



Financial Statements

**Years Ended
September 30, 2016 and 2015**

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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To the Shareholders of Claim Post Resources Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Claim Post Resources Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2016, September 30, 2015 and October 1, 2014 and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Claim Post Resources Inc. as at September 30, 2016, September 30, 2015 and October 1, 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which indicates the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP

Collins Barrow Toronto LLP
Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants
January 27, 2017
Toronto, Ontario



Statements of Financial Position

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

As at September 30,	2016	2015	October 1, 2014
		(Restated) (Note 4)	(Restated) (Note 4)
	\$	\$	\$
Assets			
Current Assets			
Cash (Note 8)	15,761	781	987,883
Receivables and other assets (Note 9)	23,900	38,007	110,188
	39,661	38,788	1,098,071
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	-	-	2,860
	39,661	38,788	1,100,931
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables (Notes 10, 12)	642,847	348,144	113,457
Property taxes payable (Note 5, 10)	309,846	307,007	304,308
Due to related parties (Note 12)	19,003	89,781	-
Premium liability on flow-through shares (Note 16)	-	-	38,000
	971,696	744,932	455,765
Non-Current Liabilities			
Due to related parties (Note 12)	346,933	-	-
	1,318,629	744,932	455,765
Shareholders' Equity			
Capital stock (Note 13)	6,475,457	6,475,457	5,795,633
Shares to be transferred (Note 5, 13)	37,500	-	-
Warrant reserve (Note 14)	3,422,965	3,422,965	3,615,019
Share-based payments reserve	498,938	498,938	498,938
Deficit	(11,713,828)	(11,103,504)	(9,264,424)
	(1,278,968)	(706,144)	645,166
	39,661	38,788	1,100,931

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

Commitments and Contingencies (Note 16)

Subsequent Events (Note 17)

Approved by the Board of Directors

“Richard Williams”
Director

“Charles Gryba”
Director

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



Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2016	2015 (Restated) (Note 4)
	\$	\$
Administrative Expenses		
Interest income	-	(2,599)
Amortization	-	2,860
Professional fees <i>(Note 11)</i>	285,391	469,456
General and administrative	140,015	157,012
Shareholders' information	15,079	74,039
Investor relations and travel	24,368	64,162
Flow-through share premium recovery <i>(Note 16)</i>	-	(38,000)
	(464,853)	(726,930)
Exploration and evaluation expenditures <i>(Notes 5, 11)</i>	(145,471)	(1,112,150)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	(610,324)	(1,839,080)
Loss per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.005)	\$ (0.015)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted	124,083,908	121,165,578

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



Statements of Changes in Equity
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Capital Stock		Shares To Be Transferred		Reserves		Deficit (Restated) (Note 4)	Total
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Share-based payments	Warrants		
Balance at October 1, 2014	118,019,160	\$ 5,795,633	-	\$ -	\$ 498,938	\$ 3,615,019	\$ (9,264,424)	\$ 645,166
Share issuance on exercise of warrants	3,064,748	559,824	-	-	-	(192,054)	-	367,770
Shares issued for cash	2,000,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Shares issued for property option payments	1,000,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,839,080)	(1,839,080)
Balance at September 30, 2015	124,083,908	\$ 6,475,457	-	\$ -	\$ 498,938	\$ 3,422,965	\$(11,103,504)	\$ (706,144)
Shares to be transferred for property option payments (Note 5, 13)	-	-	1,500,000	37,500	-	-	-	37,500
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(610,324)	(610,324)
Balance at September 30, 2016	124,083,908	\$ 6,475,457	1,500,000	\$ 37,500	\$ 498,938	\$ 3,422,965	\$(11,713,828)	\$(1,278,968)

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



Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

<i>Years ended September 30,</i>	2016	2015 (Restated) (Note 4)
Operating activities	\$	\$
Net loss for the year	(610,324)	(1,839,080)
Items not involving cash:		
Amortization	-	2,860
Shares to be transferred for property option payments	37,500	20,000
Interest accrued on loans from related parties	17,450	1,551
Flow-through share premium recovery	-	(38,000)
	(555,374)	(1,852,669)
Change in non-cash working capital:		
Receivables and other assets	14,107	72,181
Trade and other payables and property tax payable	297,542	237,386
	(243,725)	(1,543,102)
Financing activities		
Proceeds received for the issuance of common shares	-	467,770
Proceeds from loans from related parties	264,705	88,230
Repayment of loans from related parties	(6,000)	-
	258,705	556,000
Increase (decrease) in cash	14,980	(987,102)
Cash at beginning of year	781	987,883
Cash at end of year	15,761	781
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:		
Common shares issued for property (Note 5, 13)	37,500	20,000

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Claim Post Resources Inc. (the "Company" or "Claim Post") was incorporated on September 21, 2005 under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

The Company's head office is located at 4950 Yonge Street, Suite 1008, Toronto, ON, Canada, M2N 7H1. The Company is an exploration stage company whose current focus is the silica sand quarry near Winnipeg, Manitoba; the Company also currently has interests in exploration properties in Timmins, Ontario, Canada. Substantially all of the Company's efforts are devoted to financing and developing these properties. There has been no determination whether the Company's interests in mineral properties contain mineral reserves which are economically recoverable.

