



MONETA PORCUPINE MINES INC.

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017

**THESE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY MANAGEMENT AND
HAVE NOT BEEN REVIEWED BY THE COMPANY'S AUDITOR**



MONETA PORCUPINE MINES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

As at	Notes	(Unaudited) September 30 2017 \$	(Audited) December 31 2016 \$
Current assets			
Cash and equivalents		5,827,617	8,549,319
Prepaid expenses		30,742	17,351
Receivables		17,400	31,200
Sales taxes recoverable		265,577	124,799
Interest receivable		34,698	12,960
Total current assets		6,176,034	8,735,629
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	1,969,475	1,936,830
Total assets		8,145,509	10,672,459
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		205,927	528,546
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	3, 7	-	1,635,462
Total current liabilities		205,927	2,164,008
<i>Going concern</i>	1		
<i>Contingent liabilities</i>	9		
Shareholders' equity			
Capital stock	6	50,511,577	50,503,184
Contributed surplus		7,512,589	7,414,520
Deficit		(50,084,584)	(49,409,253)
Total shareholders' equity		7,939,582	8,508,451
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		8,145,509	10,672,459

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



MONETA PORCUPINE MINES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes In Shareholders' Equity

	Notes	Capital Stock		Contributed Surplus	Other Accumulated Comprehensive Deficit		Shareholders' Equity
		Shares	\$				
Balance as at December 31, 2016		238,947,148	50,503,184	7,414,520	-	(49,409,253)	8,508,451
Share issuance on exercise of stock options	6, 8	100,000	6,000				6,000
Fair value of stock options exercised	6		2,393	(2,393)			-
Share based compensation on vested options	6			100,462			100,462
Earnings (loss) and comprehensive earnings (loss)						(675,331)	(675,331)
Balance as at September 30, 2017		239,047,148	50,511,577	7,512,589	-	(50,084,584)	7,939,582
Balance as at December 31, 2015							
		208,092,382	45,207,235	4,169,620	-	(46,469,661)	2,907,194
Share issuance on private placement financing	6	19,929,766	7,614,392				7,614,392
Deferred premium on flow through shares	3, 6		(1,635,462)				(1,635,462)
Share issuance costs - cash	6		(451,518)				(451,518)
Fair value of warrants issued on private placement	6		(2,117,030)	2,117,030			-
Share based compensation on vested options				1,397			1,397
Loss and comprehensive loss						(551,102)	(551,102)
Balance as at September 30, 2016		228,022,148	48,617,617	6,288,047	-	(47,020,763)	7,884,901

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



MONETA PORCUPINE MINES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss (Earnings), Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) and Deficit

For the period ended September 30,	Notes	Three months		Nine months	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses					
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	5	418,784	234,660	1,994,736	323,531
Share based compensation	6, 8	35,803	466	100,462	1,397
Wages and benefits	8	50,000	41,667	154,520	121,129
General & administration		28,340	53,704	77,079	101,579
Legal & audit		720	11,475	53,817	52,165
		533,647	341,972	2,380,614	599,801
Other items					
Other income		(10,402)	(10,397)	(34,444)	(37,129)
Interest income		(11,147)	(8,088)	(35,377)	(11,570)
Loss before income taxes		512,098	323,487	2,310,793	551,102
Deferred taxes	7	-	-	(1,635,462)	-
Loss (earnings) and comprehensive loss (earnings)		512,098	323,487	675,331	551,102
Deficit - beginning of period		49,572,486	46,697,276	49,409,253	46,469,661
Deficit - end of period		50,084,584	47,020,763	50,084,584	47,020,763
Loss (earnings) per share (basic and diluted)		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Weighted average outstanding shares		239,002,216	209,348,230	239,002,216	209,348,230

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



MONETA PORCUPINE MINES INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

For the nine month period ended September 30,	Notes	2017	2016
		\$	\$
Operating activities			
Loss (earnings) and comprehensive loss (earnings)		(675,331)	(551,102)
Add: non-cash items			
Deferred premium on flow-through shares	3, 7	(1,635,462)	-
Shared based compensation	6	100,462	1,397
Net change in non-cash working capital balances		(484,726)	330,769
Cash used in operating activities		(2,695,057)	(218,936)
Investing activities			
Evaluation and exploration assets	5	(32,645)	(32,491)
Cash used in investing activities		(32,645)	(32,491)
Financing activities			
Common shares issued on private placement, net of issue costs	6	-	7,162,874
Common shares issued on exercise of stock options	6, 8	6,000	-
Cash provided from financing activities		6,000	7,162,874
Net increase (decrease) in cash and equivalents		(2,721,702)	6,911,447
Cash and equivalents, beginning of period		8,549,319	1,076,167
Cash and equivalents, end of period		5,827,617	7,987,614

