SGX RESOURCES INC.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

At March 31, 2017 and 2016

(in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated)

(unaudited)

Notice of No Auditor Review of Condensed Interim Financial Statements

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3) (a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the interim financial statements; they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The accompanying unaudited condensed interim financial statements of the Company have been prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee and Board of Directors of the Company. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these financial statements in accordance with the standards established by Chartered Professional Accountants of Canada for a review of interim financial statements by an entity’s auditor.

SGX Resources Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Unaudited)
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	**$ 1,371**	$ 424
GST/HST recoverable	**41,267**	30,314
Prepaids	**19,900**	---
	$ 62,538	$ 30,738
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**$ 185,394**	$ 297,581
Advance payable, due on demand, unsecured, non-interest bearing	**354,695**	95,000
Due to related parties *(Note 8)*	**1,850,515**	1,827,085
Promissory note payable *(Note 8)*	**112,660**	112,660
	2,503,264	2,332,326
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital *(Note 5b)*	**27,567,165**	27,567,165
Contributed surplus	**270,510**	270,510
Deficit	**(30,278,401)**	(30,139,263)
	(2,440,726)	(2,301,588)
	$ 62,538	$ 30,738

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

On behalf of the Board:

BD Reid

J. Boyle.

Bruce Reid
Director

Jennifer Boyle
Director

SGX Resources Inc.

Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)
Expressed in Canadian dollars, except shares and per share amounts

	2017	**2016**
Expenditures		
General and administration	**$ 139,138**	$ 9,913
Interest expense	**---**	2,565
Mining claims	**---**	---
Loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**$ 139,138**	$ 12,478
Basic and diluted loss per share	**$ (0.00)**	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period – basic and diluted	**135,194,169**	135,194,169

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

SGX Resources Inc.

Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)
Expressed in Canadian dollars

	Share Capital	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	**$27,567,165**	**$651,966**	**$(30,417,596)**	**$(2,198,465)**
Loss for the period	---	---	(12,478)	(12,478)
Balance at March 31, 2016	**$27,567,165**	**$651,966**	**$(30,417,596)**	**$(2,210,943)**
Balance at December 31, 2016	**$27,567,165**	**$270,510**	**$(30,567,345)**	**$(1,794,735)**
Loss for the period	---	---	(139,138)	(139,138)
Balance at March 31, 2017	**$27,567,165**	**$270,510**	**$(30,278,401)**	**$(2,440,726)**

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

SGX Resources Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016

(Unaudited)

Expressed in Canadian dollars

	2017	2016
Cash provided by (used in):		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the period	**$ (139,138)**	$ (12,478)
Net change in non-cash working capital items:		
Amounts receivable	**(10,953)**	(287)
Prepaids	**(19,900)**	---
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	**(112,187)**	8,553
	(282,178)	(4,212)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Advance received	**259,695**	4,000
Due to related parties	**23,430**	344
	283,125	4,344
Net increase in cash	**947**	132
Cash, beginning of period	**424**	423
Cash, end of period	**$ 1,371**	$ 555

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

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION

SGX Resources Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act on December 5, 2008. The Company acquires, explores, and develops mineral properties in the Timmins region of Ontario, Canada.

The Company's corporate head office is located at 401 Bay Street, Suite 2702, Toronto ON M5H 2Y4. The registered office of the Company is MLT Aikins LLP, 30th Floor, 360 Main Street, Winnipeg, MB R3C 4G1. The Company's shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and trade under the symbol "SXR". Trading was suspended on May 9, 2016.

Going Concern

In addition to ongoing working capital requirements, the Company may be required to secure sufficient funding for exploration and development programs, general and administration costs. Although management may have been successful in the past in undertaking financing, there can be no assurance that management will be able to do so in the future on terms acceptable to the Company.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of operations for the foreseeable future. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, the reported revenues and expenses, and statement of financial position classifications that might be necessary if the Company was unable to continue as a going concern. These adjustments could be material.

These condensed interim financial statements of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2017 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on August 1, 2017.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

a) Basis of presentation:

The Company prepares its financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") which the Canadian Accounting Standards Board has approved for incorporation into Part I of the Chartered Professional Accountants Canada Handbook. These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method, except for certain financial instruments measured at fair value. The Company has consistently applied the accounting policies used in preparation of these financial statements throughout all the periods presented. Critical accounting judgments and estimates used by management in the preparation of these financial statements are presented in Note 3.

