MISTANGO RIVER RESOURCES

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying audited financial statements of Mistango River Resources Inc. are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

The audited financial statements have been prepared by management, on behalf of the Board of Directors, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. When alternative accounting methods exist, management has chosen those it deems most appropriate in the circumstances. Financial statements are not precise since they include certain amounts based on estimates and judgements. Management has determined such amounts on a reasonable basis in order to ensure that the financial statements are presented fairly, in all material respects.

The Company maintains systems of internal controls that are designed by management to provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded from loss or unauthorized use and to produce reliable accounting records for financial reporting purposes.

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the audited 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 audited 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 audited 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.

"Robert J. Kasner", President and CEO
Robert J. Kasner

"Johnny Oliveira", CFO
Johnny Oliveira

PALMER REED
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the shareholders of
Mistango River Resources Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Mistango River Resources Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, and the statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in equity and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Mistango River Resources Inc. as at December 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, and its financial performance and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Mistango River Resources Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

TORONTO, ONTARIO

Palmer Reed

April 27, 2018

Chartered Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Mistango River Resources Inc.

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Canadian dollars)

AS AT DECEMBER 31,		2017		2016
ASSETS				
Current				
Cash (Note 4)	**$**	**366,683**	$	689,013
Trade and other receivables (Note 5)		**10,173**		5,356
		376,856		694,369
Investments (Note 7)		**5,433**		7,940
Property, plant and equipment (Note 8)		**72,425**		90,530
	$	**454,714**	$	792,839
LIABILITIES				
Current				
Trade and other payables (Note 9 and 10)	**$**	**385,068**	$	386,853
		385,068		386,853
EQUITY				
Share capital (Note 11 (a))		**21,061,066**		21,061,066
Reserve for share based payments (Note 12 (a))		**3,911,594**		3,911,594
Reserve for warrants (Note 12 (b))		**800,000**		800,000
Deficit		**(25,670,849)**		(25,337,016)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		**(32,165)**		(29,658)
		69,646		405,986
	$	**454,714**	$	792,839

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Commitments and Contractual Obligations (Note 14)
Subsequent Events (Notes 13 and 18)

Approved on behalf of the Board on April 27, 2018:

"Robert J. Kasner", Director

"Michael Demers", Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Mistango River Resources Inc.

STATEMENTS OF (LOSS) INCOME AND COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

(Canadian dollars)

Years ended December 31,		2017		2016
Expenses				
Salaries, fees and benefits (Note 11)	**$**	**93,616**	$	94,764
Professional and consulting fees (Note 11)		**45,316**		42,682
Office, general and administrative (Note 11)		**34,684**		43,335
Shareholder Information		**20,525**		15,635
Amortization (Note 9)		**18,105**		22,632
Exploration and evaluation expenditures (Notes 11 and 14)		**179,587**		(656,196)
Net (loss) income before the undernoted		**(391,833)**		437,148
Reversal of provision for promissory note receivable (Note 6)		**58,000**		-
Net (loss) income for the year	**$**	**(333,833)**	$	437,148
(Loss) Income per share				
Basic and diluted	**$**	**(0.01)**	$	0.01
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted (000's)		**38,073**		38,073
Comprehensive (Loss) Income				
Net (loss) income	**$**	**(333,833)**	$	437,148
Unrealized (loss) gain on investments (Note 7)		**(2,507)**		3,754
Net comprehensive (loss) income	**$**	**(336,340)**	$	440,902

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Mistango River Resources Inc.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves				
	Number of Shares	**Amount**	**Share based payments**	**Warrants**	**Deficit**	**Accumulated other comprehensive loss**	**Total**
Balance at December 31, 2015	38,073,481	$ 21,061,066	$ 3,911,594	$ 800,000	$ (25,774,164)	$ (33,412)	$ (34,916)
Net income for the year	-	-	-	-	437,148	-	437,148
Unrealized gain on investments for the year	-	-	-	-	-	3,754	3,754
Balance at December 31, 2016	**38,073,481**	**$ 21,061,066**	**$ 3,911,594**	**$ 800,000**	**$ (25,337,016)**	**$ (29,658)**	**$ 405,986**
Net loss for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(333,833)**	**-**	**(333,833)**
Unrealized gain on investments for the year	-	-	-	-	-	**(2,507)**	**(2,507)**
Balance at December 31, 2017	**38,073,481**	**$ 21,061,066**	**$ 3,911,594**	**$ 800,000**	**$ (25,670,849)**	**$ (32,165)**	**$ 69,646**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Mistango River Resources Inc.