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Nature of operations

Moneta Porcupine Mines Inc. ("Moneta" or the "Company") is a public company listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: ME) (OTC: MPUCF) (XETRA: MOP) and incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario on October 14, 1910. Moneta is a mineral resource exploration and development company actively exploring for gold on its land package in the Timmins Camp in Timmins, Ontario (Canada). The Company's registered office is 65 Third Avenue, Timmins, Ontario, P4N 1C2. Moneta, a former gold producer, is currently an exploration stage company and has no properties in current production and no production revenues at the present time.

Going concern

These interim consolidated financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to, one year from September 30, 2017. The Company is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage of exploration and development. As a result of these risks, there is significant doubt as to the appropriateness of the going concern assumption. There is no assurance that the Company's funding initiatives will continue to be successful and these interim consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statements of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material. The Company will have to raise additional funds to advance its exploration and development efforts and, while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"), and follow the same accounting policies and methods of application as the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016, except as noted below under changes in accounting policies. These interim consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the 2016 annual consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto. The Company operates in one segment defined as the cash generating unit which is Canada. The interim consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on November 9, 2017.

Basis of Measurement

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value, as set out in the accounting policies in note 3.

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in note 4.

3. Significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies are set out below:

a) Basis of presentation and consolidation

The interim consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries: Wounded Bull Resources Inc. and 508825 Ontario Ltd. The subsidiaries are inactive with limited operations. The financial statements of subsidiaries are prepared for the same reporting years as the Company, using consistent accounting policies. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The Company's presentation currency and functional currency is the Canadian Dollar.

b) Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date and non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated at rates of exchange in effect when the assets were acquired or obligations incurred. Revenues and expenses are translated at rates in effect at the time of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the Statements of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings), except for differences arising on the translation of available for sale equity instruments that are recorded in other accumulated comprehensive income.

The Company translates the assets and liabilities of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wounded Bull Resources Inc., at the rate of exchange in effect at the reporting date. Income and expenses are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of the transaction. All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income and accumulated in a cumulative translation reserve under shareholders' equity.

c) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes party to a contractual agreement and are initially measured at fair value and classified as loans and receivables, financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), or available for sale financial assets and other liabilities ("AFS"), as appropriate. The Company considers whether a contract contains an embedded derivative when the entity first becomes a party to it and separates it from the host contract if the host contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at FVTPL include financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL, with changes in fair value at each year end recorded in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings). A financial asset is classified in this category principally for the purpose of selling in the short term, or if so designated by management.

Loans and receivables

Royalty income receivable, sales taxes recoverable, interest receivable, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the transaction value and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest rate, except for short term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

Available for sale financial assets

AFS assets are non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments or financial assets at FVTPL. AFS financial assets are measured at fair value upon initial recognition and at each year end, with unrealized gains or losses being recognized as a separate component of equity in Other Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) until the investment is derecognized or until the investment is determined to be impaired, at which time the cumulative gain or loss, previously reported in equity, is included in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings).

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at FVTPL or other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) for the year. Other financial liabilities, including borrowings, are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, deferred premium on flow-through shares are classified as other financial liabilities.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, if any, are recorded at fair value on initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting year. Any gains or losses arising from changes in fair value on derivatives are recorded in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings).

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those recorded at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each year end. A financial asset is considered impaired when there is objective evidence that the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been adversely impacted as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition. If an AFS asset is impaired, the change in fair value is transferred to the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) in the year, including cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. Reversals of impairment in respect of equity instruments classified as AFS are not recognized in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) but included in other comprehensive income.

