

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the period ended September 30, 2017

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited – prepared by management)

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the period ended September 30, 2017.

NOTICE TO READER OF THE
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Management of Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. is responsible for the preparation of the accompanying condensed consolidated interim financial statements as at September 30, 2017.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been reviewed on behalf of the shareholders by the independent external auditors of the Company, MacKay LLP.

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by management and include the selection of appropriate accounting principles, judgments and estimates necessary to prepare these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

“Tom MacNeill”

Tom MacNeill
Chief Executive Officer

“Andrew Davidson”

Andrew Davidson, CPA CA
Chief Financial Officer

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Unaudited - prepared by management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	September 30	December 31
	2017	2016
	(unaudited)	(audited)
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,466	\$ 46,976
Accounts receivable	11,385	11,205
Prepaid expenses	8,002	4,337
Current investments (Note 4)	19,716	70,741
BCMETC receivable	10,792	10,792
	65,361	144,051
Reclamation bonds (Note 12)	65,000	65,000
Property and equipment (Note 5)	13,162	16,951
Exploration and evaluation assets (Notes 6 and 11)	7,221,324	7,211,369
	\$7,364,847	\$7,437,371
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 11)	\$ 381,199	\$ 252,355
Long term accounts payable	248,612	248,612
Decommissioning provision (Note 12)	65,000	65,000
Debenture payable (Note 7)	7,114,614	6,636,948
	7,809,425	7,202,915
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	16,978,281	16,978,281
Equity component of convertible debenture	448,116	448,116
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	549,301	548,032
Accumulated other comprehensive loss (Notes 4 and 16)	(16,588)	32,097
Deficit	(18,403,688)	(17,772,070)
	(444,578)	234,456
	\$7,364,847	\$7,437,371

Nature and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12)
Subsequent Events (Note 17)

On behalf of the Board:

"Tom MacNeill" Director
Mr. Tom MacNeill (Signed)

"Andrew Davidson" Director
Mr. Andrew Davidson (Signed)

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

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Unaudited – prepared by management)
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Three Months Ended Sept 30		Nine Months Ended Sept 30	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Expenses				
Administration costs	\$ 40,937	\$ 25,030	\$ 90,747	\$ 104,816
Professional fees (Note 11)	639	5,333	13,815	29,680
Public company costs	1,560	2,010	12,352	12,863
Trade shows, travel and promotion	10,000	6,056	33,283	29,444
Loss before other expenses	53,136	38,429	150,197	176,803
Other expenses				
Depreciation	1,263	1,802	3,790	8,520
Share-based payments (Note 8)	-	1,269	1,269	185,014
Write down of exploration and evaluation assets	162,474	94,961	477,665	371,888
Loss before other items	(216,873)	(136,461)	(632,921)	(742,225)
Other items				
Investment income	-	126	23	149
Loss on sale of investments	-	(13,508)	-	(13,508)
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	17,345	-	17,345
Other income	-	1,550	-	1,700
Gain on sale of investments	-	-	1,280	-
Loss for the period	(216,873)	(130,948)	(631,618)	(736,539)
Other comprehensive gain (loss)				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(16,145)	13,974	(48,685)	28,767
Comprehensive loss for the period	\$(233,018)	\$(116,974)	\$(680,303)	\$(707,772)
Earnings per share – basic and diluted (Note 10)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.01)
Weighted average number of shares – basic and diluted (Note 10)	73,894,386	73,894,386	73,894,386	72,455,019

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

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Unaudited - prepared by management)
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Share Shares	Capital Amount	Equity Component of Convertible Debenture	Contributed surplus Share-based payments	Warrant reserve	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Deficit	Total
Balance, June 30, 2016	73,894,386	\$16,988,397	\$144,872	\$531,943	\$13,550	\$(22,762)	\$(17,344,306)	\$311,694
Recognition of equity portion of amended Convertible debenture	-	-	303,244	-	-	-	-	303,244
Share-based payments	-	-	-	1,269	-	-	-	1,269
Other comprehensive gain for the period	-	-	-	-	-	13,974	-	13,974
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(130,948)	(130,948)
Balance, September 30, 2016	73,894,386	\$16,988,397	\$448,116	\$533,212	\$13,550	\$(8,788)	\$(17,475,254)	\$499,233
Balance, June 30, 2017	73,894,386	\$16,978,281	\$448,116	\$535,751	\$13,550	\$(443)	\$(18,186,815)	\$(211,560)
Share-based payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	(16,145)	-	(16,145)
Loss for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	(216,873)	(216,873)
Balance, September 30, 2017	73,894,386	\$16,978,281	\$448,116	\$535,751	\$13,550	\$ (16,588)	\$(18,403,688)	\$(444,578)