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Canadian dollars)

Year ended December 31,		**2017**		2016
Operations				
Net (loss) income for the year	$	**(333,833)**	$	**437,148**
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to cash flow from operating activities:				
Amortization		**18,105**		**22,632**
Reversal of provision for promissory note receivable		**(58,000)**		**-**
Interest accretion on promissory note receivable		**(1,247)**		**-**
Net change in non-cash operating working capital items:				
Trade and other receivables		**(4,817)**		**(957)**
Trade and other payables		**(1,785)**		**53,229**
		(381,577)		**512,052**
Investing				
Proceeds received from promissory note receivable		**59,247**		**-**
		59,247		**-**
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(322,330)**		**512,052**
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		**689,013**		**176,961**
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$**	**366,683**	**$**	**689,013**

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN CONSIDERATIONS

Mistango River Resources Inc. ("Mistango" or the "Company") is a federally incorporated company. The Company's head office is located at 4 Al Wende Ave., Kirkland Lake, ON, P2N 3J5. Mistango's principal business is the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. Substantially all of the efforts of the Company are devoted to these business activities. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenue and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The ability of the Company to carry out its business plan rests with its ability to secure equity and other financing.

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had cash of $366,683 (2016 - $689,013), working capital deficiency of $8,212 (2016 – capital of $307,516), had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of $25,670,849 (2016 - $25,337,016) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which casts doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company is in the exploration stage and has no proven reserves or production relating to its operations. The application of the going concern assumption is dependent upon the Company's ability to generate future profitable operations and obtain necessary financing to do so.

Management believes the Company has sufficient funds or access to sufficient funds to cover planned operations throughout the next twelve month period. However, management plans on securing additional financing through the issue of new equity, among other things. Nevertheless, there is no assurance that these initiatives will be successful.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a "going concern", which assume that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The business of mining and exploring for minerals involves a high degree of risk and there is no guarantee that the Company's exploration programs will yield positive results or that the Company will be able to obtain the necessary financing to carry out the exploration and development of its mineral property interests.

Management believes the going concern assumption to be appropriate for these financial statements. If the going concern assumption was not appropriate, adjustments might be necessary to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities, reported revenues and expenses, and the statement of financial position classifications used in the financial statements.

The future profitability of exploration properties and the Company's continued existence are dependent upon the preservation of its interests in the underlying properties, the development 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.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties 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 government licensing requirements or regulations, unregistered prior agreements, undetected defects, unregistered claims, native land claims, and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as at April 27, 2018. These financial statements were approved and authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on April 27, 2018.

2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for cash and investments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

2.3 Future accounting policies

At the date of authorization of these financial statements, the IASB and IFRIC has issued the following new and revised Standards and Interpretations which are not yet effective for the relevant reporting periods and which the Company has not early adopted these standards, amendments and interpretations. However, the Company is currently assessing what impact the application of these will have on the financial statements of the Company.

- In July 2014 the IASB issued the final amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") which provides guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment of financial assets, and general hedge accounting. The Classification and measurement portion of the standard determines how financial assets and financial liabilities are accounted for in financial statements and, in particular, how they are measured on an ongoing basis. The amended IFRS 9 introduced a new, expected-loss impairment model that will require more timely recognition of expected credit losses. In addition, the amended IFRS 9 includes a substantially-reformed model for hedge accounting, with enhanced disclosures about risk management activity. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted.
- IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("IFRS 15"), was issued in May 2014 and will replace IAS 11, "Construction Contracts," IAS 18, "Revenue Recognition," IFRIC 13, "Customer Loyalty Programmes," IFRIC 15, "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate," IFRIC 18, "Transfers of Assets from Customers," and SIC-31, "Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services." IFRS 15 provides a single, principle-based five-step model that will apply to all contracts with customers with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, leases within the scope of IAS 17 and financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements." In addition to the five-step model, the standard specifies how to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. IFRS 15 is required for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018; earlier adoption is permitted.
- IFRS 16 *Leases* ("IFRS 16"), sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of leases. IFRS 16 provides revised guidance on identifying a lease and for separating lease and nonlease components of a contract. IFRS 16 introduces a single accounting model for all lessees and requires a lessee to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases with terms of more than 12-months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Under IFRS 16, lessor accounting for operating and finance leases will remain substantially unchanged. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019, with earlier application permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION *(continued)*