All financial instruments measured at fair value subsequent to initial recognition are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities, as follows:

- Level 1 - inputs are unadjusted quoted prices of identical instruments in active markets;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the comparable asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - one or more significant inputs used in a valuation technique are unobservable in determining fair values of the instruments.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities recorded at fair value through loss for the year are recognized immediately in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) for the year.

d) Cash and equivalents

Cash and equivalents include cash in bank and highly liquid investments which are cashable with an original term to maturity of 365 days or less.

e) Exploration and evaluation assets

Acquisition costs related to exploration properties are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets at fair value at the time of purchase. The acquisition costs are written off when an exploration and evaluation asset is disposed of through sale or abandonment.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred on exploration properties are expensed until such time that a future economic benefit is more likely to be realized than not by the establishment of ore resources. Exploration and evaluation expenditures incurred subsequent to the establishment of commercially viable and technically feasible gold resources on a property are to be capitalized as Property, Plant and Equipment. Exploration and evaluation assets are not depreciated until the properties are in commercial production.

f) Impairment of long-lived assets

The Company reviews its long-lived assets within its cash generating units, consisting primarily of exploration and evaluation assets, at each reporting year end, for any indicators of impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that such carrying value may not be recoverable.

To determine whether a long-lived mining asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount is compared to the carrying value of the individual asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated recoverable amount, the asset is written down and the impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss

(Earnings). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of a specific non-financial asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

A previously recognized impairment loss may be reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount of the asset since the last impairment loss was recognized. If this is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount and is recognized in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings). The increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset.

g) Income taxes

Income taxes are recognized in Loss (Earnings), except where they relate to items recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in capital stock, in which case the related taxes are recognized in Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) or Capital Stock. Deferred income taxes are calculated using the balance sheet liability method for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on the tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities resulting from a change in enacted tax rates is included in income in the year in which the change is enacted or substantively enacted.

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. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

h) Share capital

Common shares issued by the Company are classified as capital stock. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new common shares, such as share issue costs, are recognized under capital stock as a deduction from the share proceeds.

i) Flow-through shares

Under Canadian income tax legislation, the Company may issue flow through shares whereby the Company agrees to incur qualifying expenditures and renounce the related income tax deductions to the investors. The Company allocates the proceeds from the issuance between the offering of shares and the sale of tax benefits. The allocation is made based on the difference between the quoted price of the shares and the amount the investor pays for the shares. A temporary non-cash deferred flow through premium 'liability' is recognized on the Statement of Financial Position. The liability is reversed upon renunciation of such qualifying expenditures to the flow through investors and reported as a reduction in deferred tax expense on the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings).

j) Share based payments

Stock options

The fair value of stock options granted to directors, officers, and employees is measured at grant date using the Black-Scholes valuation model using assumptions for risk-free interest rates, dividend yield, volatility factors of the expected market price of the Company's common shares, expected forfeitures and expected life of the options. The fair value of these share based payments is recognized as a charge to the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) with a corresponding credit to shareholders' equity on the Statement of Financial Position.

The fair value of stock options, subject to a vesting schedule, is recognized using the accelerated method and is measured using Black Scholes and assumptions at the time of vesting. The applicable fair value of any stock options which are exercised are transferred from contributed surplus to capital stock. Management is required to estimate forfeitures, and revise its estimates of the number of stock options expected to vest each year. The impact of any revisions to management's estimate on forfeitures, if any, is recognized during the year.

Purchase warrants and broker compensation options

Purchase warrants are classified as capital stock and measured at fair value on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Broker compensation options are classified as issuance costs and a deduction from capital stock and measured at fair value on the date of issue using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The fair value of the purchase warrants and broker compensation options are not subsequently revalued.

k) Other income recognition

The Company currently has no revenue from active mining operations. Royalty income is recognized in the year in which it is earned in accordance with the terms of the royalty agreement, with collection reasonably assured. Interest revenue is recognized in the year in which it is earned.

l) Other comprehensive loss (earnings)

Other comprehensive loss (earnings) is the change in net assets that results from transactions and events, not included in loss for the year and other than changes in the shareholders' equity. The Company's comprehensive loss (earnings), components of other comprehensive income, and cumulative translation adjustments on foreign currency gains or losses related to foreign operations, are presented in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings) and the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

m) Loss (earnings) per share

Basic loss (earnings) per share is computed by dividing net loss (earnings) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of outstanding common shares for the year. In computing diluted loss (earnings) per share, an adjustment is made for the dilutive effect of the exercise of stock options and warrants. The number of additional shares is calculated by assuming that outstanding stock options and warrants are exercised and that the proceeds from such exercises were used to acquire common shares at the average market price during the reporting years. In years where a net loss is reported, all outstanding options and warrants are excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share, as they are anti-dilutive.

n) Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the Company is virtually certain that some or all of a provision will be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, such reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset. Provisions may be discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risks specific to the liability. The expense relating to any provision is presented in the Statement of Loss (Earnings) and Comprehensive Loss (Earnings).

