



CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31 January 2018

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 condensed 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 JDF Explorations Inc. ("the Company") have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The unaudited condensed interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and reflect management's best estimate and judgements based on information currently available.

The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed interim financial statements in accordance with the standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for a review on interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

JDF Explorations Inc.
Condensed interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	As at 31 January 2018 \$	As at 30 April 2017 \$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	69,344	125,914
Other receivables	6	6,536	4,599
Prepaid expense		5,625	5,654
Total assets		81,505	136,167
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	8	-	10,525
Total liabilities		-	10,525
Equity			
Common shares	9	371,736	371,736
Contributed surplus		264,314	264,314
Deficit		(554,545)	(510,408)
Total equity		81,505	125,642
Total equity and liabilities		81,505	136,167

Nature of Operations and Going Concern (Note 1), Commitments (Note 16) and Subsequent Events (Note 17)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD:

“Ravinder Pannu”
Director

“Gurpreet Johal”
Director

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

JDF Explorations Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
		31 January 2018	31 January 2017	31 January 2018	31 January 2017
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Expenses					
Bank service charges (recoveries)		198	85	218	219
Consulting		1,908	2,065	1,908	4,187
Insurance		4,160	7,500	7,529	16,260
Listing fees		1,760	-	1,760	-
Office and miscellaneous		-	1,962	-	4,140
Professional fees		20,058	8,392	20,058	19,150
Transfer agent fees		9,725	4,324	12,060	11,518
Travel		604	-	604	1,147
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(38,413)	(24,328)	(44,137)	(56,621)
Loss and comprehensive loss per share					
Basic	10	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)
Diluted	10	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)

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

JDF Explorations Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	Nine months ended	
		31 January 2018	31 January 2017
		\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net loss before tax		(44,137)	(56,621)
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital			
Movements in working capital:			
Increase in prepaid expense		29	(2,057)
(increase) decrease in trade and other receivables		(1,937)	1,489
Increase (decrease) in trade and other payables		(10,525)	(17,068)
Cash from (used in) operating activities		(56,570)	(74,257)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(56,570)	(74,257)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		125,914	204,988
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		69,344	130,731

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

JDF Explorations Inc.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the nine months ended 31 January 2018 and 2017

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Common shares \$	Contributed surplus \$	Deficit \$	Total \$
Balances, 30 April 2016	40,313,049	371,736	264,314	(444,812)	191,238
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(56,621)	(56,621)
Balances, 31 January 2017	40,313,049	371,736	264,314	(501,433)	134,617
Balances, 30 April 2017	40,313,049	371,736	264,314	(510,408)	125,642
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(44,137)	(44,137)
Balances, 31 January 2018	40,313,049	371,736	264,314	(554,545)	81,505

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

JDF Explorations Inc.

Notes to the Condensed interim Financial Statements

For the nine months ended 31 January 2018 and 2017
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. CORPORATE INFORMATION & GOING CONCERN

JDF Explorations Inc. (“JDF”) is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of gold, precious metals and base metal properties. JDF was incorporated on 9 May 2014 under the name of 1001875 B.C. Ltd. On 14 August 2014, JDF changed its name to JDF Explorations Inc.

The head office, principal address and registered and records office of the Company is located at 500 – 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6C 3P6.

On 8 August 2014, the Company established a wholly owned subsidiary, 1010309 B.C. Ltd. (the “Subsidiary”).

Juan De Fuca Resources Corp. (“Juan”) is an exploration stage junior mining company engaged in the identification, acquisition, evaluation and exploration of gold, precious metals and base metal properties.

On 11 May 2015, JDF and Juan completed a share exchange (the “Share Exchange”) as part of a three-corner amalgamation between JDF, Juan and the Subsidiary for the purposes of listing with a Canadian stock exchange (the “Amalgamation”). Pursuant to the Share Exchange, JDF acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Juan, whereby former Juan shareholders received one common share of JDF for each Juan common share held.

