a)	143,373	183,773
Vehicle rentals		1,556	8,800
Website and internet		21,085	-
		1,675,836	795,078
Loss before other items		(1,675,836)	(795,078)
Other items			
Foreign exchange gain (loss)		4,550	(178)
Write-off of property, plant and equipment		-	(2,702)
		4,550	(2,880)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		(1,671,286)	(797,958)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		$(0.07)	$(0.08)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		24,721,394	9,962,352

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

ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Year Ended March 31, 2017

	Share Capital					
	Number of Shares	Amount $	Share Subscriptions Received $	Share-based Payments Reserve $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance at March 31, 2016	16,896,379	9,087,022	-	2,236,318	(11,440,680)	(117,340)
Common shares issued for:						
Private placements	5,860,000	1,172,000	250,000	-	-	1,422,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	4,378,217	1,404,034	-	-	-	1,404,034
Finders' fees	686,905	132,222	-	-	-	132,222
Exercise of share options	1,700,000	132,000	-	-	-	132,000
Exercise of warrants	2,560,000	179,200	-	-	-	179,200
Share issue costs	-	(92,810)	-	-	-	(92,810)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	693,773	-	693,773
Transfer on exercise of:						
Share options	-	151,940	-	(151,940)	-	-
Warrants	-	23,733	-	(23,733)	-	-
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(1,671,286)	(1,671,286)
Balance at March 31, 2017	32,081,501	12,189,341	250,000	2,754,418	(13,111,966)	2,081,793

Year Ended March 31, 2016

	Share Capital				
	Number of Shares	Amount $	Share-based Payments Reserve $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance at March 31, 2015	2,536,379	8,796,745	1,728,916	(10,642,722)	(117,061)
Common shares issued for:					
Private placement	13,300,000	665,000	-	-	665,000
Finders' fees	1,060,000	(49,325)	49,325	-	-
Share issue costs	-	(4,110)	-	-	(4,110)
Share-based compensation	-	-	136,789	-	136,789
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	(797,958)	(797,958)
Balance at March 31, 2016	16,896,379	9,087,022	2,236,318	(11,440,680)	(117,340)

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

ALTAIR RESOURCES INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year Ended March 31, 2017 $	2016 $
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(1,671,286)	(797,958)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	-	979
Share-based compensation	693,773	136,789
Write-off of property, plant and equipment	-	2,702
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	23,337	(27,570)
GST receivable	8,117	(18,367)
Prepaid expenses	(18,633)	86
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	465,400	39,277
Net cash used in operating activities	(499,292)	(664,062)
Investing activity		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(800,908)	-
Net cash used in investing activity	(800,908)	-
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares	1,399,200	665,000
Share subscriptions received	250,000	-
Share issue costs	(7,810)	(4,110)
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,641,390	660,890
Net change in cash	341,190	(3,172)
Cash at beginning of year	133	3,305
Cash at end of year	341,323	133

Supplemental cash flow information - Note 9

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

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Altair Resources Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the provisions of the Company Act (British Columbia) on November 17, 2005. The Company is a publicly listed company with its common shares listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "AVX" and the Frankfurt Exchange under the symbol "90A". The Company's head office is located at #1305 - 1090 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 3V7 Canada.

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company currently engaged in the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern and the recoverability of the amounts capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the ability of the Company to raise additional financing in order to complete the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral property interests, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and obtaining future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the Company's mineral properties. As a mineral company in the exploration stage the ability of the Company to complete the acquisition, exploration and development of its mineral property interests will be affected principally by its ability to raise adequate amounts of capital through equity financings, debt financings, joint venturing of projects and other means.

The Company has a history of losses with no operating revenue and, as at March 31, 2017, has an accumulated deficit of $13,111,966 and a working capital deficit of $171,722. The Company will be required to raise additional capital in order to complete the acquisitions of the mineral property interests referred to in Notes 4 and 10, conduct exploration and development activities on its current and future mineral property interests and maintain operations. These conditions raise significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain additional financial resources necessary and/or achieve profitability or positive cash flows. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing the Company will be required to curtail operations, exploration and development activities and there would be significant uncertainty whether the Company would continue as a going concern and realize its assets and settle its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect any adjustments, which could be material to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, which may be required should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

See also Note 10.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These consolidated financial statements 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").

