White Pine

WHITE PINE RESOURCES INC.
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 AND 2016

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of White Pine Resources Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of White Pine Resources Inc., which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2017 and 2016, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal 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 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 White Pine Resources Inc. as at March 31, 2017 and 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about White Pine Resources Inc's ability to continue as a going concern.

MNP LLP

July 21, 2017
Toronto, Ontario

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

MNP LLP

WHITE PINE RESOURCES INC.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016
ASSETS					
Current					
Cash and cash equivalents		**$**	**9,841**	$	12,924
HST receivable			**19,757**		724
			29,598		13,648
Property and Equipment	4		**-**		3,291
Exploration and evaluation assets	5		**1**		1
		$	**29,599**	$	16,940
LIABILITIES					
Current					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$**	**198,849**	$	9,895
Loans payable	6,8		**28,900**		-
			227,749		9,895
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Capital stock	7(a)		**34,738,846**		34,738,846
Issuable capital stock			**1,900**		-
Contributed surplus			**9,954,845**		9,954,845
Deficit			**(44,893,741)**		(44,686,646)
			(198,150)		7,045
		$	**29,599**	$	16,940

NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN, (Note 1)
SUBSEQUENT EVENTS, (Note 13)

Approved on behalf of the board:

"Alex Falconer" Director
"Brian Murray" Director

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

WHITE PINE RESOURCES INC.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		2017		2016
Expenses					
Management fees	8	**$**	**56,000**	$	-
Consulting fees			**99,000**		-
Professional fees			**17,384**		12,167
Office, general and administrative			**367**		315
Amortization			**591**		1,116
Regulatory and shareholder information			**30,597**		30,879
Interest and bank charges			**456**		377
Impairment of fixed asset			**2,700**		-
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		**$**	**207,095**	$	44,854
Loss per share					
Basic and fully diluted	12	**$**	**(0.31)**	$	(0.07)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, basic and diluted			**678,971**		678,971

The 50 for 1 common share consolidation affected all of the Company's outstanding common shares as at the effective date (Note 7).; as a result, the prior year presentation in the financial statements has been restated.

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

WHITE PINE RESOURCES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Capital Stock		Issuable Capital stock					
	Note	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Warrants reserve	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at March 31, 2015		678,971	$ 34,738,846	-	$ -	$ -	$ 9,954,845	$ (44,641,792)	$ 51,899
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(44,854)	(44,854)
Balance at March 31, 2016		678,971	34,738,846	-	-	-	9,954,845	(44,686,646)	7,045
Issuable shares		-	-	95,000	1,900	-	-	-	1,900
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(207,095)	(207,095)
Balance at March 31, 2017		678,971	$ 34,738,846	95,000	$ 1,900	$ -	$ 9,954,845	$ (44,893,741)	$ (198,150)

The 50 for 1 common share consolidation affected all of the Company’s outstanding common shares as at the effective date (Note 7).; as a result, the prior year presentation in the financial statements has been restated.

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

WHITE PINE RESOURCES INC.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss for the year	**$ (207,095)**	$ (44,854)
Adjustments not effecting cash:		
Amortization	**591**	1,116
Impairment of fixed asset	**2,700**	-
Changes in non-cash working capital		
HST receivable	**(19,034)**	2,541
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**188,955**	(497)
Cash flows used in operating activities	**(33,883)**	(41,694)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Issuable shares	**1,900**	-
Loan payable	**28,900**	-
Cash flows provided by financing activities	**30,800**	-
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	**(3,083)**	(41,694)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	**12,924**	54,618
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	**$ 9,841**	$ 12,924

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

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

White Pine Resources Inc. ("the Company"or "White Pine") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (Ontario) on May 11, 1979 and is a company with exploration and evaluation assets in Canada. White Pine is engaged in the identification, acquisition, exploration and evaluation of gold, nickel, copper, zinc, silver and other base metal properties. The Company's registered office is located at Suite 520, 65 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5H 2M5.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes continuity of operations and realization of assets and settlement of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future, which is at least, but not limited to, one year from March 31, 2017. However, The Company is in the exploration stage and is subject to risks and challenges similar to companies in a comparable stage. These risks include, but are not limited to, the challenges of securing adequate capital in view of exploration, development and operational risks inherent in the mining industry; changes in government policies and regulations; the ability to obtain the necessary environmental permitting; challenges in future profitable production or, alternatively The Company's ability to dispose of its exploration and evaluation assets on an advantageous basis; as well as global economic, precious and base metal price volatility; all of which are uncertain. As a result of these risks, there is no assurance that The Company's funding initiatives will continue to be successful and these financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities and the reported expenses and statement of financial position classifications that would be necessary were the going concern assumption inappropriate.

