



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017, AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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Tres-Or trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol TRS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Tres-Or Resources Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tres-Or Resources Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at February 28, 2017 and February 29, 2016 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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



Opinion

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Tres-Or Resources Ltd. as at February 28, 2017 and February 29, 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Tres-Or Resources Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

June 22, 2017

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		\$ 446,108	\$ 69,790
Marketable securities	3	23,789	13,694
Receivables	4	21,897	13,977
Total current assets		491,794	97,461
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	3,263,099	3,542,857
Total non-current assets		3,263,099	3,542,857
TOTAL ASSETS		\$ 3,754,893	\$ 3,640,318
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 154,778	\$ 118,327
Accounts payable to related parties	8	409,022	453,257
Current loans payable	7	174,375	50,000
Exploration and evaluation advance received	6	64,589	-
Flow-through share premium liability		30,000	-
Total current liabilities		832,764	621,584
Non-current liabilities			
Long term loan payable	7	-	144,375
Total non-current liabilities		-	144,375
TOTAL LIABILITIES		832,764	765,959
EQUITY			
Share capital	9	16,252,234	15,994,077
Shares subscribed	9	(14,167)	14,833
Equity reserves	9	1,695,756	1,695,756
Accumulated other comprehensive income	3	10,095	-
Deficit		(15,021,789)	(14,830,307)
TOTAL EQUITY		2,922,129	2,874,359
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		\$ 3,754,893	\$ 3,640,318

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent events (Note 16)

Approved by the Board of Directors on June 22, 2017:

"Gareth E. Mason "

Director

"Laura Lee Duffett"

Director

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

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES			
Consulting fees		\$ 1,900	\$ -
Loan service charge	8	-	19,375
Management fees	8	54,000	54,000
Office and miscellaneous		4,335	9,137
Professional fees	8	83,426	84,435
Telephone		2,198	5,518
Transfer agent and regulatory fees		16,537	14,973
Travel and promotion	8	29,086	27,446
		(191,482)	(214,884)
Gain on extinguishment of accounts payable		-	112,701
Interest Income		-	35
Recovery of flow-through provision		-	68,847
Permanent impairment of marketable securities		-	(103,556)
Write-down of mineral properties	6	-	(23,088)
Loss for the year		(191,482)	(159,945)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS			
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	3	10,095	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (181,387)	\$ (159,945)
Basic and diluted loss per common share		\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		100,471,346	92,115,618

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

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016.
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Shares Subscribed	Equity Reserves	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	Total
Balance – February 28, 2015	91,574,634	\$ 15,931,587	\$ (14,167)	\$ 1,679,256	\$ (94,861)	\$ (14,670,362)	\$ 2,831,453
Private placement	3,300,000	66,000	-	16,500	-	-	82,500
Share issuance costs	-	(3,510)	-	-	-	-	(3,510)
Shares subscribed	-	-	29,000	-	-	-	29,000
Unrealized loss on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	(8,695)	-	(8,695)
Permanent impairment of marketable securities	-	-	-	-	103,556	-	103,556
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(159,945)	(159,945)
Balance – February 29, 2016	94,874,634	\$ 15,994,077	\$ 14,833	\$ 1,695,756	\$ -	\$ (14,830,307)	\$ 2,874,359
Private placements	9,260,000	306,500	(29,000)	-	-	-	277,500
Premium on flow-through shares issued	-	(30,000)	-	-	-	-	(30,000)
Share issuance costs	-	(18,343)	-	-	-	-	(18,343)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	10,095	-	10,095
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(191,482)	(191,482)
Balance – February 28, 2017	104,134,634	\$ 16,252,234	\$ (14,167)	\$ 1,695,756	\$ 10,095	\$ (15,021,789)	\$ 2,922,129

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

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016.
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	\$ (191,482)	\$ (159,945)
Items not affecting cash		
Gain on extinguishment of accounts payable	-	(112,701)
Recovery of flow-through provision	-	(68,847)
Write-down of mineral properties	-	23,088
Permanent impairment of marketable securities	-	103,556
Interest on loans payable	-	19,375
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Receivables	4,721	(7,475)
Prepaid expenses	-	2,739
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	13,290	(29,111)
Accounts payable to related parties	(35,384)	68,255
Net cash used in operating activities	(208,855)	(161,066)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	(268,256)	(91,559)
Recovery of exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	147,817	95,417
Option payments received	390,000	60,000
Cash advances of exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	64,589	-
Net cash provided by investing activities	334,150	63,858
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from private placements	277,500	82,500
Share issuance costs	(6,477)	(3,510)
Shares subscribed	-	29,000
Proceeds from loan payable	-	25,000
Repayment of loan payable	(20,000)	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	251,023	132,990
Change in cash	376,318	35,782
Cash, beginning of the year	69,790	34,008
Cash, end of the year	\$ 446,108	\$ 69,760

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows (Note 13)

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

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Tres-Or Resources Ltd. (the "Company") was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia and is in the business of exploration and evaluation of mineral properties. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

The Company's head office and registered office address is Suite 1500 – 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, V6E 4N7, Canada.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated, which is the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary.

