

Rae-Wallace Mining Company

Financial Statements

**For the years ended
December 31, 2017 and 2016**

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying audited financial statements of Rae-Wallace Mining Company (the "Company") are the responsibility of the management and Board of Directors of the Company.

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

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

The Board of Directors is responsible for reviewing and approving the audited financial statements together with other financial information of the Company and for ensuring that management fulfills its financial reporting responsibilities. An Audit Committee assists the Board of Directors in fulfilling this responsibility. The Audit Committee meets with management to review the financial reporting process and the audited financial statements together with other financial information of the Company. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for its consideration in approving the audited financial statements together with other financial information of the Company for issuance to the shareholders.

Management recognizes its responsibility for conducting the Company's affairs in compliance with established financial standards, and applicable laws and regulations, and for maintaining proper standards of conduct for its activities.

"Chris Irwin", President and Director
Chris Irwin

"Marco Guidi", CFO
Marco Guidi

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Rae-Wallace Mining Company

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying statements of financial position of Rae-Wallace Mining Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the financial statements). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Rae-Wallace Mining Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Consideration of the Company's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared assuming the Company will continue as a going concern. As of December 31, 2017 and further discussed in Note 1 of the accompanying financial statements, the Company had not generated any operating revenue, had minimal cash on-hand, and had a substantial accumulated losses. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC

Fruci & Associates II, PLLC

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2012.

Spokane, WA
February 12, 2018

RAE-WALLACE MINING COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash	\$ 4,755	\$ 31,667
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	4,755	31,667
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,755	\$ 31,667
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable (Note 12)	\$ 148,044	\$ 103,577
Notes payable - related parties (Note 9)	5,612	5,612
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	153,656	109,189
SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY:		
Capital stock (Note 5)	3,343,161	3,343,161
Reserve for warrants (Note 8)	888,000	888,000
Reserve for share based payments (Note 7)	332,000	332,000
Accumulated deficit	(4,712,062)	(4,640,683)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	(148,901)	(77,522)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIENCY	\$ 4,755	\$ 31,667

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RAE-WALLACE MINING COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Years ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
OPERATING EXPENSES:		
Consulting fees (Note 9)	\$ 11,540	\$ 10,378
Professional fees	36,085	28,384
Other general and administrative expenses	16,845	5,456
	(64,470)	(44,218)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	(6,909)	236
NET LOSS	\$ (71,379)	\$ (43,982)
NET LOSS PER SHARE		
- BASIC AND DILUTED	\$ (0.00)	\$ (0.00)
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING,		
BASIC AND DILUTED	27,704,523	27,704,523

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RAE-WALLACE MINING COMPANY**STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY****(expressed in U.S. Dollars)**

	Common Stock		Reserve for Warrants	Reserve for Share based payments	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficiency
	Shares	Amount				
Balance, January 1, 2015	27,704,523	\$ 3,343,161	\$ 888,000	\$ 332,000	\$ (4,596,701)	\$ (33,540)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(43,982)	(43,982)
Balance, December 31, 2016	27,704,523	\$ 3,343,161	\$ 888,000	\$ 332,000	\$ (4,640,683)	\$ (77,522)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(71,379)	(71,379)
Balance, December 31, 2017	27,704,523	\$ 3,343,161	\$ 888,000	\$ 332,000	\$ (4,712,062)	\$ (148,901)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

RAE-WALLACE MINING COMPANY
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(expressed in U.S. Dollars)

	Years ended	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss	\$ (71,379)	\$ (43,982)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	44,467	6,651
Net cash used by operating activities	(26,912)	(37,331)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(26,912)	(37,331)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR	31,667	68,998
CASH AT END OF YEAR	\$ 4,755	\$ 31,667

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

General

Rae-Wallace Mining Company (hereinafter “Rae-Wallace” or “the Company”) was incorporated under the laws of the State of Idaho in 1916. After several decades of dormancy, the Company reorganized in 1997 as an exploration stage company focused on evaluating, acquiring and exploring mineral prospects with potential for economic deposits of gold and silver. In 2011, the Company was re-domiciled to the Cayman Islands. The Company’s head office is located at 400 – 365 Bay Street, Toronto, ON, M5H 2V1.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

At December 31, 2017 the Company had working capital deficiency of \$148,901 (December 31, 2016 - \$77,522 working capital deficiency) had not yet achieved profitable operations, had accumulated losses of \$4,712,062 (December 31, 2016 - \$4,640,683) and expects to incur further losses in the development of its business, all of which raises substantial doubt upon the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern. Rae-Wallace will require additional financing in order to operate and meet its ongoing levels of corporate overhead and discharge its liabilities as they come due.

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 business. While the Company has been successful in securing financings in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to do so in the future. Accordingly, these financial statements do not give effect to adjustments, if any, that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern assumption were not used then the adjustments required to report Rae-Wallace’s assets and liabilities on a liquidation basis could be material to these financial statements.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

2.1 Statement of compliance

The Company’s Financial Statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with and using accounting policies in full compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), effective for the Company’s reporting for the year ended December 31, 2017.