The current market conditions and volatility increase the uncertainty of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given the need to both manage expenditures and to raise additional funds. The Company is experiencing, and has experienced, negative operating cash flows and has a working capital deficit of $198,151 as at March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016 - working capital of $3,753). The Company will continue to search for new or alternate sources of financing in order to continue development of its products but anticipates that the current market conditions may impact the ability to source such funds. These material uncertainties cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to raise funds in which case the Company may be unable to meet its obligations. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on thestatement of financial position.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

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").

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2017 were reviewed by the Audit Committee and approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on July 20, 2017.

Basis of Measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

Functional and Presentation Currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency.

Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which White Pine becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which White Pine becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statement of financial position when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company's non-derivative financial assets is comprised of accounts receivable and financial assets at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss consist of cash.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expire.

Non-derivative financial liabilities comprise accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Derivative financial liabilities

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives, are recorded at their fair value on the date the derivative contract is entered into. They are subsequently remeasured at their fair value at each statement of financial position date, and the changes in the fair value are recognized in profit or loss. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using valuation techniques, using assumptions based on market conditions existing at the statement of financial position date.

Cash

Cash includes balances held with a Canadian chartered bank which are redeemable upon demand.

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

Exploration and evaluation costs, including the costs of acquiring claims, are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets on an area of interest basis pending determination of the technical feasibility and the commercial viability of the project. Capitalized costs include costs directly related to exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest. General and administrative costs are only allocated to the asset to the extent that those costs can be directly related to operational activities in the relevant area of interest. When a claim is relinquished or a project is abandoned, the related costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income or loss immediately.

The shares issued for property acquisition have been valued based on the equity instruments granted, as the fair value of the assets received is not reliably determinable.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to mining property and development assets within property, plant and equipment.

Property and Equipment

(i) Recognition and measurement

Items of equipment are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

(ii) Subsequent costs

The Company recognizes in the carrying amount of an item of equipment the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

(iii) Amortization

The carrying amounts of equipment (including initial and subsequent capital expenditure) are amortized to their estimated residual value over the estimated useful lives of the specific assets concerned. Amortization is provided using the declining balance basis at the following annual rates based on the estimated useful lives of the equipment:

Computer equipment and software 45%

Furniture and equipment 20%

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

(iv) Disposal

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of equipment and are recognized within "other income" in profit or loss.

Impairment

(i) Financial assets

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount, and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any cumulative loss in respect of an available-for-sale financial asset recognized previously in other comprehensive income is transferred to profit or loss.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortised cost and available-for-sale financial assets that are debt securities, the reversal is recognised in profit or loss. For available-for-sale financial assets that are equity securities, the reversal is recognised directly in other comprehensive income.

(ii) Non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

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

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of cash-generating units are allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the units and then to reduce the carrying amount of the other assets in the unit (group of units) on a pro-rata basis. An impairment loss is reversed if 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.

Stock-based Compensation Transactions

The grant date fair value of stock-based compensation awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense or capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets for grants to individuals working directly on exploration and evaluation assets, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For stock-based compensation awards with no-vesting conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes. Fair values of stock-based compensation payments (including stock options and warrants) are determined based on estimated fair values at the time of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model using management's assumptions for warrants and stock options, respectively.

Stock-based compensation arrangements in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity-settled stock-based compensation transactions.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss, unless the services related to the issuance of shares, at the fair value of the goods or services received. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be reliably measured, the fair value of the equity instrument is used.

Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognized as finance cost.