Basis of Measurement

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial assets and financial liabilities to fair value.

Details of the Group

In addition to the Company, the consolidated financial statements include all subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are all corporations over which the Company is able, directly or indirectly, to control financial and operating policies, which is the authority usually connected with holding majority voting rights. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is acquired by the Company. Inter-company transactions and balances are eliminated upon consolidation. They are de-consolidated from the date that control by the Company ceases. As at March 31, 2017 the subsidiaries of the Company were:

2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

Company	Location of Incorporation	Ownership Interest
Epic Mining Corp.	Canada	100%
Minera Panamericana S.A.C.	Peru	100%
Minera Altair, S.A. de C.V. (inactive)	Mexico	100%
A.GJ.A. SH.P.K.	Kosovo	90%

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Critical Judgments and Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical Judgments

The following are critical judgments that management has made in the process of applying accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(i) The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities has been identified as an accounting policy which involves judgments or assessments made by management.

(ii) Management is required to assess the functional currency of each entity of the Company. In concluding that the Canadian dollar is the functional currency of the parent and its subsidiary companies, management considered the currency that mainly influences the cost of providing goods and services in each jurisdiction in which the Company operates. As no single currency was clearly dominant the Company also considered secondary indicators including the currency in which funds from financing activities are denominated and the currency in which funds are retained.

(iii) Management is required to assess impairment in respect of intangible exploration and evaluation assets. The triggering events are defined in IFRS 6. In making the assessment, management is required to make judgments on the status of each project and the future plans towards finding commercial reserves. The nature of exploration and evaluation activity is such that only a proportion of projects are ultimately successful and some assets are likely to become impaired in future periods.

During fiscal 2017 and 2016 management determined that no impairment indicators were present and no impairment charge was required.

(iv) Although the Company takes steps to verify title to exploration and evaluation assets 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.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(v) The assessment of the probability of future taxable income in which deferred tax assets can be utilized is based on the Company's estimate of future profits or losses adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a positive forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilized without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognized in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by management based on the specific facts and circumstances. Details of these can be found in Note 7.

Estimation Uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

(i) The cost estimates are updated periodically during the life of a mine to reflect known developments, (e.g. revisions to cost estimates and to the estimated lives of operations), and are subject to review at regular intervals. Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements, constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities. As at March 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no decommissioning liabilities.

(ii) The assessment of any impairment of exploration and evaluation assets and property, plant and equipment is dependent upon estimates of the recoverable amounts that take into account factors such as reserves, economic and market conditions and the useful lives of assets. As a result of this assessment, during fiscal 2016, the Company recorded a write-off of $2,702 on its property, plant and equipment. In fiscal 2017 management concluded there were no impairment indicators and no impairment charge was required.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash includes cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents include short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. The Company is not exposed to significant credit or interest rate risk although cash is held in excess of federally insured limits with a major financial institution. As at March 31, 2017 and 2016 the Company did not have any cash equivalents.

Amounts Receivable

Receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. Receivables are classified as loans and receivables. A provision for impairment of receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the Company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities

Payables are obligations to pay for materials or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Payables are classified as other financial liabilities initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company follows the practice of capitalizing all costs relating to the acquisition of, exploration for and development of mineral properties and crediting all proceeds received against the cost of the related properties. Such costs include, but are not exclusive to, geological, geophysical studies, exploratory drilling and sampling. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves. The aggregate costs related to abandoned mineral properties are charged to operations at the time of any abandonment, or when it has been determined that there is evidence of a permanent impairment. An impairment charge relating to a mineral property is subsequently reversed when new exploration results or actual or potential proceeds on sale or farm out of the property result in a revised estimate of the recoverable amount, but only to the extent that this does not exceed the original carrying value of the property that would have resulted if no impairment had been recognized.

