



Management's Discussion and Analysis
For year ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

Filed January 27, 2017



Management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) is current to January 27, 2017 and is management's assessment of the operations and the financial results together with future prospects of Claim Post Resources Inc. ("Claim Post" or the "Company"). This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ending September 30, 2016 and 2016 and related notes, prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All figures are in Canadian dollars unless stated otherwise. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that are not historical in nature and involves risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees as to Claim Post's future results as there are inherent difficulties in predicting future results. Accordingly, actual results could differ materially from those expressed or implied in the forward looking statements. The Company has adopted National Instrument 51-102F1 as the guideline in presenting the MD&A. Additional information relevant to the Company's activities, including the Company's Annual Report and audited financial statements, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com

Description of Business

The Company is a junior mining, exploration and development company engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral resource properties in Canada. The Company was formed under the *Business Corporations Act* (Ontario) as Claim Post Resources Inc. on September 21, 2005 by articles of incorporation.

The business objective of the Company has evolved from exploring for base and precious metals deposits in the Timmins Camp of Ontario, to acquiring and developing a major silica sand deposit located 200 km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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.

Outlook

The Company has acquired a 100% interest in the Seymourville Frac Sand Project, which is comprised of the Seymourville Property and the Manigotagan Property. The initial purchase of the Seymourville Property from Char Crete Ltd. ("Char Crete") comprised about 70% of the Seymourville Frac Sand Project. On June 18, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase the Manigotagan Property from Gossan Resources Limited ("Gossan") comprised of an additional nine contiguous sand quarry leases which represents the remaining 30% of the same deposit. The silica sand quarry leases appear amenable to being a source of fracking sands for the oil and gas industry. On April 30, 2014, Claim Post announced the results of an Independent NI 43-101 indicating that there are 25 million tonnes of inferred sand resource on approximately 20% of the Seymourville Frac Sand Project area. Similarly, on May 15, 2014, Claim Post announced that an independent laboratory had successfully produced 99.3% pure silica sand from the Seymourville Frac Sand Project deposit. A Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") has been signed by the First Nation Reserve, Hollow Water, and the Village of Seymourville on July 13, 2015. A copy of the related news release, dated July 13, 2015, has been filed on www.SEDAR.com and can be found on the Company's website. The Seymourville Project is part of Management's mandate to establish production and near term revenue.

Due to market conditions, the Company is curtailing its direct exploration expenditures and pursuing discussions with joint venture partners to develop its portfolio of mineral properties in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt Region near Timmins, Ontario, Canada, where it owns a 100% interest in certain mining claims in the Timmins area, mainly in the Mountjoy Township. The Company also owns 49 patented claims in Deloro located south of Timmins.



The Company does not hold any interests in producing or commercial ore deposits. The Company has no production or other material revenue. There is no operating history upon which investors may rely. Commercial development of any kind will only occur in the event that sufficient quantities of mineral resources containing economic concentrations of mineral resources are discovered. During the year ended September 30, 2015, a total of 3,064,748 warrants were exercised at \$0.12 per share and closed a private placement of 2,000,000 shares at \$0.05 per share for total proceeds of \$467,770. If, in the future, a discovery is made, substantial financial resources will be required to establish ore reserves. Additional substantial financial resources will be required to develop mining and processing for any ore reserves that may be discovered. If the Company is unable to finance the establishment of ore reserves or the development of mining and processing facilities it will be required to sell all or a portion of its interest in such property to one or more parties capable of financing such development.

As at January 27, 2017, the directors and officers of the Company are:

Charles M. Gryba	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Richard D. Williams	Corporate Secretary and Director
John Assman	Director
Lowell Jackson	Director
Rebecca Hudson	Chief Financial Officer
Nadim Wakeam	Assistant Corporate Secretary

During 2014, the Company retained P&E Mining Consultants to prepare a NI 43-101 Report and the Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") on the Seymourville Frac Sand Project. Mr. Gene Puritch, P. Eng is the independent Qualified Person on the file.

Overall Performance

The following paragraphs provide an analysis of the financial condition of the Company, results of operations, trends, events, uncertainties, and industry and economic factors that affect the Company's performance for the year ended September 30, 2016.

