GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – prepared by management)

MARCH 31, 2017

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements of Golden Cariboo Resources Ltd. for the six months ended March 31, 2017 have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors. These unaudited condensed interim financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's external auditors.

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	March 31, 2017	September 30, 2016
ASSETS		
Current		
Cash	$ 2,731	$ 7,284
Receivables (Note 10)	21,749	16,336
	24,480	23,620
Investments (Note 4)	613,868	747,875
	$ 638,348	$ 771,495
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7 and 10)	$ 448,825	$ 473,775
Shareholders' equity (deficiency)		
Share capital (Note 6)	11,612,480	11,612,480
Reserves	1,701,997	1,701,997
Other comprehensive income	368,719	436,866
Deficit	(13,493,673)	(13,453,623)
	189,523	297,720
	$ 638,348	$ 771,495

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Contingency (Note 8)

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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed interim unaudited financial statements

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
THREE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	Three months ended March 31, 2016	Six months ended March 31, 2017	Six months ended March 31, 2016
EXPENSES				
Consulting	$ -	$ 10,000	$ -	$ 10,000
Office and miscellaneous	1,609	134	1,657	218
Professional fees	7,264	3,000	12,864	7,617
Transfer agent and regulatory fees	3,614	2,723	4,214	3,315
Loss from operations	(12,487)	(15,857)	(18,735)	(21,150)
OTHER ITEM				
Gain (Loss) on sale of marketable securities (Note 3)	(21,315)	31,800	(21,315)	34,950
Net income (loss) for the period	$ (33,802)	$ 15,943	$ (40,050)	$ 13,800
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(68,147)	322,255	(68,147)	367,312
Net income (loss) and comprehensive net income (loss) for the period	$ (101,949)	$ 338,198	$ (108,197)	$ 381,112
Basic and diluted net income (loss) per common share	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)	$ 0.03
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	13,850,680	13,850,680	13,850,680	13,850,680

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

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	Share Capital					Total
	Common Shares	Amount	Deficit	Reserves	Other Comprehensive Income	Shareholders' Equity (deficiency)
Balance, September 30, 2015	13,850,680	11,612,480	(13,408,254)	1,701,997	-	(93,777)
Income for the period	-	-	13,800	-	-	(2,147)
Change in value of investments	-	-	-	-	367,212	45,057
Balance, March 31, 2016	13,850,680	$ 11,612,480	$ (13,394,454)	$ 1,701,997	$ 367,312	$ 287,335
Balance, September 30, 2016	13,850,680	$ 11,612,480	$ (13,453,623)	$ 1,701,997	$ 436,866	$ 297,720
Loss for the period	-	-	(40,050)	-	(68,147)	(108,197)
Balance, March 31, 2017	13,850,680	$ 11,612,480	$ (13,493,673)	$ 1,701,997	$ 368,719	$ 189,523

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

GOLDEN CARIBOO RESOURCES LTD.
CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
SIX MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31,
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – prepared by management)

	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss) for the period	$ (40,050)	$ 13,800
Items not affecting cash:		
Loss (gain) on sale of marketable securities	21,315	(34,950)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables and prepaids	(5,363)	(529)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(42,950)	(109,763)
Net cash used in operating activities	(49,038)	(131,442)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Proceeds from sale of investment	44,485	131,050
Net cash provided by investing activity	44,485	131,050
Change in cash during the period	(4,553)	(392)
Cash, beginning of period	7,284	955
Cash, end of period	$ 2,731	$ 563

Supplemental disclosure with respect to cash flows:

There were no cash payments of taxes or interest for the years presented.