The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether the properties contain reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets and related deferred exploration costs are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared using accounting policies applicable to a going concern, which contemplate the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business as they fall due for the foreseeable future. The Company has a working capital deficiency at February 28, 2017 of \$340,970 (February 29, 2016 - \$524,123) and a deficit of \$15,021,789 (February 29, 2016 - \$14,830,307). The Company has not generated revenue from operations; additional financing will be required in the foreseeable future to fund the Company's established business plan. These circumstances comprise a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they fall due and, accordingly, the ultimate appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern.

The Company will continue to pursue opportunities to raise additional capital through equity markets and/or related party loans to fund its exploration and operating activities; however, there is no assurance of the success or sufficiency of these initiatives. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon it securing the necessary working capital and exploration requirements and eventually to generate positive cash flows either from operations or additional financing. These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate, and these adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that have been measured at fair value.

These consolidated financial statements, including comparatives have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The significant accounting policies applied in these consolidated financial statements are based on the IFRS issued and outstanding as of February 28, 2017.

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Basis of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, which is incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Tres-Or (Ghana) Limited which is incorporated in Ghana. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Name of subsidiary	Principal activity	Incorporation	Interest February 28, 2017	Interest February 29, 2016
Tres-Or (Ghana) Ltd.	Participating interest in profit sharing agreement (Note 5)	Ghana	100%	100%

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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 financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting year. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These consolidated financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impact of such estimates is pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the year in which the estimate is revised and future years if the revision affects both current and future years. 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 accounting estimates

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the financial position reporting date, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- i. whether or not an impairment has occurred in its exploration and evaluation assets;
- ii. the inputs used in the accounting for share-based payments expense; and
- iii. the inputs used in the accounting for finders' warrants and compensation options in share capital and equity reserves.

Critical accounting judgments

Examples of significant judgments, apart from those involving estimation, include:

- the accounting policies for exploration and evaluation assets; and
- classification of financial instruments.

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

All costs related to the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized by property. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written-off to operations. If, after management review, it is determined that the carrying amount of an exploration and evaluation asset is impaired, that property is written-down to its estimated net realizable value. An exploration and evaluation asset is reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that its carrying amount may not be recoverable.

The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. Their recoverability is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

Provisions for Environmental Rehabilitation

The Company recognizes the liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets in the period when the liability arises. The net present value of future rehabilitation costs is capitalized to the long-lived asset to which it relates with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

The Company has no known restoration, rehabilitation or environmental costs related to its exploration and evaluation assets.

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NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Impairment

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets if any, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Share-based Payments

The Company grants stock options to buy common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. 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 an employee.

The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

In situations where equity instruments are issued to non-employees and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at the fair value of the share-based payment. Otherwise, share-based payments are measured at the fair value of the goods and services rendered.

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Loss per Share

The dilutive effect on earnings (loss) per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. For the periods presented, this calculation proved to be anti-dilutive.

Basic earnings (loss) per common share is calculated using the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period.

Warrants

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate exploration and evaluation assets. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. Each unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each equity financing agreement, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares at a price prior to expiry as stipulated by the agreement. Warrants that are part of units are assigned a value based on the residual value of the unit after deducting the fair value of the common shares. Warrants that are issued as payment for agency fees or other transactions costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences, between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Temporary differences are not provided for relating to goodwill not deductible for tax purposes, the initial recognition of assets and liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date.

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

Flow-Through Common Shares

The Company will from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into (i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability and (ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's period is disclosed separately as flow-through share proceeds.

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED FEBRUARY 28, 2017 AND FEBRUARY 29, 2016
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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Flow-Through Common Shares (Cont'd)

The Company may also be subjected to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until paid.

Foreign Exchange

Items included in the financial statements of the Company's subsidiary are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiary is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the period end exchange rate while non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at historical rates. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are included in profit or loss.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset or liability was acquired. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held-for-trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity ("HTM")

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss.