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements unless estimable and probable and are disclosed in notes to the financial statements unless their occurrence is remote. By their nature, contingent liabilities will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

Recent accounting standards

The Company is currently evaluating the impact on its consolidated financial statements of recent accounting pronouncements, as follows:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments was issued by the IASB and will replace IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value through profit or loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments. Such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit or loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss). The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is for annual years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

4. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and judgement

In the application of the Company's accounting policies described in note 3, management is required to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following are the areas involving estimates made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies that have a significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements.

a) Share based payments

Management measures the fair value of granted stock options using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. The fair value of stock options using valuation models is only an estimate of their potential value and requires the use of estimates and assumptions.

b) Exploration and evaluation expenditures

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale of the property, or where exploration activities are not adequately advanced to support a gold resource assessment. The determination is an estimation process that requires varying degrees of uncertainty and these estimates directly impact the deferral of exploration and evaluation expenditures.

c) Impairment of long-lived assets

The carrying amounts of exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If there are indicators of impairment, an exercise is undertaken to determine whether the carrying values are in excess of their recoverable amount. Such review is undertaken on a property by property basis. The assessment requires the use of estimates and assumptions such as, but not limited to, long-term commodity prices, future capital requirements, resource estimates, and exploration potential. It is possible that the actual fair value could be significantly different from those assumptions, and changes in these assumptions will affect the recoverable amount of the exploration and evaluation assets.

d) Decommissioning and restoration provision

The Company records the fair value of estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore operating locations in the year in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of these restoration activities includes dismantling and removing structures, rehabilitating mines and tailings dams, dismantling operating facilities, closure of plant and waste sites, and restoration, reclamation, and re-vegetation of affected areas.

The estimated fair value of a liability, and corresponding increase in the related property, is reported in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The fair value is the amount at which that liability could be settled in a current transaction between willing parties, that is, other than in a forced or liquidation transaction and, in the absence of observable market transactions, is determined as the present value of expected cash flows. The Company subsequently allocates the cost to expense using a systematic and rational method over its useful life, and records the accretion of the liability as a charge to the Statement of Loss (Earnings), Comprehensive Loss (Earnings).

As the Company has not commenced construction and development of any mining operations, it does not have any provisions for decommissioning or restoration costs.

e) Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are not recognized in the financial statements unless estimable and probable and are disclosed in notes to the financial statements unless their occurrence is remote. By their nature, contingent liabilities will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events.

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Acquisition costs		
Balance, beginning of period	1,936,830	1,898,791
Acquisition costs	32,645	38,039
Balance, end of period	1,969,475	1,936,830

Acquisition costs	January 1, 2017	Additions	September 30, 2017
	\$	\$	\$
Golden Highway Project	1,683,894	3,403	1,687,297
North Tisdale	73,189	15,584	88,773
Kayorum	87,157	4,258	91,415
Nighthawk Lake	10,135	1,755	11,890
Denton Thorneloe and other	82,455	7,645	90,100
	1,936,830	32,645	1,969,475

Acquisition costs	January 1, 2016	Additions	December 31, 2016
	\$	\$	\$
Golden Highway Project	1,676,329	7,565	1,683,894
North Tisdale	56,634	16,555	73,189
Kayorum	83,997	3,160	87,157
Nighthawk Lake	7,992	2,143	10,135
Denton Thorneloe and other	73,839	8,616	82,455
	1,898,791	38,039	1,936,830

There were no property disposals and no indications of impairment of exploration and evaluation assets during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. Capitalized acquisition costs were \$1,969,475 at September 30, 2017 (December 31, 2016: \$1,936,830). Exploration and evaluation expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 of \$1,994,736 (Q3 2016: \$88,871) were charged to the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss.