2.4 Use of management estimates, judgments and measurement uncertainty

The preparation of these financial statements using accounting policies consistent with IFRS requires management to make judgements and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as at the date of the financial statements. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgements 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 judgements and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to valuation of deferred tax amounts and the calculation of share-based payments and warrants. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these financial statements are outlined below:

Going concern assumption
Going concern presentation of the financial statements assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations as they come due.

Measurement of financial instruments under Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy
Management is also required to make judgments on whether marketable securities have sufficient trading volume and reasonable bid-ask spread to determine if they are active enough to be measured at Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy or if other levels are more appropriate.

Calculation of share based payments and warrants
The Black-Scholes option pricing model is used to determine the fair value for the share based payments and warrants and utilizes subjective assumptions such as expected price volatility and expected life of the option or warrant. Discrepancies in these input assumptions can significantly affect the fair value estimate.

Income taxes
Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change and interpretation. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. The Company follows the liability method for calculating deferred taxes. Assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets requires the Company to make significant estimates related to the expectations of future cash flows from operations and the application of existing tax laws. To the extent that future cash flows and taxable income differs significantly from estimates, the ability of the Company to realize the deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded at the statement of financial position date could be impacted. Additionally, changes in tax laws could limit the ability of the Company to obtain tax deductions in the future.

Decommissioning provisions
These are made based on the estimated settlement amounts. Assumptions, based on the current economic environment, have been made which management believes are a reasonable basis upon which to estimate the future liability. These estimates take into account any material changes to the assumptions that occur when reviewed regularly by management. Estimates are reviewed quarterly and are based on current regulatory requirements. Significant changes in estimates of contamination, restoration standards and techniques will result in changes to provisions on a quarterly basis. Actual rehabilitation costs will ultimately depend on actual future settlement amount for the rehabilitation costs which will reflect the market condition at the time that the rehabilitation costs are actually incurred. The final cost of the currently recognized rehabilitation provisions may be higher or lower than currently provided for.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Mineral properties

All acquisition and exploration costs, net of incidental revenues, are charged to operations in the period incurred until such time as it has been determined that a property has economically recoverable reserves, in which case subsequent exploration costs and the costs incurred to develop a property are capitalized into property, plant and equipment ("PPE"). On the commencement of commercial production, depletion of each mining property will be provided on a unit-of-production basis using estimated resources as the depletion base.

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of PPE consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Depreciation is provided at rates calculated to write-off the cost of PPE, less their estimated residual value, using the declining balance method or unit-of-production method over the expected useful lives at the following rates:

• Exploration equipment	20%
• Office furniture	20%

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

The Company conducts an annual assessment of the residual balances, useful lives and depreciation methods being used for PPE and any changes arising from the assessment are applied by the Company prospectively.

Where an item of plant and equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items of plant and equipment. Expenditures incurred to replace a component of an item of property, plant and equipment that is accounted for separately, including major inspection and overhaul expenditures, are capitalized.

3.3 Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities ("Asset retirement obligation" or "ARO")

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

3.4 Share based payments

Share based payment transactions
Employees (including directors and senior executives) of the Company receive a portion of their remuneration in the form of share based payment transactions, whereby employees render services as consideration for equity instruments ("equity-settled transactions").

In situations where equity instruments are issued and some or all of the goods or services received by the entity as consideration cannot be specifically identified, they are measured at fair value of the share based payment.

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

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

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

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified, the minimum expense recognized is the expense as if the terms had not been modified. An additional expense is recognized for any modification which increases the total fair value of the share based payment arrangement, or is otherwise beneficial to the employee as measured at the date of modification.

The dilutive effect of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of income (loss) per share.

