Antler Gold Inc.

Annual Financial Statements

For the years ended
December 31, 2018 and 2017

April 23, 2019

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

The accompanying financial statements of Antler Gold Inc. (the "Company") are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the accounting policies disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Where necessary, management has made informed judgments and estimates in accounting including those related to transactions which were not complete at the statement of financial position date. In the opinion of management, the financial statements have been prepared within acceptable limits of materiality and are in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Management has established processes which are in place to provide them sufficient knowledge to support management representations that they have exercised reasonable diligence that (i) the financial statements do not contain any untrue statement of material fact or omit to state a material fact required to be stated or that is necessary to make a statement not misleading in light of the circumstances under which it is made, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements and (ii) the financial statements fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, financial performance and cash flows of the Company, as of the date of and for the periods presented by the financial statements.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

(signed) "*Dan Whittaker*"
President and Chief Executive Officer
Halifax, Nova Scotia

(signed) *"Rob Randall"*
Chief Financial Officer
Halifax, Nova Scotia

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Antler Gold Inc.,

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Antler Gold Inc. (the Entity), which comprise:

- the statements of financial position as at end of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017
- the statements of loss and other comprehensive loss for the years then ended
- the statements of changes in equity for the years then ended
- the statements of cash flows for the years then ended
- and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Entity as at end of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, and its financial performance, and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "***Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements***" section of our auditors' report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

KPMG LLP is a Canadian limited liability partnership and a member firm of the KPMG network of independent
member firms affiliated with KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.
KPMG Canada provides services to KPMG LLP.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements, which indicates that Antler Gold Inc. experienced losses and negative cash flows from operations in 2018 and 2017 and does not have sufficient capital to fund its operations and planned expenditures beyond 2019 without additional financing.

As stated in Note 1 in the financial statements, these events or conditions, along with other matters as set forth in Note 1 in the financial statements, indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management’s Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management’s Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditors’ report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditors’ report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRSs, 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity’s ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity‘s financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are/is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

KPMG LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditors' report is James O'Neil.

Halifax, Canada

April 23, 2019

Antler Gold Inc.

Statements of Financial Position
As at December 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	As at December 31, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
	$	$
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	606,773	1,277,858
Amounts recoverable	58,970	172,490
Prepaid expenses	19,585	16,697
	685,328	1,467,045
Property and equipment (note 4)	25,180	35,972
Resource property (note 5)		
Acquisition costs	1,381,600	1,597,098
Exploration expenditures, net of recoveries	3,283,300	2,730,443
	4,664,900	4,327,541
	5,375,408	5,830,558
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	62,628	266,197
Shareholders' equity (note 6)		
Capital stock	6,740,337	6,180,997
Warrants	26,247	46,596
Contributed surplus	647,771	478,636
Deficit	(2,101,575)	(1,141,868)
	5,312,780	5,564,361
	5,375,408	5,830,558

Going concern (note 1)
Commitments (note 10)
Subsequent event (note 12)

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

(signed) "*Jim Megann*", Director (signed) "*Daniel Whittaker*", Director

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

Antler Gold Inc.

Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Year ended December 31, 2018	Year ended December 31, 2017
	$	$
Expenses		
Salaries and benefits	68,051	48,378
Professional fees	26,861	52,984
Consulting fees	271,806	302,092
Regulatory and filing fees	25,495	83,250
Share-based compensation	127,337	478,636
Travel	23,889	46,213
Office costs	34,951	43,591
Insurance	13,801	11,500
Property investigation fees	25,732	-
Write-down of resource properties (note 5)	375,784	-
	993,707	1,066,644
Income tax recovery (note 9)	(34,000)	(192,000)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	959,707	874,644
Weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year	42,826,467	39,665,056
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.022)	(0.022)

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

Antler Gold Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Common Shares (1) #	Share Capital $	Warrants #	Warrants $	Contributed Surplus $	Deficit $	Total Equity $
Balance – December 31, 2016	33,859,275	3,342,070	423,225	14,764	–	(267,224)	3,089,610
Shares issued for cash	5,663,541	2,835,000	–	–	–	–	2,835,000
Share issue costs	–	(231,207)	–	–	–	–	(231,207)
Flow-through premium	–	(192,000)	–	–	–	–	(192,000)
Broker warrants	–	(41,219)	191,160	41,219	–	–	–
Shares issued on exercise of broker warrants	269,494	27,353	(269,494)	(9,387)	–	–	17,966
Shares issued pursuant to mineral property option (note 5)	1,470,000	441,000	–	–	–	–	441,000
Share-based compensation	–	–	–	–	478,636	–	478,636
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	–	–	–	–	–	(874,644)	(874,644)
Balance – December 31, 2017	41,262,310	6,180,997	344,891	46,596	478,636	(1,141,868)	5,564,361
Shares issued for cash	4,292,316	678,232	-	-	-	-	678,232
Share issue costs	-	(72,589)	-	-	-	-	(72,589)
Flow-through premium	-	(34,000)	-	-	-	-	(34,000)
Broker warrants	-	(26,247)	243,943	26,247	-	-	-
Shares issued on exercise of broker warrants	137,192	13,944	(137,192)	(4,798)	-	-	9,146
Warrant expiry	-	-	(207,699)	(41,798)	41,798	-	-
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	-	127,337	-	127,337
Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(959,707)	(959,707)
Balance – December 31, 2018	45,691,818	6,740,337	243,943	26,247	647,771	(2,101,575)	5,312,780