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

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited - prepared by management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Nine months ended	September 30 2017	September 30 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the period	\$(631,618)	\$(736,539)
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation	3,790	8,520
Gain on disposal of property and equipment	-	(17,345)
(Gain) loss on sale of investments	(1,280)	13,508
Share-based payments	1,269	185,014
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	477,664	371,888
	(150,175)	(174,954)
 Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Increase in accounts receivable	(180)	(3,974)
Decrease in BCMETC receivable	-	39,832
Decrease in prepaid expenses	(3,665)	(1,882)
Increase in accounts payable	128,846	72,153
	(25,174)	(68,825)
 Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from non-flow-through financing	-	147,500
Share issue costs	-	(1,050)
	-	146,450
 Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	3,620	23,242
Exploration and evaluation assets	(9,956)	(58,687)
Proceeds from disposal of property and equipment	-	35,000
	(6,336)	(445)
 Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(31,510)	77,180
 Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	46,976	12,598
 Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 15,466	\$ 89,778
 Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Bank deposits	\$ 15,466	\$ 78,741
Term deposits	-	11,037
	\$ 15,466	\$ 89,778

The Company made no cash payments for income taxes or interest.
The Company received cash payments of \$23 (2016 - \$12) for interest.
See Note 14 Supplemental Cash Flow information

OMINECA MINING AND METALS LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Interim Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

September 30, 2017 and 2016

1. Nature and Continuance of Operations

Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. (the “Company”, “OMM”, “Omineca”) was incorporated on March 15, 2011, pursuant to the Alberta Business Corporation Act (Alberta), and is extra-provincially registered in the Yukon and British Columbia. The Company is a junior resource company holding properties in British Columbia and the Yukon for the purpose of exploring for, and the development of mineral resources. As the Company has not commenced production on any of its mining properties the Company is an exploration stage company. The ultimate parent company is 49 North Resources Inc., who owns 59.64% of the share capital of the Company and is the ultimate controlling party.

The Company’s corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 602, 224-4th Avenue South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Management believes the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company’s ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability in the future to achieve profitable operations and, in the meantime, to obtain the necessary financing to meet its obligations and repay its liabilities when they become due. These uncertainties cast a substantial doubt regarding the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. External financing, predominantly by the issuance of equity to the public, will be sought to finance the operations of the Company. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements for the Company for the periods ending September 30, 2017 and 2016 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and International Accounting Standard 34 (“IAS 34”), Interim Financial Reporting, as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements were authorized for issue by the Company’s Board of Directors on November 24, 2017.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”) and available-for-sale (“AFS”) which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

These unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company’s functional currency.

(c) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Financial results as determined by actual events could differ from these estimates.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

2. Basis of Preparation - continued

The estimates and underlying assumptions are evaluated and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the review affects both current and future periods.

Significant accounting estimates

- i. The inputs used in accounting for share-based payments in profit or loss.
- ii. Amounts of provisions, if any, for environmental rehabilitation and restoration.

Significant accounting judgments

- i. The determination of categories of financial assets and financial liabilities.
 - ii. The assessment of indications of impairment of each exploration and evaluation property and related determination of the recoverable amount and write-down of those properties where applicable.
 - iii. The assessment of the going concern assumption (see Note 1).
 - iv. The realization of the deferred income tax asset or liability.
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3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary. The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared using careful judgment with reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

a) Principles of consolidation

The unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, CVG Mining Ltd. ("CVG"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances, term deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

c) Financial instruments

The Company holds various financial instruments. Unless otherwise indicated, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risk arising from these financial instruments. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values, unless otherwise noted.

Financial instruments recognized in the unaudited condensed consolidated interim statements of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments, reclamation bonds, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long term accounts payable and debenture payable.