3.5 Taxation
Income tax expense represents the sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current income tax
Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the date of the statement of financial position.

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

3.5 Taxation *(continued)*

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

• in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

3.6 Income (Loss) per share

The basic income (loss) per share is computed by dividing the net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The diluted income (loss) per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options and share purchase warrants, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive. The “treasury stock method” is used for the assumed proceeds upon the exercise of the options and warrants that are used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 all of the outstanding stock options and warrants were antidilutive.

3.7 Financial assets

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

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. The Company’s cash is classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. The Company’s trade and other receivables and promissory note receivable are classified as loans-and-receivables.

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. The Company’s investments are classified as available-for-sale.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognized on the settlement date.

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

3.8 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other-financial-liabilities.

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

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held-for-trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives, are also classified as held-for-trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through the statement of comprehensive income. At December 31, 2017, the Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

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

Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

In relation to trade receivables, a provision for impairment is made and an impairment loss is recognized in profit and loss when there is objective evidence (such as the probability of insolvency or significant financial difficulties of the debtor) that the Company will not be able to collect all of the amounts due under the original terms of the invoice. The carrying amount of the receivable is reduced through use of an allowance account. Impaired debts are written off against the allowance account when they are assessed as uncollectible.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale asset is impaired, an amount comprising the difference between its cost and its current fair value, less any impairment loss previously recognized in profit or loss, is transferred from equity to profit or loss. Reversals in respect of equity instruments classified as available-for-sale are not recognized in profit or loss.

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. 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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive income, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES *(continued)*

3.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprises cash at banks and on hand and short-term guaranteed investment certificates with maturities of less than 90 days or redeemable at any time with maturities longer than 90 days.

3.12 Provisions

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) that has arisen as a result of a past event and it is probable that a future outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, provided that a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risk specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense.

3.13 Related party transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties are also considered to be related if they are subject to common control or common significant influence, related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties. Related party transactions that are in the normal course of business and have commercial substance are measured at the exchange amount.

3.14 Flow-through Shares

The obligation to renounce tax deductions at the time of issuance of flow-through shares is recorded as a liability in accordance with IAS 37, “Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” measured using a residual or a relative fair value method. This obligation is released into the statement of comprehensive income as a gain as and when the Company incurs qualifying expenditures (i.e. fulfilling its obligation to renounce tax attributes).

4. CASH

The cash balance at December 31, 2017, contains cash on deposit with major Canadian banks of $366,683 (2016 - $689,013).

5. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company’s trade and other receivables consist solely of harmonized sales tax (“HST”) receivable due from government taxation authorities. These are broken down as follows:

As at December 31,	**2017**	2016
HST receivable	**$ 10,173**	$ 5,356
Total trade and other receivables	**$ 10,173**	$ 5,356

At December 31, 2017, the Company anticipates full recovery of these amounts and therefore no impairment has been recorded against these receivables. The credit risk on the receivables has been further discussed in Note 15.

The Company holds no collateral for any receivable amounts outstanding as December 31, 2017.

6. PROMISSORY NOTE RECEIVABLE

On December 17, 2013, the Company entered into a promissory note receivable (the "Note") whereby it advanced RJK Explorations Inc. ("RJK") a Company traded on the TSX-V $50,000 in return for a Note in the same amount. This Note bears interest at 5% per annum and originally matured on December 17, 2014. On December 17, 2014, 2015 and 2016, the Company rolled over the accrued interest and principle into a new promissory note receivable of $57,881 under the same terms maturing on December 17, 2017. The balances outstanding on the Note are as follows:

As at December 31,		2017		2016
Promissory note receivable	**$**	**57,881**	$	57,881
Interest accrual on promissory note receivable		**1,366**		119
Write down of promissory note receivable		**-**		(58,000)
Repayments of promissory note receivable		**(59,247)**		-
Total promissory note receivable	**$**	**-**	$	-

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recorded a write down of the promissory note receivable as it did not expect to receive these funds in the near future if at all. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the company reversed its provision for promissory note receivable by $58,000 (2016 - $nil) as it collected the amount in full in July 2017.