(1) On July 14, 2017, the Company completed a one and a half (1.5) for one share split of its common shares. All references to the number of common shares, stock options and warrants have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect the Company's share split for the year ended December 31, 2017.

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

Antler Gold Inc.
Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated)

	Year ended December 31, 2018 $	Year ended December 31, 2017 $
Cash provided by (used in)		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(959,707)	(874,644)
Non-cash items:		
Share-based compensation	127,337	478,636
Income tax recovery	(34,000)	(192,000)
Write-down of resource properties	375,784	-
	(490,586)	(588,008)
Net changes in non-cash working capital balances related to operations:		
Decrease (increase) in amounts recoverable	113,520	(17,578)
Increase in prepaid expenses	(2,888)	(6,678)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(13,354)	(193,860)
	(393,308)	(806,124)
Investing activities		
Purchases of property and equipment	-	(46,200)
Resource property acquisition costs and expenditures	(892,566)	(2,575,947)
	(892,566)	(2,622,147)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares - net	605,643	2,603,793
Proceeds on the exercise of warrants	9,146	17,966
	614,789	2,621,759
Decrease in cash during the year	(671,085)	(806,512)
Cash – Beginning of year	1,277,858	2,084,370
Cash – End of year	606,773	1,277,858

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Nature of operations

Antler Gold Inc. ("Antler" or the "Company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on March 23, 2016. Antler is classified as a Tier 2 Company as defined in the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") Policies. The principal business of the Company is the exploration and development of mineral properties. The Company's corporate and registered office is located at 1969 Upper Water Street, Suite 2001, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3J 3R7.

Antler's common shares were listed for trading on the Exchange as a Capital Pool Company at the close of business on September 9, 2016 and on September 12, 2016, the Company completed its Initial Public Offering ("IPO") of 4,500,000 common shares at $0.067 per common share, qualified by the Company's prospectus dated August 19, 2016.

On November 8, 2016, the Company closed its qualifying transaction ("QT") with the acquisition of an option to acquire a 100% interest in a gold exploration property in central Newfoundland known as the Wilding Lake project (the "Project") from Altius Minerals Inc. ("Altius"). Under the terms of the QT Option Agreement, Antler issued 6,750,000 common shares of the Company to Altius and could exercise the option (the "QT Option") provided the Company incurs $500,000 in exploration expenses on the Project within one year of signing. The QT Option was exercised on May 25, 2017 and Altius and the Company finalized a 2% net smelter royalty ("NSR") in favour of Altius over all mineral production from the Project. Concurrent with the closing of its QT, the Company completed a private placement financing, issuing 9,900,000 shares at a price of $0.167 per share for gross proceeds of $1,650,000.

On March 30, 2017, the Company entered into a Second Option Agreement with Altius for the acquisition of an option to acquire a 100% interest in 1,678 additional mineral claims representing six separate projects in central Newfoundland (the "Second Option"). To exercise the Second Option, the Company issued 1,470,000 common shares to Altius during the year ended December 31, 2017 and must incur exploration expenditures of at least $300,000 on these claims within 12 months. Altius will retain a 2% NSR in the event the Second Option is exercised by the Company.

The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties and has not yet determined whether these properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be a development stage enterprise.

Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS applicable to a going concern. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that Antler will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but is not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as described in the following paragraphs.

The Company incurred a net loss of $959,707 for the year ended December 31, 2018 (year ended December 31, 2017 – net loss of $874,644) and has no operations at this time which will generate revenue. Management estimates current working capital may not be sufficient to fund all of the Company's planned expenditures in 2019. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and to realize the carrying value of its assets and discharge its liabilities when due is dependent on securing financing or monetizing assets. There is no certainty that the Company will ultimately achieve profitable operations, become cash flow positive, or raise additional debt and/or equity capital. These matters indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were not appropriate. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these financial statements, adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities the reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used.

2. Significant accounting policies

Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. These financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 23, 2019.

