

ALTO VENTURES LTD.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

Canadian Funds

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Alto Ventures Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Alto Ventures Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the statements of operations and comprehensive loss, cash flows, and changes in shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Opinion

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Alto Ventures Ltd. as at June 30, 2016 and 2015, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Alto Ventures Ltd. to continue as a going concern.

"DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP"

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

October 25, 2016

(An Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Financial Position
Canadian Funds

		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
As at	Note	\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		117,550	198,456
Receivables	6	2,440	155,313
Marketable securities	9	62,081	64,906
Prepaids and deposits		749	749
		182,820	419,424
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	10	2,232,454	2,280,846
		2,415,274	2,700,270
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7	17,444	37,601
Loan payable	8	20,000	-
Due to related parties	12	38,651	7,015
	_	76,095	44,616
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	11	19,970,716	19,950,716
Contributed surplus - options		1,429,894	1,424,810
Contributed surplus - warrants		1,016,625	1,016,625
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		-	(1,512,547)
Deficit		(20,078,057)	(18,223,950)
		2,339,178	2,655,654
		2,415,274	2,700,270

Going concern and nature of operations (Note 1)

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Loss

Canadian Funds

		For the years	ended
		June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	Note	\$	\$
General and administrative expenses			
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	10	112,526	541,929
Loss on sale of marketable securities	9	-	199,368
Interest income		-	(88)
Interest expense		1,454	-
Investor and shareholder relations		10,312	25,162
Legal, accounting and audit fees		62,141	63,225
Office administration		31,032	83,565
Other income		-	(7,475)
Permanent write down of marketable securities	9	1,515,372	62,500
Salaries and wages		18,833	17,332
Share-based compensation	11	5,084	2,578
Transfer agent and filing fees		16,696	14,507
Travel and promotion		2,265	18,316
Loss before the following		1,775,715	1,020,919
Write off of exploration and evaluation assets	10	78,392	-
Loss for the year		1,854,107	1,020,919
Unrealized loss (gain) on available for sale			
securities		2,825	203,761
Permanent impairment recognized in prior years		(1,515,372)	-
Recognition of realized loss on sale of		-	(282,814)
Comprehensive loss for the year		341,560	941,866
Loss per share			
- Basic and diluted		\$0.08	\$0.04
Weighted Average Number of Common			
Shares Outstanding		24,667,061	24,116,214

(An Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Cash Flows
Canadian Funds

	For the years ended			
	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015		
	\$	\$		
Cash resources provided by (used in)				
Operating activities				
Loss for the year	(1,854,107)	(1,020,919)		
Items not affecting cash:				
Gain on sale of marketable securities	-	199,368		
Share-based compensation	5,084	2,578		
Permanent write down of marketable securities	1,515,372	62,500		
Write off of exploration and evaluation assets	78,392	-		
Changes in non-cash working capital				
Decrease in accounts receivables	152,873	109,654		
Increase (decrease) in amounts due to related parties	31,636	(514)		
Decrease in prepaids and deposits	-	2,729		
Decrease in Quebec exploration tax credit receivable	-	11,904		
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(20,156)	(16,093)		
Cash used in operating activities	(90,906)	(648,793)		
Investing activities				
Acquisition of exploration and evaluation assets	(10,000)	(28,770)		
Sale of marketable securities	(10,000)	823,818		
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(10,000)	795,048		
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(10,000)	795,046		
Financing activities				
Loan	20,000	-		
Cash provided by financing activities	20,000	-		
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(80,907)	146,255		
Cash - Beginning of year	198,456	52,201		
Cash - End of year	117,549	198,456		
Cush End of year	117,040	130,400		
Supplementary Disclosure				
Fair value (gain) loss on marketable securities	2,825	203,761		
Fair value shares received under option agreement	-	250,000		
Fair value of shares issued in respect of acquisition of exploration and	-	250,000		
evaluation assets	20,000			
	20,000	-		
Paid for tax or interest	-	-		

(An Exploration Stage Company)
Statements of Shareholders' Equity
For the Years Ended June 30, 2016 and 2015