Income Tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Capital Stock

Common shares

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and share options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects

Flow-through Shares

To the extent that the Company issues common shares to subscribers on a flow-through basis at a premium to the market value of non-flow through common shares, any such premium is recorded as a liability on the Company's statement of financial position at the time of subscription. This liability is reduced, on a pro-rata basis, as the Company fulfills its expenditure renunciation obligation associated with such flow-through share issuances, with an offsetting amount recognized as income.

In respect of a retrospective renunciation, such obligation is considered to have been fulfilled once related renunciation filings have been made with the appropriate taxation authorities. In respect of prospective renunciation (i.e., a look-back renunciation), the obligation is considered to be fulfilled once related flow-through expenditures have been incurred.

Loss Per Share

The Company presents basic and fully diluted loss per share data for its common shares. Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to the Company's common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, adjusted for own shares held. Fully diluted loss per share is determined by adjusting the loss attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding, adjusted for own shares held, for the effects of all dilutive potential common shares, which comprise warrants and stock options granted.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods after March 31, 2017 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded from the table below. The following has not yet been adopted and is being evaluated to determine the impact on the Company.

(i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier adoption is permitted.

(ii) On January 13, 2016 the IASB issued IFRS 16, "Leases". The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15, "Revenue from contracts with customers" at or before the date of initial adoption of IFRS 16. IFRS 16 will replace IAS 17, "Leases". This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors Other areas of the lease accounting model have been impacted, including the definition of a lease. Transitional provisions have been provided. The extent of the impact of adoption of this standard has not yet been determined.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the statement of financial position reporting date, 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 Company assesses the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets at each reporting period and makes judgements as to whether any indication of impairment exists;

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

(ii) Due to the nature of the Company's operations, various legal and tax matters are outstanding from time to time. By their nature, contingencies will only be resolved when one or more future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgment and estimates of the outcome of future events. In the opinion of management, these matters did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations as at and for the year ended March 31, 2017 and

(iii) Management's assessment of the going concern assumption requires judgment with respect to the funds to be available over the next twelve months.

4. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment	Computer software	Furniture and equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance, March 31, 2015	$ 4,516	$ 20,984	$ 17,356	$ 42,856
Additions	-	-	-	-
Balance, March 31, 2016	$ 4,516	$ 20,984	$ 17,356	$ 42,856
Impairment	(4,516)	(20,984)	(17,356)	(42,856)
Balance, March 31, 2017	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Accumulated Amortization				
Balance, March 31, 2015	$ 4,462	$ 20,094	$ 13,893	$ 38,449
Amortization for the period	26	398	692	1,116
Balance, March 31, 2016	$ 4,488	$ 20,492	$ 14,585	$ 39,565
Amortization for the period	10	166	415	591
Impairment	(4,498)	(20,658)	(15,000)	(40,156)
Balance, March 31, 2017	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Carrying Amounts				
As at March 31, 2015	$ 54	$ 890	$ 3,463	$ 4,407
As at March 31, 2016	$ 28	$ 492	$ 2,771	$ 3,291
Balance, March 31, 2017	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -

The Company has determined that there is $2,700 impairment loss on property and equipment as at March 31, 2017 (March 31, 2016 - $Nil).

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The Company held an option agreement to earn up to 70% in a Property. However the Company had decided to let those claims lapse in 2012 as it was their decision not to further pursue the property and as a result, all costs associated with the property were written off to operations in fiscal 2012.

Property	Balance March 31, 2015 and 2016	Option & acquisition costs	Exploration	Write-Downs	Balance March 31, 2017
Lowland	$ 1	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 1

Lowland

On March 26, 2008 the Company entered into an option agreement with Metalex Ventures Ltd. ("Metalex") and Arctic Star Diamond Corp. ("Arctic") pursuant to which the Company was granted the option to acquire a 50% interest in certain claims of Metalex's and Arctic's James Bay properties located on and around the "Ring of Fire" in Ontario. In October 2011, Metalex acquired Arctic's interest in the Lowland property.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Company had the right to fund a maximum of $20.0 million in expenditures on the Lowland property over a four year period. For each $5.0 million in expenditures, the Company would acquire a 12.5% interest in the Lowland property, up to a maximum 50% interest.

