MICRON WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2017

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

MICRON WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash		$	1,381,836	$	33,095
Goods and services tax receivable			18,325		12,287
Total current assets			1,400,161		45,382
Non-current assets					
Property and equipment	3		4,037		4,284
Development assets	4		124,469		120,620
Total assets		$	1,528,667	$	170,286
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$	122,722	$	124,078
Due to related party	6, 9		306,875		278,000
Total current liabilities			429,597		402,078
Total liabilities			429,597		402,078
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)					
Share capital	5		100,000		100,000
Subscription received	5		1,458,150		-
Deficit			(459,080)		(331,792)
Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)			1,099,070		(231,792)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$	1,528,667	$	170,286

Approved on behalf of the Board:

Alfred Ed

Director

Director

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

MICRON WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Condensed Interim Statement of Comprehensive Loss
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note		Three months ended March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016
Expenses					
Amortization	3	$	247	$	373
Business development			171		-
Consulting fees	6		92,500		35
Office and miscellaneous			3,892		-
Professional fees	6		15,100		-
Repairs and maintenance			7,537		6,793
Rent	6		7,500		-
Shipping, freight and delivery			-		3,244
Supplies			341		639
Net loss and comprehensive loss		$	127,288	$	11,084
Net loss per share, basic and diluted		$	0.06	$	0.01
Weighted average number of shares outstanding			2,000,000		2,000,000

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

MICRON WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC.

Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity (Deficiency)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital				
	Number of shares	Amount	Subscription received	Deficit	Total
Balance December 31, 2015	2,000,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ (58,891)	$ 41,109
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(11,084)	(11,084)
Balance, March 31, 2016	2,000,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ (69,975)	$ 30,025
Balance, December 31, 2016	2,000,000	$ 100,000	$ -	$ (331,792)	$ (231,792)
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(127,288)	(127,288)
Subscription received	-	-	1,458,150	-	1,458,150
Balance, March 31, 2017	2,000,000	$ 100,000	$1,458,150	$ (459,080)	$ 1,099,070

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

MICRON WASTE TECHNOLOGIES INC.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended March 31, 2017	March 31, 2016
Cash Provided By (Used In)		
Operating Activities		
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (127,288)	$ (11,084)
Item not affecting cash:		
Amortization	247	373
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Goods and services tax receivable	(6,038)	(1,142)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,356)	(1,331)
Net cash used in operating activities	(134,435)	(13,184)
Investing Activity		
Development assets	(3,849)	(8,272)
Net cash used in investing activity	(3,849)	(8,272)
Financing Activities		
Advances from related party	28,875	-
Subscription received	1,458,150	-
Net cash provided by financing activities	1,487,025	-
Increase (decrease) in cash	1,348,741	(21,456)
Cash, beginning of period	33,095	29,841
Cash, end of period	$ 1,381,836	$ 8,385

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

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Micron Waste Technologies Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated as Effluent Water Technologies Inc. under the *Business Corporations Act* of British Columbia, Canada on July 20, 2015. On November 15, 2016, the Company changed its name to Micron Waste Technologies Inc. The head office, principal address and records office of the Company are located at Suite 919 – 700 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, V6C 1G8.

The principal business of the Company is to offer and deliver integrated, cost effective and environmentally sound organic waste management systems to food retailers in Canada. The Company has developed a patented technology (note 9) that transforms organic waste into clean water that meets municipal effluent discharge standards.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company's ability to meet its obligations and maintain its current operations through the ensuing twelve-month period and thereafter is contingent upon successful completion of additional financing arrangements and ultimately upon generating profitable operations. There can be no assurance that management's plan will be successful.

The Company's future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the costs of developing its systems, operating costs, the current capital market environment and global market conditions. As at March 31, 2017, the Company has a working capital of $970,564 (December 31, 2016 – a working capital deficiency of $356,696) and a cumulative deficit of $459,080 (December 31, 2016 - $331,792). Consequently, there is a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

If the going concern assumption were not appropriate for these condensed interim financial statements then adjustments would be necessary to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

Statement of compliance

The condensed interim financial statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*.

The Financial Statements of the Company should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2016 annual financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The Financial Statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with those used in the Company's 2016 annual financial statements.

The Financial Statements of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2017, were authorized for issue on July 12, 2017 by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are stated at their fair values. These Financial Statements are prepared on an accrual basis, except for cash flow information. The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian dollar.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

New and revised IFRS issued but not yet effective

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (“IFRIC”) that are mandatory for accounting periods noted below. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below. Management is currently evaluating the impact of these standards.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives*. The final version of this new standard supersedes the requirements of earlier versions of IFRS 9.