Canadian Funds

			Contributed	Contributed	Accumulated Other		
<u>-</u>	Share (Capital	Surplus -	Surplus -	Comprehensive		
	Number (#)	Amount (\$)	Options (\$)	Warrants (\$)	Loss (\$)	Deficit (\$)	Total (\$)
June 30, 2014	24,116,214	19,950,716	1,422,232	1,016,625	(1,591,600)	(17,203,031)	3,594,942
Share-based compensation	-	-	2,578	-	-	-	2,578
Other comprehensive loss - unrealized loss on marketable securities	-	-	-	-	(203,761)	-	(203,761)
Other comprehensive loss - recognition of realised loss on sale of marketable securities	-	-	-	-	282,814	-	282,814
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,020,919)	(1,020,919)
June 30, 2015	24,116,214	19,950,716	1,424,810	1,016,625	(1,512,547)	(18,223,950)	2,655,654
Share-based compensation	-	-	5,084	-	-	-	5,084
Shares issued for exploration and evaluation assets	1,000,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Other comprehensive loss - unrealized loss on marketable securities	_	_	_	_	(2,825)	_	(2,825)
Permanent impairment recognized in prior years					1,515,372		1,515,372
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(1,854,107)	(1,854,107)
June 30, 2016	25,116,214	19,970,716	1,429,894	1,016,625	-	(20,078,057)	2,339,178

1. Going concern and nature of operations

Alto Ventures Ltd. ("the Company") is engaged in the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of Canadian gold and diamond projects. The head office is located at Suite 615, 800 West Pender Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 2V6 and the registered and records office of the Company is located at Suite 1500, 1055 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6E 4N7.

The Company presently has no proven or probable reserves and on the basis of information to date, it has not yet determined whether its properties contain economically recoverable ore reserves. The Company has not generated any revenues from its operations to date and consequently is considered to be in the exploration stage. The amounts shown as exploration and evaluation assets represent acquisition costs incurred to date, less amounts written down or written off, and do not necessarily represent present or future values. The recoverability of the carrying amounts for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon raising financing, the sale or joint venturing of the exploration and evaluation assets, and/or the attainment of profitable operations.

These financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles applicable to a going concern, which assumes that the Company will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of operations. The Company continues to incur operating losses, has limited financial resources, no source of operating cash flow, and no assurances that sufficient funding, including adequate financing, will be available to conduct further exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation projects. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to obtain the financing necessary to complete the exploration of its mineral interests by the issuance of share capital or through joint ventures, and to realize future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of its mineral interests. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. At June 30, 2016, the Company has working capital of \$106,725, incurred a loss for the year ended June 30, 2016 of \$1,854,107 and has an accumulated deficit of \$20,078,057.

Management plans to continue to seek the necessary financing through a combination issuance of new equity instruments, entering into joint venture arrangements or debt financing; however, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in these actions. These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments to the carrying values and classification of assets and liabilities that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

2. Basis of preparation

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). They have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for financial instruments classified as financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss, which are stated at their fair value. In addition, these financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information. The significant accounting policies, as disclosed, have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the

financial statements and the reported expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the end of the reporting period, that could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the event that actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- a) The carrying value and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets, which are included in the statements of financial position based on the planned exploration budgets and drill results of exploration programs.
- b) The inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense included in profit or loss calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.
- c) The valuations of shares issued in non-cash transactions using the quoted share price as the fair value based measurement on the date the shares are issued for the transaction.
- d) The recognition of deferred tax assets based on the change in unrecognized deductible temporary tax differences.

3. Significant accounting policies

a) Exploration and evaluation assets

All costs related to the acquisition of mineral resource interests are capitalized by project. These costs will be amortized against revenue from future production or written off if the interest is deemed impaired, abandoned or sold. All costs related to the exploration of mineral resource interests are expensed as incurred.

The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets represent acquisition costs incurred to date, less recoveries, and do not necessarily reflect present or future values. The recoverability of amounts shown for mineral interests is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain financing to complete development of the projects as well as future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company's exploration and evaluation 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 year. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, 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 cashgenerating 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.

Ownership in exploration and evaluation assets involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining and obtaining clear title to the claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristic of many exploration and evaluation assets.

b) Impairment

The Company's assets are reviewed for indication of impairment at each statement of financial position date. If indication of impairment exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset, or its cash generating unit, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

A cash generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. Impairment losses are recognized on the statement of operations.