In October 2011, Metalex granted White Pine a 37.5% interest in the Lowland property for the expenditures of $13.3 million previously incurred on the property (including $9.3 million written-off during fiscal 2009). The option agreement was therefore terminated and the Company has retained its 37.5% interest in the Lowland property.

Due to current market conditions and the difficulty to raise additional financing, as well as the Company's inactivity on the Lowland property, management impaired the value of the Lowland property as at the year ended March 31, 2014. Management continues to retain it's 37.5% interest in the property.

Subsequent to year end, the Company sold it's interest in the Lowland property for $1.00.

6. LOANS PAYABLE

As at March 31, 2017, the loans payable balance is $28,900 (March 31, 2016 – $Nil). The loans are non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment. $12,900 of the loans are payable to companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company (Note 8).

7. CAPITAL STOCK

(a) **Common shares**

Authorized capital - Unlimited number of common shares
- Unlimited number of special shares
- 500,000 preference shares

On January 25, 2017, the Company executed the consolidation of the outstanding common shares on the basis of 50 existing common shares for one new common share. This resulted in a reduction of outstanding shares from 33,966,533 to 678,971. The 50 to 1 consolidation affected all of the Company's outstanding common shares as at the effective date; as a result, the prior year presentation in the financial statements has been restated.

No shares were issued during the year ended March 31, 2017 and 2016.

Issuable shares are for $1,900 of funds that has been received for 95,000 shares, but the shares have not been issued.

(b) **Stock option plan and share-based compensation**

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") under which it is authorized to grant stock options to acquire common shares to Directors, officers, employees and consultants. The aggregate number of common shares which may be issued and sold under the Plan will not exceed 10% of the aggregate number of common shares issued and outstanding from time to time. The current number of common shares reserved for issuance upon the exercise of options granted pursuant to the Plan is 67,897. The number of common shares which may be reserved for issue to any one individual under the Plan within any one year period shall not exceed 5% of the outstanding issue. The Board of Directors shall determine the exercise price of stock options issued, as applicable, based on the market price. The stock options are non-assignable and may be granted for a term not exceeding five years. Stock options issued under the Plan may vest at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

The following table summarizes information concerning the Company's stock options outstanding as at March 31, 2017:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding as at March 31, 2015	1,715,000	$ 0.49
Expired	(900,000)	0.37
Outstanding as at March 31, 2016	815,000	$ 0.62
Expired	(815,000)	0.62
Outstanding as at March 31, 2017	-	$ -

The Company has no outstanding stock options at March 31, 2017

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related parties and related party transactions impacting the accompanying financial statements are summarized below and include transactions with the following individuals or entities:

Key management personnel:

Key management personnel include those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company as a whole. The Company has determined that key management personnel consist of executive and non executive members of the Company's Board of Directors and corporate officers.

Remuneration attributed to key management personnel can be summarized as follows:

	March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Short-term benefits*	$ 56,000	$ -

*includes base salaries pursuant to contractual employment, or consultancy arrangements. These have been recorded in consulting fees and management fees.

As at March 31, 2017, loans payable consist of $12,900 (March 31, 2016 - $Nil) to companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company. The loans are non-interest bearing and have no specific terms of repayment.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company owes the former president of the Company for compensation $40,000 (March 31, 2016 - $Nil) included in accounts payable. Also in accounts payable is $18,080 (March 31, 2016 - $Nil) to companies controlled by officers and directors of the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

9. INCOME TAXES

A reconciliation of current income taxes at statutory rates with the reported taxes is as follows:

		March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016
Net loss before taxes	**$**	**207,095**	$	44,854
Combined Canadian federal and provincial tax rate		**26.5%**		26.5%
Expected income tax (recovery) at statutory tax rates	**$**	**54,880**	$	11,886
Change in tax asset carry forwards		**-**		11,014
Change in unrecognized deferred tax assets		**(54,880)**		(22,900)
Total tax	**$**	**-**	$	-

Deferred taxes are provided as a result of temporary differences that arise due to the differences between the income tax values and the carrying amount of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