6. Capital stock
Authorized share capital

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A Preferred shares, Class B Preferred shares, Common shares, and Non-voting shares. Class A Preferred shares are entitled to preference as to the payment of dividends and distribution of the remaining property of the Company on dissolution over Class B Preferred shares, Common shares and Non-voting shares. Class B Preferred shares are entitled to preference as to the payment of dividends and distribution of the remaining property of the Company on dissolution over Common shares and Non-voting shares. The Non-voting shares shall rank equally with Common shares in all respects except that the holders are not entitled to vote at shareholder meetings.

Capital stock transactions

There were no capital stock transactions during the period other than the exercise and expiry of stock options as outlined below.

Stock options

The Company has established a stock option plan whereby the Board of Directors may grant options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants to acquire common shares of the Company. The maximum number of authorized but unissued shares available to be granted shall not exceed 10% of its issued and outstanding common shares. Options granted have a maximum term of five years and vest immediately or over time at the discretion of the Board.

The following table summarizes the outstanding stock options:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2017		Year ended December 31, 2016	
	Average Exercise Price	# Options	Average Exercise Price	# Options
Outstanding, beginning of period	\$0.23	11,120,000	\$0.10	7,170,000
Transactions during the period:				
Granted ⁽¹⁾	0.18	3,000,000	0.25	9,875,000
Options exercised ⁽²⁾	(0.06)	(100,000)	0.09	(5,925,000)
Expired ⁽³⁾	(0.19)	(170,000)	-	-
Outstanding, end of period	\$0.22	13,850,000	\$0.23	11,120,000
Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	3.71		4.65	
Exercisable, end of period	\$ 0.23	11,441,663	\$0.23	10,686,664

⁽¹⁾ In 2017, the Company granted 600,000 stock options to directors, officers and employees at an average exercise price of \$0.17. The estimated fair value of 600,000 stock options, with a three year term, was \$37,526 using the Black Scholes valuation model, and is to be recognized quarterly using the accelerated method and charged to share based compensation over a three year vesting period. The weighted average grant date fair value was \$0.06 per stock option. The underlying assumptions used in the estimation of fair value are, as follows: risk free rate: 1.00%, term: 3 years, expected volatility: 61%, expected dividend yield: 0.00%, and forfeiture rate: 0.00%. Also in 2017, the Company granted 2,400,000 stock options to directors, officers and employees at an average exercise price of \$0.16. The estimated fair value of 2,000,000 stock options, with a three year term, was \$132,000 using the Black Scholes valuation model, and is to be recognized quarterly using the accelerated method and charged to share based compensation over a two year vesting period. The estimated fair value of 400,000 stock options, with a three year term and immediate vesting period, was \$26,420 using the Black Scholes valuation model and was immediately charged to share based compensation. The weighted average grant date fair value was \$0.07 per stock option. The underlying assumptions used in the estimation of fair value are, as follows: risk free rate: 1.00%, term: 3 years, expected volatility: 61%, expected dividend yield: 0.00%, and forfeiture rate: 0.00%.

In 2016, the Company granted 9,875,000 stock options to directors, officers and employees at an average exercise price of \$0.25. The estimated fair value of 9,475,000 stock options, with a five year term and immediate vesting period, was \$1,566,226 using the Black Scholes valuation model. The estimated fair value of 400,000 stock options, with a five year term and two year vesting period, was \$61,316 using the Black Scholes valuation model. The weighted average grant date fair value of \$0.16 per stock option. The underlying assumptions used in the estimation of fair value are, as follows: risk free rate: 1.00%, term: 5 years, expected volatility: 81%-82%, expected dividend yield: 0.00%, and forfeiture rate: 0.00%.

⁽²⁾ In 2017, 100,000 stock options were exercised by directors, officers and employees at an average exercise price of \$0.06. The initial fair value of \$2,393, previously charged to contributed surplus, was transferred to capital stock. During 2016, a total of 5,925,000 stock options were exercised by directors, officers and employees at an average exercise price of \$0.09. The initial fair value of \$307,398, previously charged to contributed surplus, was transferred to capital stock.

⁽³⁾ In 2017, a total of 170,000 stock options at an average exercise price of \$0.19 expired unexercised.