TRES-OR RESOURCES LTD.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Financial Instruments (Cont'd)

Available for sale ("AFS")

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available for sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises derivatives, or liabilities, acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Other financial liabilities

This category includes amounts due to related parties, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and loan payable, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, accounts payable to related parties, and loans payable. The Company has designated its cash as fair value through profit or loss, which are measured at fair value. Marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale ("AFS") investments which are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in equity. Receivables are classified as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities, accounts payable to related parties, and loans payable are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

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 investments have been impacted.

For all financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as receivables, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of receivables, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance are recognized in profit or loss.

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2. BASIS OF PREPARATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (Cont'd)

Impairment of financial assets (Cont'd)

With the exception of AFS marketable securities, 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 profit or loss to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. In respect of AFS marketable securities, impairment losses previously recognized through profit or loss are not reversed through profit or loss. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

New accounting standards and interpretation

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its consolidated financial statements.

New accounting policies not yet adopted

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments – Classification and Measurement. IFRS 9 is a new standard on financial instruments that will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities as well as de-recognition of financial instruments. IFRS 9 has two measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. All equity instruments are measured at fair value. A debt instrument is at amortized cost only if the entity is holding it to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent principal and interest. Otherwise it is at fair value through profit or loss.

IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: IFRS 15 is a new standard to establish principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. It provides a single model in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. IFRS 15 supersedes IAS 11, Construction Contracts, IAS 18, Revenue, IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programs, IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate, IFRIC 18, Transfers of Assets from Customers, and SIC-31, Revenue – Barter Transactions involving Advertising Service.

Effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019:

On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases ("IFRS 16"), according to which, all leases will be on the statement of financial position, except those that meet the limited exception criteria. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities are recorded at fair market value as they are classified as available-for-sale financial instruments.

Marketable securities are comprised of the following:

	February 28, 2017			February 29, 2016		
	Common shares	Market value	Cost	Common shares	Market value	Cost
Arctic Star Exploration Corp.	6,945	\$ 799	\$ 50,000	6,945	\$ 694	\$ 50,000
Orla Mining (formerly Pershimco Resources Inc)	19,000	22,990	67,250	19,000	13,000	67,250
		\$ 23,789	\$ 117,250		\$ 13,694	\$117,250

At February 29, 2016, the Company impaired the marketable securities as a result of significant and prolonged decline in fair value and transferred \$103,556 from OCI to profit or loss.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company recognized an unrealized gain on marketable securities of \$10,095.

4. RECEIVABLES

The Company's receivables arise from two main sources: cost recoveries receivable and goods and services tax ("GST") and Quebec sales tax ("QST") receivable due from the Canadian taxation authorities.

	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
Cost recoveries receivable	\$ 21,524	\$ 8,124
GST and QST receivable	373	5,853
	\$ 21,897	\$ 13,977

5. ADVANCES ON PROJECTS

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a profit sharing agreement with Warwick Mineral Resources Ltd. ("Warwick"), a private Ghanaian company whereby the two parties will collaborate in providing mining and related services to gold mining projects located in Ghana and will share in the net profits on a 50/50 basis. After the profit sharing agreement was signed, a director of Warwick was appointed as a director and officer of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary.

As at February 28, 2014, the Company entered into promissory note agreements for advances of \$643,905 bearing interest at 12% per annum. These promissory notes are not secured and are repayable on demand. During the year ended February 28, 2015, the Company received a \$5,000 repayment.

As at February 28, 2017, the Company provided a full valuation allowance for the recovery of the advances and accrued interest. The Company will continue to pursue collection of the promissory notes.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Fontana and Duvay Gold Projects, Quebec	Quebec Gold Projects, Quebec	Other Projects	Total
Balance, February 28, 2015	\$ 1,219,588	\$ 559,286	\$ 1,633,221	\$ 3,412,095
Expenditures				
Acquisition costs	195,590	848	830	197,268
Assays, staking, mapping	-	-	354	354
Drilling	-	-	4,597	4,597
Geological and geophysical	75,961	11,000	7,787	94,748
Office, miscellaneous and travel	11,749	-	8,675	20,424
	283,300	11,848	22,243	317,391
Cost recoveries	(87,980)	(8,113)	(7,448)	(103,541)
Write-down of mineral properties	-	(23,088)	-	(23,088)
Option Payments	(60,000)	-	-	(60,000)
	135,320	(19,353)	14,795	130,762
Balance, February 29, 2016	1,354,908	539,933	1,648,016	3,542,857
Expenditures				
Acquisition costs	50,420	18,522	982	69,924
Assays, staking, mapping	1,630	-	1,313	2,943
Drilling	12,716	-	-	12,716
Field work	-	4,500	-	4,500
Geological and geophysical	82,135	64,276	8,190	154,601
Office, miscellaneous and travel	14,431	6,888	4,696	26,015
	161,332	94,186	15,181	270,699
Cost recoveries	(151,783)	(6,366)	(2,308)	(160,457)
Option Payments	(280,000)	(110,000)	-	(390,000)
	(270,451)	(22,180)	12,873	(279,758)
Balance, February 28, 2017	\$ 1,084,457	\$ 517,753	\$ 1,660,889	\$ 3,263,099