These audited financial statements were authorized by the Board of Directors of the Company on February 12, 2018.

2.2 Basis of presentation

The audited financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain non-current assets and financial instruments, which are measured at fair value, as explained in the accounting policies set out in Note 3.

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION, (continued)

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

New Accounting Pronouncements

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2018 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

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. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company’s financial statements.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“IFRS 15”). In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requires entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, Revenue, IAS 11, Construction Contracts, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 must be applied in an entity’s first annual IFRS financial statements for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Application of the standard is mandatory and early adoption is permitted. The Company has not yet determined the impact of the amendments on the Company’s financial statements.

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

3.1 Mineral properties

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

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.4 Share based payments

Share based payment transactions

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

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

Equity-settled transactions

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

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

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

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

The dilutive effect, if any, of outstanding options is reflected as additional dilution in the computation of earnings per share.

3.5 Taxation

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

Current income tax

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

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Taxation (continued)

Deferred income tax

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

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

- where the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

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

- where the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss; and
- in respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

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

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

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

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.5 Taxation (continued)

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

3.6 Income (Loss) per share

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

3.7 Financial assets

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

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

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

Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. The Company does not have any assets classified as available-for-sale.

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

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

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
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(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.8 Financial liabilities

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

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

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

3.9 Impairment of financial assets

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

Assets carried at amortized cost

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

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

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

Available-for-sale

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

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
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(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

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

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset.

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

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

3.11 Cash

Cash in the statement of financial position comprises cash at banks and on hand.

3.12 Provisions

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

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

3.13 Related party transactions

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

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

3.14 Significant accounting judgments and estimates

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form 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. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its judgments and estimates in relation to assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Management uses historical experience and various other factors it believes to be reasonable under the given circumstances as the basis for its judgments and estimates. Actual outcomes may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. The most significant estimates relate to recoverability of trade and other receivables, valuation of deferred income tax amounts, impairment testing and the calculation of share based payments. The most significant judgments relate to recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities.

3.15 Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (“the functional currency”). The functional currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar (“CDN”). The financial statements are presented in U.S. Dollars which is the Company’s presentation currency.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions or valuation where items are re-measured. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the income statement.

Rae-Wallace Mining Company
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
(expressed in US dollars)

4. MINERAL PROPERTIES

ES/EZ Properties:

On October 30, 2007, the Company signed an agreement with Trend Resources, LLC which transferred ownership of all 54 unpatented lode mining claims on the EZ Project and all 26 unpatented lode mining claims on the ES Project, both of which are located in White Pine County, Nevada.

On June 14, 2011 Rae-Wallace optioned the properties to Nicholas I. Goyak for an initial cash payment of \$10,000 for each property plus work commitments and final cash payments of \$1,000,000 and other considerations due by September 30, 2014. Goyak defaulted by failing to complete the work commitments nor making the final payments.

On December 9, 2014 Rae-Wallace and Goyak renegotiated terms for an Amending Agreement. However Goyak failed to make the initial payments (\$10,000 each) required by the Amending Agreement and the Company declared default and the properties were returned to the Company.

On October 21, 2015, the Company entered into an agreement with Nevada Eagle LLC (“Nevada Eagle”) whereby the Company has sold its 100% interest in certain un-patented mining claims located in White Pine County, State of Nevada in exchange for a 0.5% net smelter return royalty (“NSR”) on potential production from the mining claims. Pursuant to the terms of the purchase and sale agreement Nevada Eagle has the one time option, two months following the completion of a feasibility study, to buy back the NSR for a price of USD\$500,000.

On November 2, 2015 the Company entered into a termination agreement (the “Termination Agreement”) with Pilot Gold Inc. (“Pilot”) providing for the full termination of the property option agreement entered into with Pilot dated July 22, 2010 (the “Property Option”), and Pilot’s option to acquire additional shares and convertible securities of the Company (the “Pilot Option”) as contemplated by the original termination agreement entered into between Pilot and the Company on July 19, 2012 (the “Original Termination Agreement”). Pursuant to the terms of the Termination Agreement, in consideration for the full termination of the Pilot Option, the Property Option, and the Original Termination Agreement, and the cancellation of 1,000,000 share purchase warrants of the Company (“Warrants”) held by Pilot, the Company issued to Pilot 1,552,900 valued at \$2,329 (\$0.0015 per share) ordinary shares in the capital of the Company (the “Share Issuance”). For greater certainty, following the Share Issuance, the Company was fully released from its obligations to issue any further shares or additional Warrants to Pilot.

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5. CAPITAL STOCK

Share Capital

Rae-Wallace is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The issued and outstanding common shares consist of the following:

	Number	Amount (\$)
Balance at January 1, 2016, December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2017	27,704,523	3,343,161

6. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

Rae-Wallace established a stock option plan (“Plan”) to provide additional incentive to its officers, directors, employees and consultants in their effort on behalf of the Company in the conduct of its affairs. The Plan authorizes the granting of up to 10,000,000 stock options to employees, directors and consultants. Options vest immediately and expire on the fifth anniversary from the date of issue unless otherwise specified.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, there are no stock options outstanding.