There were no non-cash transactions during the six months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

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

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

The Company was incorporated in under the *Business Corporations Act* (British Columbia) on September 23rd, 1987. The Company is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition and exploration of mineral properties. The Company's head office, principal address and registered records office is located at PO Box 48778 St. Bentall Centre, V7X 1A6 Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Several conditions cast doubt on the validity of this assumption. The Company has incurred ongoing losses and has an accumulated deficit. The financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence. Such adjustments would be material.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern and meet its commitments as they become due, including the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets, is dependent on the Company's ability to obtain the necessary financing. Management is planning to raise additional capital to finance operations and acquire mineral properties. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at this time. The Company has incurred losses since inception and the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends upon its ability to develop profitable operations and to continue to raise adequate financing. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of Compliance

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") using accounting policies consistent with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee.

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements do not include all of the information required of a full annual financial report and is intended to provide users with an update in relation to events and transactions that are significant to an understanding of the changes in financial position and performance of the Company since the end of the last annual reporting period. It is therefore recommended that this financial report be read in conjunction with the audited annual financial statements of the Company for the year ended September 30, 2016.

Approval of the financial statements

These unaudited condensed interim financial statements were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 29, 2017.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

New or revised accounting standards not yet adopted

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations applicable to the Company are not yet effective for the three months ended December 31, 2016 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement applies to classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities as defined in IAS 39. It is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 with early adoption permitted.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

i) The recognition of deferred tax assets. The Company considers whether the realization of deferred tax assets is probable in determining whether or not to recognize these deferred tax assets.

ii) The recorded value of provision. This amount represents a best estimate of the probable amount payable taking into account available evidence including past history of payments and uncertainty of outflow of future resources.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized on a property by property basis, net of recoveries. Exploration and evaluation costs incurred prior to the determination of the feasibility of mining operations and a decision to proceed with development are expensed to operations as incurred. If economically recoverable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related property are classified as mining assets and amortized using the unit-of-production method. When a property is abandoned, all related costs are written off to operations.

The amounts shown for acquisition costs represent costs incurred to date and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. These costs are depleted over the useful lives of the properties upon commencement of commercial production or written off if the properties are abandoned or the claims allowed to lapse.

From time to time, the Company may acquire or dispose of an exploration and evaluation asset pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. As the options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the optionee, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded. Option payments are recorded as property costs or recoveries when the payments are made or received. Proceeds received on the sale of an option of the Company's property are recorded as a reduction of the mineral property cost. The Company recognizes amounts received in excess of the carrying amount in profit or loss.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify the title to exploration and evaluation assets in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

Evaluation and exploration assets are assessed for impairment by management when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. When there is little prospect of further work on a property being carried out by the Company or its partners, when a property is abandoned, or when the capitalized costs are no longer considered recoverable, the related property costs are written down to management's estimate of their net recoverable amount.

The recoverability of the carrying amount of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation or alternatively the sale of the respective areas of interest.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Decommissioning liabilities

An obligation to incur decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs occurs when environmental disturbance is caused by exploration, evaluation, development or ongoing production.

Decommissioning and site rehabilitation costs arising from the installation of plant and other site preparation work, discounted to their net present value, are provided when the obligation to incur such costs arises and are capitalized into the cost of the related asset. These costs are charged against operations through depreciation of the asset and unwinding of the discount on the provision.

Depreciation is included in operating costs while the unwinding of the discount is included as a financing cost. Changes in the measurement of a liability relating to the decommissioning or site rehabilitation of plant and other site preparation work are added to, or deducted from, the cost of the related asset.

The costs for the restoration of site damage, which arises during production, are provided at their net present values and charged against operations as extraction progresses.

Changes in the measurement of a liability, which arises during production, are charged against profit or loss. The discount rate used to measure the net present value of the obligations is the pre-tax rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation.

Impairment of tangible assets

The Company's tangible and intangible assets are reviewed for indications of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash-generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The Company computes the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method, the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds of such exercise would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Share-based payments

The Company grants options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The fair value of share-based payments to employees is measured at grant date, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period for employees using the graded vesting method. Fair value of share-based payments for non-employees is recognized and measured at the date the goods or services are received based on the fair value of the goods or services received. If it is determined that the fair value of goods and services received cannot be reliably measured the share-based payment is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

For both employees and non-employees, the fair value of share-based payments is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in reserves. The amount recognized as expense is adjusted to reflect the number of share options expected to vest. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded in share capital and the related share-based payment in reserves is transferred to share capital.