Warrants

			Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	#	#
Outstanding, beginning of period:				
Purchase Warrants	\$0.07	May 2018	3,200,000	3,200,000
Purchase Warrants	\$0.08	May 2018	1,250,000	1,250,000
Purchase Warrants	\$0.18	Nov 2016	-	5,000,000
Purchase Warrants	\$0.42	Sep 2018	19,929,766	-
			24,379,766	9,450,000
Issued during the period:				
Purchase Warrants ⁽¹⁾	\$0.42	Sep 2018	-	19,929,766
			-	19,929,766
Exercised during the period:				
Purchase Warrants ⁽²⁾	\$0.18	Nov 2016	-	(5,000,000)
			24,379,766	24,379,766
Outstanding, end of period:				
Purchase Warrants	\$0.07	May 2018	3,200,000	3,200,000
Purchase Warrants	\$0.08	May 2018	1,250,000	1,250,000
Purchase Warrants	\$0.42	Sep 2018	19,929,766	19,929,766
			24,379,766	24,379,766

(1) In 2016, 19,929,766 purchase warrants, exercisable at \$0.42 and expiring twenty four months following closing, were issued on a private placement for \$7,614,392. The estimated fair value of the warrants using the Black Scholes model was \$2,117,030, a weighted average fair value of \$0.106 per warrant, and was charged as reduction in share capital and credited to contributed surplus. The underlying assumptions used in the estimation of fair value are, as follows: Risk free rate 1.00%, Expected life 2.0 years, Expected volatility 83%, Expected dividend yield 0.00%.

(2) In 2016, 5,000,000 purchase warrants were exercised for gross proceeds of \$900,000. The initial fair value of \$132,820, previously charged to contributed surplus, was transferred to capital stock.

7. Income taxes

The Company's effective tax rate, which differs from the combined federal and provincial statutory income tax rates for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 (26.5%) and 2016 (26.5%), has been reconciled as follows:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Income tax recovery at statutory rates	612,360	778,992
Increase (decrease) related to:		
Flow-through expenditures	(333,537)	(273,351)
Shared based compensation	(26,622)	(415,543)
Other	18,331	49,426
	270,531	139,524
Valuation allowance	(270,531)	(139,524)
Add: Deferred premium on flow through shares ⁽¹⁾	(1,635,462)	-
Deferred taxes (recovery)	(1,635,462)	-

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities are comprised of the following:

	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carry forwards	1,903,000	1,903,000
Net capital loss carry forwards	527,000	527,000
Resource deductions	3,439,000	3,450,000
Other	147,000	166,000
	6,016,000	6,046,000
Less: Valuation allowance	(6,016,000)	(6,046,000)
	-	-

The Company has recorded a valuation allowance as the Company does not consider it more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be realized in the foreseeable future.

The Company has non-capital losses of \$7,183,000 (2016: \$7,183,000) available for deduction against future taxable income, the balances of which will expire as follows:

Year of expiry	Nine months ended September 30, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
	\$	\$
2026	307,000	307,000
2027	317,000	317,000
2028	652,000	652,000
2029	618,000	618,000
2030	745,000	745,000
2031	940,000	940,000
2032	1,289,000	1,289,000
2033	759,000	759,000
2034	576,000	576,000
2035	453,000	453,000
2036	527,000	527,000
	7,183,000	7,183,000

The potential tax benefit of the above losses has not been recognized in these financial statements. The Company has \$3,974,113 (2016: \$3,974,113) in capital losses available to apply against future capital gains.

8. Related party transactions

The Company reported a salary of \$NIL (Q3 2016: \$NIL) to an officer and director for the nine months ended September 30, 2017, for CFO services provided to the Company. The Company paid a salary of \$58,333 (Q3 2016: \$Nil) to an officer and director for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 for Co-CEO and Chief Geologist services provided to the Company under an ongoing employment agreement. The Company paid a salary of \$150,000 (Q3 2016: \$116,667) to an officer and director for the nine months ended September 30, 2017 for President and Co-CEO and other services provided to the Company under an ongoing employment agreement. During the period, 2,400,000 stock options were granted to directors, officers or employees at an exercise price of \$0.16, subject to a three year term with immediate vesting and over two years. A Black Scholes fair value of \$158,420 is to be charged to share based compensation over the vesting periods. There were no cash director fees during the period (Q3 2016: \$NIL). There were no loans to directors or officers during the period (Q3 2016: \$NIL). All related party transactions were completed in the normal course of business.