The Company's common shares trade on the TSX-V under the trading symbol "CPS". The Company is a reporting issuer in the provinces of Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had a working capital deficiency of \$932,035 (2015 – \$706,144), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$11,713,828 (2015 - \$11,103,504) and expects to incur future losses in the development of its business. These financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company will continue as a going concern and do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary if the Company were unable to realize its assets and settle its liabilities as a going concern in the normal course of operations. Such adjustments could be material.

The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there can be no assurance that current exploration programs will result in profitable mining operations. The Company's continued existence is dependent upon the preservation of its interest in the underlying properties, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the achievement of profitable operations, or the ability of the Company to raise additional financing, if necessary, or alternatively upon the Company's ability to dispose of its interests on an advantageous basis. The Company stakes claims strategically and drops claims that are deemed to be of low value claims from time to time.

The Company has historically relied on equity financing to raise capital and future raises may be impacted by the current global situation and economic uncertainties. Management has considered how these conditions may impact the Company's viability given its current capital structure and considers that until the outcome of future activities is known there is significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company will require substantial additional funds to further explore and, if warranted, develop its exploration properties. The Company has limited financial resources and no current source of recurring revenue, and there is no assurance that additional funding will be available to the Company to carry out the completion of its planned exploration activities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that the terms of such financing will be favourable. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in the delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration and property development. The terms of any additional financing obtained by the Company could result in significant dilution to the shareholders of the Company.

Management plans to secure the necessary financing through the issuance of new equity or debt instruments and through entering into joint venture arrangements. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on January 27, 2017.

2.2 Basis of presentation and functional and presentation currency

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost convention, except fair value through profit and loss assets which are carried at fair value, and have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian Dollars, which is also the functional currency of the Company.

2.3 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

The most significant estimates and judgments relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- determination of the flow-through share premium requires the use of estimates when using the residual method while calculating the premium associated with the issuance of flow-through shares compared with common shares;
- ownership and control of property requires the use of judgment; and
- assessment of the going concern assumption as detailed in Note 1 to the financial statements.

2.4 Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations

No new relevant standards were applied for the first time during the year ended September 30, 2016.

Future accounting pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee (“IFRSIC”) that are mandatory and would be applicable to Claim Post for annual periods on or after October 1, 2016. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

2.4 Adoption of new and revised standards and interpretations (continued)

Future accounting pronouncements (continued)

- IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (“IFRS 9”), was issued by the IASB in July 2014 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. A new hedge accounting model is introduced and represents a substantial overhaul of hedge accounting which will allow entities to better reflect their risk management activities in the financial statements. The most significant improvements apply to those that hedge non-financial risk, and so these improvements are expected to be of particular interest to non-financial institutions. The Company has yet to assess the full impact of IFRS 9.
- IFRS 16 – Leases – The standard was issued by the IASB on January 13, 2016, and will replace IAS 17, “Leases”. IFRS 16 will bring most leases on-balance sheet for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and financing leases. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied. The Company is assessing the impact of this standard on the Company’s financial statements.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Deferred acquisition costs and exploration and evaluation expenditures (See Note 4)

All exploration and evaluation costs, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations on the Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss under the heading “Exploration and evaluation expenditures” in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop the property are first tested for impairment and then capitalized into property, plant and equipment (“PPE”). On the commencement of commercial production, depletion of each mining property will be provided on a unit-of-production basis using estimated reserves and resources as the depletion base. Exploration and evaluation costs include cost of acquiring claims, property option payments and evaluation activities.

Ownership in mineral properties involves certain risks due to the difficulties in determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyance history characteristics of many mining interests. The Company has investigated the ownership of its mineral properties and, to the best of its knowledge, ownership of its interests are in good standing.

3.2 Provisions and asset retirement obligations (“ARO”)

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations, including those associated with the reclamation of mineral properties and PPE, when those obligations can be estimated reliably and result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. Initially, a liability for an asset retirement obligation is recognized at its fair value in the period in which it is incurred. Upon initial recognition of the liability, the corresponding asset retirement obligation is added to the carrying amount of the related asset and the cost is amortized as an expense over the economic life of the asset using either the unit-of-production method or the straight-line method, as appropriate. Following the initial recognition of the asset retirement obligation, the carrying amount of the liability is increased for the passage of time and adjusted for changes to the current market-based discount rate, amount or timing of the underlying cash flows needed to settle the obligation.

As at September 30, 2016 and 2015 no provisions have been recorded and no asset retirement obligations have been incurred to date.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.3 Share-based payments

Share-based payment transactions

Employees (an individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including Directors of the Company) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share-based payment transactions, whereby employees receive equity instruments as consideration for services rendered ("equity-settled transactions").

Equity settled transactions

The costs of equity-settled transactions with employees are measured by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date on which they are granted.

The costs of equity-settled transactions are recognized, together with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period in which the performance and/or service conditions are fulfilled, ending on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award ("the vesting date"). The cumulative expense is recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The profit or loss charge for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period and the corresponding amount is represented in share-based payment reserve.