Financial assets

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

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss.

The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents as FVTPL.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets

Investments in marketable securities are classified as AFS financial assets. Investments are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. Fair value is based on quoted closing bid prices for publicly traded shares without recognizing the possible effects of price fluctuations, quantities traded and similar items. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at settlement date.

Investments in entities in which the Company does not have control or significant influence are designated as available-for-sale. The fair value for investments designated as available-for-sale is recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position, with unrealized gains and losses, net of related income taxes, recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). The cost of securities sold is based on the weighted average method. Realized gains and losses, including any impairment loss, on these equity securities are removed from AOCI and recorded in income or loss.

Shares held in escrow have been valued at fair value, discounted by the put option for the length of the escrow period; which is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model.

The Company has classified investments as AFS financial assets.

Loans and receivables

Accounts receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses.

The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at period end. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

The Company has classified accounts receivable and reclamation bonds as loans and receivables.

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

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

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

Where the decline is permanent the Company will write-off the investment through profit or loss (with the net effect to the equity section the same).

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term liabilities and debenture payable are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Convertible debt

The face value of a non-derivative convertible loan is the cash received less the amount of financing costs paid to obtain the loan. The face value is then classified into separate debt and equity components in the Company's financial statements by using the residual method, where the liability is valued first. The liability portion represents the present value of term debt discounted using the discount rate that would have been applicable to a non-convertible debt. The equity component is determined as the residual value of the face value of the instrument less its liability component.

Over the term of the loan, the carrying value of the liability component is to be accreted to the principal amount using the effective interest-rate method. The corresponding interest and accretion is to be charged to profit or loss.

If the conversion option is exercised, the amount recorded in equity is transferred to share capital. If the conversion option is not exercised, the amount recorded in equity is reclassified to deficit.

d) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Pre-exploration costs

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

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs and payments made to contractors during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company may occasionally enter into option arrangements, whereby the Company may transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the optionee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the optionee on its behalf. Any cash or other consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess consideration accounted for as a gain on disposal.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss. The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount and at the end of each reporting period.

Under IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment:

- i. The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed.
- ii. Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- iii. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- iv. Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties. As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

e) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of assets requiring a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

f) Mineral tax credit

The Federal and Provincial taxation authorities provide companies with tax incentives for undertaking mineral exploration programs in certain areas. The Company accrues these credits as a reduction of exploration and evaluation expenditures in the period that the related expenditures were incurred. These accrued credits are subject to review by the relevant authorities and by their nature are subject to measurement uncertainty. Adjustments if any, resulting from such a review are recorded in the period that the tax filings are amended.

g) Option Agreements

Certain of the Company's activities are conducted through joint arrangements in which two or more parties have joint control. A joint arrangement is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operations arise when the Company has a direct ownership interest in jointly controlled assets and obligations for liabilities. The consolidated financial statements include the Company's interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of this type of arrangement.

Joint ventures arise when the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. For these arrangements the Company uses the equity method of accounting and recognizes initial and subsequent investments at cost, adjusting for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss, less dividends received thereafter. Joint ventures are tested for impairment whenever objective evidence indicates that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable under the equity method of accounting. The impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

h) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are assessed annually.

Depreciation is determined using the declining balance method, using the rates below which approximate the estimated useful life of the asset:

Excavation equipment	30% per annum
Computer equipment	50% per annum
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	20% per annum
Vehicles	30% per annum

September 30, 2017 and 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

An item is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit and loss.

j) Rehabilitation obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of a legal or constructive liability for a rehabilitation obligation in the period in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability. Changes in the liability for rehabilitation obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in profit or loss. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset.

k) Income taxes

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

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

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

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

l) Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants, options, equity portion of convertible debenture and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are recognized as a deduction from equity.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of common shares issued in private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, is allocated to attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to warrants is recorded to contributed surplus.

Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. 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 is 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 year is disclosed separately as flow-through share commitments in Note 12, if any.

The Company may also be subject to 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 financing expense until qualifying expenditures are incurred.

m) Per share amounts

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing the net income for the period by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to re-purchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the period.

n) Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss over the vesting period. The fair value of options to purchase common shares is calculated at the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioural considerations.