Upon closing of the Share Exchange, the shareholders of Juan owned 98% of the issued and outstanding common shares of JDF and, as a result, the Share Exchange is considered a reverse acquisition of JDF by Juan, where Juan is considered the acquirer and JDF is the acquiree for accounting purposes.

On 21 May 2015, Juan and the Subsidiary amalgamated and the amalgamated company became a wholly-owned subsidiary of JDF. The outstanding common share purchase warrants of Juan were all cancelled (Note 4).

As a result of the above events, these condensed interim financial statements are a continuation of the financial statements of Juan and references to the “Company” will mean the combined entity subsequent to the date of the Share Exchange and to Juan prior to that date.

On 31 October 2016, JDF and Juan amalgamated and the amalgamated company retained JDF Explorations Inc. as its name. The outstanding common shares of Juan held by JDF were cancelled without any repayment of capital.

Going concern

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operations and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future.

Several conditions cast significant doubt on the validity of this assumption and ultimately the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles related to a going concern. From inception to date, the Company has incurred losses from operations, earned no revenues and has experienced negative cash flows from operating activities. As at 31, January 2018, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$69,344 (30 April 2017 \$125,914) and working capital of \$81,505 (30 April 2017 \$125,642). Existing funds on hand will not be sufficient to support the Company’s needs for cash to conduct exploration and to continue operations during the current year. The Company

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

JDF Explorations Inc.

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will require additional funding to be able to meet ongoing requirements for general operations and to advance and retain mineral exploration and evaluation property interests. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on raising additional financing, retaining or attracting joint venture partners, developing its properties and/or generating profits from operations or the disposition of properties in the future.

Management has been successful in obtaining sufficient funding for operating, exploration and capital requirements from the inception of the Company to date. There is, however, no assurance that additional future funding will be available to the Company, or that it will be available on terms which are acceptable to the management of the Company.

If the Company is unable to raise additional capital in the immediate future, management expects that the Company will need to further curtail operations, liquidate assets, seek additional capital on less favourable terms and/or pursue other remedial measures including ceasing operations.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Basis of consolidation

On 31 October 2016, the wholly-owned subsidiary, Juan, was vertically amalgamated with JDF. Prior to this date, the consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries. Subsidiaries are those entities controlled by the Company. Control exists when the Company has the power, directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. The financial statements of the subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control is obtained to the date control ceases. All inter-company transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated in full upon consolidation.

Basis of presentation

The Company's condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value, as explained in Note 12, and are presented in Canadian dollars except where otherwise indicated.

Statement of compliance

The condensed interim financial statements of the Company, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("IAS 34") 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 nine months ended 31 January 2018. The same accounting policies and methods of computation are followed in the condensed interim financial statements as compared with the most recent annual financial statement for the year ended 30 April 2017.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's condensed interim financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the condensed interim financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be

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reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. In particular, significant judgments made by management in the application of IFRS during the preparation of the condensed interim financial statements and estimates with a risk of material adjustment are:

i. Fair value hierarchy

Where the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheets cannot be derived from active markets, their fair value is estimated using valuation techniques including discounted cash flow models. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but, where this is not feasible, a degree of judgment is required in establishing fair values. The judgments include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation and judgment relate to the fair value measurements for financial instruments and share-based payments, the recognition and valuation of provisions for decommissioning liabilities, the recoverable value of exploration and evaluation properties, the valuation of all liability and equity instruments including warrants and stock options, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities and ability to continue as a going concern. While management believes the estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ from those estimates and could impact future results of operations and cash flows.

ii. Impairment assessment

Determining if there are any facts and circumstances indicating impairment loss or reversal of impairment losses is a subjective process involving judgment and a number of estimates and interpretations in many cases.