No expense is recognized for awards that do not ultimately vest, except for awards where vesting is conditional upon a market condition, which are treated as vesting irrespective of whether or not the market condition is satisfied provided that all other performance and/or service conditions are satisfied.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, an additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share-based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee, as measured at the date of modification.

3.4 Taxation

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the date of the statement of financial position between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax (continued)

- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each date of the statement of financial position and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each date of the statement of financial position and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the date of the statement of financial position.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset if, and only if, a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend to either settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax assets or liabilities are expected to be settled or recovered.

3.5 Valuation of equity instruments in private placement units

The Company has adopted a residual method with respect to the measurement of common shares and warrants issued as private placement units. Warrants attached to units are valued based on the fair value of the warrants using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the market price of the shares at the time of financing, and the difference between the proceeds raised and the value assigned to the warrants is the residual value of the shares.

The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between share capital and reserve for warrants. If and when the warrants are exercised, the applicable amounts of reserve for warrants are transferred to capital stock. Any consideration paid on the exercise of the warrants is credited to capital stock.

3.6 Loss per share

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted loss per share amounts are calculated by dividing net profit attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into common shares, which comprise warrants and stock options granted. During the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015, shares issuable on exercise of all the outstanding stock options and warrants were not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.7 Financial assets

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

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through the statement of comprehensive loss. The Company's cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables are measured at amortized cost. The Company has not classified any assets as loans-and-receivables.

Transactions costs associated with FVTPL 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.

3.8 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as either FVTPL or other-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 trade and other payables, property taxes payable and due to related parties are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive loss. At September 30, 2016 and 2015 the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each date of the statement of financial position, whether a financial asset is impaired.

3.10 Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position is comprised of cash held at a Canadian chartered bank.

3.11 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

3.12 Flow-through shares

The obligation to renounce tax deductions at the time of issuance of flow-through shares is recorded as a liability in accordance with IAS 37, "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" measured using a residual fair value method. This obligation is released into the statement of comprehensive loss as a gain on renunciation to the tax authorities and when required spending is complete.

Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015
4. CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING POLICY

During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company retrospectively changed its IFRS policy under IFRS 6 – Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources. The Company previously elected to capitalize all costs relating to the acquisition of its exploration and evaluation properties. During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company changed its policy under IFRS 6 to expense all costs relating to the acquisition of its exploration and evaluation properties. Management’s position is that this policy change provides more useful information to financial statement users. The Company has applied the change in accounting policy on a retrospective basis and has therefore restated its opening balances as of October 1, 2014 and its prior year comparative figures, as follows:

Statement of Financial Position

As at October 1, 2014	Previously reported	Effect of Change	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Deferred acquisition costs	2,193,899	(2,193,899)	-
Total assets	3,294,830	(2,193,899)	1,100,931
Accumulated deficit	(7,070,525)	(2,193,899)	(9,264,424)
Total shareholders’ equity	2,839,065	(2,193,899)	645,166
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	3,294,830	(2,193,899)	1,100,931

Statement of Financial Position

As at September 30, 2015	Previously reported	Effect of Change	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Deferred acquisition costs	1,752,056	(1,752,056)	-
Total assets	1,790,844	(1,752,056)	38,788
Accumulated deficit	(9,351,448)	(1,752,056)	(11,103,504)
Total shareholders’ equity	1,045,912	(1,752,056)	(706,144)
Total liabilities and shareholders’ equity	1,790,844	(1,752,056)	38,788

Statement of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the year ended September 30, 2015	Previously reported	Effect of Change	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(733,993)	(378,157)	(1,112,150)
Write down of deferred acquisition costs	(820,000)	820,000	-
Net loss for the period	(2,280,923)	441,843	(1,839,080)
Comprehensive loss for the period	(2,280,923)	441,843	(1,839,080)
Loss per share	(0.019)	0.004	(0.015)

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended September 30, 2015	Previously reported	Effect of Change	Restated
	\$	\$	\$
Net loss for the period	(2,280,923)	441,843	(1,839,080)
Write down of deferred acquisition costs	820,000	(820,000)	-
Cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities	(1,184,945)	(358,157)	(1,543,102)
Additions to deferred acquisition costs	(358,157)	358,157	-
Cash Flows used in investing activities	(358,157)	358,157	-

Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

The exploration and evaluation expenditures of the Company are detailed as follows:

	Year ended		Cumulative to date
	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015	
	\$	\$	\$
Seymourville Frac Sand Project	85,502	1,075,347	3,591,592
Timmins Area Project Claims (formerly the Kamiskotia Property)	59,969	36,803	4,095,304
Exploration and evaluation costs	145,471	1,112,150	7,786,896

*For the year ended
September 30,*

	2016	2015
Acquisition costs	\$ 43,505	\$ 378,157
Lidar survey	-	190
Independent resource report	-	199,863
Metallurgical work	-	89,792
Line cutting	-	127,293
Drilling	-	51,136
Transportation logistics report	-	25,000
Consulting	72,000	72,500
Permitting	-	20,644
Field offices	7,474	38,436
Preliminary Economic Assessment	-	22,774
Other exploration and evaluation	22,492	86,365
	\$ 145,471	\$ 1,112,150

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES (continued)