		2017		2016
Exploration & evaluation assets	**$**	**22,654,250**	$	22,654,250
Losses carried forward		**4,753,000**		4,589,000
Property, plant and equipment		**17,240**		13,950
Non-deductible salaries		**40,000**		-
		27,464,490		27,257,200
Deferred tax asset not recognized		**(27,464,490)**		(27,257,200)
	$	**-**	$	-

As at March 31, 2017 the Company has non-capital losses of $4,753,000 (March 31, 2016 - $4,645,000) that can be used to reduce future taxable income. These losses expire as follows:

2025	$	80,000
2026		452,000
2027		892,000
2028		555,000
2030		632,000
2031		628,000
2032		692,000
2033		436,000
2034		176,000
2035		1,000
2036		45,000
2037		164,000
	$	4,753,000

10. FINANCIAL RISK FACTORS

The Company manages its exposure to a number of different financial risks arising from its operations as well as its use of financial instruments including market risks (commodity prices, foreign currency exchange rate and interest rate), credit risk and liquidity risk through its risk management strategy. The objective of the strategy is to support the delivery of the Company's financial targets while protecting its future financial security and flexibility.

Financial risks are primarily managed and monitored through operating and financing activities and, if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments. The financial risks are evaluated regularly with due consideration to changes in the key economic indicators and up-to-date market information.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, amounts receivable, due from related party, reclamation bonds, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties. The fair value of the Company's receivables, due from related party, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and amounts due to related parties approximate their carrying value, due to their short-term maturities or ability of prompt liquidation. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are recorded at fair value, under the fair value hierarchy, based on level one quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. The Company's other financial instrument, being reclamation bonds, are measured at amortized cost.

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk or uncertainty arising from possible market price movements and their impact on the future performance of the business. These market risks are evaluated by monitoring changes in key economic indicators and market information on an on-going basis.

a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company has cash balances, and is not at a significant risk to fluctuating interest rates. 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. As of March 31, 2017, the Company did not have any investments in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates.

b) Foreign currency risk

As at March 31, 2017, the Company's expenditures are predominantly in Canadian dollars, and any future equity raised is expected to be predominantly in Canadian dollars and therefore is not at a significant risk to fluctuating exchange risks.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk encompasses the risk that a company cannot meet its financial obligations in full. The Company's main sources of liquidity is derived from its common stock issuances. These funds are primarily used to finance working capital, operating expenses, capital expenditures, and acquisitions.

The Company manages its liquidity risk by regularly monitoring its cash flows from operating activities and holding adequate amounts of cash and cash equivalents.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company held cash of $9,841 (March 31, 2016 - $12,924) to settle current liabilities of $227,749 (March 31, 2016 - $9,895). All of the Company's non-provision liabilities are due with the next fiscal year.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents. The Company has reduced its credit risk by investing its cash equivalents with a Canadian chartered bank.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company defines capital management in the manner it manages its capital stock. As at March 31, 2017 the Company's capital stock was $34,738,846 (March 31, 2016 - $34,738,846).

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended March 31, 2017 and the Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company's objectives when managing capital are:

a) To safeguard the Company's financial capacity and liquidity for future earnings in order to continue to provide an appropriate return to shareholders and other stakeholders;

b) To maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the cost of capital at an acceptable risk; and

c) To enable the Company to maximize growth by meeting its capital expenditure budget, to expand its budget to accelerate projects, and to take advantage of acquisition opportunities.

The Company's capital structure includes components of shareholders' equity.

The Company regularly monitors and reviews the amount of capital in proportion to risk and future development and exploration opportunities. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new debt or equity or similar instruments, reduce debt levels from, or make adjustments to, its capital expenditure program.

12. BASIC AND DILUTED LOSS PER SHARE

Basic loss per share has been calculated by dividing the net loss per the financial statements by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The fully diluted loss per share would be calculated using a common share balance increased by the number of common shares that could be issued on the exercise of outstanding warrants and options of the Company. As the Company is in a loss position for the period ended March 31, 2017, this would be anti-dilutive.

13. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to year end, the Company settled an aggregate of $8,000 of indebtedness through the issuance of 400,000 units at a price of $0.02 per share.