Income taxes

Income tax expense consisting of current and deferred tax expense is recognized in profit or loss. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year-end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regard to previous years.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities and the related deferred tax expense or recovery are recognized for deferred tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. 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 settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in profit or loss the period that substantive enactment occurs.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Flow-through shares

On the issuance of flow-through shares, any premium received in excess of the closing market price of the Company's common shares is initially recorded as a flow-through premium liability and included as a liability. Upon related expenditures being incurred, the Company proportionately derecognizes the liability and recognizes the offsetting amount in profit or loss.

The Company indemnifies the subscribers of flow-through shares against certain tax related amounts that become due related to their flow-through subscriptions.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments

IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* requires classification of fair value measurements using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of inputs used in making the measurements. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are defined as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – 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); and
Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(i) Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: held-to-maturity, fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), loans and receivables, and available-for-sale (“AFS”). The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial assets were acquired. Management determines the classification of financial assets at recognition.

(a) Held-to-maturity

Held-to-maturity financial assets are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value using the effective interest rate method.

(b) Fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL.

A financial asset is classified as FVTPL if:

- it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future;
- it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

(c) Available-for-sale investments

AFS financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated as AFS or not classified in any of the other financial assets categories. Changes in the fair value of AFS financial assets, other than impairment losses, are recognized as other comprehensive income and classified as a component of equity.

(d) Loans and receivables

Trade receivables, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables.

Loans and receivables are initially recognized at the transaction value and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year-end. Bad debts are written off during the reporting period in which they are identified. Interest income is recognized by applying the effective interest method, except for short-term receivables when the recognition of interest would be immaterial.

(ii) Financial liabilities and equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either FVTPL, other financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded as the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis.

4. INVESTMENTS

Investments consists of common shares of Barkerville Gold Mines Ltd. ("Barkerville"), a former related party through common directors and officers. The directors and officers ceased to be related with Barkerville during the year ended September 30, 2015.

	March 31, 2017		September 30, 2016	
	Number of shares	Quoted market price	Number of shares	Quoted market price
Barkerville	974,393	$613,868	1,068,393	$747,875

During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the Company sold Nil (2015 – 160,000) common shares of Barkerville for net proceeds of $Nil (2015 - $39,950) recognizing a gain on sale of $Nil (2015 - $3,150). During the three months ended December 31, 2016, the Company recorded an unrealized gain of $Nil (2015 - $45,057) on the balance of shares held. During the year ended September 30, 2016, the Company sold 593,500 (2015 – 195,500) common shares of Barkerville for net proceeds of $286,007 (2015 - $48,531) recognizing a gain on sale of $149,502 (2015 - $3,565). During the six months ended March 31, 2017, the Company sold 94,000 (2016 – 355,000) common shares of Barkerville for net proceeds of $44,485 (2016 – $131,050) recognizing a loss on sale of $21,315 (2016 - $367,312).

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

GZZ Property

In January 2012, the Company entered into an option agreement with Golden Value Mines Ltd. ("Golden Valley") and Integra Gold Corp. ("Integra") to acquire a 70% interest in certain properties located in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt of north western Quebec and north eastern Ontario held by Golden Valley. To acquire the option, the Company issued to Golden Valley 770,961 common shares of the Company and was required to incur expenditures in an aggregate amount of $4,500,000 over a 6 year period from the initial date of signing the option agreement.

The Company has not met the required expenditure requirement and subsequent to September 30, 2015, Golden Valley terminated the option agreement with the Company. The Company wrote off acquisition costs of $177,321 to operations during the year ended September 30, 2015.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value

Warrants

During the six months ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company did not have any warrants outstanding nor did they grant any warrants.