Total exploration and evaluation costs increased in the year ended September 30, 2016 by \$145,471 to a cumulative total of \$7,786,896 from \$7,641,425 September 30, 2015.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had 125,583,908 common shares outstanding of which 1,500,000 were issued and to be transferred.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company's cash position was \$15,761. This was an increase of \$14,980 from the September 30, 2015 balance of \$781. During the year ending September 30, 2016, the Company has utilized debt facilities to cover working capital needs as the Company has been unable to secure equity financing. The Company has historically relied on equity financing to raise capital and will continue its attempts to do so. On December 16, 2014 a total of 3,064,748 warrants were exercised for 3,064,748 common shares at \$0.12 per share for total proceeds of \$367,770 and on June 23, 2015 the Company completed a private placement through the issuance of 2,000,000 shares for total proceeds of \$100,000. The Company used the proceeds of the equity financings to fund its Seymourville Frac Sand Project, which is the Company's current focus.

As previously stated by Management, exploration programs funded directly by the Company, outside of the Seymourville Frac Sand Project, have been curtailed and pursuing discussions with joint venture partners to develop its portfolio of mineral properties in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt Region near Timmins, Ontario, Canada.



Exploration and Development Summary

Seymourville Frac Sand Project - Manigotagan Property

In December 2014 the Company started a 20-hole sonic drill program on the Seymourville Frac Sand project. The Company stopped the sonic drill program after 3 holes as the sonic rig could not penetrate the hard packed sand. The sonic drill program was designed to quantify the tonnage of sand on the Gossan leases. The holes are spaced at 400m x 400m centers with a number of fill-in holes to confirm historical drilling and to support an Indicated Mineral Resource. Three geotech holes were also completed; the plant site location was moved 500m north to a flat area of glacial till. Now that the NI 43 101 Report has been completed ongoing drilling will be by triple core barrel diamond drilling which can easily penetrate the sand but has less than 100% recovery of the sand.

On November 24, 2014 the Company announced the results of a Preliminary Economic Assessment ("PEA") for its Seymourville Frac Sand Project located approximately 200km NE of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The PEA was prepared by P & E Mining Consultants Inc. The PEA demonstrates the potential for development of an economically robust frac sand quarry operation in Seymourville, Manitoba. At a Tier 1 frac sand price of \$110 per tonne delivered on rail at Winnipeg, the Seymourville Frac Sand Project Base Case has an estimated \$617 million after-tax net cash flow, a \$151 million after-tax Net Present Value at a 10% discount rate, an after-tax Internal Rate of Return of 21%, with a relatively low initial capital expenditure of \$93 million for construction of a quarry, wash/screening plant and Winnipeg trans-loading truck-to-rail facility to produce one million tonnes per annum of frac sand as of the third production year. The expected duration of the quarry operation is one million tonnes per annum as of year three over an 18-year quarry life. Additional details regarding the results of the PEA can be found in the related news release, dated November 24, 2014, which has been filed on www.SEDAR.com. The sand price used in the NI 43 101 Report was the 4th Quarter 2014 Wisconsin sand price adjusted for the Canadian dollar plus the trucking cost loaded on rail in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The drop in oil price from the \$100 to \$30 per barrel has dropped sand prices to breakeven. New frac sand mines will not be developed until oil prices recovery to at least \$60 per barrel.

On October 21, 2014 the Company reported it had received a work permit from the Manitoba Government that allows the Company to engage in exploration activities on the quarry leases covering the Seymourville Frac Sand Project located 200km northeast of Winnipeg, Manitoba. The work permit is valid for one year. The work permit expired in October 2015 and the Company is currently negotiating its renewal.

On July 13, 2015, the Company announced it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with both the Hollow Water First Nation ("Hollow Water") and the Incorporated Community of Seymourville ("Seymourville"), regarding the Seymourville Silica Sand Project.

Seymourville Frac Sand Project - Seymourville Property

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.