7. RESERVE FOR SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 332,000	\$ 332,000
Balance at end of year	\$ 332,000	\$ 332,000

8. RESERVE FOR WARRANTS

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 888,000	\$ 888,000
Balance at end of year	\$ 888,000	\$ 888,000

A summary warrants issued and outstanding is as follows:

Date Issued	Expiry Date	No. of Warrants	Exercise Price (\$)
December 7, 2010	24 months from the date of a liquidity event	1,698,000	Lesser of 0.50 and price of warrants issued in connection with liquidity event
December 30, 2010	24 months from the date of a liquidity event	1,195,000	Lesser of 0.50 and price of warrants issued in connection with liquidity event
May 20, 2011	36 months from the date of a liquidity event	2,970,000	0.35
June 3, 2011	36 months from the date of a liquidity event	390,000	0.35
		6,253,000	

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9. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

During the year ended December 31, 2017, CAD \$3,000 (2016 – CAD \$12,000) was charged for services by the former Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, CAD \$9,000 (2016 – CAD \$nil) was charged for services by the current Chief Financial Officer.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company was charged a total of CAD \$12,718 (2016 – CAD \$nil) in legal fees by a law firm in which the President and Director of the Company is a partner.

These expenses have been measured at their exchange amount, being the amounts negotiated and agreed to by the parties to the transactions. As at December 31, 2017, \$121,000 (December 31, 2016 - \$5,000) of amounts due to related parties is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Management believes these transactions are in the normal course of business and are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

As of December 31, 2017, \$5,612 (December 31, 2016 - \$5,612) in interest accrued on promissory notes previously issued by directors and officers is still outstanding to be paid.

10. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business. The Company defines capital to include its shareholders' equity. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

The Company considers its capital to be shareholders' equity, which is comprised of capital stock, reserves, and accumulated deficit, which as at December 31, 2017 totaled \$(148,901) (December 31, 2016 - \$(77,522)).

The Company's objective when managing capital is to obtain adequate levels of funding to support its exploration activities, to obtain corporate and administrative functions necessary to support organizational functioning and obtain sufficient funding to further the identification and development of precious metals deposits.

The Company raises capital, as necessary, to meet its needs and take advantage of perceived opportunities and, therefore, does not have a numeric target for its capital structure. Funds are primarily secured through equity capital raised by way of private placements. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to continue raising equity capital in this manner.

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11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company designed its cash as Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (“FVTPL”) instruments, which is measured at fair value. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

The carrying value of the Company’s cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to the relatively short periods to maturity of these investments.

Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant market information and information about financial instruments. These estimates are subject in and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, therefore cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions could significantly affect the estimates.

A summary of the Company's risk exposures as it relates to financial instruments are reflected below:

Credit Risk

The Company is not exposed to major credit risk attributable to customers. Additionally, the majority of the Company's cash is held with a high rated Canadian financial institution in Canada.

Interest Rate Risk

The Company invests cash surplus to its operational needs in investment-grade short term deposits certificates issued by the bank where it keeps its Canadian and U.S. Bank accounts. The Company periodically assesses the quality of its investments with this bank and is satisfied with the credit rating of the bank and the investment grade of its short term deposits certificates. A change in the interest rate of 1% would cause interest income to change by less than \$100 (2016 - \$400).

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's funds are predominantly kept in Canadian dollars, with a major Canadian financial institution. As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company believes that it is not exposed to major foreign currency risks.

Liquidity Risk

The Company’s approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at December 31, 2017, the Company had current assets of \$4,755 (December 31, 2016 - \$31,667) and current liabilities of \$153,656 (December 31, 2016 - \$109,189). All of the Company’s financial liabilities and receivables have contractual maturities of less than 90 days and are subject to normal trade terms. Current working capital deficiency of the Company is \$148,901 (December 31, 2016 - \$77,522 working capital deficiency).

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12. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

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

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

	As at,	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
1-3 months	\$ 3,623	\$ 5,211
Over 3 months	144,421	98,366
Total Trade and Other Payables	\$ 148,044	\$ 103,577

13. INCOME TAXES

The following table reconciles the income tax provision from the expected amount based on statutory rates to the amount reported:

	2017	2016
Components of the income tax provision:		
Income taxes at statutory tax rates	\$ (18,000)	\$ (11,000)
Change in valuation allowance	18,000	11,000
Income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

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

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

	2017	2016
	\$	\$
<i>Deferred income tax assets</i>		
Non-capital losses carried forward	880,000	862,000
	880,000	862,000
Less : deferred tax asset not recognized	(880,000)	(862,000)
Net deferred income tax assets	-	-

As at December 31, 2017, the Company has available for carry forward non-capital losses of \$2,901,000 (December 31, 2016 - \$2,830,000) expiring through to 2037.