Title to exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets. The Company has investigated title to all of its exploration and evaluation assets and, to the best of its knowledge, title to all of its assets are in good standing.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

a) Fontana and Duvay Gold Projects, Quebec, Canada

On May 23, 2010, the Company signed an option agreement to earn up to a 100% interest in the Duvay property in Quebec which comprises 4 contiguous claims in Duvernay Township. The 4 claim property is subject to a GMR of 1.5% (where gold is US\$800 per ounce or less) and 2% (where gold is greater than US\$800 per ounce).

During the year ended February 28, 2013, the Company earned a 65% interest in the Duvay property. The company can earn a further 15% interest for a total 80% interest by incurring \$4,000,000 in exploration expenditures. The Company has the right to acquire the remaining 20% interest by effecting a merger, amalgamation or other form of business combination with the optionor, or the Company can purchase any or all of the 20% interest by paying the sum of \$1,000,000 for each 1% interest in the property to be purchased.

The Company has a 100% interest in additional claims known as the Duvay Nord and East Mac Sud properties that form part of the Duvay Gold Project. The optionor retains a 2.0% NSR and the Company has the right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for \$1,000,000 and retains the first right of refusal to purchase the remaining 1.0% NSR.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company and Secova Metals Corp. ("Secova") executed an option agreement to option up to a 90% interest in the Duvay Gold Project. Under the agreement, the Company grants to Secova the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire a 65% right, title and interest in and to the Duvay claims by paying to the Company the sum of \$500,000 and incurring \$3,750,000 in exploration expenses over a four year period. Secova can earn the full 90% of the property (an additional 25% ownership) by funding a pre-feasibility study and making aggregate expenditures of \$12,000,000 to bring the property towards production.

To earn the initial 65% interest in the project, Secova will be required to make the cash payments and exploration expenditures as follows:

- a. Secova pays the Company the sum of \$15,000 on execution of the term sheet (December 30, 2014) (received);
- b. Secova pays the Company the sum of \$60,000 on the date of execution of the Agreement (received);
- c. Secova pays the Company the sum of \$125,000 on the first anniversary of the execution of the term sheet (acknowledged received under the Amended and Restated Option Agreement of September 2016);
- d. Secova pays the Company the sum of \$300,000 on the second anniversary of the execution of the term sheet;
- e. Secova will incur \$500,000 in exploration during the 18 month period following the execution of the term sheet (deemed to have been satisfied under the Amended and Restated Option Agreement of September 2016);
- f. Secova will incur a further \$750,000 in exploration during the 24 month period following the execution of the term sheet;
- g. Secova will incur a further \$1,000,000 in exploration by the third anniversary of the execution of the term sheet; and
- h. Secova will incur a further \$1,500,000 in exploration by the fourth anniversary of the execution of the term sheet.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

a) Fontana and Duvay Gold Projects, Quebec, Canada (Cont'd)

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company executed an Amended and Restated Option Agreement (the "Amended Agreement") to earn up to a 90% interest in the consolidated Duvay Gold Project. Under the Amended Agreement, the Company grants to Secova the sole and exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided 65% right, title and interest in the Duvay Gold Project by paying to the Optionor the sum of \$500,000 (of which \$414,589 has been received to February 28, 2017), and incurring \$3,250,000 in exploration expenses over a 36 month period. Under the new arrangements, the Company and Secova have consolidated the 102 Duvay claims and Secova transferred all interest in the 69 Chenier claims to the Company, forming a large and contiguous Duvay land package, where Secova will complete \$750,000 in exploration expenditures by the end of September 2017. Secova can earn an additional 25% ownership by funding a pre-feasibility study and making aggregate expenditures of \$12 million to bring the property towards production. Secova shall act as operator and in circumstances where Secova earns a 90% interest in the Duvay Gold Project, then the Company would revert to a 10% carried interest through to commercial production. In addition, Secova would grant to the Company the right to receive a resource payment (the "Resource Payment") based on the initial NI 43-101 compliant resource estimate on the claims. The Resource Payment will be equal to \$30 for each gold ounce equivalent categorized as "measured", \$25 for each gold ounce categorized as "indicated", and \$15 for each gold ounce categorized as "inferred" to be paid from proceeds of commercial production after deducting operating costs and other senior payments. If Secova chooses to remain at a 65% ownership interest, then a joint venture will be formed with the Company and the Resource Payment would be payable within 180 days of the joint venture formation.