Trends

Current stock market conditions for public junior resource companies are not supportive of funding grassroots exploration or even advancing resource projects due to lower metal prices and the significant drop in oil prices. Given the difficulties in raising new capital through the equity markets, such companies are seeking out alternative sources of capital such as joint ventures with strategic partners, raising capital with financial partner equity groups, and investment from royalty-streaming investment groups. It is uncertain how long this trend will continue. Otherwise there are no unusual trends, events or uncertainties presently known or identifiable to management that are reasonably expected to have a material effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. The nature of the Company's business is demanding of capital for property acquisition costs, exploration and holding costs. The Company may stake ground as it becomes available for exploration and will drop claims from time to time if claims are deemed to have a low potential for a discovery. The Company intends to utilize cash on hand to meet its obligations and will continue to raise funds primarily by equity financings as necessary to augment this cash position as it does not have any operating cash flow.



Commitments

On-going commitments for capital resources relate to agreements for office space rental, management and consulting fees and the Seymourville Frac Sand Project.

Seymourville Frac Sand Project – Seymourville Property

In April 2013, the Company completed a 100% acquisition of nine contiguous silica sand quarry leases (the "Seymourville Property"). Under the agreement, 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 10km 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 10km 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 10km 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.

Seymourville Frac Sand Project - Manigotagan Property

On June 18, 2013, the Company entered into an agreement to purchase the Manigotagan Property from Gossan Resources Limited ("Gossan"). The agreement received regulatory approval on July 3, 2013. The property encompasses nine quarry leases (306 hectares) and is contiguous to Claim Post's wholly-owned Seymourville Property (428 hectares). The properties are located 6km from a paved highway, 200km north-east of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

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; (2,000,000 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 these financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors 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 (collectively the "Royalty") to Gossan in the amount of \$1.00 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.

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, nine miles 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.



Office and Management and Consulting Fee Commitment

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

Use of Funds

The Company will spend its available funds to further its stated business objectives. Specifically, the available funds will be spent to explore and develop its frac sand project and its mineral properties. There may be circumstances where, for sound business reasons, a reallocation of funds may be necessary in order for the Company to achieve its stated business objectives.

Industry Risks

The Company is subject to numerous risk factors that may affect its business prospects in the future. These include risks inherent to exploration, development and operating companies, dependence on key personnel, commodity prices, and availability of capital, environmental and permitting risks, acquisition risks, competition and potential risks relating to land titles.

There are certain risk factors that could have material effects on the Company that are not quantifiable at present due to the nature of the Company's industry segment and other considerations.

Additional Capital

The exploration and development activities of the Company may require substantial additional financing. Failure to obtain sufficient financing may result in delaying or indefinite postponement of exploration and development of any of the Company's properties. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favourable to the Company. In addition, low commodity prices may affect the Company's ability to obtain financing.

Exploration Development and Operating Risk

Mineral exploration involves many risks, which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. Operations in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest will be subject to all the hazards and risks normally incidental to exploration and development, any of which could result in work stoppages, damage to property, and possible environmental damage. None of the properties in which the Company has an interest have a known body of commercial ore. Development of the Company's mineral properties will follow upon obtaining satisfactory exploration results. Mineral exploration and development involves a high degree of risk and few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There is no assurance that the Company's mineral exploration and development activities will result in any discoveries of commercially viable bodies or ore. The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by a number of factors. Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop process flow sheets, to extract the metal from the resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities to justify commercial operations or that the funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis.

Business Risk

The success of the operations and activities of Claim Post Resources is dependent to a significant extent on the efforts and abilities of its management, outside contractors, experts and other advisors. Investors must be willing to rely to a significant degree on management's discretion and judgment, as well as the expertise and competence of the outside contractors, experts and other advisors. The Company does not have a formal program in place for succession of management and training of management. The loss of one or more of the key employees or contractors, if not replaced on a timely basis, could adversely affect the Company's operations and financial performance.