7. INVESTMENTS

As at December 31, 2017, Investments include 83,512 (2016 – 83,512) shares of RJK and 23 (2016 - 23) shares of Strategic Resources Inc. ("SRI"), publicly-traded Canadian companies listed on the Toronto stock exchange Venture ("TSXV") adjusted for any share consolidations. As at December 31, 2017, these available-for-sale investments have been measured at their fair value, as determined by the closing bid price of the securities on December 31, 2017 of $5,433 (2016 - $7,940). The impact to the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 for this revaluation to market value resulted in a decrease of $2,507 (2016 – increase of $3,754) to the value of the investments with a corresponding increase in accumulated other comprehensive loss of $2,507 (2016 – decrease of $3,754).

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

		Exploration equipment		Office furniture		Total
Cost						
As at December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017	**$**	**193,248**	**$**	**36,776**	**$**	**230,024**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at December 31, 2015	$	81,818	$	35,044	$	116,862
Depreciation		22,286		346		22,632
As at December 31, 2016	**$**	**104,104**	**$**	**35,390**	**$**	**139,494**
Depreciation		**17,828**		**277**		**18,105**
As at December 31, 2017	**$**	**121,932**	**$**	**35,667**	**$**	**157,599**
Net book value						
As at December 31, 2016	$	89,144	$	1,386	$	90,530
As at December 31, 2017	**$**	**71,316**	**$**	**1,109**	**$**	**72,425**

9. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

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

As at,	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Less than 1 month and accruals	**$ 129,062**	$ 130,921
Over 3 months	**256,006**	255,932
Total trade and other payables	**$ 385,068**	$ 386,853

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT

Key management includes the Company's directors, officers and any employees with authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of an entity, directly or indirectly. Compensation awarded to key management during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 included:

Year Ended December 31,	2017	2016
Balances:		
Short-term employee benefits	**$ 253,000**	$ 168,000
Total compensation paid to key management	**$ 253,000**	$ 168,000

Certain corporate entities and consultants that are related to the Company's officers and directors or persons holding more than 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company provide consulting and other services to Mistango. Management believes that all transactions were conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties and are as follows:

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company was charged $22,000 (2016 - $22,000) for administrative costs are comprised of rent paid to a company controlled by the President of the Company (See Note 14 - Commitments and Contractual Obligations).

Trade and other payables at December 31, 2017 includes $110,000 (2016 - $113,000) owing to officers, directors and companies controlled by officers and directors.

11. SHARE CAPITAL

(a) Common shares

Mistango's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class A Voting Common Shares, and an unlimited number of non-voting, redeemable Class B Preferred Shares, Series A. This series is redeemable by the Company, in whole or in part, at the rate of $1,000 per Series A share. The holders of the Series A shares are not entitled to dividends.

The issued Class A Voting Common Share capital is summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance, December 31, 2015, 2016 and 2017	**38,073,481**	**$ 21,061,066**

11. SHARE CAPITAL *(continued)*

(b) Options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") under which the directors of the Company may grant options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors and officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. The maximum aggregate number of common shares under options any time under the Plan cannot exceed 10% of the issued shares. As at December 31, 2017, the Company had 2,217,348 (2016 - 1,572,348) options available for issuance under the Plan.

The options outstanding to purchase common shares are as follows:

	December 31, 2017			December 31, 2016		
	Options		**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	**2,235,000**	**$**	**0.10**	2,235,000	$	0.10
Transaction during the year						
Forfeited/Expired	**(645,000)**		**0.10**	-		-
Outstanding and Exercisable at end of year	**1,590,000**	**$**	**0.10**	2,235,000	$	0.10

The following summarizes information on the stock options outstanding at December 31, 2017:

Range of Exercise Prices ($)	**No. of Options Outstanding**	**Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)**
0.10	**1,590,000**	**0.76**	**0.10**

12. RESERVES

(a) Share based payments

Reserve for share based payments is comprised of the following:

For the year ended December 31,	**2017**	2016
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ 3,911,594**	$ 3,911,594
Balance, end of year	**$ 3,911,594**	$ 3,911,594

(b) Warrants

Reserve for share based payments is comprised of the following:

For the year ended December 31,	**2017**	2016
Balance, beginning of the year	**$ 800,000**	$ 800,000
Balance, end of year	**$ 800,000**	$ 800,000