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

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at

the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense. The fair value of options which expire unexercised stay in contributed surplus.

o) New accounting pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the September 30, 2017 reporting period. There was no significant impact to the unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements as a result of adopting these amendments effective January 1, 2017.

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

Amendments are intended to clarify IAS 7 to improve information provided to users of financial statements about an entity's financing activities. The amendments require disclosures that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application being permitted.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

These amendments, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (Amendments to IAS 12), clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

These amendments clarify the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard, except for those in paragraphs B10 - B16, apply to an entity's interests listed in paragraph 5 that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the September 30, 2017 reporting period. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its consolidated financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements. The following is a brief summary of the new standards:

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit and loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

These amendments added guidance that introduces accounting requirements for cash-settled share-based payments that follow the same approach as used for equity-settled share-based payments. They introduced an exception into IFRS 2 so that a share-based payment where the entity settles the share-based payment arrangement net is classified as equity-settled in its entirety, provided the share-based payment would have been classified as equity-settled had it not included the net settlement feature. Finally, they clarify the accounting treatment in situations where a cash-settled share-based payment changes to an equity-settled share-based payment because of modifications of the terms and conditions.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 – Leases

The new standard recognizes most leases for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. Investments

The Company holds securities that have been designated as available-for-sale as follows:

	September 30, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Market Value	Cost	Market Value	Cost
Current:				
Common shares in public companies	\$ 19,716	\$ 36,304	\$ 70,741	\$ 38,644

For securities traded in an active market, market value is based on the quoted closing bid prices of the securities at September 30, 2017 and 2016. The fair value of these securities may differ from the quoted trading price due to the effect of market fluctuations and adjustment for quantities traded. Cost is calculated using the quoted closing bid price on the date of receipt of the securities.

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5. Property and Equipment

Cost	Excavation Equipment	Furniture Fixtures & Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$323,934	\$1,473	\$17,850	\$343,257
Disposals	(156,500)	-	-	(156,500)
Balance at September 30, 2016	\$167,434	\$1,473	\$17,850	\$187,284

Balance at June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017	\$167,434	\$1,473	\$17,850	\$186,757
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Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance at June 30, 2016	\$287,718	\$1,105	\$16,224	\$305,047
Depreciation	1,638	21	143	1,802
Disposals	(138,845)	-	-	(138,845)
Balance at September 30, 2016	150,511	1,126	16,367	168,004
Balance at June 30, 2017	154,441	1,177	16,714	172,322
Depreciation	1,146	16	101	1,263
Balance at September 30, 2017	\$155,587	\$1,193	\$16,815	\$173,595

Carrying Value				
At September 30, 2016	\$16,923	\$347	\$1,483	\$18,753
At September 30, 2017	\$11,847	\$280	\$1,035	\$13,162

6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company has classified its exploration and evaluation properties into two geographical locations, namely British Columbia and the Yukon. The following is a summary of the properties:

	British Columbia			Yukon	Total
	Abo	Fraser Canyon	Wingdam	Kiwi	
June 30, 2016	\$1	\$7,500	\$7,030,099	\$194,295	\$7,231,895
Exploration costs	-	1,650	3,000	-	4,650
Interest and accretion on debenture	-	-	94,961	-	94,961
BCMETS claim	-	-	(8,797)	-	(8,797)
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	(94,961)	-	(94,961)
September 30, 2016	\$1	\$9,150	\$7,024,302	\$194,295	\$7,227,748
June 30, 2017	\$1	\$10,334	\$7,024,302	\$194,295	\$7,221,324
Interest and accretion on debenture	-	-	162,474	-	162,474
Write-down of exploration and evaluation assets	-	-	(162,474)	-	(162,474)
September 30, 2017	\$1	\$10,334	\$7,027,556	\$176,795	\$7,221,324

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets - continued

Summary of exploration expenditures for the period:

	Fraser Canyon	Wingdam	Total
2017	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2016	Fraser Canyon	Wingdam	Total
Analytical	\$ -	\$3,000	\$3,000
Labour costs	1,450	-	1,450
Tenure and permits	200	-	200
	<u>\$1,650</u>	<u>\$3,000</u>	<u>\$4,650</u>

As at September 30, 2017, the Company has executed option agreements with third parties on the following projects:

BC Projects

Abo (Harrison) Project

The 2,427 ha property, consisting of 11 claim units, is situated north of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C. One claim, Hot 4, is subject to a 2% NSR.