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is also the Company's functional currency. All reference to dollars ($) are to Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the annual consolidated financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2016. Accordingly, these condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016.

b) Recent accounting pronouncements

New accounting pronouncements

In the quarter ended March 31, 2017, there have been no new or amended accounting pronouncements that have had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES (CONT'D)

b) Recent accounting pronouncements (cont'd)

Future accounting pronouncements

IFRS 9, "Financial instruments" (IFRS 9) was issued by the IASB on July 24, 2014 and will replace IAS 39, "Financial instruments: recognition and measurement" (IAS 39). IFRS 9 utilizes a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value and a new mixed measurement model for debt instruments having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value. 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. Final amendments released on July 24, 2014 also introduce a new expected loss impairment model and limited changes to the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard and amendments on its financial statements.

IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements" (IFRS 11) was amended by the IASB on May 6, 2014. The amendments add new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation that constitutes a business. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016. The adoption of these amendments is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts and Customers" (IFRS 15) was issued by the IASB on May 28, 2014, and will replace IAS 18, "Revenue", IAS 11, "Construction Contracts", and related interpretations on revenue. IFRS 15 sets out the requirements for recognizing revenue that apply to all contracts with customers, except for contracts that are within the scope of the standards on leases, insurance contracts and financial instruments. IFRS 15 uses a control based approach to recognize revenue which is a change from the risk and reward approach under the current standard. Companies can elect to use either a full or modified retrospective approach when adopting this standard and it is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 15 on its financial statements.

IFRS 16, "Leases" replaces IAS17 "Leases" and requires lessees to account for leases on balance sheet by recognizing a right of use asset and a lease liability. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with earlier adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of IFRS 16 on it financial statements.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to use estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as revenues and expenses. These estimates are reviewed periodically, and, as adjustments become necessary, they are reported in net loss in the period in which they become known.

The recoverability of deferred expenditures is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties, the ability to obtain necessary financing to complete exploration, development and construction of processing facilities, obtaining certain government approvals and attaining profitable production.

The likelihood that tax positions taken will be sustained upon examination by applicable tax authorities is assessed based on individual facts and circumstances of the relevant tax position evaluated in light of all available evidence. Where applicable tax laws and regulations are either unclear or subject to ongoing varying interpretations, it is reasonably possible that changes in these estimates can occur that materially affect the amounts of income tax provision. At the end of each reporting period, the Company reassesses unrecognized income tax assets.

Expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated

4. MINING CLAIMS

Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral claims is neither budgeted nor planned.

On April 21, 2015, the Company sold its 31.5% interest in its Davidson Tisdale property and its 100% interest in its North Tisdale Property to Lexam VG Gold Inc. ("Lexam"). The Davidson Tisdale Property and the North Tisdale Property are located in the Timmins gold district. The aggregate consideration paid to the Company for these claims consisted of a cash payment of $130,000 and $17,239 of trade accounts payable owed by the Company to Lexam for development work on such properties.

5. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares with each common share entitled to one vote.

b) Common shares issued:

	Number of Shares	Stated Capital
Balance, December 31, 2016	**135,194,169**	**$27,567,165**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**135,194,169**	**$27,567,165**

6. SHARE OPTIONS

The Company may grant options to directors, officers, employees, and technical consultants of the Company. The maximum number of shares reserved for issuance under all securities compensation arrangements is limited to 10% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares exercisable for a period of up to 10 years. The maximum number of shares that may be issued to any officer, director or employee shall not exceed 5% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares. The maximum number of shares that may be issued to technical consultants, including investor relation consultants, shall not exceed 2% of the total number of issued and outstanding shares.

A summary of the status of the Company's outstanding options as at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and changes during the periods then ended are as follows:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2016	**1,150,000**	**$ 0.28 ea**
Expired/forfeited	**---**	**---**
Balance, March 31, 2017	**1,150,000**	**$ 0.28 ea**

No options were granted, cancelled or exercised during the three months ended March 31, 2017. At March 31, 2017, SGX had 1,150,000 stock options outstanding with an exercise price of $0.28 per share and expiring August 8, 2017.

7. WARRANTS

At March 31, 2017, SGX did not have any warrants outstanding.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Due to related parties includes $870,552 (March 31, 2016 - $870,552) due to Klondex Canada Ltd. For exploration expenditures incurred on behalf of the Company. Klondex Canada Ltd also holds a $100,000 promissory note from the Company. The promissory note bears interest at 5% and is due on demand. The promissory note is secured against the Company's 50% interest in certain mining claims. No interest has been accrued in the first three months of 2017. Klondex Canada Ltd. owns and exercises control over approximately 32% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares and exerts significant influence over the Company.