Basis of presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for any financial assets and liabilities classified as available for sale.

a) Resource properties and related exploration costs:

Pre-exploration expenditures are expensed as incurred. All direct costs related to the acquisition of resource property interests are capitalized by property. Exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized.

Resource properties are initially measured at cost and include expenditures on acquisition of rights to explore, studies, exploratory drilling, trenching, sampling, metallurgical studies, and other direct costs related to exploration or evaluation of a project. General and administrative costs are only included in the measurement of exploration and evaluation costs where they are related directly to supporting exploration activities in a particular area of interest.

Where a project is determined to be technically and commercially feasible and a decision has been made to proceed with development with respect to a particular area of interest, the relevant resource property asset is tested for impairment and the balance is reclassified as a resource property in property and equipment.

b) Share-based compensation

The Company has a share-based compensation plan that is described in note 6. Awards of options to employees and others providing similar services under this plan are expensed based on the estimated fair value of the options at the grant date, with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus in shareholders' equity. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model. If the options are subject to a vesting period, the compensation cost is recognized over this period, based on the

Company's estimate of the shares that will eventually vest.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees and those providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Consideration paid by employees on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital together with the amounts originally recorded as share-based compensation in contributed surplus related to the exercised options.

c) Share issuance costs

Costs directly attributable to the raising of capital are charged against the related share capital. Costs related to shares not yet issued are recorded as deferred share issuance costs. These costs are deferred until the issuance of the shares to which the costs relate, at which time the costs will be charged against the related share capital or charged to operations if the shares are not issued.

d) Flow-through shares

The Company has financed a portion of its exploration activities through the issuance of flow-through shares. As permitted under the Income Tax Act (Canada), the tax attributes of eligible expenditures incurred with the proceeds of flow-through share issuances are renounced to the flow-through shareholders. At the time of share issuance, the proceeds are allocated between share capital and the obligation to deliver the tax deduction. The allocation is based on the estimated fair value of the tax deduction to the flow-through shareholders. The fair value is estimated using market data at the date of the flow-through share issuance.

In accordance with IFRS, deferred income taxes related to the temporary differences created by the renouncement of flow-through share tax benefits to subscribers are recorded on a pro-rata basis when the qualified expenditures are incurred. When the qualified expenditures are incurred, the tax value of the renunciation is recorded on a pro-rata basis as a deferred income tax liability with a corresponding charge to income tax expense in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss. Additionally, as qualified expenditures are incurred, the Company recognizes a pro-rata reduction of the flow-through premium liability as a recovery of deferred income taxes in the statements of loss and comprehensive loss.

e) Capital assets

Capital assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated using the declining-balance method at the annual rate of 30% for exploration equipment and vehicles.

f) Loss per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its common shares. Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing earnings attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share are determined by adjusting the weighted-average number of common shares for the dilutive effect of share-based payments, employee incentive share units, and warrants using the treasury stock method (if, and when, applicable). Under this method, stock options, whose exercise price is less than the average market price of the Company's common shares, are assumed to be exercised and the proceeds used to repurchase common shares at the average market price for the period. The

incremental number of common shares issued under stock options and repurchased from proceeds is included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share.

g) Income taxes

The Company uses the liability method of accounting for income taxes.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability is settled. The effect on deferred tax assets or liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that substantive enactment or enactment occurs.

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; and

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled by the parent, or venture 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:

- When results 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

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, 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.

h) Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of a financial instrument. On initial recognition, financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") or fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"). A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to holds assets to collect contractual cash flows, and (ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. A debt instrument is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets, and (ii) its

contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities classified as FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The Company's financial instruments are classified and subsequently measured as follows:

Asset / Liability	Classification	Subsequent measurement
Cash	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Amounts recoverable	Amortized cost	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities	Amortized cost

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes an allowance using the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model on financial assets classified as amortized cost. The Company has elected to use the simplified approach for measuring ECL by using a lifetime expected loss allowance for all amounts recoverable. Under this model, impairment provisions are based on credit risk characteristics and days past due. When there is no reasonable expectation of collection, financial assets classified as amortized cost are written off. Indications of credit risk arise based on failure to pay and other factors. Should objective events occur after an impairment loss is recognized, a reversal of impairment is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported on the statements of financial position if, and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

i) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions, and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgments based on various assumptions and other factors such as historical experience and current and expected economic conditions. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Critical accounting estimates:

Asset acquisitions

The Company applies judgment in determining whether the exploration and evaluation assets it acquires are considered to be asset acquisitions or business combinations. Key factors in this determination are whether reserves have been established, whether the project is capable of being managed as a business by a market participant, and the nature of the additional work to convert resources into reserves.