The Seymourville Frac Sand Project

Seymourville Property

In April 2013, the Company completed the 100% acquisition of nine contiguous silica sand quarry leases (the "Seymourville Property"), pursuant to a Letter of Intent ("LOI") announced on August 27, 2012 with Char-Crete Ltd. ("Char Crete"), a private company. Under the agreement, Claim Post acquired a 100% interest in the Seymourville Property by incurring a total of \$1,500,000 in cash payments. The property encompasses approximately 428 hectares (1,050 acres), which is subject to certain production royalties. The property is near Seymourville, 200 km north-east of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

In addition to the cash payments, the vendor is entitled to receive royalty payments in the event that the project reaches the production stage, and these are payable within 90 days after each three (3) month period ending March 31st, September 30th, September 30th and December 31st of each calendar year as follows:

1. On frac sand sold:
 - \$1.00 per tonne on frac sand from the Seymourville Property
 - \$1.00 per tonne on frac sands from any newly staked properties within a 10 km radius of the Seymourville Property (excluding lands of Native Groups)
 - Royalty payments will only be made on tonnes of frac sand that is sold, delivered and paid for, not on frac sand that is stockpiled or in transit
2. On pit sand, gravel, rock, kaolinite or clay:
 - \$0.50 per tonne on such products from the Seymourville Property
 - \$0.50 per tonne on such products from any newly staked properties within a 10 km radius of the Seymourville Property (excluding lands of Native Groups)
 - Royalty payments will only be made on tonnes sold, delivered and paid for, not stockpiled or in transit
3. On foundry sands, smelter flux, glass and similar products:
 - \$0.50 per tonne on such products from the Seymourville Property
 - \$0.50 per tonne on such products from any newly staked properties within a 10 km radius of the Seymourville Property (excluding lands of Native Groups)
 - Royalty payments will only be made on tonnes sold, delivered and paid for; not stockpiled or in transit

Claim Post can acquire 50% of the Royalty for \$3,500,000 any time after the Company completes the property payments and the remaining 50% of such Royalty for an additional \$3,500,000.

On July 5th, 2013 Claim Post received notice from legal counsel for Simmons Construction Limited ("Simmons Group") requesting information on the purchase of leases from Char Crete in connection with the Seymourville Property. The notice indicated that Simmons Group, acting on its own behalf and as agent for others, holds a debenture from Char Crete that creates a security interest in the undertaking and all the assets of Char Crete. The Simmons Group claim purports to include the nine quarry leases purchased by Claim Post. The total principal amount of the debenture on all Char Crete assets is \$1,243,458.

The Simmons Group registered its security interest under the Manitoba Personal Property Security Act on January 15, 2013. The Simmons Group debenture was executed on November 29, 2012. Accordingly, Claim Post takes the position that the Simmons Group security interest did not attach to the Char Crete quarry leases as they were not owned by Char Crete as at the date of the debenture registration. In July 2013, the Company initiated legal proceedings to enforce the Char Crete Agreement and has brought an application for a determination and a declaration as to the ownership of said leases. As of the date of this report, negotiations between the Company and The Simmons Group were still on-going.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES (continued)

The Seymourville Frac Sand Project (continued)

Manigotagan Property

On June 18, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement, and subsequently amended June 23, 2015, to purchase the Manigotagan Frac Sand Project ("Manigotagan Property") from Gossan Resources Limited GSS-V ("Gossan"). The property encompasses nine quarry leases (306 hectares) and is contiguous to Claim Post's wholly-owned Seymourville Property (428 hectares).

The total payable to Gossan for the purchase of the Manigotagan Property will be as follows:

1. 1,000,000 common shares of Claim Post or \$50,000, at Claim Post's sole discretion on signing the Agreement (shares issued);
2. 2,000,000 common shares of Claim Post or \$200,000, at Claim Post's sole discretion on or before December 18, 2013, which is 6 months after the signing of the Agreement (shares issued);
3. \$350,000 payable June 18, 2014, which is 12 months after the signing of the Agreement; (paid)
4. \$350,000 payable December 18, 2014, which is 18 months after the signing of the Agreement; (paid)
5. During 2015, the Company amended the Agreement to extend the due date of the \$430,000 payment for 6 months to December 18, 2015 subject to interest at 1% per month, and a payment of 1,000,000 common shares (shares issued) as well as an increase in the advance royalty provisions. Under the terms of an amended agreement, an initial annual advance royalty payment of \$50,000 payable commencing as of June 18, 2016, now becomes a semi-annual advance royalty payment of \$50,000 payable commencing as of December 18, 2015. As of the date of this report, the Company had not made the required payments as outlined in the amended agreement and is currently involved in negotiations with Gossan to renegotiate the payment terms.

By purchasing the Manigotagan Property, Claim Post is obligated to pay a Royalty Interest (the "Royalty") to Gossan in the amount of \$1.00 dollar per tonne of frac sand plus \$0.50 per tonne for other silica sand or clay products sold from the Manigotagan Property in the event that the project reaches the production stage. Claim Post can acquire 50% of the Royalty for \$1,500,000 any time after the Company completes the property payments.