On November 17, 2011, the Company completed an option agreement whereby Sierra Madre Developments Inc. ("Sierra") can earn a 100% interest in the property by making exploration expenditures of \$3,000,000 and completing payments of 1,333,334 post-consolidated shares and \$1,000,000 cash over a five year period. The property is subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty payable to the Company. Sierra has the right to purchase 1% of the Royalty at any time for the sum of \$1,000,000 in cash.

On May 21, 2015, the Company and Sierra amended the option agreement agreeing to extend the share payment and expenditure due dates for a period of one year and to reduce the total expenditure requirements to \$2,000,000; and by amending the terms of the cash payments such that \$400,000 may be made in shares of Sierra and the balance of \$500,000 paid in instalments by way of an Advanced Preferred Royalty. In consideration, Sierra agreed to issue an additional 1,500,000 shares.

On February 20, 2017, the Company and Sierra further amended the option agreement on the Abo property changing the definition of "Triggering Event", adding Bear Mountain Gold Mines Ltd. to the agreement as a third party and amending the option payments schedule. As consideration, Sierra agreed to issue an additional 500,000 shares to the Company. Payments are now due as follows:

Cash Payments	Share Payments	Exploration Expenditures	Due Date
\$ 25,000	-	\$ -	On execution date (received)
25,000	66,667	-	December 5, 2011 (received)
50,000	100,000	100,000	December 5, 2012 (received and completed)
		50,000	December 31, 2017
-	666,666	100,000	December 31, 2018
-	500,000	100,000	December 31, 2019
400,000	2,000,000	1,650,000	December 31, 2020
500,000			Preferred Advance Royalty payments
<u>\$ 1,000,000</u>	<u>3,333,333</u>	<u>\$ 2,000,000</u>	

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6. Exploration and Evaluation Assets - continued

Wingdam Project

CVG entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain placer claims and mineral leases (the "Wingdam Project") in the province of British Columbia. As part of the option agreement, CVG paid \$2,500,000 and consequently owns 100% of the mineral rights on property, subject to a 1% net smelter royalty payable to the vendor. CVG has the ability to acquire the rights to the net smelter royalties from the vendor at any time for an amount of \$1,000,000.

The Wingdam project is currently permitted under a BC Ministry of Natural Resource Operations permit and a BC Ministry of Environment Effluent Discharge permit, and has been under care and maintenance since September 25, 2012. On January 21, 2015 the Company received an amendment to its Wingdam Project Mines Act permit from the BC Ministry Of Energy and Mines approving the Company's plan to mine approximately 300m of ancient paleo-channel of Lightning Creek.

Fraser Canyon Project

CVG entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in certain placer claims and mineral leases (the "Fraser Canyon Project") in the province of British Columbia. As part of the option agreement, CVG paid \$30,000 and consequently owns 100% of the mineral rights of the property, subject to a 2.5% net smelter royalty payable to the vendor. CVG has the ability to acquire the rights to the net smelter royalties from the vendor at any time for an amount of \$250,000.

Yukon Projects

Kiwi Project

On February 15, 2013, the Company and HFX Holding Corp. ("HFX") entered into a letter agreement whereby HFX may earn a 100% interest in the Kiwi Gold Property, located in central Yukon. Under the terms of the agreement, HFX has the option to earn a 100% interest in the property by making \$320,000 in cash payments and issuing 800,000 common shares to Omineca over 6 years. Omineca will maintain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty on the claims, which may be reduced to 1% upon payment of \$1,000,000. On July 11, 2015, the Company and HFX amended the option agreement agreeing to amend the terms of the cash payments such that in lieu of the \$40,000 due July 12, 2015, HFX will issue 100,000 shares due March 1, 2016 (received). On July 11, 2016, the Company and HFX further amended the option agreement agreeing to amend the terms of the cash payments such that in lieu of the \$50,000 due July 12, 2016, HFX will issue 100,000 shares due November 14, 2016 (received). Payments are due as follows:

Cash Payments	Share Payments	Due Date
\$ 30,000	50,000	July 12, 2013 (received)
-	100,000	July 12, 2014 (received)
-	100,000	July 12, 2015 (received)
-	100,000	March 1, 2016 (received)
-	150,000	July 12, 2016 (received)
-	100,000	November 14, 2016 (received)
50,000	150,000	July 12, 2017
75,000	250,000	July 12, 2018
75,000	-	July 12, 2019
<u>\$ 230,000</u>	<u>1,000,000</u>	

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7. Debenture Payable

The Company has a convertible debenture with 49 North Resources Inc. ("49 North"). The debenture was amended on August 31, 2016 extending the maturity by three years to October 1, 2021 (previously October 1, 2018) (the "Amended Debenture"). Under the Amended Debenture, 49 North can convert the principal amount into common shares of Omineca at a conversion price of \$0.20 per common share prior to October 1, 2017; \$0.50 per common share on or after October 1, 2017 but prior to October 1, 2018; and \$0.75 per common share on or after October 1, 2018 (previously \$1.25 after October 1, 2015). The debenture bears interest of 8% per annum, calculated and compounded monthly and is payable upon maturity at October 1, 2021. Accrued interest on the Amended Debenture is also convertible at a conversion price equal to the greater of the minimum price per common share permitted by the TSXV and the prevailing conversion price applicable to the principal amount at the time of conversion.

The change in terms of the debt resulted in less than a 10% change in cash flows, therefore it is considered a modification of the original debt, rather than an extinguishment of the old debt and the recognition of a new debt.

Payments against principal and interest shall be payable in the event ore sales are generated. CVG has guaranteed the debenture and grants to 49 North a fixed and specific first ranking mortgage, assignment and charge in the Wingdam project.

The convertible debenture has been classified into its separate debenture liability and equity portions in the Company's consolidated financial statements by the fair value method using an effective interest of 9.76% when valuing the liability first. This resulted in an adjustment of \$303,244 to the equity portion. The carrying value of the debenture will be accreted up to its face value over the term to maturity.

	September 30 2017	December 31 2016
Original face value of convertible debenture	\$5,400,000	\$5,400,000
Less: equity portion of convertible debenture	(144,872)	(144,872)
Add: accretion	68,100	68,100
Carrying amount of convertible debenture at amendment date	5,323,228	5,323,228
Less: equity portion of amended convertible debenture	(303,244)	(303,244)
Add: accretion	66,032	-
Add: accrued interest	2,028,598	1,616,964
	\$7,114,614	\$6,636,948

8. Equity Instruments

a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value.

Unlimited number of first and second preference shares without nominal or par value, with the rights, privileges and conditions thereof determined by the directors of the Company at the time of issuance.

b) Issued and outstanding

At September 30, 2017, there were 73,894,386 (2016 – 73,894,386) shares issued and outstanding.

c) Stock Option Plan

The Company has a stock option plan for employees, directors, officers and consultants. Stock options can be issued up to a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The exercise price and vesting period of options granted is not less than the market price of the common shares traded less the available discount under TSX Venture Exchange Inc. policies, and is determined by the Board of Directors. Options granted can have a term of up to 10 years.

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8. Equity Instruments - continued

As at September 30, 2017 and 2016, the Company has the following stock options outstanding:

Total issued and outstanding	Number of Options	Exercise Price per Share Range	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life
Balance, December 31, 2016	6,790,000	\$0.10 - \$0.20	0.14	3.00 years
Balance, September 30, 2017	6,790,000	\$0.10 - \$0.20	\$0.14	2.25 years

As at September 30, 2017, the following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding:

Options Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number of Options Currently Exercisable	Exercise Price of Options Currently Exercisable
3,815,000	\$ 0.10	November 8, 2018	3,815,000	\$ 0.10
2,975,000	\$ 0.20	June 15, 2021	2,975,000	\$ 0.20
6,790,000			6,790,000	

(d) Compensation expense for share options

During the period ended September 30, 2017, \$1,269 (2016 - \$1,269) was recorded as share-based payments for options vested in the period. Share-based payments are determined based on the estimated fair value of the options at the grant dates and amortized over the vesting period.