Estimate of recovery for non-financial assets

Events or changes in circumstances may give rise to significant impairment charges or reversals of impairment in a particular year. In accordance with the Company's accounting policy, each non-financial asset unit is evaluated every reporting period to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, a formal estimate of recoverable amount is made and an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that carrying amount exceeds recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset or cash generating unit is measured at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Value in use is generally determined as the present value of the estimated future cash flows, but only those expected to arise from the continued use of the asset in its present form and its eventual disposal. Present values are determined using a pretax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Fair value less costs of disposal is determined based on the present value of estimated future cash flows from each long-lived asset or cash generating unit. The assumptions used in determining the fair value less costs of disposal are typically life of mine plans, long-term commodity prices, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, and net asset value multiples.

Future cash flow estimates are based on expected production and sales volumes, mineral prices (considering current and historical prices, price trends and related factors), reserves, operating costs, restoration and rehabilitation costs, and future capital expenditures.

Share-based payments

Equity-settled share-based payments issued to employees are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market based vesting conditions) at the date of grant. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes pricing model and requires the exercise of judgment in relation to variables such as expected volatilities and expected lives based on information available at the time the fair value is measured.

Taxation

The Company's accounting policy for taxation requires management's judgment in assessing whether deferred tax assets are recognized on the statement of financial position. Deferred tax assets, including those arising from tax loss carry-forwards, capital losses, and temporary differences are recognized only where it is considered probable that they will be recovered, which is dependent on the generation of sufficient future taxable profits. Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits depend on management's estimates of future cash flows. These depend on estimates of future production and sales volumes, mineral prices, reserves, operating costs, restoration and rehabilitation costs, capital expenditure, dividends, and other capital management transactions.

Judgments are also required about the application of income tax legislation. These judgments and assumptions are subject to risk and uncertainty, hence there is a possibility that changes in circumstances will alter expectations, which may impact the amount of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities recognized on the statement of financial position and the amount of other tax losses and temporary differences not yet recognized. In such circumstances, some or all of the carrying amount of recognized deferred tax assets and liabilities may require adjustment, resulting in a corresponding credit or charge to the income statement.

j) Impairment of long-lived assets

The carrying amount of the Company's non-financial assets, excluding resource properties, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indications exist, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets which generates cash inflows from continuing use that is largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU").

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

An impairment loss is recognized directly against the carrying amount of the asset whenever the carrying amount of an asset, or its CGU, exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGU's are allocated first to the goodwill and then to the carrying amounts of the assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a CGU) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, however the revised carrying amount cannot exceed the asset's (or CGU's) original cost before impairment calculated as if no impairment loss had been previously recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

k) New and revised IFRS Accounting Pronouncements

The following amendments were adopted by the Company in the fiscal year:

i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. IFRS 9 requires all recognized financial assets that are within the scope of IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39") to be measured at amortized cost or fair value in subsequent accounting periods following initial recognition. Specifically, financial assets that are held within a business model whose objective is to collect contractual cash flows, and that have contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal outstanding are generally measured at amortized cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. All other financial assets, including equity investments, are measured at their fair values at the end of subsequent accounting periods.

Requirements for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were added in October 2010 and they largely carried forward existing requirements in IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to credit risk for liabilities designated at fair value through profit and loss would generally be recorded in other comprehensive income.

IFRS 9 was amended in November 2013 to: (i) include guidance on hedge accounting; and (ii) allow entities to early adopt the requirement to recognize changes in fair value attributable to changes in an entity's own credit risk, from financial liabilities designated under the fair value option, in other comprehensive loss, without having to adopt the remainder of IFRS 9. The final version of IFRS 9 was issued in July 2014 and includes: (i) a third measurement category for financial assets – fair value through other comprehensive income; (ii) a single forward-looking expected loss impairment model; and (iii) a mandatory effective date for IFRS 9 of annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this standard using the retrospective without restatement approach on January 1, 2018.

Impact of adoption of IFRS 9

Financial liabilities that are considered modified must be accounted for by discounting the new cash flows at the original effective interest rate, resulting in an immediate impact to the Company's net loss and comprehensive loss. Management identified no financial liabilities that were modified prior to January 1, 2018.

IFRS 9 requires the Company to use the ECL impairment model in calculating impairment provisions, which differs from the incurred credit loss model under IAS 39. The ECL model is a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Management has determined that there is no impact on the financial statements due to this change in impairment models.