The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the properties, and on future production or proceeds of disposition.

The Company recognizes in income costs recovered on mineral properties when amounts received or receivable are in excess of the carrying amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets. At such time as commercial production commences, these costs will be charged to operations on a unit-of-production method based on proven and probable reserves.

All capitalized exploration and evaluation expenditures are monitored for indications of impairment. Where a potential impairment is indicated, assessments are performed for each area of interest. To the extent that exploration expenditures are not expected to be recovered, they are charged to the results of operations.

Impairment of Assets

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

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in the profit or loss for the period.

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

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Decommissioning Provision

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral interest by or on behalf of the Company. Costs for restoration of site damage which is created on an ongoing basis during exploration and evaluation are provided for at their net present values and charged against profits in the period such exploration and evaluation occurs. Discount rates using a risk-free rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. 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. As at March 31, 2017 and 2016 the Company does not have any decommissioning obligations.

Financial Instruments

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

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through comprehensive loss. Cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity are measured at amortized cost. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. As at March 31, 2017 and 2016 the Company does not have any investments.

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

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

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, accrued interest payable and advances are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through comprehensive loss. At March 31, 2017 and 2016 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Share Capital

Common shares issued by the Company are classified as equity. Costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares, share purchase warrants and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any related income tax effects.

Equity Financing

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate mineral properties. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Units typically comprise a certain number of common shares and share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing transaction, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the terms of the transaction. The Company has adopted the residual value method with respect to the allocation of proceeds received on sale of units to the underlying common shares and share purchase warrants issued as private placement units. The fair value of the common shares issued in private placements is determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached share purchase warrants.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Share-Based Payment Transactions

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

For employees the fair value is measured at grant date and each tranche is recognized separately on a straight line basis over the period during which the share options vest. The fair value of the share options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the share 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.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received. However, if the fair value cannot be estimated reliably, the share-based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

Current and Deferred Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity. In this case the income tax is also recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly in equity, respectively.

Current Income Tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date in the countries where the Company's subsidiaries and associates operate and generate taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred Income Tax

Deferred income tax is recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, the deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Company and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted loss per share assumes the conversion, exercise or contingent issuance of securities only when such conversion, exercise or issuance would have a dilutive effect on loss per share. The dilutive effect of convertible securities is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the "if converted" method. The dilutive effect of outstanding options and warrants and their equivalents is reflected in diluted earnings per share by application of the treasury stock method.

Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements of each of the Company's subsidiaries are prepared in the local currency of their home jurisdictions. Consolidation of each subsidiary includes re-measurement from the local currency to the subsidiary's functional currency. Each subsidiary's functional currency, being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the subsidiary operates, is the Canadian dollar. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars.

Exchange rates published by the Bank of Canada were used to translate subsidiary financial statements into the consolidated financial statements. Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive loss presented are translated using the rates prevailing on the transaction dates. All resulting foreign exchange differences are recognized in comprehensive loss.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in comprehensive loss.

Comparative Figures

Certain of the prior fiscal year's comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current fiscal year's presentation.

Accounting Standards and Interpretations Issued but Not Yet Effective

As at the date of these consolidated financial statements, the following standards have not been applied in these financial statements:

(i) The completed version of IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments*, was issued in July 2014. The completed standard provides for revised guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. It also introduces a new expected credit loss model for calculating impairment for financial assets. The new hedging guidance that was issued in November 2013 is incorporated into this new final standard. This final version of IFRS 9 will be effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

(ii) IFRS 15, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, outlines the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The new standard establishes a new five-step model for 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 new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, and is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(iii) IFRS 16, *Leases*, specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

Management is currently assessing the impact of these new standards on the Company's accounting policies and consolidated financial statement presentation.