An impairment loss is reversed if there is an indication that there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. 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 amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

c) Share-based compensation

The Company, from time to time, grants stock options to acquire common shares of the Company to directors, officers, employees and consultants. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal, securities or tax purposes, or provides services similar to those performed by an employee. The fair value of stock options is measured on the date of grant, using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, and is recognized over the vesting period. A corresponding increase in contributed surplus is recorded when stock options are expensed. When stock options are exercised, share capital is credited by the sum of the consideration paid and the related portion of share-based compensation previously recorded in contributed surplus. Consideration paid for the shares on the exercise of stock options is credited to share capital.

Share-based compensation arrangements with non-employees in which the Company receives goods or services as consideration for its own equity instruments are accounted for as equity settled share based payment transactions and measured at the fair value of goods or services received. If the fair value of the goods or services received cannot be estimated reliably, the share based payment transaction is measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted at the date the Company receives the goods or the services.

d) Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the years presented 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 expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at year end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

Deferred tax is recorded using the statement of financial position liability method, providing for temporary differences, between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

The following temporary differences are not provided for: goodwill not deductible for tax purposes; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting or taxable loss; and

differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realization or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. A deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time as the liability to pay the related dividend. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

e) Quebec exploration tax credit receivable

The Company may be entitled to refundable mining tax credits on certain mining exploration expenditures incurred in Quebec. The Company recognizes amounts as a receivable and reduces the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets when the amount to be received can be reasonably estimated and collection is reasonable assured.

f) Flow-through shares

Canadian Income Tax Legislation permits an enterprise to issue securities referred to as flow-through shares, whereby the investor can claim the tax deductions arising from the renunciation of the related resource expenditures by the Company. Proceeds from the issuance of flow-through shares need to be allocated between the offering of the flow-through share and the premium paid for the implied tax benefit received by the investors as a result of acquiring the flow-through shares. The calculated tax benefit is recognized as a liability until the Company renounces the expenditures, at which point the liability is reversed and recorded as other income on the statement of operations. The Company records a deferred tax liability when the Company makes the expenditures. At the time of recognition of the deferred tax liability, an offsetting entry is made to tax expense.

g) Provision for environmental rehabilitation

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and property and equipment when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to the assets along with a corresponding increase in the rehabilitation provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as exploration and evaluation assets.

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 would be recorded directly to exploration and evaluation assets with a corresponding entry to the rehabilitation provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, would be charged to profit or loss for the year.

h) Loss per share

Basic loss per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. For all periods presented, the loss attributable to common shareholders equals the reported loss attributable to owners of the Company. In calculating the diluted loss per share, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period. For the periods presented, there are no potentially dilutive share options or warrants outstanding.

i) Financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises derivatives, or assets 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 changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at cost less any provision for impairment. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

Held-to-maturity investments - 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 investment 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 the statement of operations.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for- sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized directly in equity. Where a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the loss is removed from equity and recognized in the statement of operations.

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the liability was incurred. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises 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 changes in fair value recognized in the statement of operations.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes amounts due to related parties and accounts payables and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost.

The Company has classified its cash as fair value through profit and loss. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables. The Company's marketable securities are classified as available for sale. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities, loan payable, and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities.

Fair value measurement disclosure includes classification of financial instrument fair values in a hierarchy comprising three levels reflecting the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements, described as follows:

<u>Level 1</u>: Valuations based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

<u>Level 2</u>: Valuations based on directly or indirectly observable inputs in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, other than Level 1 prices such as quoted interest or currency exchange rates; and

<u>Level 3</u>: Valuations based on significant inputs that are not derived from observable market data, such as discounted cash flow methodologies based on internal cash flow forecasts.

The fair values of the Company's cash and marketable securities constitutes a level 1 fair value measurement. The fair value of the Company's receivables, due to related parties, loans payable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate the carrying value due to their short-term nature.

j) Adoption of new IFRS pronouncements

The adoption of the following IFRS standards and amendments to existing standards effective July 1, 2015 did not have an effect on the Company's financial statements:

 There have been no pronouncements to existing standards since July 1, 2015 required to be adopted by the Company.

k) New accounting standards not yet adopted

- i) IFRS 7, "Financial Instruments: Disclosure" is effective (proposed) for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- ii) IFRS 9, "Financial Instruments: Classification and Measurement" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.
- iii) IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" (amended standard) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
- iv) IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements" (amended standard) in respect of joint arrangements is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.
- v) IFRS 16, "Leases" is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.
- vi) IAS 16, "Property, Plant and Equipment" (amended standard) is to be applied prospectively.
- vii) IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting" (amended standard) is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2016.