(e) Warrants outstanding

As at September 30, 2017, the Company has the following warrants outstanding:

Total issued and outstanding	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Life
Balance, June 30, 2016 and September 30, 2016	4,305,000	0.10	0.96 years
Balance, June 30, 2017 and September 30, 2017	4,305,000	\$0.10	0.46 years¹

As at September 30, 2017, the following table summarizes information about warrants outstanding:

Warrants Outstanding	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
1,355,000	\$ 0.10	February 16, 2018 ¹
2,950,000	\$ 0.10	March 30, 2018 ¹
4,305,000		

¹ On February 14, 2017, the TSX Venture Exchange accepted for filing an amendment to extend the expiry date by one year on:

1,355,000 warrants with original expiry of February 16, 2017, extended to February 16, 2018
2,950,000 warrants with original expiry of March 30, 2017, extended to March 30, 2018.

The common share purchase warrants are subject to an accelerated expiry at the option of the Company if the published closing trade price of the common shares on the TSX Venture Exchange is greater than or equal to \$0.20 for any 10 consecutive trading days, in which event the holder will be given notice that the warrants will expire 30 days following the date of such notice.

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9. Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2016, the Company has unrecognized deferred tax liabilities of \$187,000 (2015 - \$187,000) due to temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding common shares of CVG.

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, subject to confirmation by income tax authorities, the Company has approximately the following available tax pools, deductible from future income at rates prescribed by the Canadian Income Tax Act:

	2016	2015
Non-capital losses carried forward	\$ 3,358,325	\$ 2,885,638
Cumulative Canadian exploration and development expenses	7,402,484	6,767,415
	\$ 10,760,809	\$ 9,653,053

At December 31, 2016 there are non-capital tax losses of \$3,358,325 (2015 - \$2,885,638) available for carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income that will expire as follows:

2028	\$ 67,842
2029	157,259
2030	653,558
2031	485,759
2032	558,360
2033	406,351
2034	410,915
2035	345,450
2036	272,831
	\$ 3,358,325

10. Per Share Amounts

The calculation of per share amounts are based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period ended September 30, 2017 of 73,894,386 (2016 – 73,894,386) shares.

The net effect of applying the treasury-stock method to the weighted average number of shares outstanding has an anti-dilutive effect for the periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016.

11. Related Party Transactions

The Company was involved in the following related party transactions during the nine month period:

- (a) The Company has a convertible debenture with accrued interest with 49 North Resources Inc. During the period ended September 30, 2017 the Company accrued \$431,215 (2016 - \$398,167) in interest expense and \$46,450 (2016 - \$20,455) in accretion expense. These amounts have been capitalized as part of exploration and evaluation assets.
- (b) The Company was related to Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("EPL") and Terralogic Exploration Inc. ("TL") through common directors. During the period, the Company had the following transactions with the related companies:

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11. Related Party Transactions - continued

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Administrative services provided by EPL and TL	\$ 7,041	\$ 31,574
Investor relations services provided by EPL	8,217	14,604
Exploration services provided by TL	400	210

At September 30, 2017, \$148,336 (2016 - \$99,956) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

- (c) Included in professional fees and share capital is \$nil (2016 - \$15,366) paid or accrued for legal fees to a law firm of which one of the directors, Darren Fach, is a partner. At September 30, 2017, \$5,610 (2016 - \$27,838) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (d) Included in professional fees is \$nil (2016 - \$5,250) paid or accrued for accounting services to a former officer of the Company. At September 30, 2017, \$40,700 (2016 - \$22,326) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (e) Included in administration costs is \$2,625 (2016 - \$7,500) paid or accrued for management services to a company owned by a former director and former officer of the Company. At September 30, 2017, \$57,750 (2016 - \$23,625) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (f) Included in administration costs is \$9,416 (2016 - \$18,750) paid or accrued for consulting fees to a former director and former officer of the Company. At September 30, 2017, \$25,165 (2016 - \$16,062) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (g) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$nil (2016 - \$66,403) paid or accrued for consulting fees to a director of the Company. These amounts were related to the Wingdam Project and have been capitalized as part of exploration and evaluation assets.
- (h) Included in administration costs is \$20,000 (2016 - \$nil) paid or accrued for consulting fees to a director and officer of the Company. At September 30, 2017, \$21,000 (2016 - \$nil) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (i) Included in administration costs is \$20,000 (2016 - \$nil) paid or accrued for consulting fees to a director and officer of the Company. At September 30, 2017, \$21,000 (2016 - \$nil) is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Compensation to key management personnel in the period and prior period:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Professional fees	\$ 5,250	\$ 15,750
Administration costs		
Consulting and management fees	78,791	63,750
Consulting fees capitalized as part of exploration and evaluation assets	-	17,109
Share-based payments	-	157,469
	\$ 84,041	\$ 254,078