The Company determines the measurement of financial assets and liabilities at initial recognition and classifies them at amortized cost. The Company completed an assessment of its financial assets and liabilities as at January 1, 2018 and concluded that there were no changes in measurement due to the transition to IFRS 9. Cash and amounts recoverable that were classified as loans and receivables under IAS 39 are classified as financial assets measured at amortized costs under IFRS 9. There has been no impact on the Company's accounting policies related to financial liabilities as a result of adopting IFRS 9.

ii) IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15"). The standard replaces IAS 11, Construction Contracts; IAS 18, Revenue; IFRIC 13, Customer Loyalty Programmes; IFRIC 15, Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate; IFRIC 18, Transfer of Assets from Customers; and SIC 31, Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services. The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognizing revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much, and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. This standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company adopted IFRS 15 and the clarifications in its financial statements on

January 1, 2018. As the Company currently has no sources of revenue, the adoption of the standard did not impact the Company's financial statements.

A number of new standards and amendments to standards and interpretations are effective for the annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Accordingly, the Company expects to adopt these standards as set forth below.

i) IFRS 16, Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases. This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease. Transitional provisions have been provided. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company does not expect the standard to have a material impact on the financial statements.

ii) IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

On June 7, 2017, the IASB issued IFRIC Interpretation 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. The Interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early application is permitted. The Interpretation clarifies the accounting for income tax treatments (current and deferred tax) that have yet to be accepted by tax authorities. The Company intends to adopt the Interpretation in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on January 1, 2019 and does not expect the Interpretation to have a material impact on the financial statements.

3. Capital management

Antler manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to continue as a going concern. The Company considers capital to be shareholders' equity. 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.

4. Property and equipment

Cost	**Exploration equipment and vehicles**
	$
As at December 31, 2017	46,200
Additions	-
As at December 31, 208	46,200

Accumulated depreciation	**Exploration equipment and vehicles**
	$
As at December 31, 2017	10,228
Depreciation	10,792
As at December 31, 2018	21,020

Carrying amount	**Exploration equipment and vehicles**
	$
As at December 31, 2018	25,180
As at December 31, 2017	35,972

Depreciation of exploration equipment and vehicles is recorded as an addition to resource exploration expenditures.

5. Resource properties

On November 8, 2016, the Company completed its QT – the acquisition of the QT Option. The acquisition was accounted for as an asset acquisition, and the 6,750,000 common shares issued were valued at $0.167 each for a total acquisition cost of $1,125,000.

On November 10, 2016, the Company received notice from Altius that it had staked an additional 171 claims within the five kilometre Area of Interest ("AOI") as outlined in the QT Option Agreement. The Company agreed to reimburse Altius a total of $11,115 for its staking claims and these claims have been included in the QT Option Agreement.

On March 30, 2017, the Company entered into the Second Option Agreement with Altius for the right to acquire an option to earn a 100% interest in 1,678 additional mineral claims. The acquisition of the Second Option closed June 23, 2017, was accounted for as an asset acquisition, and the 1,470,000 common shares issued were valued at $0.30 each for total acquisition cost of $441,000. The Company also incurred an additional $19,983 of acquisition costs associated with the Second Option Agreement during the year ended December 31, 2017 and $4,680 of acquisition costs on the Noel Paul block during the year ended December 31, 2018.

The acquisition costs of the Project are summarized as follows:

	Value
	$
Balance – December 31, 2016	1,136,115
Acquisition costs, including issuing 1,470,000 shares to acquire a Second Option on resource property	460,983
Balance – December 31, 2017	1,597,098

Acquisition costs	4,680
Write-off of acquisition costs	(220,178)
Balance – December 31, 2018	1,381,600

The Company completed its earn-in on the QT Option and exercised the QT Option during the year ended December 31, 2017. The following table details the exploration expenditures incurred by the Company to December 31, 2017 and during the year ended December 31, 2018:

	Balance December 31, 2017	**Year ended December 31, 2018**	**Balance December 31, 2018**
	$	**$**	**$**
Personnel	693,242	414,662	1,107,904
Contractors	310,511	3,500	314,011
Consultants	73,746	-	73,746
Analytical	272,690	131,817	404,507
Field expenses and equipment	221,730	41,713	263,443
Geophysics	551,225	84,960	636,185
Travel and office	237,469	44,470	281,939
Trenching	111,845	23,583	135,428
Drilling	246,555	-	246,555
Services fee	81,430	1,428	82,858
	2,800,443	746,133	3,546,576
Recoveries	(70,000)	(37,670)	(107,670)
Write-off of resource properties	-	(155,606)	(155,606)
	2,730,443	552,857	3,283,300

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company completed a strategic review of its claim holdings. As a result, claims on certain Second Option properties, including Intersection, Victoria Lake, Victoria River, and Wilding Lake East, were surrendered subsequent to year end. A write-off of the costs associated with these non-core blocks was recorded during the year ended December 31, 2018 in the amount of $375,784, including $220,178 of acquisition costs and $155,606 of exploration expenditures.