There are no outstanding warrants at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

13. MINERAL PROPERTIES AND EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENDITURES

The evaluation and exploration expenses for the Company are broken down as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		Cumulative to date *
	2017	2016	
Baldwin, Ontario	**$ 1,333**	$ 1,231	**$ 601,712**
Casa Berardi, Quebec	**-**	(699,898)	**-**
Goldie, Ontario	**-**	-	**513,053**
Kirkland West, Ontario	**1,208**	1,208	**261,530**
Omega Property, Ontario	**90,630**	11,090	**5,874,270**
Sackville, Ontario	**86,272**	119	**974,402**
General and other	**144**	978	**113,650**
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**$ 179,587**	$ (685,272)	**$ 8,338,617**

* Only properties currently under exploration are included in this figure.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company sold its Casa Berardi claims located in Western Quebec to Galway Metals Inc. (TSX-V: GWM) ("Galway") for cash consideration of $700,000. In addition, the Company retained a transferable 1% net smelter royalty ("NSR") on portions of three claims that comprised the former mining lease, which host the Main Zone and part of the Central Zone. The NSR may be purchased at any time by Galway for $1,000,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2017 the Company staked an additional 2 claims connected to its Sackville property. Subsequent to December 31, 2017, the Company staked an additional 4 claims connected to its Sackville property.

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company's activities are subject to environmental regulation (including regular environmental impact assessments and permitting) in each of the jurisdictions in which its mineral properties are located. Such regulations cover a wide variety of matters including, without limitation, prevention of waste, pollution and protection of the environment, labour relations and worker safety. The Company may also be subject under such regulations to clean-up costs and liability for toxic or hazardous substances which may exist on or under any of its properties or which may be produced as a result of its operations. It is likely that environmental legislation and permitting will evolve in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement.

This may include increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a higher degree of responsibility for companies, their directors and employees. The Company has not determined and is not aware whether any provision for such costs is required and is unable to determine the impact on its financial position, if any, of environmental laws and regulations that may be enacted in the future due to the uncertainty surrounding the form that these laws and regulations may take.

The Company may become subject to tax audits of the flow-through expenditures renounced to investors; however, the Company believes that all Canadian Exploration Expenditures were effected and renounced in compliance with the prescribed regulations of the *Income Tax Act (Canada)*.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, Mistango signed a one-year lease extension on the Kirkland Lake premises. Pursuant to the terms of the renewed lease agreement, the Company is committed to paying approximately $22,245 per year, to a company owned by the President of Mistango.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value Hierarchy
Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the statement of financial position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 - valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 - valuation techniques based on inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices);
Level 3 - valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Fair value
The Company's financial instruments as at December 31, 2017 include cash, trade and other receivables, investments, and trade and other payables. The Company has designated its cash as FVTPL, which are measured at fair value. Cash is determined based on transaction values and are categorized as Level 1 measurement. The Company has designated its investments as available-for-sale, which are measured at fair value and is determined based on transaction value and is categorized as Level 1 measurement. Fair value of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables are determined from transaction values which were derived from observable market inputs. Fair values of these financial instruments are based on Level 2 measurements. The Company records its financial instruments at their carrying amounts which approximates fair value, unless otherwise disclosed in the financial statements. The carrying amounts approximate fair values due to the short-term maturities of these financial instruments.

The Company’s risk exposures and the impact on the Company’s financial instruments are summarized below:

Interest-rate risk
The Company has cash and cash equivalents balances bearing fixed interest rates and no interest bearing debt. 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.

Credit risk
Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations.

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and trade and other receivables included in current assets. The Company has no material concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash and cash equivalents consist of bank deposits and short-term guaranteed investment certificates, which have been invested in a Canadian chartered bank, from which management believes the risk of loss is remote. As at December 31, 2017, the Company’s receivables consist of amounts due from the Canadian government. The Company’s receivables are normally collected within a 60-90 day period. The Company has not experienced any significant collection issues to December 31, 2017. The Company is exposed to credit risk with the government denying the Company claims filed.

The Company’s maximum exposure to credit risk as at December 31, 2017 is the carrying value of cash and trade and other receivables.