Commodity Prices

The price of the Company's common shares, its financial results, and exploration and development activities have been, or may in the future be, adversely affected by declines in the price of gold and/or other metals. Gold and oil prices fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control such as the sale or purchase of commodities by various central banks, financial institutions, expectations of inflation or deflation, currency exchange fluctuations, interest rates, global or regional consumptive patterns, international supply and demand, speculative activities and increased production due to new project developments, improved production methods and international economic and political trends. The Company's revenues, if any, are expected to be in large part derived from mining and from the sale of silica sand utilized by the oil industry, precious and base metals or interests related thereto. The effect of these factors on the price of frac sand, precious and base metals, and therefore the economic viability of any of the Company's exploration projects, cannot accurately be predicted.

Environmental and Permitting

All phases of the Company's operations are subject to environmental regulation in the various jurisdictions in which it operates. These regulations, among other things, mandate the maintenance of air and water quality standards, land reclamation, transportation, storage and disposal of hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors, and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Company's operations.

To the Company's knowledge, there are no liabilities to date which relate to environmental risks or hazards.

Frac Sand Business Risks

With the Company's recent foray into the silica sand business, it is becoming exposed to a new series of industry risks. Claim Post's long-term business and financial performance depends on the level of drilling and completion activity in the oil and natural gas industry. An increase in the supply of natural frac sand, having similar characteristics as the natural frac sand the Company plans to produce, could make it more difficult for the Company to execute contracts on favourable terms or at all.

Federal, provincial and local legislative and regulatory initiatives relating to hydraulic fracturing and the potential for related litigation could result in increased costs, additional operating restrictions or delays for our customers, or changes in technology could cause a decline in the demand for frac sand and negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Environmental, Mining and Other Regulations

Claim Post and its prospective customers are subject to extensive environmental, health and safety regulations that impose, and will continue to impose, significant costs and liabilities. In addition, future regulations, or more stringent enforcement of existing regulations, could increase those costs and liabilities, which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

Silica-related legislation, health issues and litigation could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, reputation or results of operations.

Acquisition

The Company uses its best judgment to acquire mineral properties for exploration and development. In pursuit of such opportunities, the Company may fail to select appropriate acquisition candidates or negotiate acceptable agreements, including arrangements to finance the acquisitions and development, or integrate such opportunity and their personnel with the Company. Claim Post cannot assure that it can complete any acquisition that it pursues, or is currently pursuing, on favorable terms, or that any acquisition completed will ultimately benefit the Company. The Company's management and directors have experience globally, thus, potential acquisitions may be outside of Canada.

Competition

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and the Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself. Competition in the mining business could adversely affect the Company's ability to acquire suitable producing properties or prospective properties for mineral exploration and development in the future.



Land Title

The Company has not sought formal title opinions on its mineral property interests in Canada. Any of the Company's properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. The Company has no present knowledge of any material defect in the title of any of the properties in which the Company has or may acquire an interest other than the Simmons Group claim described in the Recent Events section below, which management believes is without merit.

Review of Operations
Selected Annual Information

	Year Ended September 30, 2016	Year Ended September 30, 2015	Year Ended September 30, 2014
Loss before income taxes	\$ 610,324	\$ 1,839,080	\$ 3,421,039
Net Loss and comprehensive loss	\$ 610,324	\$ 1,839,080	\$ 3,421,039
Loss per share – basic and diluted	\$ 0.005	\$ 0.015	\$ 0.035
Total Assets	\$ 39,661	\$ 38,788	\$ 1,100,931

* September 30, 2013 figures are presented prior to change in accounting policy to expense deferred acquisition costs.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

The Company had a net loss of \$208,770 or \$0.002 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2016 compared to \$196,392 or \$0.001 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2015.

Professional fees were \$96,084 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 compared to \$110,505 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. Fees are lower in the current year period due to legal work done related to the Seymourville Property. During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company continued legal proceedings to enforce the Char Crete Agreement (See "Legal Proceedings" below). These fees also relate to routine professional services such as legal advice and audit fees.

General and administrative costs were \$38,370 for the three months ended September 30, 2016 compared to \$38,753 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in costs over the prior year period is a result of lower current period rent expenses and the addition of interest accretion on loans from related parties. The Company continues to curtail expenses.