The Company has initially assessed that there will be no material impact on the statements of financial position or results of operations as a result of adopting the new standards above; however, enhanced disclosure requirements are expected.

4. Capital management

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 mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. As the Company is in the exploration stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares.

In the management of capital, the Company includes the components of shareholders' equity. 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, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and investments. In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

5. Management of financial risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below.

Interest rate risk

The Company has no material exposure at June 30, 2016 to interest rate risk through its financial instruments.

Sensitivity analysis

Based on management's knowledge and experience of the financial markets, the Company believes the following movements are "reasonably possible" over a three month period. Sensitivity to a plus or minus 1% change in cash interest rates would affect net loss by \$1,175 annually. The Company does not hold any balances in foreign currencies to give rise to exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Currency risk

As at June 30, 2016, all of the Company's cash was held in Canadian dollars, the Company's reporting currency. The Company has no operations in foreign jurisdictions at this time and as such has no currency risk associated with its operations.

Credit risk

The Company has some cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company has no significant concentrations of credit risk arising from operations. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by Canadian financial institutions with which it keeps its bank accounts and management believes the risk of loss to be remote.

Receivables consist of goods and services tax ("GST") due from the Federal Government of Canada.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short-term obligations. As at June 30, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of

\$117,550 (June 30, 2015: \$198,456) to settle current liabilities of \$76,095 (June 30, 2015: \$44,616).

6. Receivables

Current accounts receivable balance includes \$2,440 (June 30, 2015: \$4,184) in GST due from the Federal Government, \$Nil (June 30, 2015: \$1,077) in QST from the Government of Quebec, \$Nil (June 30, 2015: \$52) in accrued term deposit interest, and \$Nil (June 30, 2015: \$150,000) due from Canoe from the sale of the Coldstream exploration and evaluation asset (Note 10c).

7. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities

The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities consist of \$2,444 (June 30, 2015: \$22,601) in accounts payable and \$15,000 (June 30, 2015: \$15,000) in accrued liabilities.

8. Loan payable

During September 2015, the Company arranged for a loan (the "Loan") from a party related to the Company by way of directorship and officership, for total proceeds of \$20,000. The Loan matures on September 29, 2016, is unsecured, and bears interest of 8% per annum. At June 30, 2016, interest of \$1,197 had accrued and is included in due to related parties. At September 29, 2016, the Loan is in default; however, no demand for repayment has been made, and management is exploring options with respect to extinguishing the loan. (Note 12)

9. Marketable securities

Company	Shares (#)	Cost (\$)	June 30, 2016 Market Value (\$)
Lateral Gold Corporation (LTG: TSX-V) (1)	30,000	41,000	4,050
Canoe Mining Ventures Corp. (CLV:TSX-V)	1,342,700	1,304,961	40,281
Wescan Goldfields Inc (WGF: TSX-V)	305,000	262,000	15,250
Pacific Northwest Capital Corp (PFN: TSX-V)	50,000	33,875	2,500
Razore Rock Resources Inc. (RZR:CNX)	200,000	21,000	-
		1.662.836	62.081

Company	Shares (#)	Cost (\$)	June 30, 2015 Market Value (\$)
Lateral Gold Corporation (LTG: TSX-V) (1)	30,000	41,000	8,400
Canoe Mining Ventures Corp. (CLV:TSX-V)	1,342,700	1,304,961	40,281
Wescan Goldfields Inc (WGF: TSX-V)	305,000	262,000	13,725
Pacific Northwest Capital Corp (PFN: TSX-V)	50,000	33,875	500
Razore Rock Resources Inc. (RZR:CNX)	200,000	21,000	2,000
		1,662,836	64,906

After taking into effect the consolidation of Lateral Gold Corporation consolidated its shares, as to 10 old shares for 1 new share during the year ended June 30, 2015

During the year ended June 30, 2015:

- the Company sold 57,692 shares of Virginia Mines Ltd. ("Virgina") for net proceeds of \$769,104 and recorded a gain on sale of marketable securities of \$84,300.
- the Company received 1,250,000 shares valued at \$0.15 per share in the capital of Canoe in respect of the Coldstream property (Note 10c), sold 347,300 shares of Canoe for net proceeds of \$54,714 and recorded a loss on sale of marketable securities of \$282,814.