Determining whether to test for impairment of mineral exploration properties and deferred exploration assets requires management's judgment regarding the following factors, among others: the period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed; substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; or sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amounts of the exploration assets are unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the

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recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Company's assets and earnings may occur during the next period.

iii. Realization of assets

The investments in exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7) comprise a significant portion of the Company's assets. Realization of the Company's investments in exploration and evaluation properties are dependent on the Company obtaining permits for exploration or development of resource claims, the satisfaction of governmental requirements, satisfaction of possible aboriginal claims, the attainment of successful production from the properties, or from the proceeds upon disposal of the Company's interests therein. Resource exploration and development is highly speculative and involves inherent risks. While the rewards if an ore body is discovered can be substantial, few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines.

iv. Environmental and provision for site reclamation liabilities

Environmental legislation is becoming increasingly stringent and the costs of regulatory compliance are increasing. The impact of new and future environmental legislation on the Company's operations may cause additional expenses and restrictions. If the restrictions adversely affect the scope of exploration and development of mineral resource properties, the potential for production on the properties may be diminished or negated.

The Company is subject to laws and regulations relating to environmental matters in all jurisdictions in which it operates, including provisions relating to property reclamation, discharge of hazardous material and other matters. The Company may also be held liable should environmental problems be discovered that were caused by former owners and operators of its properties and properties in which it has previously had an interest. The Company conducts its mineral exploration activities in compliance with applicable environmental protection legislation.

Future obligations to retire an asset, including dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring of the site related to normal operations, are initially recognized and recorded as a liability based on estimated future cash flows discounted at a credit-adjusted risk-free rate.

Management must make judgments about the existence and valuation of provisions for site reclamation liabilities. The assessment of provision for site reclamation liabilities requires management to assess the stage of exploration activities in each mineral property, compliance with local environmental regulations, and agreements in place.

The Company is not aware of any existing environmental problems related to any of its current or former properties that may result in material liability to the Company.

v. Unit issuance

The Company allocates values to share capital and to warrants according to their fair value using the residual method when the two are issued together as a unit. The Company uses the Black-Scholes model to determine the fair value of warrants issued.

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vi. Going Concern Assumption

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a basis which assumes the Company will continue to operate for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. In assessing whether this assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the end of the reporting period. This assessment is based upon planned actions that may or may not occur for a number of reasons including the Company's own resources and external market conditions (Note 1).

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand, and short term money market instruments with an original maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible into a known amount of cash.

Exploration and evaluation properties

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the costs of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activity and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal rights to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Option payments received are treated as a reduction of the carrying value of the related exploration and evaluation properties and deferred costs until the receipts are in excess of costs incurred, at which time, they are credited to income. Option payments are at the discretion of the optionee, and accordingly, are recorded on a cash basis.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

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

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation asset is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest.

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities

The Company recognizes provisions for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the reclamation of exploration and evaluation properties and retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant, site restoration work and other similar retirement activities is added to the carrying amount of the related asset, and depreciated on the same basis as the related asset, along with a corresponding increase in the provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the current market assessments of the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value.

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The Company's estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to the related asset with a corresponding entry to the provision.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit or loss for the period. The net present value of reclamation costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred. The costs of reclamation projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation properties.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and recognized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the share-based payments reserve.

The fair value of options is determined using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which incorporates all market vesting conditions. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that will eventually vest.

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"), held-to-maturity, loans and receivables, available-for-sale financial assets, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition. Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at FVTPL

Financial assets are classified as held for trading and are included in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term or if so designated by management. Derivatives, other than those designated as effective hedging instruments, are also categorized as held for trading. These assets are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss. Transaction costs associated with financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. Cash and cash equivalents and share purchase warrants held in other companies are included in this category of financial assets.

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables

Held-to-maturity and loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method if the time value of money is significant. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the financial asset classified in this category are

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derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Amounts receivable are classified as loans and receivables.