Shareholders' information for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$1,871 for stock exchange fees, transfer agent fees and the electronic filing of disclosure documents on SEDAR compared to \$3,212 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in costs over the prior year period are due to the cost of filing disclosure documents with regards to the financing completed in the previous year period.

Investor relations and travel for the three months ended September 30, 2016 was \$21,674 compared to \$750 for the three months ended September 30, 2015. The increase is related to travel expenses incurred to attend trade shows to promote the Company. These costs have been curtailed until the Company is able to raise funds.

Total exploration and evaluation costs increased in the three-month period ended September 30, 2016 by \$36,771 (2015 - \$43,171) to a cumulative total of \$7,786,896 compared to \$7,641,425 at September 30, 2015.

Year Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

The Company had a net loss of \$610,324 or \$0.005 per share for the year ended September 30, 2016 compared to \$1,839,080 or \$0.015 per share for the year ended September 30, 2015.

Professional fees were \$285,391 for the year ended September 30, 2016 compared to 469,456 for the year ended September 30, 2015. Fees are higher in the prior year period due to legal work done related to the Seymourville Property. During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company continued legal proceedings to enforce the Char Crete Agreement (See "Legal Proceedings" below). These fees also relate



to routine professional services such as legal advice and audit fees.

General and administrative costs were \$140,015 for the year ended September 30, 2016 compared to \$157,012 for the year ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in costs over the prior year period is a result of lower current period payroll expenses incurred by the Company due to the hiring of temporary workers related to the Seymourville Frac Sand Project in the prior year period as well as lower current period rent expenses and the addition of interest accretion on loans from related parties. The Company continues to curtail expenses.

Shareholders' information for the year ended September 30, 2016 was \$15,079 for stock exchange fees, transfer agent fees and the electronic filing of disclosure documents on SEDAR compared to \$74,039 for the year ended September 30, 2015. The decrease in costs over the prior year period are due to the cost of filing disclosure documents with regards to the financing completed in the previous year period.

Investor relations and travel for the year ended September 30, 2016 was \$24,368 compared to \$64,162 for the year ended September 30, 2015. The fees incurred in the prior year period are related to travel to and attendance at community meetings held in Seymourville and Hollow Water and for attending various frac sand conferences, which have been curtailed until the Company is able to raise funds.

Total exploration and evaluation costs increased by \$145,471 in the three-month period ended September 30, 2016 (2015 - \$1,112,150) to a cumulative total of \$7,786,896 compared to \$7,641,425 at September 30, 2015.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data

	September 30, 2016	June 30, 2016	March 31, 2016	December 31, 2015	September 30, 2015	June 30, 2015	March 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Interest Income	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	2,505
Loss and comprehensive loss	(194,771)	(169,494)	(137,891)	(108,168)	(196,392)	(260,970)	(311,086)	(1,070,632)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	(\$0.002)	(\$0.001)	(\$0.001)	(\$0.001)	(\$0.001)	(\$0.002)	(\$0.003)	(\$0.009)
Total assets	39,661	35,383	42,523	40,912	38,788	70,494	99,886	346,518

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The mineral properties of the Company are in the exploration and development stage and, as a result, the Company has no source of operating cash flow. The exploration and development of the Company's properties depends on the ability of the Company to obtain financing.

If the Company's exploration programs are successful, additional funds will be required to develop the Company's properties and to place them into commercial production. The only source of future funds presently available to the Company is through the issuance of share capital, or by the sale of an interest in any of its properties in whole or in part. The ability of the Company to arrange such financing or sale of an interest in the future will depend in part upon the prevailing market conditions as well as the business performance of the Company. There can be no assurance that the Company will be successful in its efforts to arrange additional financing, if needed, on terms satisfactory to the Company. If additional financing is raised through the issuance of shares, control of the Company may change and shareholders may experience dilution. If adequate financing is not available, the Company may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more exploration activities or relinquish rights to certain of its interests. Failure to obtain additional financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interests in some or all of its properties and reduce or terminate its operations. The Company does not consider the exercise of any warrants or options outstanding as a potential source of financing.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company had cash 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 of the Audited Financial Statements and on the outstanding property payment described in Note 5 (Manigotagan Property) of the Audited Financial Statements, 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.