9. Contingent liabilities

Civil lawsuits

Two parties that own the surface rights and occupied buildings on the site of the former Moneta Mine, filed suit in 2005 against the Company, directors of the Company at that time, and other third parties claiming damages related to the mine subsidence. The Company believes the claims have no merit and intends to defend such claims vigorously. Accordingly, no provision has been made in these financial statements for these claims.

10. Capital management

The Company manages capital, based on its cash and equivalents and ongoing working capital, with an objective of safeguarding the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, maximizing the funds invested into exploration and development activities, exploring and developing gold resources, and considering additional financings which minimize shareholder dilution. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the nine months ended September 30, 2017. As at September 30, 2017, the Company had a net working capital balance of \$5,970,107 (December 31, 2016: \$8,207,083).

Cash and equivalents include cash in bank and short term investments in redeemable guaranteed investment certificates of \$5,827,617 (December 31, 2016 - \$8,549,319) with interest rates ranging between 0.50% and 0.95% (December 31, 2016: 0.50% - 1.05%) and maturing within a twelve month timeframe.

The Company's capital structure reflects a company focused on mineral exploration and financing both internal and external growth opportunities. The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant risk which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not adequately mitigate.

The Company manages capital in proportion to risk and manages the exploration and evaluation assets and capital structure based on economic conditions and prevailing gold commodity pricing and trends. The Company relies on equity financings to maintain adequate liquidity to support its ongoing exploration and development activities and ongoing working capital commitments.

11. Financial instruments and risk management

The Company's financial risk management goals are to ensure that the outcome of activities involving elements of risk are consistent with the Company's objectives and risk tolerance, while maintaining an appropriate risk/reward balance and protecting the Company's financial position from events that have the potential to materially impair its financial strength. Balancing risk and reward is achieved through identifying risk appropriately, aligning risk with overall exploration and development strategy, diversifying risk, mitigation through preventive controls, and transferring risk to third parties.

Fair value

The carrying values for primary financial instruments, including cash and equivalents, receivables, sales taxes recoverable, interest receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate fair values due to their short-term maturities. The Company's exposure to potential loss from financial instruments relates primarily to its cash and equivalents held with Canadian financial institutions. There have been no major or significant changes that have had an impact on the overall risk assessment of the Company during the year. The objectives and strategy for the exploration and evaluation asset portfolio remains unchanged.

The Company's exploration and development activities expose it to the following financial risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.

The Company's exposure to credit risk is concentrated in four specific areas: the credit risk on operating balances including sales taxes recoverable, royalty income and other receivables, interest receivable on short term deposits, and cash and equivalents held with Canadian financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying values of these financial assets. No provision against these credit risk areas has been recognized in these financial statements.

The aggregate gross credit risk exposure at September 30, 2017 was \$6,145,292 (December 31, 2016: \$8,718,278), and was comprised of \$5,827,617 (December 31, 2016: \$8,549,319) in cash and equivalents held with Canadian financial institutions with an "AA-" credit rating, \$17,400 (December 31, 2016: \$31,200) in receivables, \$265,577 (December 31, 2016: \$124,799) in sales taxes recoverable, and \$34,698 (December 31, 2016: \$12,960) in interest receivable.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, such as foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, interest rates and liquidity. A discussion of the Company's primary market risk exposures, and how those exposures are currently managed, follows:

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's financial assets and liabilities and operating costs are principally denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company has historically had insignificant operations in United States ("US") dollars. The Company has no US dollar hedging program due to its minimal exposure to financial gain or loss as a result of foreign exchange movements against the Canadian dollar.

Commodity price risk

Commodity prices, and in particular gold spot prices, fluctuate and are affected by factors outside of the Company's control. This risk is not applicable as the Company is not currently in commercial gold production. The current and expected future spot prices have a significant impact on the market sentiment for investment in mineral exploration companies and may impact the Company's ability to raise equity financing for its ongoing working capital requirements.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's interest rate risk is minimal as there are no outstanding loans or interest-bearing debts. The Company has not entered into any interest rate swaps or other active interest rate management programs at this time.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities. The purpose of liquidity management is to ensure that there will be sufficient cash to meet all financial commitments and working capital obligations as they become due. To manage cash flow requirements, the Company maintains principally all its assets in cash and equivalents.