Available-for-sale

Available-for-sale financial assets are those non-derivative financial assets that are not classified as loans and receivables. After initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value, with gains or losses recognized within other comprehensive income. Accumulated changes in fair value are recorded as a separate component of equity until the investment is derecognized or impaired. Transaction costs are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset. Available-for-sale assets include short term investments in equities of other entities.

The fair value is determined by reference to bid prices at the close of business on the reporting date. Where there is no active market, fair value is determined using valuation techniques. Where fair value cannot be reliably measured, assets are carried at cost.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at FVTPL, derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, or as financial liabilities measured at amortized cost, as appropriate. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as follows:

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities at FVTPL has two subcategories, including financial liabilities held for trading and those designated by management on initial recognition. Transaction costs on financial liabilities at FVTPL are expensed as incurred. These liabilities are carried at fair value with gains or losses recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

All other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any issue costs, and any discount or premium on settlement. Gains and losses arising on the repurchase, settlement or cancellation of liabilities are recognized respectively in interest, other revenues and finance costs. Trade payables and due to related parties are included in this category of financial liabilities.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge

The Company does not hold or have any exposure to derivative instruments.

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than financial assets at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each period end.

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Assets carried at amortized cost

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost have 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 reduced, with the amount of the loss 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.

Available-for-sale

If an available-for-sale financial asset is impaired, the cumulative loss previously recognized in equity is transferred to profit or loss. Any subsequent recovery in the fair value of the asset is recognized within other comprehensive income.

De-recognition of financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets expire or, the financial assets are transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets. On de-recognition of a financial asset, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognized directly in equity is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets is reviewed for an indication of impairment at the end of each reporting period. If an indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. Recoverable amount of an asset group is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are adjusted for the risks specific to the asset group and are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money.

Where the carrying amount of an asset group exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset group is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount.

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An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

Flow-through shares

Any premium received by the Company on the issuance of flow-through shares is initially recorded as a liability and included in trade payables and accrued liabilities. Upon renouncement by the Company of the tax benefits associated with the related expenditures, a deferred tax liability is recognized and the flow-through share premium liability will be reversed. To the extent that suitable deferred tax assets are available, the Company will reduce the deferred tax liability and record a deferred tax recovery.

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, 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.

Taxation

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

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date 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.

Deferred 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 the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

4. REVERSE ACQUISITION

Pursuant to the Share Exchange on 11 May 2015, JDF acquired all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Juan whereby former Juan shareholders received one common share of JDF for each Juan common share held. The outstanding common share purchase warrants of Juan were all cancelled on 21 May 2015.

As a result of the Share Exchange, the shareholders of Juan owned approximately 98% of the issued and outstanding common shares of JDF. For accounting and reporting purposes, Juan is the accounting acquirer and JDF is the accounting acquiree because of the significant holdings and influence of the control group of Juan before and after the Share Exchange. The reverse

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acquisition has been accounted for as share-based payment transaction on the basis that JDF did not meet the definition of a business because JDF is a shell based company whose activities were limited to the acquisition and maintenance of its reporting issuer status which did not constitute a business. As a result, the difference between the fair value of the consideration deemed to have been paid by the accounting acquirer and the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the accounting acquiree is expensed.

The results of operations of JDF are included in the condensed interim financial statements from 11 May 2015, the date of the reverse acquisition.

The net assets acquired at fair value on 11 May 2015 are as follows:

Consideration paid	
750,000 common shares	\$ 15,000
Less: Value of net assets	
Cash	64,956
Trade and other payables	(57,941)
	7,015
Listing expense	\$ 7,985

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currency:

	31 January 2018	30 April 2017
	\$	\$
Denominated in Canadian dollars	69,344	125,914
Total cash and cash equivalents	69,344	125,914

6. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

The Company's trade and other receivables arise from two main sources: Goods and Services Tax ("GST") receivable due from the government taxation authorities and an amount receivable from a third party. These are as follows:

	31 January 2018	30 April 2017
	\$	\$
GST receivable	6,536	4,599

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION PROPERTIES

The Company's exploration and evaluation properties expenditures for the nine months ended 31 January 2018 and year ended 30 April 2016 are as follows:

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As at 31 January, 2018	Blue Hawk	Spod	Total
	\$	\$	\$
ACQUISITION COSTS			
Balance, 30 April 2017	-	-	-
As at 31 January, 2018	-	-	-
EXPLOARTION EXPENDITURES			
Balance, 30 April 2017			
Geological and field expenses	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
Balance, 31 January 2018	-	-	-
Total Costs	-	-	-

As at 30 April 2017	Blue Hawk	Spod	Total
	\$	\$	\$
ACQUISITION COSTS			
Balance, 30 April 2016	-	-	-
Balance, 30 April 2017	-	-	-
EXPLOARTION EXPENDITURES			
Balance, 30 April 2016			
Geological and field expenses	1,665	-	1,665
Impairment	(1,665)	-	(1,665)
Balance, 30 April 2017	-	-	-
Total Costs	-	-	-

During the year ended 30 April 2015, the Company and Syon entered into a purchase agreement (the "Purchase Agreement"), which replaced the Blue Hawk Option Agreement and Spod Option Agreement whereby the Company could purchase the Blue Hawk Claims and the Spod Claims for a payment of \$150,000 and the issuance of 1,500,000 common shares of the Company on or before 30 June 2014. The Company issued the common shares, valued at \$30,000 or \$0.02 per common share (Note 9) and made the payment on 18 June 2014 and 19 June 2014, respectively. Syon transferred the titles to the Blue Hawk and Spod Claims to the Company on 20 June 2014. During the year ended 30 April 2017, the Company abandoned the Spod property.

During the year ended 30 April 2017, due to prevailing junior resource market conditions and the uncertainty associated with the Company's ability to exploit any future economic benefits from the property the Company recorded an impairment of \$1,665 with respect to the Blue Hawk Property and \$Nil related to the Spod Property.

8. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade payables and accrued liabilities are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have settlement dates within one year.

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9. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized share capital

The Company has authorized an unlimited number of common shares with no par value. As at 31, January 2018, the Company had 40,313,049 common shares outstanding (30 April 2017: 40,313,049).

Shares issuances

During the nine months ended 31 January 2018 and year ended 30 April 2017, the Company issued no common shares.

Shares in escrow

None of the Company's common shares have been released from escrow. As at 31, January 2018, a total of 2,925,000 (30 April 2017: 2,925,000) of the Company's common shares remained in escrow. These shares have been excluded from the calculation of the weighted number of common shares outstanding (Note 11).

Share purchase warrants

No share purchase warrants were issued or exercised during the nine months ended 31 January 2018 and year ended 30 April 2017.

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The diluted loss per share reflects the potential dilution of common share equivalents, such as outstanding stock options, share purchase warrants and convertible debentures, in the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year, if dilutive.

11. CAPITAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support the Company's normal operating requirements and continue the development and exploration of its mineral properties.

The Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out the planned exploration and pay for general administration costs, the Company may issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and cash equivalents. 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.

As 31 January 2018, the Company's capital structure consists of the equity of the Company (Note 9). The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. In order to maximize ongoing development efforts, the Company does not pay dividends.

There were no significant changes in the Company's approach or the Company's objectives and policies for managing its capital.