Stock options

The Company has a rolling stock option plan (the "Plan") that authorizes the board of directors to grant incentive stock options to directors, officers, consultants and employees, whereby a maximum of 10% of the issued common shares are reserved for issuance under the plan. Under the Plan, the exercise price of each option may not be less than the market price of the Company's shares at the date of grant, subject to a minimum exercise price of $0.05 per share. Options granted under the Plan will have a term not to exceed five years and be subject to vesting provisions as determined by the board of directors of the Company.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Options		Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30, 2015	628,597	$	0.285
Expired	(628,597)		0.285
Outstanding and exercisable, September 30 and March 31, 2017	-	$	-

As at March 31, 2017, the Company had no stock options outstanding.

7. PROVISION

The Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") has reviewed Canadian exploration expenditures ("CEE") incurred by the Company that were renounced on certain flow-through shares issued for taxation years 2000 through 2003. Between taxation years 2004 and 2008, the Company has estimated $1.32 million flow through share proceeds were raised in excess of qualifying flow-through share expenditures incurred over this period. The Company has failed to incur these expenditures within the time period required.

7. PROVISION (continued)

No amount has been recorded for any indemnification to flow-through shareholders. Management has estimated and recorded interest and penalties relating to Part XII.6 taxes payable and unremitted amounts owing to the CRA of $375,888 (2015 - $375,888). The Company is continuing to review its compliance with respect to flow through shares issuances and has filed voluntary disclosure with the CRA. The final outcome of the voluntary disclosure is unknown at the date of the financial statements.

8. CONTINGENCY

The Company has been named in a writ to a group of companies and individuals from a self-represented plaintiff claiming unspecified damages. The Company has not yet been served with the writ.

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, receivables, investments, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related party. Cash has been designated as FVTPL, receivables as loans and receivables, investments as AFS and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are designated as other financial liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Cash and investments are valued at level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

The Company is exposed to a variety of financial risks by virtue of its activities including credit, interest rate, liquidity and other price risk. There has been no change in the way management managed these risks for the year.

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The cash is held in a large Canadian financial institution, which has a strong credit rating from a primary credit rating institution. There is nominal risk associated with receivables as this is due primarily from a government agency.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk consists of two components:

(a) To the extent that payments made or received on the Company's monetary assets and liabilities are affected by changes in the prevailing market interest rates, the Company is exposed to interest rate cash flow risk.

(b) To the extent that changes in prevailing market rates differ from the interest rate in the Company's monetary assets and liabilities, the Company is exposed to interest rate price risk.

Due to the short-term nature of the Company's financial instruments, fluctuations in market rates do not have a significant impact on estimated fair values as of December 31, 2016. The Company manages interest rate risk by maintaining an investment policy that focuses primarily on the preservation of capital and liquidity.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise the required capital through future equity issuances. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows required by operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning, and approval of significant expenditures and commitments. All the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities less than 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

d) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of gold and other precious and base metals, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company. Fluctuations in pricing may be significant.

10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) The Company incurred the following expenses charged by key management personnel and companies controlled by key management personnel, such personnel include the Company's Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Professional fees	$ 4,500	$ 4,500

Key management personnel were not paid any post-employment benefits, termination benefits, or other long-term benefits during the respective years.

b) Included in receivables at March 31, 2017 is $11,000 due from a company with common directors and $4,310 due from a former director. These amounts are unsecured and non-interest bearing.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity (deficiency). Capital requirements are driven by the Company's exploration activities on its exploration and evaluation assets. To effectively manage the Company's capital requirements, the Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet its strategic goals. The Company monitors actual expenses to budget all exploration projects and overhead to manage costs, commitments and exploration activities.

The Company has in the past invested its capital in liquid investments to obtain adequate returns. The investment decision is based on cash management to ensure working capital is available to meet the Company's short-term obligations while maximizing liquidity and returns of unused capital.

Although the Company has been successful at raising funds in the past through the issuance of share capital, it is uncertain whether it will be able to continue this financing due to uncertain economic conditions. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. There have been no changes to the Company's approach to capital management during the year.

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has determined that it has one reportable operating segment, the acquisition and exploration of mineral properties, all of which occurs within Canada.