On July 13, 2015, the Company announced that it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with both Hollow Water First Nation ("Hollow Water") and the Incorporated Community of Seymourville ("Seymourville") regarding the Seymourville Silica Sand Project, that will pave the way for long-term economic benefits for these communities and residents of the surrounding areas. Under the MOUs, Claim Post recognizes and respects Aboriginal and Treaty rights and interests in the area of the Seymourville Silica Sand Project.

Timmins Area Project Claims

Claim Post Resources has a total of 384 claims in the Porcupine Mining District ("The Timmins Area Project"), of which 61 are patented claims included in the Dayton Porcupine Claims Project and the Racetrack Property Option.

The Timmins Area Project staked claims are 323 claim units (2015 - 176 claim units). 211 staked claim units are located in the Godfrey, Turnbull, Jamieson, Robb and Mountjoy Townships, of which 137 claim units are specifically in Mountjoy Township ("The Mountjoy Project"); 29 staked claim units specifically in the Deloro Township (:the Lynx Project"), and; 83 staked claim units in Ogden Township.

During the year ended September 30, 2016, Claim Post allowed some claims to lapse as they were no longer in line with the Company's strategic objectives and has re-staked the claims that Management has deemed to add value to the Company's land holdings.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES (continued)

Timmins Area Project Claims (continued)

Racetrack Property Option

On September 13, 2010 the Company entered into a sub-option agreement to earn up to a 100% interest in 112 claim units and 12 patented claims (Racetrack Property Option) from Electra Gold Ltd. The Racetrack Property Option includes mineral rights which have been optioned by Electra Gold Ltd. from two third parties. The claims are in Ogden Township and will add to Claim Post's 100% owned Dayton Porcupine Claims located near Timmins, Ontario.

Under the option agreement, Claim Post is the operator of the Racetrack Property and had earned a 50% interest in the 112 units or claims by incurring a total of \$20,000 in cash payments, the issuance of 700,000 shares of the Company, plus incurring \$120,000 in exploration expenditures by completing an airborne survey, a MMI Geochemistry program followed by diamond drilling of the main targets.

On June 10, 2016 the Company signed an amending agreement to earn the remaining 50% interest in the Racetrack Property Option by issuing 1,500,000 Claim Post shares. Claim Post has issued the shares from Treasury on June 23, 2016 and will deliver the shares to Electra Gold upon transfer of title to the property to Claim Post. At that time, Claim Post will have acquired 100% interest in the Racetrack Property. As of September 30, 2016 the shares are presented as shares to be transferred within the statement of changes in equity with a fair value of \$0.025 per share.

The Racetrack claims are subject to underlying NSR royalties with royalty buyout clauses. The 103 staked units have a 2% NSR royalty, with a \$1 million dollar buyout for 1% NSR, and the 12 patented claims have a 3% NSR royalty with a \$1 million dollar buyout of 2% NSR.

Dayton Porcupine Claims Project

On May 10, 2010, the Company completed the acquisition of a 100% interest in 49 patented claims in Deloro and Ogden Townships, south of Timmins. The purchase price was \$5,000 cash, plus one million (1,000,000) common shares of the Company at a price of \$0.25 per share for 100% ownership of both the patented surface rights and patented mining rights, subject to an aggregate total 3% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR"). On acquisition of the claims, the Company had also assumed the liability of approximately \$257,000 in property taxes on the patented surface rights that are in arrears to the Township.

In August 2013, the Company received notice from the City of Timmins that failure to pay the property taxes in arrears would result in loss of the surface rights of the property. The Company still holds and will maintain the underlying, patented mineral rights to these claims, of which taxes are fully paid and up to date. Claim Post Management has determined to forfeit the surface rights, which continue to be registered in Claim Post's name until such time as the taxes in arrears are paid or the surface rights are sold to a third party. As of the date of this report, the status of the surface rights of the property remains unchanged. If and when the City of Timmins is able to sell the surface rights of this property, the outstanding tax balance of \$309,846 on Claim Post's Statement of Financial Position will be eliminated and assumed by the buyer.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes capital stock, shares to be transferred, warrant reserve, share-based payments reserve 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 mineral properties and to ensure it continues as a going concern. 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.

6. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

All of the properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage with no operating revenues; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if management feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Recent market conditions have and are expected to continue to have an adverse impact on the ability of junior mining exploration companies to secure equity funding. The Company has historically relied on equity financing to raise capital and will continue its attempts to do so. Although Claim Post was successful in securing debt and equity financing in the current and recent periods, there is no guarantee that future fund-raising attempts will be equally successful.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable.

The Company is not subject to any capital requirements imposed by regulatory bodies other than by the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"), which requires adequate working capital or financial resources of the greater of (i) \$50,000 and (ii) an amount required in order to maintain operations and cover general and administrative costs for a period of 6 months. As of the date of this report, the Company is not compliant with the policies of the TSX-V. The impact of this violation is not known and is ultimately dependent on the discretion of the TSX-V.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK

The Company classifies financial instrument fair values in a hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

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

Level 2: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates;

And

Level 3: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

Cash is classified as level 1.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to financial and other risks as summarized below:

Fair value

As at September 30, 2016, the carrying and fair value amounts of the Company's cash, trade and other payables, property taxes payable and due to related parties are approximately equivalent.