6. Shareholders' equity

a) Capital stock

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares, without nominal or par value

On February 23, 2017, the Company completed an equity financing for gross proceeds of $2,835,000, comprised of the sale of 3,743,400 common shares at $0.467 per share and 1,920,141 flow-through common shares at $0.567 per share. Mackie Research Capital Company acted as lead agent on behalf of a syndicate including Haywood Securities Inc. and PowerOne Capital Markets Limited (the "Agents"). The Agents received cash commissions equal to $148,203 and were issued 191,160 broker warrants with an exercise price of $0.467 per common share and an expiry date of August 23, 2018.

The commissions and fair value of these warrants of $41,219, as calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, are recorded as share issuance costs. The Company incurred other direct share issuance costs of $83,004. The Company also recorded a flow-through premium of $192,000 as a result of the issuance of flow-through shares as part of this financing (see note 9).

On March 7, 2017, the Company received proceeds of $15,000 from the exercise of 225,000 warrants. The share price on the date the warrants were exercised was $0.467.

On June 23, 2017, the Company issued 1,470,000 common shares, valued at $441,000, to Altius pursuant to the closing of the Second Option (see note 5).

On July 5, 2017, the Company received proceeds of $2,966 from the exercise of 44,494 warrants. The share price on the date the warrants were exercised was $0.30.

On July 14, 2017, the Company completed a one and a half (1.5) for one share split of its common shares. All references to the number of common shares, stock options and warrants for the year ended December 31, 2017 have been adjusted retrospectively to reflect the Company's share split.

In August 2018, the Company received proceeds of $7,056 from the exercise of 105,847 warrants. The share price on the dates the warrants were exercised was $0.16.

On August 24, 2018, the Company completed a private placement financing. Gross proceeds of $678,232 were raised pursuant to the financing through the issuance of 573,079 Units at a price of $0.66 per Unit and 2,000,000 additional common shares at a price of $0.15 per common share. Each Unit consisted of three flow-through shares priced at $0.17 per flow-through share and one common share priced at $0.15 per common share. The total number of shares issued was 4,292,316, of which 1,719,237 were issued as flow-through shares.

Numus Capital Corp. ("Numus Capital"), an Exempt Market Dealer and a related party owned by a director and an insider of Antler, acted as the broker for the Financing. Insiders and certain other existing shareholders of Antler ("Excluded Purchasers") subscribed for 310,757 Units under the Financing. As compensation for its services, Numus Capital received a cash commission of $37,851, or 8.0% of the gross proceeds of the Financing, other than proceeds from the sale of any Units sold to Excluded Purchasers (the "Excluded Shares"). Antler also issued compensation warrants entitling Numus Capital ("Broker Warrants") to purchase 243,943 common shares, which is equal to 8.0% of the number of shares sold under the Financing other than the Excluded Shares. These Broker Warrants have an exercise price of $0.15 per common share and expire on August 24, 2020. The Company has allocated a value of $26,247 to the value of the Broker Warrants issued, calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company incurred other direct share issuance costs of $34,738, consisting primarily of professional fees and regulatory costs. The Company also recorded a flow-through premium of $34,000 related to the issuance of flow-through shares pursuant to the financing (see note 9).

All securities issued pursuant to the August 24, 2018 financing were subject to a four-month statutory hold period from the date of issue, which expired on December 25, 2018.

On September 24, 2018, the Company received proceeds of $2,090 from the exercise of 31,345 warrants. The share price on the date the warrants were exercised was $0.15.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, 16,539 warrants with an exercise price of $0.067 and 191,160 warrants with an exercise price of $0.467 expired unexercised.

b) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") for directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Board of Directors have the authority to issue up to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The options can have up to a ten-year life, and the vesting period is set by the Board. Options are granted at a price no lower than the market price of the common shares.

On March 5, 2017, the Company granted 1,125,000 stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The options are exercisable at a price of $0.533 per share and expire on March 5, 2022. The options will vest at a rate of 50% of the total on each of the six and 12 month anniversaries of the grant date. On June 23, 2017, the Company granted 262,500 stock options to employees and a director. The options are exercisable at a price of $0.50 per share and expire on June 23, 2022. The options will vest at a rate of 50% of the total on each of the six and 12 month anniversaries of the grant date.

The estimated fair value of options recognized has been estimated at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the expected volatility. Changes in the assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate and, therefore, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable estimate of the fair value of the Company's stock options. Weighted-average assumptions used in the pricing model for the options issued during the year ended December 31, 2017 were as follows:

Risk-free interest rate	1.16%
Expected volatility	184%
Expected dividend yield	-
Expected life	5 years
Weighted-average fair value per option	$0.437

Based on the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the assumptions outlined above, the estimated fair value of the 1,125,000 options granted on March 5, 2017 is $538,248, and the estimated fair value of the 262,500 options granted on June 23, 2017 is $67,725. This amount is amortized over the vesting period, and $127,337 has been expensed during the year ended December 31, 2018 (2017 - $478,636). As at December 31, 2018, all outstanding options have vested.