The shares owned by the Company represent minor ownership in each of the companies in the above schedules.

10. Exploration and evaluation assets

The Company has investigated ownership of its mineral interests as at June 30, 2016 and, to the best of its knowledge, ownership of its interests is in good standing.

The following table shows the activity by property for the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

	June 30, 2015 (\$)	Acquisition cost (\$)	Disposition cost (\$)	June 30, 2016 (\$)
Quebec				
Alcudia	5,000	-	-	5,000
Destiny	809,100	-	-	809,100
Vassal	2,226	-	(2,226)	-
Ontario				
Cote Archie	29,615	-	(29,615)	-
Greenoaks	450,000	-	-	450,000
Miner Lake	1,041	-	-	1,041
Mud Lake	40,163	-	-	40,163
Three Towers	36,900	-	-	36,900
Manitoba				
Oxford	824,000	-	-	824,000
Saskatchewan				
Fisher	11,250	10,000	-	21,250
GEFA	25,000	20,000	-	45,000
La Ronge	46,551	-	(46,551)	-
Total resource properties	2,280,846	30,000	(78,392)	2,232,454

	June 30, 2014 (\$)	Acquisition cost (\$)	Disposition cost (\$)	June 30, 2015 (\$)
Quebec				
Alcudia	5,000	-	-	5,000
Destiny	809,100	-	-	809,100
Vassal	2,226	-	-	2,226
Ontario				
Cote Archie	29,615	-	-	29,615
Greenoaks	450,000	-	-	450,000
Miner Lake	1,041	-	-	1,041
Mud Lake	40,163	-	-	40,163
Three Towers	36,900	-	-	36,900
Manitoba				
Oxford	824,000	-	-	824,000
Saskatchewan				
Fisher	4,250	7,000	-	11,250
GEFA	5,000	20,000	-	25,000
La Ronge	44,781	1,770	-	46,551
Total resource properties	2.252.076	28.770		2.280.846

The following tables show the property acquisition and exploration activity during the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015:

							Year	ended June 3	30. 2016						
•		Quebec				Onta	rio			Manitoba	Sa	skatchewa	1		
•				Cote					Three						
	Alcudia	Destiny	Vassal	Archie	Empress	Greenoaks	Miner Lake	Mud Lake	Towers	Oxford	Fisher	GEFA	La Ronge	General	Total
_	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Opening balance	5,000	809,100	2,226	29,615	-	450,000	1,041	40,163	36,900	824,000	11,250	25,000	46,551	-	2,280,846
Acquisition costs															
Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	20,000	-	-	30,000
Written off	-	-	(2,226)	(29,615)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(46,551)	-	(78,392)
Net acquisition costs		-	(2,226)	(29,615)		-		-			10,000	20,000	(46,551)	-	(48,392)
Exploration expenditures															
Assays	-	-	-	-	27	-	5,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,558
Mapping	-	-	-	-	26,842	-	14,605	1,320	-	-	-	-	-	9,900	52,667
Computer/Digitization	-	_	-	-	2,380	-	2,120	-	-	218	-	823	-	-	5,541
Report Filing	-	-	-	-	10,560	-	6,600	-	-	- 1	-	660	-	-	17,820
Management	-	-	-	-	3,300	-	2,640	-	-	660	-	13,513	660	-	20,773
License/Permit	-	4,022	-	-	-	300		-	-	-	-		-	618	4,940
Geophysics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,912	-	-	4,912
Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	315
-	-	4,022	-	-	43,109	300	31,497	1,320	-	1,193	-	19,908	660	10,518	112,526
Exploration expenditures															
expensed		(4,022)	-	-	(43,109)	(300)	(31,497)	(1,320)	-	(1,193)	-	(19,908)	(660)	(10,518)	(112,526)
Ending balance	5,000	809,100	-	-	•	450,000	1,041	40,163	36,900	824,000	21,250	45,000	-	-	2,232,454

								ended June							
		Quebec				Onta	rio			Manitoba	S	askatchewa	n		
				Cote					Three						
	Alcudia	Destiny	Vassal	Archie	Empress	Greenoaks	Miner Lake	Mud Lake	Towers	Oxford	Fisher	GEFA	La Ronge	General	Tota
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$
Opening balance	5,000	809,100	2,226	29,615	-	450,000	1,041	40,163	36,900	824,000	4,250	5,000	44,781	-	2,252,076
Acquisition costs															
Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,000	20,000	1,770	-	28,770
Net acquisition costs		-	-	•	-	-		-		-	7,000	20,000	1,770	-	28,770
Exploration expenditures	3														
Assays	_	_	_	_	41	_	761	-	_	-	28,059	118,066	-	-	146,927
Mapping	-	-	-	-	18,152	-	3,218	-	-	-	13,295	-	2,000	9,242	45,907
Computer/Digitization	60	-	-	200	1,465	-	265	-	-	338	280	3,340	400		6,348
Drilling	-	10,800	-	-	60	-	180	-	-	-	-		-	-	11,040
Report Filing	-	-	-	3,300	6,600	-	6,600	5,280	1,980	-	8,580	26,930	-	-	59,270
Management	-	-	-	-	1,980	1,320	660	-	-	1,320	1,560	9,840	3,300	-	19,980
License/Permit	439	1,712	-	-	-	2,849	-	765	-	624	-	-	-	618	7,007
Prospecting	-	-	-	7,875	3,538	-	1,150	3,190	-	-	14,929	323	-	-	31,005
Geophysics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,623	236,747	1,254	-	265,624
Travel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,816	37,851	-	-	54,667
Deficiency Deposits	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,850	(118,696)	-	-	(105,846)
Gov't Rebates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- 1	-	-	
	499	12,512	-	11,375	31,836	4,169	12,834	9,235	1,980	2,282	123,992	314,401	6,954	9,860	541,929
Exploration															
expenditures															
expensed	(499)	(12,512)		(11,375)	(31,836)	(4,169)	(12,834)	(9,235)	(1,980)	(2,282)	(123,992)	(314,401)	(6,954)	(9,860)	(541,929)
Ending balance	5.000	809.100	2.226	29.615	-	450.000	1.041	40.163	36,900	824.000	11.250	25.000	46.551		2.280.846

The following reflects the Company's ownership of or interest in its exploration and evaluation assets, and any additional terms or underlying Net Smelter Return Royalties ("NSR"), as at June 30, 2016:

Property	Claims (#)	Owner	ship (%)
Quebec			
Alcudia	9	100	subject to underlying NSR
Destiny	101	100	subject to underlying NSR
Ontario			
Côté Archie	3	100	subject to underlying NSR
Empress	12	100	subject to underlying NSR
Greenoaks	15	100	subject to underlying NSR
Miner Lake	23	100	subject to underlying NSR
Mud Lake	20	100	subject to underlying NSR
Three Towers	5	100	subject to underlying NSR
Manitoba			
Oxford	17	100	subject to underlying NSR
Saskatchewan			
Fisher	8	100	subject to underlying NSR
GEFA	5	60	subject to cash payments and issuance of shares (see b) below
La Ronge	26	100	Nil

a) Fisher, Saskatchewan

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement to acquire six mining claims in Saskatchewan, which agreement was amended during the year ended June 30, 2015 to include two additional claims.

Terms for the acquisition of 100% interest in the eight claims include total cash payments of \$20,000 (\$20,000 paid) staged over two years and the issuance of 25,000 shares valued at \$1,250 (issued) of the Company to the Vendor. As the Company is now 100% owner of the claims, it has granted to the Vendor a 2% NSR, of which it has the right to buy back 1% for \$1,000,000.

In connection with work performed at the Fisher property, the Company received in May, 2015, \$4,665 from the Government of Saskatchewan, in reimbursement of assessment work deficiency payments previously made.

b) GEFA Option, Saskatchewan

The Company has entered into an Option Agreement to acquire a 60% interest in four mining claims (the "GEFA Option") in northern Saskatchewan.

The four GEFA claims are located east of the Town of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. Under the terms of the GEFA Option Agreement, the Company can earn a 60% interest in the four claims by making staged cash payments to the vendors of \$5,000 on signing (paid), \$20,000 after year one (paid) and \$35,000 after year two totaling \$60,000 and completing \$250,000 (completed) in exploration within one year and a further \$500,000 within the following 18 months totaling \$750,000 in exploration expenditures on the property over 30 months. The property is subject to an underlying 2% NSR on all minerals and metals with the exception of diamonds, of which it has the right to buy back 1% of the NSR for \$1 million.

In connection with work performed at the GEFA property, the Company received, in May, 2015, \$118,696 from the Government of Saskatchewan, in reimbursement of assessment work deficiency payments previously made.

In January 2016, the terms of the GEFA Option Agreement were amended, such that the Company is now required to make the cash payment of \$35,000 and complete the remaining \$500,000 in exploration work on the property on or before July 20, 2017, in consideration for the issuance of 1,000,000 common shares of the Company to the vendors, which shares were issued in February 2016 at a fair value of \$20,000.

c) Coldstream, Ontario

The Coldstream property is located in the Shebandowan greenstone belt west of Thunder Bay, Ontario.

On January 18, 2011, Canoe earned a 60% interest, and on February 16, 2012, the remaining 40% interest in the Coldstream property, giving Canoe a 100% interest in the property, in consideration for certain cash payments and share issuances, with a total value of \$2,600,000, to the Company (\$1,650,000 received by the Company). On June 27, 2012, the Company entered into an amending agreement with Canoe, pursuant to which the remaining balance of \$950,000 (the "Balance") was to be paid by Canoe on or before November 21, 2013 (the "Due Date"), as

well as a fee of 5% of the Balance amount outstanding as at November 21, 2012 (the "First Extension Fee") (\$41,171 received by the Company) towards the First Extension Fee. During the year ended June 30, 2013, Canoe paid the Company \$183,839 towards the Balance.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company entered into a settlement agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with Canoe to settle the terms and conditions of their debenture agreement held against the Coldstream mineral property, pursuant to which the Company was to receive:

- a) 1,250,000 common shares in the capital of Canoe (received).
- b) \$50,000 on the Settlement Date (received);
- c) \$50,000 on or before December 31, 2014 (received in April 2015);
- d) \$75,000 on or before March 31, 2015 (received in May 2016);
- e) \$75,000 on or before June 30, 2015 (received in May 2016); and
- f) a net smelter returns royalty ranging from 0.5% to 1.5% on certain portions of the Coldstream property.

Canoe's debt to the Company was satisfied on Canoe's payments to the Company in accordance with the terms of the Settlement Agreement.

In addition to the terms above, Canoe has the option to purchase 400,000 shares (347,300 purchased to date) of their own stock held by the Company.

d) Vassal, Québec

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company allowed all of the claims comprising the property to lapse, resulting in a write off of acquisition costs capitalized of \$2,226.

e) Côté Archie, Québec

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company allowed the majority of the claims comprising the property to lapse, resulting in a write off of acquisition costs capitalized of \$29,615.

f) La Ronge, Saskatchewan

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company elected to abandon the property, and will allow the claims to lapse as they come due, resulting in a write off of acquisition costs capitalized of \$46,551.

11. Share capital and contributed surplus

Authorized share capital:

Unlimited Common shares without par value

Shares issued:

On February 22, 2016, in connection with the acquisition of the GEFA option, the Company issued 1,000,000 shares, at a fair value of \$20,000, to the vendors of the property (Note 10b).

Warrants:

There were no warrants issued and exercisable to purchase common shares of the Company as at June 30, 2014, 2015 and 2016.

Stock options:

On December 10, 2015, the Company granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants, incentive stock options to purchase of up to, in the aggregate, 350,000 common shares on or before December 10, 2020 at a price of \$0.05 per share, pursuant to which the Company recorded \$4,934

as share-based compensation expense based upon the relative fair values and vesting conditions of the options granted.

During the year ended June 30, 2014, the Company granted to directors, officers, employees and consultants, incentive stock options to purchase of up to, in the aggregate, 1,050,000 common shares on or before June 19, 2019 at a price of \$0.06 per share. During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company recorded \$150 (June 30, 2015: \$2,578) as share-based compensation expense based upon the relative fair values and vesting conditions of the options granted.

The Company has established a share purchase option plan whereby the Board of Directors may, from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants to a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding share capital amount. Options granted must be exercised no later than five years from date of grant or such lesser period as determined by the Company's Board of Directors. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the Exchange on the last trading day preceding the grant date. The options vest immediately except for investor relations employees which vest quarterly over a one year period.

Stock option transactions were as follows:

	Number of options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	(#)	(\$)
Balance - June 30, 2014	2,363,000	0.08
Expired	(1,000)	1.00
Balance - June 30, 2015	2,362,000	0.08
Expired	(322,000)	0.10
Granted	350,000	0.05
Balance - June 30, 2016	2,390,000	0.08

The following is a summary of the Company's options outstanding as at June 30, 2016:

Options Issued (#)	Price per Share (\$)	Expiry Date	Options Exercisable (#)
745,000	0.10	September 19, 2017	745,000
295,000	0.10	October 30, 2017	295,000
1,000,000	0.06	June 19, 2019	1,000,000
350,000	0.05	December 10, 2020	350,000
2,390,000			2,390,000

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of the Company's stock options. The estimated fair value of the stock options granted during the year was determined using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions:

	2016
Expected dividend yield	0%
Expected stock price volatility	116%
Risk free rate	0.25%
Expected life of options	5 years
Expected forfeiture rate	0%
Weighted average fair value per option	\$0.014

12. Related party transactions

a) In respect of services provided, the Company owed, at June 30, 3016, \$7,119 (June 30, 2015: \$5,565) to companies with directors and officers in common, and \$29,000 (June 30, 2015: \$1,450) to a director. In respect of expenses incurred on behalf of the Company, \$1,335 was owed to a director at June 30, 3016 (June 30, 3015: \$Nil).

All of the costs recorded are based on fair value. During the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred the following charges in respect of services received from related parties:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(\$)	(\$)
White Label Corporate Services Inc. – CFO and Corporate Secretary – administrative salary services ¹	-	14,000
White Label Corporate Services Inc. – CFO and Corporate Secretary – cost recoveries ¹	-	28,000
J Collins Consulting - Corporate Secretary and administrative services	13,735	15,000
Mike Koziol -salary services (Officer and company with Director in common)	76,000	120,000
Mirador Management – management fees (company with an officer in common)	-	-
Venturex Consulting - CFO services	17,638	11,000
McMillan LLP – legal fees (formerly Lang Michener) (Legal firm with a partner and Company director in Common)	9,174	7,514
Total	116,547	195,514

CFO and Corporate Secretarial services paid for the year and the balance is overhead expenses reimbursed to White Label Corporate Services Ltd. at cost.

- b) In respect of the Loan, interest of \$1,197 was owed at June 30, 2016 (Note 8).
- c) Compensation of key management personnel During the years ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred the following fees from key management personnel as follows:

	Years ended June 30,	
	2016	2015
	(\$)	(\$)
Management fees, directors and audit committee		
fees	107,373	134,000
Share-based compensation	2,007	-
	109,380	134,000

13. Segmented information

(a) Operating Segment

The Company's operations are primarily directed towards the acquisition and exploration of resource properties in Canada and consequently there is only one operating segment.

(b) Geographic information

All interest income is earned in Canada and all assets are held in Canada.

14. Income taxes

The income taxes shown in the statement of operations and loss and comprehensive loss and deficit differ from the amounts obtained by applying statutory rates to the loss before income taxes due to the following:

	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
	(\$)	(\$)
Loss for the year	(1,854,107)	(1,020,919)
Statutory tax rate	26%	26%
Expected tax recovery	(482,000)	(265,000)
Change in statutory, foreign tax and foregin exchange rates	422,000	35,000
Permanent difference	1,000	(2,000)
Other and adjustment to previous provision	-	162,000
Change in unrecognized deductible temporary difference	59,000	70,000
Total tax recovery		

The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities that have not been included on the statement of financial position are as follows:

	June 30, 2016 J	une 30, 2015
	(\$)	(\$)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Exploration and evaluation assets	554,000	619,000
Property, plant and equipment	6,000	6,000
Share issuance costs	-	2,000
Allowable capital losses	224,000	222,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	1,616,000	1,492,000
Marketable securities	222,000	222,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	2,622,000	2,563,000

The significant components of the Company's temporary differences, unused tax credits and unused tax losses that have not been included on the statement of financial position tare as follows:

	June 30, 2016 .	June 30, 2015
	(\$)	(\$)
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,114,000	2,303,000
Investment tax credit	6,000	-
Property, plant and equipment	24,000	24,000
Share issuance costs	-	8,000
Allowable capital losses	862,000	856,000
Non-capital losses available for future periods	6,215,000	5,738,000
Marketable securities	1,708,000	1,705,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	10,929,000	10,634,000

Tax attributes are subject to review and potential adjustment by tax authorities.