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

	March 31, 2017		
Property	**Acquisition Costs $**	**Deferred Exploration Costs $**	**Total $**
Cerpulje Project	410,133	161,338	571,471
Quebec Lithium Properties	1,438,599	-	1,438,599
Lejin Property	163,117	-	163,117
Pioche Project	80,328	-	80,328
	2,092,177	161,338	2,253,515

	Cerpulje Project $	**Quebec Lithium Properties $**	**Lejin Property $**	**Pioche Project $**	**Total $**
Balance at March 31, 2015 and 2016	-	-	-	-	-
Exploration costs					
Assay	1,245	-	-	-	1,245
Consulting	20,433	-	-	-	20,433
Drilling advance	21,590	-	-	-	21,590
Field supplies	4,712	-	-	-	4,712
Geophysics	107,558	-	-	-	107,558
Trenching	5,800	-	-	-	5,800
	161,338	-	-	-	161,338
Acquisition costs					
Cash payments	390,576	90,000	50,000	80,328	610,904
Common share issuances	-	1,226,000	92,500	-	1,318,500
Finders' fees	19,557	122,599	10,157	-	152,313
Concession payments	-	-	10,460	-	10,460
	410,133	1,438,599	163,117	80,328	2,092,177
Balance at March 31, 2017	571,471	1,438,599	163,117	80,328	2,253,515

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

(a) ***Cerpulje Project, Kosovo***

During fiscal 2016 the Company signed an option agreement, as amended (the "Cerpulje Agreement"), to acquire a 90% interest in the common shares of A.GJ.A. SH.P.K. ("AGJA"), a private company registered in the Republic of Kosovo. During fiscal 2017 the Company completed the purchase by paying a total of $390,576 (US $300,000) completing the terms of the Cerpulje Agreement. AGJA holds an exploration license (the "Cerpulje Project") in the Republic of Kosovo.

The Company paid a finder's fee of $19,557 (US $15,000) to an individual, who, subsequent to the Cerpulje Agreement, was appointed as a director of the Company.

(b) ***Quebec Lithium Properties***

During fiscal 2017 the Company acquired mineral resource properties located in the Abitibi area of the province of Quebec, as follows:

(i) White Hills Property

On May 4, 2016 the Company signed a purchase agreement to acquire 77 contiguous mineral claims (the "White Hills Property"). On May 26, 2016 the Company completed the purchase by paying $10,000 cash and issued 1,000,000 common shares at a fair value of $610,000. The Company also paid a finder's fee by issuance of 91,837 common shares at a fair value of $56,020.

(ii) *Kino Property, Quebec*

On May 17, 2016 the Company signed a purchase agreement to acquire 40 contiguous mineral claims (the "Kino Property"). On June 9, 2016 the Company completed the purchase by paying $10,000 cash and issued 300,000 common shares at a fair value of $126,000. The Company also paid a finder's fee by issuance of 30,000 common shares at a fair value of $12,600.

(iii) *Mathers Property, Quebec*

On June 7, 2016 the Company signed a purchase agreement to acquire 213 contiguous mineral claims (the "Mathers Property"). On June 27, 2016 the Company completed the purchase by paying $30,000 cash and issued 500,000 common shares at a fair value of $150,000. The Company also paid a finder's fee by issuance of 56,380 common shares at a fair value of $16,914.

(iv) *Tilia Property, Quebec*

On June 20, 2016 the Company signed a purchase agreement to acquire 38 mineral claims (the "Tilia Property"). On July 15, 2016 the Company completed the purchase by paying $20,000 cash and issued 500,000 common shares at a fair value of $95,000. The Company also issued 56,000 common shares as a finder's fee at a fair value of $10,640.

(v) *Virium Property, Quebec*

On October 17, 2016 the Company signed a purchase agreement to acquire 40 mineral claims (the "Virium Property"). On November 23, 2016 the Company made an initial $10,000 cash payment, issued 1,400,000 common shares of the Company at a fair value of $245,000 and also issued 151,000 common shares as a finder's fee at a fair value of $26,425. On December 22, 2016 the Company completed the purchase by making the final $10,000 cash payment.