Transactions with 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. \$303,479 in principal will be due and payable on November 1, 2018 and \$56,164 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.

Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

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

Year Ended September 30,	2016	2015
Management and consulting fees ²	\$ 126,000	\$ 127,125
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	\$ -	\$ 25,000

¹ During the period ended September 30, 2016, the Company was charged \$277 (2015 - \$90,542) for legal fees by a law firm of which an officer of the Company is a partner.

² Management and consulting fees include amounts incurred as a result of services rendered by both the CEO and CFO of the Company. Claim Post relies on the experience and expertise of its President and Chief Executive Officer. The Company has secured his services on a month-to-month basis pursuant to a verbal consulting agreement, and pays him a monthly fee for his services. The Company's Chief Financial Officer is also paid for services on a consulting basis.



Recent Events

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.

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.

The proceeds received from the Offering will be used: (1) to fund the acquisition of a silica sand quarry project located near Seymourville, 200km NE of Winnipeg, Manitoba, (Canada); (2) to complete marketing and engineering studies on the project; (3) for exploration of the Company's properties including the Mountjoy Property and Dayton-Racetrack Property located in Timmins, Ontario. These properties are prospective for gold; and (4) for general working capital purposes.

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

On July 13, 2015, the Company announced it had signed a Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") with each of 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.

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 of the Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended September 30, 2016 and 2015.

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.

Legal Proceedings

On July 5, 2013 Claim Post received notice from legal counsel for Simmons Construction Limited requesting information on the purchase of leases from Char Crete in connection with the Seymourville Property (See Note 5 to the audited financial statements for the years ended September 30, 2016 and 2015 for additional details). The notice indicated that Simmons Construction Limited, acting on its own behalf and as agent for others (the "Simmons Group"), 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 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, after Claim Post had purchased these leases from Char Crete. 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, January 27, 2017, negotiations between the Company and The Simmons Group were still on-going.

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; 32 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 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.

Other Information

Additional Disclosure for Venture Companies without Significant Revenue

The following is additional financial information for the period regarding the Company as required by National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous Disclosure Obligations, for TSX-V issuers.

	September 30, 2016	September 30, 2015
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	\$ 145,471	\$ 1,112,150
Administrative expenses	\$ 464,853	\$ 726,930
Total assets	\$ 39,661	\$ 38,788

	<i>For the year ended September 30, 2016</i>	<i>For the year ended September 30, 2015</i>
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	Expensed	Expensed
Acquisition costs	\$ 43,505	\$ 378,157
Lidar Survey	-	190
Independent resource report	-	199,863
Metallurgical work	-	89,792
Linecutting	-	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 expenditures	22,492	86,365
Total exploration and evaluation expenditures	\$ 145,471	\$ 1,112,150
Administrative Expenses	<i>For the year ended September 30, 2016</i>	<i>For the year ended September 30, 2015</i>
General and administrative	140,015	157,012
Interest income	-	(2,599)
Professional fees	285,391	469,456
Investor relations and travel	24,368	64,162
Shareholders' information	15,079	74,039
Amortization	-	2,860
Flow-through share premium recovery	-	(38,000)
	\$ 464,853	\$ 726,930
Outstanding share data	<i>As at September 30, 2016</i>	<i>As at September 30, 2015</i>
Issued and outstanding common shares	124,083,908	124,083,908

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	-



Significant Accounting Policies

Dividends

The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividends on its common shares. The Company intends to retain its earnings, if any, to finance growth and expand its operations and does not anticipate paying any dividends on its common shares in the foreseeable future.

Assessment of Recoverability of Future Income Tax Assets

In preparing the financial statements, the Company is required to estimate its income tax obligations. This process involves estimating the actual tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. The Company assesses, based on all available evidence, the likelihood that the future income tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and, to the extent that recovery cannot be considered "more likely than not," a valuation allowance is established. If the valuation allowance is changed in a period, an expense or benefit must be included within the tax provision on the income statement.