Fair value represents the amount that would be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between willing parties and is best evidenced by a quoted market price if one exists.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about financial instruments. These estimates are subject to and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment and, therefore, cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

7. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL AND OTHER RISK (continued)

A summary of the Company's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

i) Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables and other assets included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits, which are held by a Canadian chartered bank, and management believes the risk of loss is remote. The Company's receivables and other assets are normally collected within a 60-90 day period. The Company has not experienced any significant collection issues to September 30, 2016.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk as at September 30, 2016 is the carrying value of cash.

ii) Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due and ensuring an adequate supply of funds to enable the Company to carry out its intended programs. As at September 30, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of \$15,761 (2015 - \$781) to settle current liabilities of \$971,696 (2015 - \$744,932). As such, liquidity risk for the Company should be considered high. All of the Company's financial trade liabilities have contractual maturities of less than one year and are subject to normal trade terms. Interest payable on the loan of \$346,933 described in Note 12 and on the outstanding property payment described in Note 5 (Manigotagan Property), will further impact the Company's liquidity risk and working capital in the short term.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had working capital deficiency of \$932,035 (2015 - \$706,144). In order to meet its longer-term working capital needs and property exploration expenditures, the Company intends on securing additional financing to ensure that those obligations are properly discharged. As such, management believes that the Company will then have sufficient working capital to discharge its current and anticipated obligations for a minimum of one year. There can be no assurance that Claim Post will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of shares from the treasury of the Company, control of Claim Post may change and shareholders may experience additional dilution. If adequate financing is not available or cannot be obtained on a timely basis, the Company may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more of its exploration activities or relinquish some or all of its rights to certain of its interests in mineral properties.

iii) Interest rate risk

The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade, short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. Management considers interest rate risk to be minimal given that, as at September 30, 2016, \$NIL (2015 - \$320) were held in short-term deposit certificates.

The Company is subject to interest charges of prime plus 5% on related party loans payable (Note 12) and 1% per month on an outstanding property payment (Note 5, Manigotagan Property). The Company is subject to interest rate risk on the outstanding loan given that the rate is tied to the prime interest rate set by major banking institutions, which is subject to change without notice. Interest rate risk on the outstanding property payment is considered to be minimal since the rate is fixed at 1% per month.

8. CASH

The cash balance at September 30, 2016, consists of \$15,761 (2015 - \$781, 2014 - \$987,883) on deposit with a major Canadian bank.

Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015
9. RECEIVABLES AND OTHER ASSETS

The Company's receivables and other assets arise from two main sources: 1) prepaid expenses; and 2) harmonized sales tax ("HST") receivable from government taxation authorities. These are broken down as follows:

As at September 30,	2016	2015	2014
Prepaid expenses	\$ 10,912	\$ 23,366	\$ 58,183
HST receivable	12,988	14,641	52,005
Total receivables and other assets	\$ 23,900	\$ 38,007	\$ 110,188

10. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables of the Company are principally comprised of amounts outstanding for trade purchases relating to exploration activities and amounts payable for operating and financing activities. The usual credit period taken for trade purchases is between 30 to 90 days.

The following is an aged analysis of the trade and other payables and property taxes payable:

As at September 30,	2016	2015	2014
Less than 1 month	\$ 74,244	\$ 83,224	\$ 87,722
Over 3 months*	878,449	571,927	330,043
Total trade and other payables	\$ 952,693	\$ 655,151	\$ 417,765

Included in this balance is \$309,846 (2015 - \$307,007, 2014 - \$304,308) in property taxes relating to the acquisition of the Dayton Porcupine Claims (Note 5).

11. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

The remuneration of directors and other members of key management personnel during year ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 were as follows:

Year ended September 30,	2016	2015
Management and consulting fees	\$ 126,000	\$ 127,125
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	\$ -	\$ 25,000

In accordance with IAS 24, Related Party Disclosures, key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company directly or indirectly, including any directors (executive and non-executive) of the Company.

12. DUE TO RELATED PARTIES

As at September 30, 2016, the trade and other payables balance includes related party amounts of \$403,297 (2015 - \$163,464, 2014 - \$31,116). The related parties are directors and officers of the Company, an individual who is related to the President and CEO of the Company and entities over which executive management and directors have control or significant influence. The amounts are for services rendered during the year and arose as a result of transactions entered into with the related parties in the ordinary course of business.

The Company incurred \$60,000 (2015 - \$60,000) in consulting fees to the individual who is related to the President and CEO of the Company. The Company also incurred \$277 (2015 - 90,592) in legal fees to a firm where an officer is a partner.

The Company has executed various Promissory Notes with directors and officers of the Company in the aggregate amount of \$365,936 as at September 30, 2016 (2015 - \$89,781), which includes accrued interest of \$19,003 (2015 - \$1,551). The Promissory Notes are unsecured and bear an interest at a rate of prime plus 5% calculated and payable quarterly in arrears. \$56,164 in principal will be due and payable on November 1, 2018 and \$303,479 in principal will be due and payable on February 1, 2019. The Company has the right to prepay all or part of the Promissory Notes, plus accrued interest, if any, at any time and from time to time without bonus or penalty. The proceeds from the loans were used for general operating expenses.

13. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) Authorized

As at September 30, 2016, September 30, 2015 and October 1, 2014 the Company's authorized number of common shares was unlimited and without par value.

(b) Issued

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at October 1, 2014	118,019,160	\$5,795,633
Shares issued (i), (ii)	5,064,748	467,770
Shares issued for property option payment (iii)	1,000,000	20,000
Fair value of warrants exercised (i)	-	192,054
Balance at September 30, 2015 and 2016	124,083,908	\$6,475,457

- (i) On December 16, 2014, a total of 3,064,748 warrants were exercised for 3,064,748 common shares of the Company at \$0.12 per share for total proceeds of \$367,770.
- (ii) On May 27, 2015, the Company completed a private placement through the issuance of 2,000,000 shares at \$0.05 per share for total proceed of \$100,000.
- (iii) On July 8, 2015, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares to Gossan pursuant to the amended Gossan Agreement with a fair value of \$0.02 per share. See Note 5.

On June 28, 2016 the Company announced its intention to raise up to \$2,000,000 through a private placement offering (the "Offering"). The Offering is for up to 40,000,000 Units, for maximum gross proceeds of \$2,000,000, which may be comprised of Common Share Units and Flow-Through Share Units of the Company at an issuance price of \$0.05 per Common Share Unit and \$0.06 per Flow-Through Share Unit.

Subscribers may choose to subscribe for only Common Share Units or Flow-Through Share Units or a combination of both. Each Unit consists of one (1) common share and one-half (½) of one common share purchase warrant. Each Warrant is exercisable at an exercise price of \$0.075 per share for a period of three (3) years from the date of issuance.

Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015
13. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

The Offering will be conducted by the Company utilizing the “existing shareholder exemption” as described in Multilateral CSA Notice 45-313 - Prospectus Exemption for Distributions to Existing Security Holders (the “Existing Shareholder Exemption”), as well as exemptions under the “accredited investor” exemption of National Instrument 45-106 - Prospectus and Registration Exemptions (“NI 45-106”), and also other applicable exemptions available to the Company.

All securities issued will be subject to a four (4) month hold period from the date of closing. The Offering is subject to the approval of the TSX Venture Exchange.

At closing of the Offering, finder’s fees of 7% of the proceeds may be payable in cash and through the issuance of 7% finder warrants which are exercisable at the price of \$0.075 per share and expire 12 months from the date of closing of the Offering.

On June 23, 2016 the Company issued 1,500,000 shares from treasury to earn the remaining 50% interest in the Racetrack Property. As at September 30, 2016, these shares had not yet been transferred out of treasury. See Note 5 for details.

(c) Stock Options
Stock Option Plan

The Company maintains a stock option plan (the “Stock Option Plan”) which was approved by the shareholders of the Company. The Stock Option Plan is a “rolling” plan under which up to 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares of the Company from time to time, subject to adjustment in certain circumstances, may be issued.

In the event that no specific determination is made by the Board with respect to any of the following matters, the period during which an option shall be exercisable shall be five years from the date of grant, except those options issued to persons or consultants employed in Investor Relation activities shall vest in stages over 12 months with no more than one quarter of the options vesting in any three month period.

The purpose of the Stock Option Plan is to develop the interest of bona fide officers, directors, employees, management company employees, and consultants of the Company in the growth and development of the Company by providing them with the opportunity through stock options to acquire an increased proprietary interest in the Company.

All outstanding options have been expensed as share-based payments in the period in which they vested. At September 30, 2016, 3,550,000 (2015 – 3,550,000) options were outstanding and exercisable and have a weighted average exercise price of \$0.10 (2015– \$0.10) per option.

A summary of stock options issued and outstanding is as follows:

As at	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Number of Options
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 0.10	3,550,000	\$ 0.10	3,550,000
Transactions during the year:				
Granted	-	-	-	-
Expired	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at end of year	0.10	3,550,000	0.10	3,550,000
Exercisable at end of year	\$ 0.10	3,550,000	\$ 0.10	3,550,000

The weighted average remaining contractual life of the options outstanding at year end is 1.69 years (2015 – 2.69 years).

Years Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

13. CAPITAL STOCK (continued)

 (c) **Stock Options** (continued)

Stock Option Plan (continued)

Share-based payments

Option pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

Options issued to non-employees were valued using the fair value of the equity instrument granted in the absence of a reliable estimate of the fair value of the goods or services received.

14. WARRANT RESERVE

A summary of the changes in the Company's reserve for warrants is set out below:

As at	September 30, 2016		September 30, 2015	
		Number of Warrants		Number of Warrants
Outstanding at beginning of year	\$ 3,422,965	49,503,433	\$ 3,615,019	62,116,556
Transactions during the year:				
Exercised	-	-	(192,054)	(3,064,748)
Expired	-	(6,192,500)	-	(9,548,375)
Outstanding at end of year	\$ 3,422,965	43,310,933	\$ 3,422,965	49,503,433

The weighted average exercise price per warrant of the outstanding warrants as at September 30, 2016 was \$0.10 (2015 – \$0.10).