As at 31, January 2018, the Company's available capital resources, consisting of cash and cash equivalents, total \$69,344 (30 April 2017: \$125,914) and the total current liabilities are \$Nil (30 April 2017: \$10,525). The Company does not believe it has sufficient capital resources available

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to support further exploration and development of its mineral properties. The Company will require additional funding to be able to meet ongoing requirements for general operations and to advance and retain mineral exploration and evaluation property interests.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Categories of financial instruments

As at	31 January 2018	30 April 2017
	\$	\$
FINANCIAL ASSETS		
FVTPL, at fair value		
Cash and cash equivalents	69,344	125,914
Receivable, at amortized cost		
Other receivables	6,536	4,599
Total financial assets	75,880	130,513
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
Other liabilities, at amortized cost		
Trade and other payables	-	525
Total financial liabilities	-	525

Fair value

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities at amortized cost is determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models based on discounted cash flow analysis or using prices from observable current market transactions. The Company considers that the carrying amount of all its financial assets and financial liabilities recognized at amortized cost in the condensed interim financial statements approximates their fair value due to the demand nature or short term maturity of these instruments.

The following table provides an analysis of the Company's financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the inputs used to determine the fair value are observable.

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable either directly or indirectly. As at 31 October 2017 and 2016, the Company does not have any Level 2 financial instruments.
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs that are not based on observable market data. As at 31, January 2018 and 2017, the Company did not have any Level 3 financial instruments.

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As at 31 January 2018	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	69,344	-	-	69,344
Total financial assets at fair value	69,344	-	-	69,344

As at 30 April 2017	Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	Total \$
Financial assets at fair value				
Cash and cash equivalents	125,914	-	-	125,914
Total financial assets at fair value	125,914	-	-	125,914

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 and 3 in the nine months ended 31, January 2018 or the year ended 30 April 2017.

Management of financial risks

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the sourcing and exploration of mineral properties. The Company does not have any externally imposed capital requirements to which it is subject.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue common shares or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash.

The financial risk arising from the Company's operations are credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, currency risk and commodity price risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions undertaken are to support the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The risks associated with these financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash and receivables. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Management believes that the credit risk concentration with respect to financial instruments included in receivables is remote. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

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 31, January 2018, the Company had cash of \$69,344 (30 April 2017: \$125,914) to settle trade payables totaling \$Nil (30 April 2017: \$525). All of the Company's financial liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

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Foreign exchange risk

The Company does not have significant foreign exchange risk as the majority of its transactions are in Canadian dollars.

Interest rate risk

The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party expenses

The Company's related party expenses are allocated as follows:

	Nine months ended 31 January 2018	Year ended 30 April 2017
	\$	\$
Professional fees	12,500	12,000
Consulting fees	1,000	1,034
Total related party expenses	13,500	13,034

The allocation of the expenses among the different related parties is as follows:

	Nine months ended 31 January 2018	Year ended 30 April 2017
	\$	\$
Company controlled by Chief Financial Officer	12,500	12,000
Company controlled by Corporate Secretary	1,000	1,034
Total related party expenses	13,500	13,034

Due to related parties

No amounts were due to or from related parties at 31, January 2018 or 30 April 2017.

Key management personnel compensation

	Nine months ended 31 January 2018	Year ended 30 April 2017
	\$	\$
Short-term benefits	13,500	13,034
Total key management personnel compensation	13,500	13,034

These transactions are in the normal course of operations are measured at the exchange amount established and agreed to by the related parties.

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14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

As at 31, January 2018, the Company had the following contingent liabilities:

- a) The Company has indemnified the subscribers of flow-through shares of the Company issued in prior years against any tax related amounts that may become payable as a result of the Company not making eligible expenditures.
- b) The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are subject to various Canadian federal and provincial laws and regulations governing the protection of the government. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company conducts its operations so as to protect public health and the environment and believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.
- c) As at 31, January 2018, the Company owns various exploration and evaluation properties (Note 7). Management does not consider that any amounts related to decommissioning liabilities are payable although there is no assurance that a formal claim will not be made against the Company for some or all of these obligations in the future.

15. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company made no cash payments for interest and income taxes for the year ended 30 April 2017 and for the nine months ended 31 January 2018.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

There are no reportable events subsequent to the nine months ended 31 January 2018.

17. APPROVAL OF THE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The condensed interim financial statements of the Company for the nine months ended 31 January 2018 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on 7 March 2018.