4. Exploration and Evaluation Assets (continued)

(c) ***Lejin Property, Peru***

On May 24, 2016, as amended, the Company signed an agreement (the "Lejin Agreement") to acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Epic Mining Corp. ("Epic"). On October 5, 2016 the Company received TSXV approval and the Company subsequently completed the acquisition by paying $50,000 cash and issuing 500,000 common shares of the Company at a fair value of $92,500. The Company also paid a finder's fee by issuing 54,905 common shares at a fair value of $10,157.

Epic beneficially owns 100% of Panamericana SAC which holds 100% of the rights, title and interest in the Lejin Property located in Peru.

(d) ***Pioche Project***

During March 2017 the Company advanced a total of $80,328 pursuant to purchase of the Pioche Project, as described in Note 10(a).

(e) See also Note 10.

5. Share Capital

(a) ***Authorized Share Capital***

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. All issued common shares are fully paid.

(b) ***Equity Financings***

Fiscal 2017

During fiscal 2017 the Company non-brokered private placements as follows:

(i) 4,500,000 units at $0.20 per unit for $900,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.25 per share for a period of three years after the closing. The Company also issued 425,000 common shares at an ascribed value of $85,000 as finder's fees.

(ii) 1,360,000 units, at $0.20 per unit for $272,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at an exercise price of $0.25 per share on or before August 16, 2019.

The Company incurred $7,810 for costs associated with these private placements.

See also Note 10(d).

Fiscal 2016

During fiscal 2016 the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of 13,300,000 units of the Company at $0.05 per unit for $665,000, with each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of $0.07 for a period of five years from closing. The private placement was completed in two tranches as follows:

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Share Capital (continued)

(i) on September 4, 2015 the Company completed the first tranche and issued 7,200,000 common shares and 7,200,000 warrants entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of $0.07 expiring September 4, 2020.

The Company also issued to a finder 720,000 units, each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at an exercise price of $0.07 expiring September 4, 2017. The fair value of the underlying warrants to the finder's units has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used were: a risk-free interest rate of 0.44%; expected volatility of 177.63%; an expected life of two years; a dividend yield of 0%; and an expected forfeiture rate of 0%. The value assigned to the underlying warrants to the finder's units was $33,495.

(ii) on October 9, 2015 the Company completed the final tranche and issued 6,100,000 common shares and 6,100,000 warrants entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at a price of $0.07 expiring October 8, 2020. The former CEO of the Company and a family member purchased 2,700,000 units for $135,000.

The Company also issued to a finder 340,000 units, each unit consisting of one common share and one share purchase warrant entitling the holder to purchase an additional common share at an exercise price of $0.07, expiring October 8, 2017. The fair value of the underlying warrants to the finder's units has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The assumptions used were: a risk-free interest rate of 0.56%; expected volatility of 177.75%; an expected life of two years; a dividend yieldof 0%; and an expected forfeiture rate of 0%. The value assigned to the underlying warrants to the finder's units was $15,830.

The Company incurred $4,110 for costs associated with the private placement.

(c) *Warrants*

A summary of the number of common shares reserved pursuant to the Company's outstanding warrants at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and the changes for the years ended on those dates, is as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	14,976,000	0.13	616,000	1.50
Granted	5,860,000	0.25	14,360,000	0.07
Exercised	(2,560,000)	0.07	-	-
Balance, end of year	18,276,000	0.18	14,976,000	0.13

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Share Capital (continued)

The following table summarizes information about the number of common shares reserved pursuant to the Company's warrants outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2017:

Number	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
293,333	1.50	April 30, 2019
146,667	1.50	June 30, 2019
176,000	1.50	July 7, 2019
1,360,000	0.25	August 16, 2019
2,500,000	0.25	December 14, 2019
1,000,000	0.25	January 5, 2020
750,000	0.25	January 10, 2020
250,000	0.25	January 16, 2020
5,700,000	0.07	September 9, 2020
4,950,000	0.07	October 8, 2020
1,150,000	0.07	October 13, 2020
18,276,000		

(d) *Share Option Plan*

The Company has established a rolling share option plan (the "Plan") in which the maximum number of common shares which can be reserved for issuance under the Plan is 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. The minimum exercise price of the options is set at the Company's closing share price on the day before the grant date, less allowable discounts. Options granted may be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the Board of Directors and have a maximum term of five years. The number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed five percent (5%) of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed two percent (2%) of the issued and outstanding common shares

During fiscal 2017 the Company granted share options to purchase 3,150,000 (2016 - 1,600,000) common shares and recorded compensation expense of $693,773 (2016 - $136,789).

The fair value of share options granted during fiscal 2017 and 2016 was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	2017	2016
Risk-free interest rate	0.52% - 0.80%	0.90%
Estimated volatility	169.49% - 180.37%	169.42%
Expected life	3 years - 4 years	5 years
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Estimated forfeiture rate	0%	0%

The weighted average fair value of all share options granted during fiscal 2017 was $0.23 (2016 - $0.07) per option.

Option-pricing models require the use of estimates and assumptions including the expected volatility. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates and, therefore, existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share options.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. Share Capital (continued)

A summary of the Company's share options at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and the changes for the years ended on those dates, is as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price $
Balance, beginning of year	1,600,000	0.07	172,333	1.50
Granted	3,150,000	0.24	1,600,000	0.07
Exercised	(1,700,000)	0.08	(172,333)	1.50
Balance, end of year	3,050,000	0.24	1,600,000	0.07

The following table summarizes information about the share options outstanding and exercisable at March 31, 2017:

Number	Exercise Price $	Expiry Date
380,000	0.20	February 4, 2018
75,000	0.27	February 4, 2018
1,520,000	0.20	July 15, 2019
675,000	0.27	January 4, 2020
200,000	0.35	January 11, 2020
200,000	0.40	June 7, 2020
3,050,000		

See also Note 10(d).

6. Related Party Disclosures

Transactions made with related parties are made in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

(a) Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consists of members of the Company's Board of Directors and executive officers.

(i) During fiscal 2017 and 2016 the Company incurred the following compensation amounts to its current and former key management personnel:

	2017 $	2016 $
Mr. Roy Shipes (1)	40,000	-
Mr. Robert Naso (2)	64,000	44,300
Mr. Robert Naso - living allowances	7,747	-
Mr. Zahir Dhanani (3)	5,000	300,000
Mr. John Huguet (4)	66,000	-
Mr. Nick DeMare (5)	49,000	-
	231,747	344,300

(1) Compensation as President and CEO
(2) Compensation as President, CEO and CFO (resigned as CEO, October 2016 and CFO, June 2017)
(3) Compensation as former CEO (resigned February 9, 2016)
(4) Compensation as former CEO and Chairman (to February 2017)
(5) Compensation as Corporate Secretary

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Related Party Disclosures (continued)

As at March 31, 2017, $224,508 (2016 - $87,980) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(ii) During fiscal 2017 Mr. Dhanani advanced funds totalling $374,000 which the Company subsequently repaid $310,000. As at March 31, 2017 $64,000 remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(iii) See also Note 5(b).

(b) During fiscal 2017 the Company incurred a total of $62,000 (2016 - $nil) to Chase Management Ltd. ("Chase"), a private corporation owned by Mr. DeMare, for accounting and administration services provided by Chase personnel. As at March 31, 2017, $8,000 (2016 - $nil) remained unpaid and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(c) During fiscal 2017 the Company incurred $17,811 (2016 - $67,575) for shared personnel, office and administration costs incurred in Albania with Arian Resources Corp. ("Arian") a public company with common current and former directors and officers. These amounts were reimbursed to Arian by the former CFO of the Company. As at March 31, 2017 $7,386 (2016 - $19,575) remained outstanding to the former CFO and has been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

7. Income Taxes

Income tax expense (recovery) is recognized based on the weighted average annual income tax rate for the year applied to pre-tax income (loss).

	2017 $	2016 $
Loss before income taxes	1,671,286	(797,958)
Corporate tax rate	26.0%	26.0%
Income tax benefit computed at Canadian statutory rates	(434,534)	(207,469)
Permanent difference	696,728	144,006
Other	(962,294)	(613,700)
Change in unrecognized tax assets	700,100	677,163
Actual income tax recovery	-	-

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities, after applying enacted corporate income tax rates, are as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Unrecognized deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital loss carried forward	2,278,827	1,966,862
Resource properties	401,661	619,095
Share issuance costs	12,209	15,816
Equipment	-	2,701
Net unrecognized deferred income tax assets	2,692,697	2,604,474

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

7. Income Taxes (continued)

As at March 31, 2017, the Company has non-capital losses for Canadian tax purposes of approximately $6,057,980 (2016 - $4,858,114) which are available to reduce taxable income in future years that expire between 2026 and 2037. In addition, the Company has Mexican non-capital losses of approximately $1,150,000 (2016 - $1,150,000) and $938,000 (2016 - $938,000), respectively that expire between 2018 and 2030.

In addition to non-capital losses, the Company has deductible temporary differences of $1,591,808 (2016 - $378,000) for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available to utilize the benefits.

8. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Categories of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following five categories: fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"); held-to-maturity investments; loans and receivables; available-for-sale and other financial liabilities. The carrying values of the Company's financial instruments are classified into the following categories:

Financial Instrument	Category	March 31, 2017 $	March 31, 2016 $
Cash	FVTPL	341,323	133
Amounts receivable	Loans and receivables	4,233	27,570
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	(546,161)	(163,410)

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

Level 1 - Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 - Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.

Level 3 - Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The recorded amounts for amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to their short-term nature. The Company's fair value of cash under the fair value hierarchy is measured using Level 1 inputs.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and amounts receivable. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in cash and amounts receivable is remote.

8. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have the resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company manages this risk by closely monitoring cash forecasts and managing resources to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations. All of the Company's financial liabilities are classified as current and are anticipated to mature within the next fiscal period. The following table is based on the contractual maturity dates of financial assets and the earliest date on which the Company can be required to settle financial liabilities.

	Contractual Maturity Analysis at March 31, 2017				
	Less than 3 Months $	3 - 12 Months $	1 - 5 Years $	Over 5 Years $	Total $
Cash	341,323	-	-	-	341,323
Amounts receivable	4,233	-	-	-	4,233
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(546,161)	-	-	-	(546,161)

	Contractual Maturity Analysis at March 31, 2016				
	Less than 3 Months $	3 - 12 Months $	1 - 5 Years $	Over 5 Years $	Total $
Cash	133	-	-	-	133
Amounts receivable	27,570	-	-	-	27,570
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(163,410)	-	-	-	(163,410)

Market Risk

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

(a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that the cash bears floating rates of interest. The interest rate risk on cash and on the Company's obligations are not considered significant.

(b) Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major transactions are transacted in Canadian Dollars, US Dollars and Euros. The Company maintains Euros bank accounts in Kosovo and a US Dollar bank account with its Canadian bank to support the cash needs of its foreign operations. Management believes the foreign exchange risk related to currency conversions is minimal and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk. At March 31, 2017, 1 Canadian Dollar was equal to 0.70 Euro and 0.75 US Dollar.

Balances are as follows:

	Euros	US Dollars	CDN $ Equivalent
Cash	19,212	5,806	35,237

Based on the net exposures as of March 31, 2017 and, assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 10% fluctuation on the Canadian Dollar against the Euro and US Dollar would result in an increase or decrease of approximately $4,000.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Financial Instruments and Risk Management (continued)

(c) Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from movements in the price of the Company's commodity inputs and outputs. The Company's risk relates primarily to the expected output to be produced at its exploration and evaluation assets described in Note 4(a) of these consolidated financial statements, which production is not expected in the near future.

Capital Management

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern such that it can provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders. The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The management of the capital structure is based on the funds available to the Company in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties and to maintain the Company in good standing with the various regulatory authorities. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may issue new shares, sell assets to settle liabilities or return capital to its shareholders.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage, as such, the Company does not recognize revenue from its exploration properties. The Company's historical sources of capital have consisted of the sale of equity securities and interest income. In order for the Company to carry out planned exploration and development and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its working capital and expects to raise additional amounts externally as needed.