As at February 28, 2017, the Company received a cash advance from Secova in the amount of \$64,589 to cover expenditures for future drill programs.

Fontana Gold Project

On November 9, 2011, the Company entered into an option agreement (the "Option") with Globex Mining Enterprises Inc. ("Globex") to acquire the interests of certain mineral claims in Quebec, being a 75% interest in 16 claims and a 100% interest in a further 7 claims, collectively known as the Fontana Gold Project ("Fontana"). The interests of Globex in Fontana are subject to a 3.0% Gross Metals Royalty ("GMR") and the 16 claims held by Globex as to 75% are also subject to a 15% Net Profits Interest ("NPI").

In order to exercise the option the Company is required to pay Globex \$400,000 (paid) and is required to purchase the NPI from Globex for a total of \$1,200,000, payable in increments over 84 months (\$50,000 paid).

During the year ended February 28, 2015, the Company and Globex made certain amendments to the Fontana Property Option Agreement dated November 9, 2011 which are subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The amended payment schedule under the Fontana NPI acquisition agreement terms is as follows:

- November 30, 2014 - \$50,000 cash payments (paid)
- November 30, 2015 - \$50,000 cash payments (paid)
- November 30, 2016 - \$50,000 cash payments (paid)
- November 30, 2017 - \$50,000 cash payments
- November 30, 2018 - \$50,000 cash payments
- November 30, 2019 - \$100,000 cash payments
- November 30, 2020 - \$200,000 cash payments
- November 30, 2021 - \$200,000 cash payments

During the year ended February 29, 2012 and February 28, 2013, the Company purchased additional Duvay Gold Project claims. Certain of the claims have various underlying royalties.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

a) Fontana and Duvay Gold Projects, Quebec, Canada (Cont'd)

Fontana Gold Project (Cont'd)

In April 2012, the Company entered into a property option agreement with Merrex Gold Inc. ("Merrex"), wherein the Company was granted an option to acquire Merrex's 25% interest in 16 mineral claims in Duvernay Township, Quebec, forming part of the Fontana Gold Project. The claims are subject to a 15% NPI in favour of Globex. In order to exercise the option, the Company paid to Merrex a total of \$300,000 as at February 28, 2014 and was required to make the final payment of \$200,000 on or before April 16, 2013 (not paid) to complete the acquisition.

The Company was advised that Merrex elected to treat the option as terminated for non-payment and thus during the year ended February 28, 2015, the Company recorded a \$300,000 write-off in connection with this option agreement with Merrex.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company and Merrex agreed to reinstate the option and the Company completed the acquisition from Merrex of Merrex's 25% interest in 16 Fontana claims, and as consideration paid Merrex \$125,000 (included in the total consideration was \$25,000 reinstatement fee).

b) Quebec Gold Projects, Quebec, Canada

On December 20, 2010 the Company purchased the Destor claim block for a \$11,088 cash payment and issued 75,000 shares with a value of \$12,000 for a 100% interest. During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company wrote-off acquisition costs of \$23,088 related to the Destor claims as all title had expired and the Company will not be pursuing this property any further.

On March 22, 2011, the Company entered into an agreement with the optionor to purchase the remaining 24% interest in the Quebec Gold projects in conjunction with the Duvay Nord and East Mac Sud claims outlined in note 6(b) below.

During the year ended February 29, 2012, the Company completed an option to acquire a 76% interest in several groups of project claims in Quebec.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company entered into an agreement with Sementiou Inc. to purchase all of the 2.0% NSR interest in the Fabre claims as per the December 21, 2009 option agreement for \$15,000 (paid).