All related party transactions in the normal course of business have been measured at the agreed upon exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Amounts due to/from the related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment.

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12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has \$65,000 (2016 - \$65,000) held as project reclamation deposits in favor of regulatory authorities. The amount of the deposit is determined at the time the exploration program is planned and a notice of work is submitted to the regulatory authority. If the work is more extensive than previously planned, the amount of the deposit will be increased. When reclamation work is completed on a project to the satisfaction of the regulatory authority, the deposit is released to the Company.

The Company has \$nil (2016 – \$11,037) in term deposits with a Canadian financial institution for the guarantee of business credit cards. These term deposits are cashable on demand, as long as credit cards are cancelled, in the period the credit cards were cancelled and the term deposits cashed.

The Company has agreed to indemnify directors and officers under the bylaws of the Company to the extent permitted by law. The nature of the indemnifications prevent the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to beneficiaries of such an indemnification agreement. The Company has purchased various insurance policies to reduce the risks association with such indemnification.

13. Financial Instruments

For disclosure purposes, all financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

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

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

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy.

September 30, 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 15,466	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,466
Investments	\$ 19,716	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,716
<hr/>				
September 30, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 89,778	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89,778
Investments	\$ 13,331	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,331

The Company holds various forms of financial instruments. The nature of these instruments and the Company's operations expose the Company to concentration risk, credit risk, currency risk, price risk, commodity price risk and liquidity risk. The Company manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical.

September 30, 2017 and 2016

13. Financial Instruments - continued

a) Concentration risk

At September 30, 2017, substantially all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held at two recognized Canadian national financial institutions. As a result, the Company was exposed to all of the risks associated with those institutions. Concentration risk also exists in marketable securities (investments) because the Company's investments are primarily in shares of junior resource companies involved in gold exploration.

b) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to perform an obligation or settle a liability, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company manages exposure to

credit risk by adopting credit risk guidelines that limit transactions according to counterparty credit worthiness. The maximum credit exposure associated with cash and cash equivalents is their carrying value.

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arise from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. As at September 30, 2017, the Company has no monetary assets or liabilities in foreign currencies.

d) Price risk

The Company's investments designated as available-for-sale are traded on the TSX Venture Exchange. A 1% change in the quoted share price would change the fair value of the investments by approximately \$500. The change would be recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income or Loss.

e) Commodity price risk

The value of the Company's exploration and evaluation resource properties is related to the price of various commodities and the outlook for them. Commodity prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, level of worldwide production and short-term changes in supply and demand.

f) Liquidity risk

Currently the Company's capital is not sufficient to meet long term business requirements when taking into account cash flows from operations and the Company's holdings of cash and cash equivalents. Future operations or exploration programs will require additional financing primarily through equity markets, or through joint venture partnerships.

14. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing activities:

Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$178,541 (2016 - \$172,263) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

At September 30, 2017, the Company held \$nil (2016 - \$11,037) in term deposits held for the guarantee of business credit cards (Note 12). All of these investments are cashable before maturity and have been treated as cash equivalents.

Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$10,792 (2016 - \$nil) accrued for a mineral tax credit claim.

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15. Capital Management

The Company includes cash and cash equivalents and shareholders' equity, comprising of issued common shares, equity component of convertible debenture, contributed surplus, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and deficit, in the definition of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the periods ended September 30, 2017 and 2016. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

16. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

No deferred income tax asset has been recorded as a result of the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The balance of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is entirely comprised of unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments.