

BIOMARK DIAGNOSTICS INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

**NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED
INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

Under National Instrument 51-102, if an auditor has not performed a review of the condensed consolidated interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the condensed consolidated interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management. The Company's independent auditor has not performed a review of these condensed consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with standards established by the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants for review of condensed consolidated interim financial statements by an entity's auditor.

BIOMARK DIAGNOSTICS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash		455,959	17,489
Amounts receivable		17,637	22,083
Prepaid expenses		-	-
		473,596	39,572
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		350,058	368,099
Due to related parties	4	783,161	736,497
		1,133,219	1,104,596
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)			
Share capital	5	3,867,115	3,249,024
Share subscriptions receivable		(1,000)	47,191
Contributed surplus		667,458	647,543
Deficit		(5,193,196)	(5,008,782)
		(659,623)	(1,065,024)
		473,596	39,572

Nature and Operations and Going Concern (Note 1)
Commitments (Note 9)

Approved by the Board on August 28, 2017

“Rashid Ahmed”
Rashid Ahmed, Director

“Dr. Bram Ramjiawan”
Dr. Bram Ramjiawan, Director

BIOMARK DIAGNOSTICS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Note	Three months ended	
		June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
		\$	\$
Expenses:			
Consulting and professional fees	4	139,576	153,564
Legal fees		1,252	36,091
Office and miscellaneous		7,534	13,753
Research and other		13,042	3,754
Share-based compensation	5	19,915	8,372
Travel		8,749	-
		190,068	215,534
Other income		5,654	-
Net loss and comprehensive loss		(184,414)	(215,534)
Basic and diluted loss per share		\$ (0.003)	\$ (0.004)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding		54,506,850	53,371,638

BIOMARK DIAGNOSTICS INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INTERIM STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Three months ended	
	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	\$	\$
Operating Activities		
Net loss	(184,414)	(215,534)
Items not affecting cash:		
Consulting services paid in shares	5,000	-
Share-based compensation	19,915	8,372
	(159,499)	(207,162)
Changes in non-cash working capital items related to operations:		
Amounts receivable	4,446	(1,858)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(18,041)	23,471
Cash used in operating activities	(173,094)	(185,549)
Financing Activities		
Due to related parties	46,664	11,471
Issue of common shares, net of issuance costs	564,900	163,615
Cash provided by financing activities	611,564	175,086
Change in cash	438,470	(10,463)
Cash, beginning	17,489	14,132
Cash, ending	455,959	3,669
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Cash paid during the year:		
Interest	-	-
Income taxes	-	-
Non-cash transaction		
Shares issued for services	5,000	-

BIOMARK DIAGNOSTICS INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

	Number of Shares	Share Capital	Share Subscriptions Received	Contributed Surplus	Deficit	Total
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, March 31, 2016	53,345,776	3,134,182	-	604,896	(4,293,358)	(554,280)
Shares issued for cash	983,767	114,842	-	32,723	-	147,565
Share issued to agent	107,000	16,050	-	-	-	16,050
Share issued costs	-	(16,050)	-	-	-	(16,050)
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	9,924	-	9,924
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(215,534)	(215,534)
Balance, June 30, 2016	54,436,543	3,249,024	-	647,543	(4,508,892)	(612,325)
Shares subscriptions received	-	-	47,191	-	-	47,191
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(499,890)	(499,890)
Balance, March 31, 2017	54,436,543	3,249,024	47,191	647,543	(5,008,782)	(1,065,024)
Shares issued for cash	5,866,000	564,900	-	-	-	564,900
Shares issued for subscription received	471,910	47,191	(47,191)	-	-	-
Shares issued for subscription receivable	10,000	1,000	(1,000)	-	-	-
Shares issued for services	50,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000
Share-based compensation	-	-	-	19,915	-	19,915
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(184,414)	(184,414)
Balance, June 30, 2017	60,834,452	3,867,115	(1,000)	667,458	(5,193,196)	(659,623)

BIOMARK DIAGNOSTICS INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

1. Nature and Operations and Going Concern

Biomark Diagnostics Inc. (“Biomark Diagnostics” or the “Company”) was incorporated on June 19, 2014 under the Business Corporation Act of British Columbia. The head office of the Company is 165 – 10551 Shellbridge Way, Richmond, British Columbia, V6X 2W8. The ultimate parent of Biomark Diagnostics is Biomark Technologies Inc. (“BTI”), which is located at the same address as the Company.

The Company is in developing an advanced stage cancer diagnostic business. It is developing proprietary, non-invasive, and accurate cancer diagnostic solutions to help detect, monitor and assess treatment for cancer early and cost effectively.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue its operations for a reasonable period of time. As at June 30, 2017, the Company had accumulated deficit of \$5,193,196. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company’s liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Company’s ability to continue its operations is uncertain and is dependent upon obtaining additional financing or maintaining continued support from its shareholders and creditors, and generating profitable operations in the future. In the event that additional financial support is not received or operating profits are not generated, the carrying values of the Company’s assets may be adversely affected.

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared with the assumption that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business rather than through a forced liquidation. These consolidated financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary to the carrying amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Preparation

Statement of Compliance

These condensed consolidated interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) and in accordance with International Accounting Standard (“IAS”) 34 Interim Financial Reporting. These condensed consolidated interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Company’s financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2017.

Basis of Measurement and Consolidation

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at revalued amounts or fair values, as explained in the accounting policies below.

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary, Biomark Cancer Systems Inc. (“Biomark Cancer”). Biomark Cancer was incorporated on February 27, 2014 under the Business Corporation Act of British Columbia. All material inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

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(Stated in Canadian Dollars)
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2. Basis of Preparation (continued)

The condensed consolidated interim financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is also the functional currency for both Biomark Diagnostics and Biomark Cancer.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

Significant Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of these consolidated interim financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. The more significant areas are as follows:

- the estimates and assumptions used in the share-based payments;
- the fair value measurements for financial instruments; and
- value of warrants in private placement.

Significant Judgements

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Significant areas where management's judgment has been applied include:

- Classifying categories of financial assets and financial liabilities in accordance with IAS 39, Financial instruments: recognition and measurement;
- Evaluating if the criteria for recognition of provisions and contingencies are met in accordance with IAS 37, Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets; and
- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, which is described in Note 1.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company considers unrestricted cash on hand, in trust, in banks, in term deposits and commercial paper with original maturities of three months or less as cash and cash equivalents.

Comprehensive loss

Comprehensive loss is the change in the Company's shareholders' equity that results from transactions and other events from other than the Company's shareholders. Other comprehensive income/loss includes items that would not normally be included in comprehensive loss but excluded from net loss, such as unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale investments.

Loss per share

The Company presents basic loss per share for its common shares, calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Share issue costs

Professional, consulting, regulatory and other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are recorded as deferred financing costs until the financing transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered likely; otherwise they are expensed as incurred. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Deferred financing costs related to financing transactions that are not completed are charged to expenses.

Intellectual properties

Intellectual properties consist of patents and trademarks acquired from Biomark Technologies. Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development costs are expensed as incurred unless they meet certain criteria for deferral and amortization. The Company assesses whether it has met the relevant criteria for deferral and amortization at each reporting date.

Share-based compensation

Stock options granted to employees, consultants or directors are measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed over the vesting period with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. Upon the exercise of the stock options, consideration paid together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus is recorded as an increase to share capital.

Warrants issued in equity financing transactions

The Company engages in equity financing transactions to obtain the funds necessary to continue operations and explore and evaluate resource properties. These equity financing transactions may involve issuance of common shares or units. A unit comprises a certain number of common shares and a certain number of share purchase warrants. Depending on the terms and conditions of each financing agreement, the warrants are exercisable into additional common shares prior to expiry at a price stipulated by the agreement. Warrants that are part of units are assigned value based on the residual value method and included in the share warrant reserve. Warrants that are issued as payment for an agency fee or other transactions costs are accounted for as share-based payments.

Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets may be impaired. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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 is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that 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. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Financial assets are classified into one of four categories:

- a) Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”);
- b) Held-to-maturity (“HTM”);
- c) Loans and receivables; and
- d) Available for sale (“AFS”).

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”)

A financial asset is classified at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial assets are designated as at FVTPL if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company’s risk management strategy. Attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. FVTPL are measured at fair value, and changes are recognized in profit or loss. The Company classified its cash as FVTPL.

Held-to-maturity (“HTM”)

These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company’s management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. The Company does not have any amounts classified as held-to-maturity.

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted on an active market. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. The Company does not have any amounts classified as loans and receivables.

Available for sale (“AFS”)

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as AFS. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in other comprehensive income/loss. Where a decline in the fair value of an AFS financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from other comprehensive income/loss and recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any amounts classified as available for sale.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified into one of two categories:

- a) Fair value through profit or loss; and
- b) Other financial liabilities.

Fair value through profit or loss

This category comprises of derivatives, or liabilities acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Other financial liabilities

This category includes liabilities which are recognized at amortized cost. The Company classified its accounts payable and due to related parties as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost.

Impairment

Financial assets

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that they are impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses are recognized in profit or loss and reflected in an allowance account against the assets impaired. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Non-financial assets

Non-financial assets with finite lives are tested for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. In addition, long-lived assets that are not amortized are subject to an annual impairment assessment. Any impairment loss is recognized in earnings or the results of discontinued operations, as appropriate, for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost to sell or its value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows ("cash-generating units" or "CGUs"). The Company evaluates impairment losses other than goodwill impairment, for potential reversals, when events or changes in circumstances warrant such consideration.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probably that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

Income taxes

Income tax on profit or loss comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

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

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes, except for temporary differences in assets and liabilities arising in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, transactions relating to investments in jointly controlled entities to the extent that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future, and

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3. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

transactions arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is recognized at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

Changes in accounting policy

During the year ended March 31, 2017, the Company did not adopt any new accounting standards and interpretations.

New accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain new standards, interpretations, amendments and improvements to existing standards were issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for future accounting periods. The following have not yet been adopted by the Company and are being evaluated to determine their impact.

- IFRS 9: New standard that replaced IAS 39 for classification and measurement, tentatively effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 15: New standard to establish principles for reporting the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 16: Leases: New standard to establish principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases with an impact on lessee accounting, effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. Related Parties Transactions and Balances

During the period ended June 30, 2017, the Company has the following transactions with BioMark Technologies Inc.:

	\$
Balance, March 31, 2016	175,410
Company expenses paid on behalf of the company	80,894
Cash advance	3,400
Cash repayments	(61,500)
Balance, March 31, 2017	198,204
Company expenses paid on behalf of the company	3,644
Cash advance	150
Cash repayments	-
Balance, June 30, 2017	201,998

On May 14, 2014, the Company entered a General Service Agreement (the "Service Agreement") with BTI. Both the Company and BTI managed by the CEO of the Company. According to the Service Agreement, the Company engaged BTI to provide important services that include continuation of

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4. Related Parties Transactions and Balances (continued)

research and development, establishing a framework quality management system, intellectual property refinement and filing, establish protocols with key investigators, linking platforms that the Company can leverage, engage in territorial business development from relationships that BTI developed over the years, supplier validation and review, operating capital and other related functions (the “Services”). BTI uses subcontractors to perform some of its services. The Company will pay management fees equivalent to cost plus a 25% administration fee to BTI and payable upon completion of the Services. For the three months ended June 30, 2017, the Company paid \$722 to BTI as administration fees (2016 - \$915). BTI holds approximately 75% of the common shares of the Company as at June 30, 2017 (2016 – 75%). The CEO owns more than 10% interest in the Company. The term of this Agreement will remain in full force and effect indefinitely until terminated as provided in the Agreement. In the event that either party wishes to terminate this Agreement, that each party will be required to provide 30 days' notice to the other party.

Key Management Compensation

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company’s executive officers and Board of Director members. Short-term key management compensation consists of the following:

	June 30, 2017	June 30, 2016
	\$	\$
Transactions		
Consulting fees:		
CEO and a company controlled by the CEO	60,000	60,000
Former CFO and a company controlled by the CFO	-	18,000
	60,000	78,000

As at June 30, 2017, the Company has \$528,377 and \$52,615 due to the Chief Executive (“CEO”) and the former Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”) respectively (2016 - \$274,946 and \$26,650 respectively).

The balances to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and without fixed repayment terms.

5. Share Capital

a) Authorized
Unlimited common shares, without par value.

b) Issued

Common shares issued and outstanding – see consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity.

On January 5 2016, the Company issued 1,216,000 common shares to its agent for the private placement concurrent to the Plan of Arrangement mentioned above at \$0.15 per share for \$182,400. These shares are in escrow for three years.

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5. Share Capital (continued)

b) Issued (continued)

On March 15, 2016, the Company closed a private placement of 2,726,360 units at \$0.15 per unit for total consideration of \$408,954. Each unit is composed of one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one share at a price of \$0.30 per share for a period of one year. The expiry of the warrants may be accelerated if the closing price of the Company is greater than \$1.00 for 10 consecutive days. The Company uses the residual value method to allocate proceeds of the unit amongst the common share and the share purchase warrant. There was no value allocated to these warrants. Of the 2,726,360 units, 1,800,000 units were issued to settle outstanding debts.

On June 24, 2016, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 983,767 units at \$0.15 per unit for total consideration of \$147,565. Each unit is composed of one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one share at a price of \$0.30 per share for a period of one year. The Company also issued 107,000 units as share issuance costs with a fair value of \$16,050. The Company uses the residual value method to allocate proceeds of the unit amongst the common share and the share purchase warrant. A value of \$0.06 per warrant was allocated to the contributed surplus for a total amount of \$32,723.

On June 29, 2017, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 6,397,909 units at \$0.10 per unit for total consideration of \$639,791. Each unit is composed of one common share and one-half of a share purchase warrant. Each warrant will entitle the holder to acquire one share at a price of \$0.15 per share for a period of two years.

c) Stock Options:

Under the 2014 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan"), the number of options that may be issued under the Plan is limited to no more than 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding shares on the grant date. The plan provides for the granting of options to directors, employees and consultants. The Board of Directors determines the features of the awards, including the exercise price, the term and vesting provisions, provided no stock options will have a term exceeding five years.

On October 31, 2014, the Company granted 4,490,000 stock options to directors, officers, consultants, and employees. Stock options outstanding at March 31, 2016 will expire on October 31, 2019. Stock options granted to directors and officers of the Company (3,320,000 options) vest at 25% at the date of grant and 25% every six months thereafter. Stock options granted to consultants (1,170,000 options) vest at 33.33% every 6 months from the date of grant. All stock options can be exercised at \$0.25 per share for a period of five years. The fair value of the share-based compensation from vested options recognized during the year ended March 31, 2017 was \$9,924 (2016 - \$86,769).

On July 15, 2015, the Company granted 40,000 stock options for consulting services provided. All stock options can be exercised at \$0.25 per share for a period of five years and vested immediately. The fair value of the stock options was \$4,468. On August 17, 2015, the agent exercised 40,000 options for proceeds of \$10,000.

On June 15, 2017, the Company granted 250,000 stock options to the interim CFO. The stock options can be exercised at \$0.15 per share for a period of five years and vested immediately. The fair value of the stock options was \$19,915.

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5. Share Capital (continued)

c) Stock Options: (continued)

The Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions and resulting values for grants as follows:

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
Assumptions:		
Weighted average risk free interest rate (%)	1.14%	1.12%
Expected life (years)	5 years	3.5 years
Weighted average expected volatility (%)	80%	78%
Expected dividend	Nil	Nil
Expected forfeiture rate	Nil	Nil

Information regarding the Company's outstanding share purchase options is summarized below:

	Expiry date	Number of options outstanding	Exercise price
Balance, March 31, 2016 and 2017	October 31, 2019	4,490,000	\$0.25
Granted	June 15, 2022	250,000	\$0.15
Balance, June 30, 2017		4,740,000	

The weighted average life remaining for these options was 2.48 years and weighted average exercise price was \$0.24 per option.

d) Warrants:

Information regarding the Company's outstanding warrants is summarized below:

	Expiry date	Number of warrants outstanding	Number of warrants exercisable	Exercise price
Balance, March 31, 2016		1,363,180	1,363,180	\$0.30
Granted	June 23, 2017	545,384	545,384	\$0.30
Expired	March 15, 2017	(1,363,180)	(1,363,180)	\$0.30
Balance, March 31, 2017		545,384	545,384	\$0.30
Granted	June 29, 2019	3,198,955	3,198,955	\$0.15
Expired	June 23, 2017	(545,384)	(545,384)	\$0.30
Balance, June 30, 2017		3,198,955	3,198,955	\$0.15

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6. Financial Instruments

Classification

The Company has classified its cash as FVTPL. Accounts payable and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

The following table summarizes the carrying values of the Company's financial instruments:

	June 30, 2017	March 31, 2017
	\$	\$
FVTPL (i)	455,959	17,489
Other financial liabilities (iii)	1,133,219	1,104,596

- (i) Cash
- (ii) Accounts payable and due to related parties

Fair values

The Company's financial instruments include cash, accounts payable and due to related parties. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments are a reasonable estimate of their fair values because of their current nature.

The Company classifies its fair value measurements in accordance with an established hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs in valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value on a recovering basis by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	June 30, 2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash	455,959	-	-	455,959

Credit risk

The Company is not exposed to credit risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Financial assets and liabilities with variable interest rates expose the Company to cash flow interest rate risk. The Company does not hold any financial liabilities with variable interest rates. The Company does maintain bank accounts which earn interest at variable rates but it does not believe it is currently subject to any significant interest rate risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent on management's ability to raise required funding through future equity issuances and through short-term borrowing. The Company manages its liquidity risk by forecasting cash flows from operations and anticipating any investing and financing activities. Management and the Board of Directors are actively involved in the review, planning and approval of significant expenditures and commitments.

The Company intends to meet its current obligations in the following year with funds to be raised through private placements, shares for debt, loans and related party loans.

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(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

7. Capital Risk Management

The Company defines its capital as shareholders' equity. 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 development of its technologies and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its shareholders. As the Company is in the development stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares.

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 new shares, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

8. Commitments

- a) The Company is committed to an office lease for its office in Richmond, British Columbia expiring on October 2017. Minimum lease payments of \$28,247 annually are required until October 2017.
- b) The Company is committed to a General Service Agreement with Biomark Technologies Inc. as described in Note 4.