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- *Classification and measurement of financial assets:*
  Debt instruments are classified and measured on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics as either: “amortized cost”, “fair value through other comprehensive income”, or “fair value through profit or loss” (default). Equity instruments are classified and measured as “fair value through profit or loss” unless upon initial recognition elected to be classified as “fair value through other comprehensive income”.

- *Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:*
  When an entity elects to measure a financial liability at fair value, gains or losses due to changes in the entity’s own credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income (as opposed to previously profit or loss). This change may be adopted early in isolation of the remainder of IFRS 9.

- *Impairment of financial assets:*
  An expected credit loss impairment model replaced the incurred loss model and is applied to financial assets at “amortized cost” or “fair value through other comprehensive income”, lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. An entity recognizes twelve-month expected credit losses if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition and lifetime expected credit losses otherwise.

- *Hedge accounting:*
  Hedge accounting remains a choice, however, is now available for a broader range of hedging strategies. Voluntary termination of a hedging relationship is no longer permitted. Effectiveness testing now needs to be performed prospectively only. Entities may elect to continue to applying IAS 39 hedge accounting on adoption of IFRS 9 (until the IASB has completed its separate project on the accounting for open portfolios and macro hedging).

This standard is effective to the Company’s annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

New and revised IFRS issued but not yet effective (Continued)

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

This new standard establishes a comprehensive framework for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of revenue replacing IAS 11 *Construction Contracts*, IAS 18 *Revenue*, 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*.

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- Revenue is recognized based on a five-step model:
  1. Identify the contract with customer;
  2. Identify the performance obligations;
  3. Determine the transaction price;
  4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and,
  5. Recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied.
- New disclosure requirements on information about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows from contracts with customers.

The new standard is effective to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 *Leases*

This new standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both the lessee and the lessor. The new standard introduces a single lessee accounting model that requires the recognition of all assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

The main features of the new standard are as follows:

- An entity identifies as a lease a contract that conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.
- A lessee recognizes an asset representing the right to use the leased asset, and a liability for its obligation to make lease payments. Exceptions are permitted for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets.
- A lease asset is initially measured at cost, and is then depreciated similarly to property, plant and equipment. A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the unpaid lease payments.
- A lessee presents interest expense on a lease liability separately from depreciation of a lease asset in the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.
- A lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for them accordingly.
- A lessor provides enhanced disclosures about its risk exposure, particularly exposure to residual-value risk.

The new standard supersedes the requirements in IAS 17 *Leases*, IFRIC 4 *Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease*, SIC-15 *Operating Leases – Incentives* and SIC-27 *Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease*.

This standard is effective to the Company's annual period beginning January 1, 2019.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

3. Property and equipment

	Furniture	Computer equipment	Total
Cost			
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 4,116	$ 1,932	$ 6,048
Additions	-	428	428
Balance at December 31, 2016	4,116	2,360	6,476
Additions	-	-	-
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 4,116	$ 2,360	$ 6,476
Accumulated Amortization			
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 411	$ 290	$ 701
Amortization expense	741	750	1,491
Balance at December 31, 2016	1,152	1,040	2,192
Amortization expense	148	99	247
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 1,300	$ 1,139	$ 2,439
Carrying Amounts			
December 31, 2015	$ 3,705	$ 1,642	$ 5,347
December 31, 2016	$ 2,964	$ 1,320	$ 4,284
March 31, 2017	$ 2,816	$ 1,221	$ 4,037

4. Development assets

Development assets comprise of tangible assets which the Company has developed that transforms organic waste into clean water that meets municipal effluent discharge standards.

Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 56,877
Additions	63,743
Balance at December 31, 2016	120,620
Additions	3,849
Balance at March 31, 2017	$ 124,469

No amortization has been recognized to date as the development assets are not available for use.

(EXPRESSED IN CANADIAN DOLLARS)

5. Share capital

The authorized share capital of the Company consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

There were no common shares issued during the period ended March 31, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016. During the period ended March 31, 2017, the Company received $1,458,150 for common shares not yet issued.

During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares at $0.05 per share for gross proceeds of $100,000.

As at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there were 2,000,000 common shares issued and outstanding.