Included in due to related parties includes $20,000 due to Wynnex Ltd. for advances to the Company that are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no set terms of repayment. Wynnex is related as the owner was a director of the Company. Also, included in due to related parties is $21,000 (March 31, 2016 - $21,000) payable to a former director for director's fees and $50,126 (March 31, 2016 – $7,380) payable to directors for expenses incurred on behalf of the Company.

Advance payable of $354,695 is made up of $95,000 due to two directors of the Company and $259,695 due to a company in which directors of the company are shareholders. Amounts were advanced to the company for settlement of various liabilities as well as for general working capital purposes.

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the group, directly and indirectly, include any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. Total fees for the quarter ended March 31, 2017 is $15,000. Included in due to related parties are amounts owed to key management personnel for $56,645.

9. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's total capital of $(2,440,726) consists of $27,567,165 of share capital, $270,510 of contributed surplus and an offsetting deficit of $30,278,401.

The Company's objectives when managing capital, which consists of shareholders' equity, are to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company sets the amount of capital in proportion to risk. 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 adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors capital from time-to-time using a variety of measures. Monitoring procedures are typically performed as a part of the overall management of the Company's operations. The Company's strategy during the period, which was unchanged from the prior period, was to maintain its ability to secure access to financing at a reasonable cost. The requirements and terms of sources of capital cannot be predicted and change in ways the Company cannot predict.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES

Management's risk management policies are typically performed as a part of the overall management of the Company's operations. Management is aware of risks related to these objectives through direct personal involvement with employees and outside parties. In the normal course of its business, the Company is exposed to a number of risks that can affect its operating performance. Management's close involvement in operations helps identify risks and variations from expectations. The Company has not designated transactions as hedging transactions to manage risk. As a part of the overall operation of the Company, management considers the avoidance of undue concentrations of risk. The risks and the actions taken to manage them include the following:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations associated with financial liabilities in full. The Company's main sources of liquidity are external sources of debt and equity. The funds are primarily used to finance working capital and capital expenditure requirements. The Company's current liabilities exceed its current assets by $2,440,726.

Accounts payable, accrued liabilities, advance payable due to related parties and promissory note payable are due within one year.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that debtors may be unable to fulfill their commitments. For a financial asset, this is typically the gross carrying amount, net of any amounts offset and any impairment losses. The Company has credit policies to address credit risk on accounts receivable, which may include the analysis of the financial position of the debtor and review of credit limits. The Company also may review credit history before establishing credit and review credit performance. An allowance for doubtful accounts or other impairment provisions are established based upon factors surrounding credit risk, historical trends and other information.

A financial asset is past due when a debtor has failed to make a payment when contractually due. The Company has no financial assets that are past due and does not have an allowance for doubtful accounts receivable.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates may have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. Changes in the applicable exchange rate may result in a decrease or increase in foreign exchange income or expense. The Company only enters into transactions in Canadian dollars and is not exposed to currency risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in market interest rates may have an effect on the cash flows associated with some financial instruments, known as interest rate cash flow risk, or on the fair value of other financial instruments, known as interest rate price risk. Obtaining a promissory note with a fixed interest rate minimizes cash flow risk.

Other price risk

Other price risk is the risk that changes in market prices, including commodity or equity prices, will have an effect on future cash flows associated with financial instruments. Mineral prices are affected by numerous factors such as the sale or purchase by various central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuations in the value of the US dollar and other foreign currencies, global and regional supply and demand, and the political and economic conditions of major gold-producing countries throughout the world.

10. RISK MANAGEMENT AND FAIR VALUES (CONT'D)

Fair values

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and liabilities consisting of cash, accounts receivable, advances to related party, accounts payable, due to related parties and promissory note payable approximate their recorded values as at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 due to their short-term nature.

Fair value is an estimate of the amount at which items might be exchanged in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. Fair value should not be interpreted as an amount that could be realized in immediate settlement of the instruments. The estimate of fair value at the end of the periods may not represent fair values at any other date. The determination of fair value is also affected by the use of judgment and by uncertainty.

11. CONTINGENCY

In connection with an independent contractor agreement a claim has been made against the Company for outstanding monies owing and severance. The likelihood of loss and amounts are dependent upon the outcome of future contingent events, the nature and likelihood of which cannot be determined at this time. In the opinion of the Company, potential liabilities that may result from this legal action has been adequately provided for and is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.