There were no options issued during the year ended December 31, 2018. The options outstanding as at December 31, 2018 are:

Weighted-Average Exercise Price per Share ($)	Number of Options Outstanding	Expiry Date	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Exercisable
$0.533	1,125,000	March 5, 2022	3.2	1,125,000
$0.500	262,500	June 23, 2022	3.5	262,500
$0.527	1,387,500		3.2	1,387,500

c) Warrants

Pursuant to the IPO, Haywood received 450,000 broker warrants to purchase 450,000 common shares at a price of $0.067 per share (the "IPO Warrants"). The IPO Warrants were recorded at fair value, which was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and the unexercised IPO Warrants expired on September 12, 2018. As part of the February 2017 financing, the Agents received 191,160 broker warrants with an exercise price of $0.467 (the "Feb. 2017 Warrants"). These 191,160 broker warrants expired unexercised on August 23, 2018. Pursuant to the August 24, 2018 financing, the Company issued 243,943 warrants with an exercise price of $0.15, expiring August 24, 2020.

The assumptions used in the pricing model and fair value results are as follows:

	IPO Warrants	Feb. 2017 Warrants	Aug. 2018 Warrants
Risk-free interest rate	1%	1%	2%
Expected volatility	100%	100%	119%
Expected dividend yield	-	-	-
Expected life	2 years	2 years	2 years
Fair value per warrant	$0.035	$0.215	$0.108
Share issue costs – non-cash	$15,698	$41,219	$26,247

The changes in the Company's warrants during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2018 are as follows:

	Expiry Date	Weighted-Average Exercise Price $	Number of warrants	Ascribed Value $
Balance – December 31, 2016			423,225	14,764
Broker warrants issued	August 23, 2018	$0.467	191,160	41,219
Warrants exercised			(269,494)	(9,387)
Balance – December 31, 2017			344,891	46,596
Broker warrants issued	August 24, 2020	$0.15	243,943	26,247
Warrants exercised		$0.067	(137,192)	(4,798)
Warrants expired		$0.435	(207,699)	(41,798)
Balance – December 31, 2018	August 24, 2020	$0.15	243,943	26,247

The warrants outstanding as at December 31, 2018 are:

Weighted-Average Exercise Price ($)	Number of Warrants Outstanding	Expiry Date	Weighted-Average Remaining Life (years)	Number of Warrants Exercisable
$0.15	243,943	August 24, 2020	1.7	243,943

7. Related party transactions

The following related party transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amounts, which are the amounts agreed to by the related parties.

a) Operating agreement with Altius:

In connection with the QT Option Agreement, Altius became an insider of the Company, as it held 6,750,000 common shares, or approximately 19.95% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time of the QT. Therefore, the Second Option Agreement constituted a Related Party Transaction under TSX Venture Exchange policies. The acquisition of the Second Option was completed on June 23, 2017 and Altius was issued 1,470,000 additional common shares. Altius currently owns 8,220,000 common shares, approximately 18.0% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company.

Exploration services were provided by Altius as operator of the Project and a significant shareholder. These exploration activities included an administration fee of $23,196 for the year ended December 31, 2017. No exploration services were provided by Altius during the year ended December 31, 2018.

b) Compensation of key management personnel:

Key management includes all Directors, including Executive and Non-Executive Directors, as well as the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer, the Corporate Secretary, the VP, Exploration, and a Strategic Advisor. Compensation earned by key management is summarized as follows:

	2018	2017
	$	$
Salaries, management and consulting fees	416,923	432,609
Share-based compensation	119,546	458,809
	536,469	891,418

Antler has consulting arrangements with certain executives, including the President and CEO and a Consultant of the Company which provides that, should any change in control event occur, they may individually elect to terminate their employment with the Company, in which event the Company is required to pay a lump sum payment equal to two times the annual compensation. The payment of these change in control settlements would be subject to the Company maintaining an average market capitalization in excess of $10 million, based on any 10-day volume weighted trading price within the three-month period following the effective date of the change in control. These agreements may also be terminated by the Company or the Consultant with three months' notice. If these agreements are terminated by the Company, an amount equal to one year's annual compensation will be payable.

c) Management services agreement:

At December 31, 2018, Antler had a services agreement with a company owned by a director and an insider of Antler for the provision of consulting services, accounting services, rent and other office costs, at a fee of $6,700 per month and continuing until both parties mutually agree to terminate. Service fees are incurred on a cost recovery basis and include general and administration charges such as utilities and accounting services of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred costs for consulting and accounting services in the amount of $42,800, and incurred rent, office costs and other cost reimbursements, in the amount of $37,320 (year ended December 31, 2017 – consulting and accounting services of $36,150 and rent, office costs and other cost reimbursements of $45,295).