The weighted average remaining contractual life of warrants outstanding at year end is 0.12 years (2015 – 1.07 years).

Option pricing models require the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company. Changes in the underlying assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimates.

Broker warrants issued to non-employees were valued using the fair value of the equity instrument granted in the absence of a reliable estimate of the fair value of the goods or services received.

On February 21, 2016, 2,500,000 and September 25, 2016, 3,692,500 warrants expired unexercised.

15. INCOME TAXES
(a) Provision for Income Taxes

The major factors that cause variations from the Company's combined federal and provincial statutory Canadian income tax rates of 26.50% (2015– 26.50%) were the following:

For the year ended September 30,	2016	2015
Loss before income taxes	\$ (610,384)	\$ (1,839,080)
Expected tax recovery at statutory rates	(161,736)	(487,356)
Increase (decrease) from:		
Non-deductible expenses	324	(6,559)
Exploration expenditures renounced on FT shares	-	66,780
Share issue costs and other	531	113,362
Deferred taxes not recognized	160,881	313,773
Effect of change in tax rates	-	-
	\$ -	\$ -

(b) Deferred Tax Balances

The deferred income tax asset is comprised of the following temporary differences:

As at September 30,	2016	2015
Exploration expenditures	\$ 842,871	\$ 794,567
Capital assets	3,369	4,519
Non-capital loss carry forwards	1,400,810	1,268,711
Share issue costs	29,372	47,744
Deferred income taxes not recognized	(2,276,422)	(2,115,541)
	\$ -	\$ -

15. INCOME TAXES (continued)
(c) Tax Loss Carry-forwards

The Company has accumulated non-capital losses of \$5,286,074, which may be deducted in the calculation of taxable income in future years. The losses expire as follows:

2026	\$	33,078
2027		147,360
2028		106,444
2029		180,196
2030		433,085
2031		678,735
2032		668,492
2033		729,689
2034		943,822
2035		832,208
2036		532,963
	\$	<u>5,286,074</u>

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

The Company's exploration activities are subject to various federal, provincial and international laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Pursuant to the issuance of 9,083,000 flow-through shares on November 7, 2013 and the issuance of 1,000,000 flow-through shares on December 24, 2013, the Company renounced \$545,000 and \$60,000, respectively, of qualified exploration expenditures with an effective date of December 31, 2013. The Company was required to spend these flow-through funds by December 31, 2014. A premium liability on flow-through shares in the amount of \$101,000 had been recognized on the statement of financial position, which represents the premium between the quoted market price and the price paid by investors for the flow-through shares; \$91,000 of the premium liability was reversed and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the year ending September 30, 2014 and the remaining \$10,000 was reversed and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss during the year ending September 30, 2015.

Pursuant to the issuance of 2,800,000 flow-through shares on June 16, 2014, the Company renounced \$252,000 of qualified exploration expenditures with an effective date of December 31, 2014. The Company is required to spend these flow-through funds by December 31, 2015. A premium liability on flow-through shares in the amount of \$28,000 had been recognized on the statement of financial position, which represents the premium between the quoted market price and the price paid by investors for the flow-through shares. The related flow-through expenditures were renounced to investors during the year ended September 30, 2015 and \$28,000 of the premium liability was reversed and recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

As of September 30, 2015 the Company's remaining obligation for flow-through expenditures had been met.

16. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (continued)

The Company is committed to monthly payments under the terms of operating agreements for the office space and management and consulting fees. The aggregate remaining payments per year are as follows:

2017	\$ 275,473
2018	\$ 42,754
2019	\$ 28,575
2020	\$ 28,313

See Note 5 for additional commitments.

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company has staked an additional 8 claim units in Godfrey Township; 4 claim units in Deloro Township and; 39 claim units in Mountjoy Township.

On October 13, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition 100% interest of twenty three (23) claim units in Deloro Township. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company made a cash payment of 5,000 and issued 400,000 common shares of the Company.

On October 18, 2016, the Company completed the acquisition 100% interest of three (3) claim units in Godfrey Township. Under the terms of the Agreement, the Company made a cash payment of \$7,500 and issued 400,000 common shares of the Company. Upon commencement of commercial production, Claim Post shall pay a net smelter returns royalty, being equal to two per cent (2%) of the Net Smelter Returns (the "NSR Royalty"), of which on per cent 1% may be purchased back by Claim Post at any time for a cash payment of \$1,000,000.

On January 13, 2017 the Company received permission to conduct exploration activities on the nine quarry leases which remain registered under Char Crete Ltd. ("Char Crete") due to certain legal issues. Claim Post plans to conduct exploration activities on the Char Crete leases including obtaining work permits to line cut and drilling and other general exploration. Char Crete has no objection to these proposed activities and agreed to assist and co-operate in obtaining permission from the various Manitoba Ministries and Agencies, including Conservation, Mines Branch and others to undertake these activities by submitting written applications and other documents.

On October 17, 2016, 385,000, November 7, 2016, 38,795,733 and December 18, 2016, 2,675,000 warrants expired unexercised.

At January 27, 2017, Management has evaluated that there were no events in addition to those disclosed above which occurred subsequent to September 30, 2016 that require disclosure.