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company entered into a Property Option Agreement (the "Agreement") with Battery Mineral Resources Pty Ltd. (the "Optionor") to acquire the Company's 100%-owned Fabre Cobalt-Silver Property. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Optionor can earn up to 100% of the Fabre Project over a two year period subject to a 2.0% Gross Metals Royalty ("GMR") in favour of the Company. The Optionor can buy back 1.0% GMR for \$1.0 million and buy-back the remaining GMR for \$1.5 million. To complete the Agreement, the Optionor paid a non-refundable deposit of \$5,000 and agreed to pay \$105,000 on signing of the formal Agreement (received). The Optionor has also committed to expend \$450,000 in exploration work over a 24 month period. In addition, 12 months after signing the Agreement, the Optionor has agreed to pay the Company \$100,000 and in 24 months, pay the Company a further \$100,000 and the Company will deliver the 100% transfer of title documents subject to retaining a 2.0% GMR.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (Cont'd)

c) Other Projects

The Company holds a 100% interest in certain mineral claims in the Notre Dame du Nord area of Quebec. Certain claims are subject to a 2.0% NSR. The Company may purchase 1.0% of the NSR for \$1,000,000 at any time prior to commercial production of any mineral discovered on the claims and also retains the First Right of Refusal to buy back the remaining 1.0% NSR. In addition, the Company agreed to deliver 100,000 common shares one day prior to commencement of commercial production subject to regulatory approval.

The Company has certain claims and holds an option to acquire a 100% interest in certain claims in the Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario. In addition, the Company has an interest in 2 mining licences in Sharpe and Savard townships, Ontario.

7. LOANS PAYABLE

On December 30, 2014, the Company received a non-interest bearing loan from WMJ Metals Ltd. ("WMJ"), a company controlled by a Director of the Company, in the amount of \$50,000 to complete the Globex acquisition (Note 6b). It is a demand loan and shall be repaid within 90 days of demand for repayment being made by WMJ. During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company made a repayment of \$20,000. As at February 28, 2017, \$30,000 remained outstanding.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company and WMJ entered into an agreement whereby WMJ advanced additional non-interest bearing funds totaling \$125,000 to finance the purchase of the Merrex Gold interest (Note 6b). The loan and the associated service charge of 5% (\$6,250) will be repaid by June 30, 2015 (not paid). Any balance of the loan outstanding after June 30, 2015 shall be subject to a further service charge of 10% (\$13,125). The Company shall pay any outstanding balance inclusive of service charges by November 30, 2015 (not paid).

On November 23, 2015, the Company and WMJ entered into an amended agreement whereby the maturity date of the loan and related service charges was extended to March 31, 2017 (not paid). No additional interest or service charges were incurred as a result of the extension.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Accounts payable to related parties of \$409,022 (February 29, 2016 - \$453,257) consists of amounts due to a private company controlled by a director and to a law firm in which a director of the Company is a partner.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

- (a) Incurred \$71,940 (2016 - \$70,620) to a company controlled by a director for geological services which have been capitalized to deferred exploration costs and incurred \$54,000 (2016 - \$54,000) to this company for management services. At February 28, 2017, there was \$348,087 (February 29, 2016 - \$395,910) owing to this company.
- (b) Incurred \$35,132 (2016 - \$34,153) in professional fees and \$12,437 (2016 - \$nil) in share issuance costs to a law firm in which a director is a partner. At February 28, 2017, there was \$60,935 (February 29, 2016 - \$57,347) owing to this law firm.
- (c) Incurred \$10,200 (2016 - \$10,200) as automobile allowance (included in travel and promotion) to a private company controlled by a director.
- (d) As at February 28, 2017, the Company owed \$174,375 in loans payable (February 29, 2016 - \$194,375) to a company controlled by a director (Note 7).

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9. SHARE CAPITAL AND EQUITY RESERVES

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value and unlimited number of Class A preferred shares without par value.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company closed two tranches of a private placement consisting of 6,260,000 units at \$0.025 per unit for proceeds of \$156,500 of which \$29,000 was received in fiscal 2016. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant exercisable for two years, at a price of \$0.05 in the first year and \$0.10 in the second year. Share issuance costs of \$18,343 were paid in relation to the private placement.

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company closed a flow-through private placement consisting of 3,000,000 shares at \$0.05 per share for proceeds of \$150,000. The Company recorded a premium received on flow-through shares of \$30,000.

During the year ended February 29, 2016, the Company closed a private placement consisting of 3,300,000 units at \$0.025 per unit for proceeds of \$82,500. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant exercisable for two years, at a price of \$0.05 until December 31, 2016 and \$0.10 until December 31, 2017. The Company paid \$3,510 of cash share issuance costs in relation to the private placement.