d) Financing broker:

Numus Capital acted as the broker for the Company's August 24, 2018 private placement financing. Numus Capital is an Exempt Market Dealer and a related party owned by a director and an insider of Antler. Insiders and certain other existing shareholders of Antler ("Excluded Purchasers") subscribed for 310,757 Units under the Financing. As compensation for its services, Numus Capital received a cash commission of $37,851, or 8.0% of the gross proceeds of the Financing, other than proceeds from the sale of any Units sold to Excluded Purchasers (the "Excluded Shares"). Antler also issued compensation warrants entitling Numus Capital ("Broker Warrants") to purchase 243,943 common shares, which is equal to 8.0% of the number of shares sold under the Financing other than the Excluded Shares. These Broker Warrants have an exercise price of $0.15 per common share and expire on August 24, 2020.

8. Financial instruments

Credit risk

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the Company's cash and amounts recoverable. The Company manages credit risk by maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions or in trust with the Company's lawyer. All of the sales taxes recoverable are with the Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to continue to maintain a cash balance to be able to meet the funding of its liabilities when required. As at December 31, 2018, the Company had a cash balance of $606,773 and a working capital balance of $622,700. The Company's ability to continue to meet its liabilities, beyond the current cash balance, is dependent on future support of shareholders through public or private equity offerings.

Fair value

During the year ended December 31, 2018, there were no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 classified assets and liabilities. The fair values of the Company's financial instruments are considered to approximate the carrying amounts. The following table provides the disclosures of the fair value and the level in the hierarchy as at December 31, 2018 and 2017:

			December 31, 2018
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Cash	$ 606,773	$ -	$ -
Amounts recoverable	-	58,970	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(62,628)	-

			December 31, 2017
	Level 1	**Level 2**	**Level 3**
Cash	$ 1,277,858	$ -	$ -
Amounts recoverable	-	172,490	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	-	(266,197)	-

9. Income taxes

a) Deferred income tax recovery differs from the amount that would be computed by applying the federal and provincial statutory income tax rate of 31% to net loss before income taxes. The reasons for the difference are as follows:

	December 31, 2018 $	**December 31, 2017 $**
Operating loss before income taxes	(993,707)	(1,066,644)
Income tax recovery based on substantively enacted rates	(308,050)	(330,660)
Pro-rata reduction of flow-through premium liability	(34,000)	(192,000)
Current year loss and deductible temporary differences for which no asset recognized	151,573	198,858
Permanent differences and other	156,477	131,802
Income tax recovery	(34,000)	(192,000)

The Company has recognized the following deferred tax assets (liabilities):

	2018 $	**2017 $**
Resource properties	(601,115)	(489,343)
Property and equipment	2,332	3,171
Eligible capital property and deferred financing	84,430	92,047
Non-capital loss carryforwards	514,353	394,125
	-	-

The Company has $808,001 of non-capital loss carry-forwards for which no deferred tax asset or liability is recognized in the Statement of Financial Position (December 31, 2017 - $163,029). These non-capital losses expire between 2036 and 2038.

b) Flow-through share premium liability

	December 31, 2018
	$
Opening balance	-
Flow-through shares premium liability recorded on issuance of flow-through shares (note 6)	34,000
Pro-rata reduction of flow-through premium liability	(34,000)
Ending balance	-

10. Commitments

Antler has consulting arrangements with certain executives, including the President and CEO and a Consultant of the Company which provides that, should any change in control event occur, they may individually elect to terminate their employment with the Company, in which event the Company is required to pay a lump sum payment equal to two times the annual compensation. The payment of these change in control settlements would be subject to the Company maintaining an average market capitalization in excess of $10 million, based on any 10-day volume weighted trading price within the three-month period following the effective date of the change in control. These agreements may also be terminated by the Company or the Consultant with three months' notice. If these agreements are terminated by the Company, an amount equal to one year's annual compensation will be payable.

At December 31, 2018, Antler had a management services agreement with a company owned a director and consultant of the Company for the provision of management services, rent and other office costs, at a fee of $6,700 per month and continuing until both parties mutually agree to terminate.

11. Comparative figures

Certain comparative figures in these financial statements have been reclassified in order to conform with current period presentation.

12. Subsequent event

On February 12, 2019, the Company issued 200,000 stock options to a consultant of Antler. The 200,000 options are exercisable at $0.15 per share and will vest at a rate of 50% of the total on each of the six and 12 month anniversaries of the grant date. The options expire on February 12, 2024.