Assessment of Recoverability of HST Recoverable

The carrying amount of HST Recoverable is considered representative of its values. The Company assesses the likelihood that HST will be recovered and, to the extent that recovery is considered doubtful, a provision for doubtful accounts is recorded.

Critical Accounting Policies

Going Concern

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 recoverability of the carrying value of interest in mineral properties and 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. Changes in future conditions could require material write-downs to the carrying values. From time to time, the Company stakes claims strategically and drops claims that are deemed to be of low value.

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 financing activities is known there is significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements, aboriginal claims, unregistered claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

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

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 substantial dilution to the shareholders of the Company.



Income Tax

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with the asset and liability method. The determination of future income tax assets and liabilities is based on the differences between the financial statement and the income tax bases of assets and liabilities, using substantively enacted tax rates in effect for the period in which the differences are expected to reverse. Future income tax assets are recorded to recognize tax benefits only to the extent that, based on available evidence, it is more likely than not that they will be realized.

Cash

Cash consists of cash held with a Canadian chartered bank.

Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is determined by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the financial period. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the treasury stock method. The amount is the same as basic loss per share as the effect of including potential issues of shares under option or from warrant exercises would be anti-dilutive.

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.

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 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 January 27, 2017, 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.

Financial Risk Factors

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company has designated its cash as FVTPL, which is measured at fair value. The Company has not classified any assets as loans and receivables, which are measured at amortized cost and equals fair value. Trade and other payables are classified for accounting purposes as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost and also equals fair value. Fair values of receivables and other assets, and trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs.



As at September 30, 2016, the carrying value and fair value amounts of the Company's financial instruments are approximately equivalent due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these instruments.

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.

Risks

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

(i) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter-party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The credit risk is attributable to various financial instruments, as noted below. The credit risk is limited to the carrying value amount carried on the balance sheet.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash consists of bank deposits held with a Canadian chartered bank and management believes the risk of loss is remote. The Company's receivables 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 loans of \$346,933 as at September 30, 2016 (2015 - \$89,781) described in "*Transactions with Related Parties*" and on the outstanding property payment described in "*Exploration and Development Summary*" (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 a 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 by 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.

(iii) Interest Rate Risk

Claim Post is not exposed to significant interest rate risk due to the short-term nature of its monetary assets and liabilities. 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 a loans payable (See "*Transactions with Related Parties*") and 1% per month on an outstanding property payment (See "*Exploration and Development Summary*", 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.

Additional Capital

The continued exploration by the Company will require substantial additional financing. There can be no assurance that additional capital or other types of financing will be available if needed or that, if available, the terms of such financings will be favorable to the Company. In addition, low commodity prices may affect the Company's ability to obtain financing since the equity investment that constitutes the primary asset of the Company is linked to such prices.

Critical Accounting 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.

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.

Forward Looking Statements

This Management's Discussion and Analysis includes "forward-looking statements", within the meaning of applicable securities legislation, which are based on the opinions and estimates of Management and are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those projected in the forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "seek", "anticipate", "budget", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "forecast", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "targeting", "intend", "could", "might", "should", "believe" and similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with the mining industry (including operational risks in exploration, development and production; delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration or development projects or capital expenditures; the uncertainty of reserve estimates; the uncertainty of estimates and projections in relation to production, costs and expenses; the uncertainty surrounding the ability of Claim Post to obtain all permits, consents or authorizations required for its operations and activities; and health safety and environmental risks), the risk of commodity price and foreign exchange rate fluctuations, the ability of Claim Post to fund the capital and operating expenses necessary to achieve the business objectives of Claim Post, the uncertainty associated with commercial negotiations and negotiating with foreign governments and risks associated with international business activities, as well as those risks described in public disclosure documents filed by Claim Post. Due to the risks, uncertainties and assumptions inherent in forward-looking statements, prospective investors in



securities of Claim Post should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Statements in relation to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions, that the reserves described can be profitably produced in the future.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of risks, uncertainties and other factors are not exhaustive. The forward-looking statements contained in this document are made as of the date hereof and the Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements or in any other documents filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except in accordance with applicable securities laws. The forward-looking statements are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Dated January 27, 2017

"Charles Gryba"
President