Warrants

Warrant transactions are summarized as follows:

	Outstanding Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, February 28, 2015	-	\$ -
Granted	3,300,000	0.05*
Balance, February 29, 2016	3,300,000	\$ 0.05*
Granted	6,260,000	0.05
Balance, February 28, 2017	9,560,000	\$ 0.07

As at February 28, 2017, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
3,300,000	\$0.10	December 31, 2017*
5,860,000	\$0.05	April 14, 2018**
<u>400,000</u>	\$0.05	April 20, 2018***
9,560,000		

*Exercise price is \$0.05 until December 31, 2016 and \$0.10 until December 31, 2017.

** Exercise price is \$0.05 until April 14, 2017 and \$0.10 until April 14, 2018.

*** Exercise price is \$0.05 until April 20, 2017 and \$0.10 until April 20, 2018.

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9. SHARE CAPITAL AND EQUITY RESERVES (Cont'd)

Stock options

The Company has adopted a formal stock option plan which follows the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") policy under which it is authorized to grant options to officers, directors and employees to acquire up to 10% of issued and outstanding common stock. Under the plan, the exercise price of each option shall be fixed by the board of directors but shall be not less than the minimum price permitted by the TSX-V. The options can be granted for a maximum term of 10 years and vest as determined by the board of directors.

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, February 28, 2015	400,000	\$ 0.12
Expired	(400,000)	0.12
Balance and exercisable, February 29, 2016 and February 28, 2017	-	\$ 0.12

Shareholders Rights Plan Agreement

The Company has adopted a shareholder rights plan (the "Rights Plan") to ensure the fair treatment of all Company shareholders in connection with any take-over bid for the outstanding common shares of the Company. The Rights Plan will provide the Company's shareholders and Board of Directors with adequate time to properly evaluate and assess an unsolicited take-over bid. Under such circumstances, the Rights Plan will provide the Board of Directors with sufficient time to explore and develop alternative transactions to maximize shareholder value.

The Rights Plan encourages a potential acquirer who makes a take-over bid to proceed either by way of a "Permitted Bid" or with the concurrence of the Board of Directors. A Permitted Bid is a bid made by way of take-over bid circular to all holders of the Company's common shares which is open for acceptance for not less than 60 days. If at the end of 60 days, at least 50% of the outstanding shares have been tendered, other than those owned by the offeror and certain related parties, the offeror may take up and pay for the shares but must extend the bid for a further 10 days to allow other shareholders to tender. If a take-over bid fails to meet these minimum standards of the Rights Plan and is not waived by the Board of Directors, each Right would, upon exercise, entitle a Rights holder, other than the acquirer and certain related parties of the acquirer, to purchase additional common shares at a significant discount to market, thus exposing the acquirer to a substantial dilution of its holding.

The Rights Plan will continue in effect until the third annual meeting of the shareholders thereafter.

The Rights Plan attaches one right to each existing Common Share and to all future shares issued while the Rights Plan is in effect. The Rights will be evidenced by certificates for common shares and will not be transferable separately from the common shares.

10. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company's capital structure consists of items in equity. The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain adequate levels of funding to support the development of its businesses and maintain the necessary corporate and administrative functions to facilitate these activities. This is done primarily through equity financing. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the Company will be able to raise funds in the future. The Company invests all capital that is surplus to its immediate operational needs in short-term, highly-liquid, high-grade financial instruments. There were no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements. The Company does not currently have adequate sources of capital to complete its exploration plan and ultimately the development of its business, and will need to raise adequate capital by obtaining equity financing through private placement or debt financing.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to various financial instrument risks and assesses the impact and likelihood of this exposure. These risks include liquidity, credit, currency, interest rate, and price risks. Where material, these risks are reviewed and monitored by the Board of Directors.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company has historically relied upon equity financings to satisfy its capital requirements and will continue to depend heavily upon equity capital to finance its activities. There can be no assurance the Company will be able to obtain required financing in the future on acceptable terms. The Company anticipates it will need additional capital in the future to finance ongoing exploration of its properties, such capital to be derived from the exercise of outstanding stock options and/or the completion of other equity financings. The Company has limited financial resources, has no source of operating income and has no assurance that additional funding will be available to it for future exploration and development of its projects, although the Company has been successful in the past in financing its activities through the sale of equity securities. The ability of the Company to arrange additional financing in the future will depend, in part, on the prevailing capital market conditions and exploration success. In recent years, the securities markets in Canada has experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continual fluctuations in price will not occur. Any quoted market for the common shares may be subject to market trends generally, notwithstanding any potential success of the Company in creating revenue, cash flows or earnings.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash, marketable securities and receivables. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions.

The Company's cash is held with major Canadian based financial institutions.