6. Related party transactions

The amounts due to related parties are due to the directors and officers of the Company. The balances are unsecured, non-interest-bearing and have no specific terms for repayment. These transactions are in the normal course of operations and recorded in these condensed interim financial statements at the fair value of services performed.

As at March 31, 2017, $306,875 (December 31, 2016 - $278,000) was due to directors and officers of the Company.

		March 31, 2017		December 31, 2016
Amount due to a company with directors in common	$	303,875	$	275,000
Company controlled by CFO		3,000		3,000
	$	306,875	$	278,000

During the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

		March 31, 2017		March 31, 2016
Consulting fees	$	90,000	$	-
Accounting fees		2,525		-
Rent		7,500		-
	$	100,025	$	-

The above consulting fees and rent were charged by Bullrun Capital Inc. and Protechnol Biotech Inc., companies with common directors, and the above accounting fees were charged by a company owned by the CFO of the Company, Zara Kanji and Associates.

7. Capital management

The Company considers its capital structure to include net residual equity of all assets, less liabilities. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to (i) maintain financial flexibility in order to preserve its ability to meet financial obligations and continue as a going concern; (ii) maintain a capital structure that allows the Company to pursue the development of its projects and products; and (iii) optimize the use of its capital to provide an appropriate investment return to its shareholders commensurate with risk.

The Company's financial strategy is formulated and adapted according to market conditions in order to maintain a flexible capital structure that is consistent with its objectives and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of its underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares or acquire or dispose of assets.

8. Financial instruments and risk management

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company records certain financial instruments measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy described in the annual audited financial statements. Assets and liabilities are classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Financial instrument risks

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and currency risk.

a) Credit risk

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

The Company is exposed to credit concentration risk by holding cash. This risk is minimized by holding its cash in large Canadian financial institutions.

b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. Any interest earned on cash is at nominal interest rates, and therefore the Company does not consider interest rate risk to be significant.

c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations when they become due.

As at March 31, 2017, the Company had cash of $1,381,836 (December 31, 2016 - $33,095) and working capital of $970,564 (December 31, 2016 - working capital deficit of $356,696). The payment terms for accounts payable and accrued liabilities from vendors are generally 30 days or due on receipt and the Company is able to settle accounts payable and accrued liabilities of $122,722 (December 31, 2016 - $124,078), which fall due for payment within twelve months of the condensed interim statement of financial position date.

8. Financial instruments and risk management (Continued)

d) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's expenses that arises from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. At March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company's cash and accounts payables are held in Canadian dollars, and accordingly, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk.

e) Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

9. Subsequent events

i) On April 13, 2017, the Company issued 3,250,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for net proceeds of $162,500. The units are comprised of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of five years at a price of $0.25.

ii) In addition, the Company issued 8,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for net proceeds of $400,000 used to settle due to related party amounts of $306,875. The units are comprised of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of five years at a price of $0.25.

iii) On May 1, 2017, the Company issued 4,000,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit to acquire the patent, developed by a director of the Company. The units are comprised of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of five years at a price of $0.25.

iv) On May 1, 2017, the Company issued 1,100,000 units at a price of $0.10 per unit for net proceeds of $110,000. The units are comprised of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant, with each warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company at a price of $0.25 for a period of two years from the issuance date.

v) On June 1, 2017, the Company closed a private placement for 10,527,000 units of the Company at a price of $0.25 per unit for net proceeds of $2,589,950. The units are comprised of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the holder to purchase one additional common share of the Company for a period of two years at an exercise price of $0.50. In connection with the private placement, finders' fees of $41,800 and 167,200 warrants were issued to a third party.

9. Subsequent events (Continued)

vi) On June 2, 2017, the Company entered into an Amalgamation Agreement (the "Agreement") with Finore Mining Inc. ("Finore"), a company, trading on the Canadian Stock Exchange (the "CSE") under the trading symbol "FIN". The Agreement is structured as a three-cornered amalgamation whereby the Company will amalgamate with a newly incorporated British Columbia subsidiary of Finore, and all the issued and outstanding shares of the Company (the "Micron Shares") will be exchanged for common shares of Finore (the "Finore shares") with the Company becoming a subsidiary of Finore (the "Proposed Transaction"). Following the completion of the Proposed Transaction all of the securityholders of the Company will become security holders of Finore. The acquisition will be accounted for as a reverse takeover, whereby the Company will be identified as the acquirer for accounting purposes. The Proposed Transaction is subject to, among other things, receipt of the approval of the shareholders of the Company, approval of the CSE, and standard closing conditions.