There were no changes in the Company's management of capital during fiscal 2017.

9. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

During fiscal 2017 and 2016 non-cash activities were conducted by the Company as follows:

	2017 $	2016 $
Operating activity		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(82,649)	-
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(1,351)	-
Common shares issued for mineral property interests	(1,451,256)	-
	(1,452,607)	-
Financing activities		
Issuance of common shares	1,620,256	-
Share issue costs	(85,000)	-
Share-based payment reserves	(175,673)	-
Transfer on exercise of share options	151,940	-
Transfer on exercise of warrants	23,733	-
	1,535,256	-

10. Events after the Reporting Period

(a) On April 4, 2017, as amended, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement (the "Asset Purchase Agreement") to acquire the assets comprising the Pan American Zinc Mine and the Caselton Concentrator (collectively the "Pioche Project") located in the Comet and Caselton Mining Districts of Lincoln County near Pioche, Nevada, USA. The Company has agreed to a purchase price of US $1,440,000, of which US $60,000 was paid as at March 31, 2017 and a further US $105,000 was paid subsequently. The balance owing is payable in staged payments, with a payment of US $70,000 due on September 15, 2017, US $60,000 due on December 1, 2017 and, thereafter, the remaining balance of $1,145,000 to be paid in quarterly installments of $100,000 beginning January 1, 2018 and bearing simple interest at 5% per annum until paid in full.

The Company has agreed to assign a mortgage over the assets as security over the remaining balance. In the event payments are not made when they are due, and such default is not cured, the Asset Purchase Agreement may be terminated by the vendor and the Company will transfer the assets back to the vendor.

Closing of the Assets Purchase Agreement is scheduled to occur upon finalization of all documentation for the transfer.

(b) On May 15, 2017 the Company entered into an assignment and assumption agreement (the "Prince Assignment") of the lease and option to purchase agreement (the "Prince Option") over the Prince Mine, located in Pioche Mining District, Lincoln County, Nevada, USA. The Prince Option, dated November 6, 2010, was originally held by International Silver Inc. ("ISI"), a private Arizona corporation and Prince Mine LLC ("Prince"), a private Nevada corporation. Under the Prince Option, ISI leased the Prince Mine at a cost of US $50,000 per year with an option to purchase the mine for US $2,750,000 (with previous lease payments being applied to the purchase price). Under the terms of the Prince Assignment: (i) the Prince Option will be assigned to the Company; (ii) the Company will pay Prince US $200,000 (US $75,000 paid), representing unpaid lease payments, by November 2017 and complete reclamation work, estimated at US $20,000; and (iii) the Prince Option will be extended to November 1, 2022. Once assigned, the Prince Option will continue in effect with annual lease payments of US $50,000 with an option to purchase the Prince Mine at any time for US $2,750,000, less previous lease payments.

The Prince Mine is comprised of 12 patented lode claims.

The Company's President and CEO is a director, officer and shareholder of ISI.

(c) On June 15, 2017 the Company signed an agreement to purchase five mining claims in Comet Mining District in Lincoln County, Nevada, USA, for a purchase price of US $50,000 which was paid on June 21, 2017.

(d) Subsequent to March 31, 2017 the Company:

(i) completed a non-brokered private placement of 17,500,000 units, at a price of $0.20 per unit, for $3,500,000. Each unit consisted of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional share, at a price of $0.26 per share, for a period of three years from closing. As at March 31, 2017 the Company had received $250,000 on account of the private placement.

The Company paid finders fees of $180,180 in cash, issued a total of 280,000 common shares and issued 900,900 warrants to finders in connection with this offering. The finders warrants have the same terms as the warrants. The Company also incurred $20,030 filing costs.

A director and private corporations owned by an officer purchased 750,000 units for $150,000; and

(ii) granted share options to purchase 1,935,000 common shares of the Company, at exercise prices ranging from $0.30 to $0.31 per share, for a period of three years.