Receivables mainly consist of sales tax refunds due from the governments of Canada and cost recoveries receivable.

Currency risk

The Company operates mainly in Canada and holds a subsidiary in Ghana. The Company mitigates its exposure to foreign currency risk by minimizing the amount of funds in currencies other than the Canadian dollar. The Company does not undertake currency hedging activities but continuously monitors its exposure to foreign exchange risk to determine if any mitigation strategies warrant consideration.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. Cash is generally not exposed to interest rate risk because of its short-term maturity. The loan payable does not bear interest and is therefore not subject to interest rate risk.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Cont'd)

Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company's investment in marketable securities is classified as available-for-sale and trade on the stock market. The Company closely monitors its marketable securities, stock market movements and commodity prices of precious metals, individual equity movements and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Fair Value

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, receivables, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable and accounts payable to related parties. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying values due to their short term to maturity. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value of cash and marketable securities are based on level 1 inputs of the fair value hierarchy.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company primarily operates in one reportable operating segment, being the acquisition and development of exploration and evaluation assets in Canada.

13. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS

Significant non-cash transactions of the Company for the year ended February 28, 2017 were as follows:

- (a) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$219,560 which relates to accounts payable to related parties.
- (b) Included in accounts receivable is \$20,765 which relates to cost recoveries in exploration and evaluation assets.
- (c) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$24,327 which relates to accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (d) Included in share issuance costs is \$11,866 which relates to accounts payable to related parties.
- (e) The premium received on flow-through shares issued was determined to be \$30,000 and has been recorded as a reduction to share capital.

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13. SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS (Cont'd)

Significant non-cash transactions of the Company for the year ended February 29, 2016 were as follows:

- (a) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$1,166 which relates to accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (b) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$240,277 which relates to accounts payable to related parties.
- (c) Received a loan of \$125,000 from a company controlled by a director of which \$100,000 was paid on behalf of the Company directly to Merrex to complete the acquisition of the Merrex Gold Interest (Note 6b).
- (d) Included in accounts receivable is \$8,124 which relates to cost recoveries in exploration and evaluation assets.

15. INCOME TAXES

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

	Year ended	
	February 28, 2017	February 29, 2016
Loss for the year	\$ (191,482)	\$ (159,945)
Expected income tax recovery	\$ (50,000)	\$ (42,000)
Change in statutory tax rates, and other	-	9,000
Permanent difference	1,000	(3,000)
Share issue costs	(5,000)	-
Adjustment to prior years provision versus statutory tax returns	(101,000)	(14,000)
Expiry of non-capital losses	96,000	96,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary differences	59,000	(46,000)
Total income tax expense (recovery)	\$ -	\$ -

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

	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$ 369,000	\$ 361,000
Share issue costs	5,000	1,000
Marketable securities	24,000	26,000
Allowable capital losses	4,000	4,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	1,126,000	1,077,000
Net unrecognized deferred tax asset	\$ 1,528,000	\$ 1,469,000

No net deferred tax asset has been recognized in respect of the above for the years ended February 28, 2017 and February 29, 2016 because the amount of future taxable profit that will be available to realize such assets is not probable.

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15. INCOME TAXES (Cont'd)

The significant components of the Company's unused temporary differences and tax losses are as follows:

	2017	Expiry Date Range	2016	Expiry Date Range
Temporary Differences				
Exploration and evaluation assets	\$1,258,000	No expiry date	\$1,239,000	No expiry date
Investment tax credit	57,000	2023 - 2036	53,000	2023 - 2036
Share issue costs	17,000	2017 - 2020	3,000	2017 - 2020
Marketable securities	188,000	No expiry date	198,000	No expiry date
Allowable capital losses	14,000	No expiry date	14,000	No expiry date
Non-capital losses available for future period	4,329,000	2017 - 2036	4,141,000	2017 - 2036

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

During the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company issued 3,000,000 common shares on a flow-through basis for gross proceeds of \$150,000. The underlying flow-through agreements require the Company to renounce certain deductions for Canadian exploration expenditures incurred on the Company's mining properties. As at February 28, 2017, the Company has approximately \$30,000 in unexpended exploration expenditures.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the year ended February 28, 2017, the Company:

- a) Completed a private placement for \$115,000 by the issuance of 2,300,000 units at a unit price of \$0.05. Each unit consists of one common share and one additional common share warrant for a period of two years from issuance at an exercise price of \$0.08 per common share.
- b) Received proceeds of \$30,000 on the exercise of 600,000 warrants at \$0.05 per share.