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS *(continued)*

Liquidity risk
The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2017, the Company had current assets of $376,856 (2016 - $694,369) to settle current liabilities of $385,068 (2016 - $386,853). The ability of the Company to continue to pursue its exploration activities and continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to secure additional equity or other financing. All of the Company's financial liabilities (other than long-term debt) have contractual maturities of less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. As at December 31, 2017, the Company had working capital deficiency of $8,212 (2016 – capital of $307,516).

Price risk
The Company holds common shares of companies traded on the TSXV. The Company has classified these investments as available-for-sale and such common shares are subject to stock market volatility. The value of this financial instrument fluctuates on a daily basis due to external market factors that are not within the control of the Company. The Company monitors the trading value of these common shares in order to ensure that, if in the best interest of the Company, sale of the shares is made under favourable conditions

Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a one year period:

i. The Company's investments are subject to fair value fluctuations. As at December 31, 2017, if the fair value of the investments had decreased/increased by 10% with all other variables held constant, net comprehensive loss for the year ended December 31, 2017 would have been approximately $Nil (2016 - $Nil) higher/lower.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives in managing its capital are: to maintain adequate levels of funding to support its expenditures arising from the Company's investments; to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the exploration of its properties; to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders; to maintain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support the Company's operations and corporate functions; and to seek out and acquire new projects of merit.

The Company considers its capital to be equity, which is comprised of share capital, reserve accounts, accumulated deficit and accumulated other comprehensive income, which as at December 31, 2017 totaled $69,646 (2016 – $405,986).

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company. The board of directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such, the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. The Company will continue to assess 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 it feels there is sufficient economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

16. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT *(continued)*

The Company expects its capital resources will be sufficient to carry out its exploration plans and operations through its current operating period. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. INCOME TAXES

Future Income Tax Recovery

The Company's income tax provision differs from the amount resulting from the application of the Canadian statutory income tax rate. A reconciliation of the combined Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates with the Company's effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	2017	2016
	$	$
(Loss) Income before income taxes	**(333,833)**	437,148
Combined Statutory rate	**26.50%**	26.50%
Estimated recovery of income taxes	**(88,000)**	116,000
Reversal of impairment of promissory note receivable	**(9,000)**	-
Change in tax assets not recognized	**97,000**	(116,000)
Future income tax recovery	**-**	-

The Canadian statutory income tax rate of 26.5% (2016 – 26.5%) is comprised of the federal income tax rate at approximately 15.0% (2016 – 15.0%) and the provincial income tax rate of approximately 11.5% (2016 – 11.5%).

The primary differences which give rise to the deferred income tax assets at December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2016	2016
	$	$
Deferred income tax assets		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	**2,085,000**	2,038,000
Property, plant and equipment	**88,000**	83,000
Capital losses carried forward	**182,000**	188,000
Non-capital losses carried forward	**1,131,000**	1,080,000
	3,486,000	3,389,000
Less : tax assets not recognized	**(3,486,000)**	(3,389,000)
Net deferred income tax assets	**-**	-
Deferred income tax liabilities		
	-	-
Net deferred income tax liability	**-**	-

17. INCOME TAXES *(continued)*

The Company has available for carry forward non-capital losses of $4,268,000 (2016 - $4,074,000). These non-capital losses carry forwards expire over the next 20 years as follows:

	$
2029	**1,675,000**
2030	**893,000**
2032	**754,000**
2034	**399,000**
2035	**353,000**
2037	**194,000**
	4,268,000

In addition, the Company has available for carry forward indefinitely capital losses of $809,000 (2016 - $809,000).

As at December 31, 2017, the Company has cumulative Canadian exploration and evaluation expenditures ("CCEE") and cumulative Canadian development expenditures ("CCDE) totaling $7,866,000 (2016 - $7,686,000) which are available to reduce taxable income of future years. The CCEE and CCDE balances can be carried forward indefinitely.

Deferred tax benefits which may arise as a result of these losses and expenditures have not been recognized in these financial statements.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to December 31, 2017, the Company granted 2,100,000 stock options to various officers, directors and consultants of the Company pursuant to the Company's stock option plan and subject to any regulatory approval. Each stock option is exercisable at $0.10 for a period of five years from the grant date, being January 10, 2023.