METALLIC MINERALS CORP.

(formerly Monster Mining Corp.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Metallic Minerals Corp.
(formerly Monster Mining Corp.)

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Metallic Minerals Corp. (formerly Monster Mining Corp.), which comprise the statements of financial position as at July 31, 2016, July 31, 2015 and August 1, 2014, and the statements of comprehensive loss, statements of cash flows and statement of changes in equity for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015, 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 auditor considers 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, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Metallic Minerals Corp. (formerly Monster Mining Corp.) as at July 31, 2016, July 31, 2015 and August 1, 2014, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements which indicates the material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Metallic Minerals Corp. (formerly Monster Mining Corp.) to continue as a going concern.

WOLRIGE MAHON LLP

CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

November 25, 2016
Vancouver, B.C.

METALLIC MINERALS CORP.

(formerly Monster Mining Corp.)

STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

As at	**July 31, 2016**	July 31, 2015 (Note 3)	August 1, 2014 (Note 3)
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash	**$ 710,009**	$ 2,766	$ 252
Taxes recoverable	**4,778**	2,437	9,639
Prepaid expenses	**12,000**	15,000	15,000
	726,787	20,203	24,891
Non-current assets			
Equipment – Note 5	-	1,436	3,111
Exploration and evaluation assets – Note 6	**33,850**	-	-
Drilling advance – Note 6	-	-	165,256
	33,850	1,436	168,367
Total assets	**$ 760,637**	$ 21,639	$ 193,258
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables – Note 8	**$ 43,590**	$ 350,871	$ 574,677
Advances payable – Note 8	**32,000**	128,065	63,500
Total liabilities	**75,590**	478,936	638,177
EQUITY			
Share capital – Note 7	**5,977,739**	5,739,239	5,739,239
Share subscriptions – Note 7	**1,022,400**	-	-
Equity reserve – Notes 3(a)(ii) and 7	-	-	457,523
Accumulated deficit	**(6,315,092)**	(6,196,536)	(6,641,681)
	685,047	(457,297)	(444,919)
Total liabilities and equity	**$ 760,637**	$ 21,639	$ 193,258

Subsequent events – Notes 7(a), (c), and (d)

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Greg Johnson Director *Stephen Pearce* Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

METALLIC MINERALS CORP.

(formerly Monster Mining Corp.)

STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Years ended July 31		**2016**		2015 (Note 3)
Expenses				
Accounting and audit fees – Note 8	**$**	**24,130**	$	10,721
Depreciation – Note 5		**1,436**		1,675
Exploration expenditures – geological – Notes 6 and 8		**25,344**		-
Finance cost		**-**		4,004
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		**154**		(525)
Legal and corporate services		**10,145**		563
Management activities – Note 8		**49,925**		5,000
Office, rent and administration – Note 8		**3,581**		10,727
Shareholder communications – Note 8		**750**		2,356
Transfer agent and filing fees		**22,109**		13,616
Total expenses		**(137,574)**		(48,137)
Other				
Reversal of trade and other payables		**-**		45,905
Gain on forgiven debt		**19,018**		-
Gain on sale of equipment		**-**		1,854
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets – Note 6		**-**		(12,000)
		19,018		35,759
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the year	**$**	**(118,556)**	$	(12,378)
Basic and diluted loss per share – Note 9	**$**	**(0.04)**	$	(0.00)

METALLIC MINERALS CORP.
(formerly Monster Mining Corp.)
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Years ended July 31,	**2016**	2015 (Note 3)
Operating Activities:		
Loss for the year	**$ (118,556)**	$ (12,378)
Adjustments to reconcile loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	**1,436**	1,675
Reversal of trade and other payables	**-**	(45,905)
Gain on forgiven debt	**(19,018)**	-
Gain on sale of equipment	**-**	(1,854)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets – Note 6	**-**	12,000
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Prepaid expenses	**3,000**	-
Taxes recoverable	**(2,341)**	7,202
Trade and other payables	**(288,263)**	3,684
Cash outflow for operating activities	**(423,742)**	(35,576)
Investing Activities:		
Sale of equipment	**-**	1,854
Investment in exploration and evaluation assets	**(33,850)**	-
Cash inflow from (outflow for) investing activities	**(33,850)**	1,854
Financing Activities:		
Subscriptions for shares – Note 7(a)	**1,260,900**	-
Loan advances (repayments)	**(96,065)**	36,236
Cash inflow from financing activities	**1,164,835**	1,854
Total increase in cash during the year	**707,243**	2,514
Cash, beginning of the year	**2,766**	252
Cash, end of the year	**$ 710,009**	$ 2,766

See Supplemental cash flow and non-cash activities (Note 11)

METALLIC MINERALS CORP.
(formerly Monster Mining Corp.)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
For the years ended July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

		Number of shares outstanding	Share capital	Share Subscriptions	Equity reserve	Accumulated deficit	Total equity
Balance – August 1, 2014 (Note 3)		3,181,753	$ 5,739,239	$ -	$ 457,523	$ (6,641,681)	$ (444,919)
Cancelled options		-	-	-	(457,523)	457,523	-
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(12,378)	(12,378)
Balance – July 31, 2015 (Note 3)		3,181,753	5,739,239	-	-	(6,196,536)	(457,297)
Common shares issued pursuant to:							
- Private placement	- at $0.05	4,770,000	238,500	-	-	-	238,500
Subscriptions to purchase shares	- at $0.05	-	-	1,022,400	-	-	1,022,400
Net loss for the year		-	-	-	-	(118,556)	(118,556)
Balance – July 31, 2016		**7,951,753**	**$ 5,977,739**	**$ 1,022,400**	**$ -**	**$ (6,315,092)**	**$ 685,047**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements

Note 1 **Corporate Information**

Metallic Minerals Corp. (the "Company") was incorporated in the Province of British Columbia on May 3, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) under the name "Northex Ventures Inc." and changed its name to "Monster Mining Corp." on August 20, 2008. On September 12, 2016, the Company changed its name to "Metallic Minerals Corp." The Company was registered as an extra-territorial corporation under the Business Corporations Act (Yukon) on July 10, 2009. The Company completed its IPO pursuant to its prospectus dated April 26, 2011 (the "Prospectus") and commenced trading on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange") on May 19, 2011 under the symbol MAN. Concurrent with the name change, the Company commenced trading under the symbol MMG.

The Company is in the exploration stage and has entered into option and purchase agreements to acquire mineral properties in the Yukon, Canada.

The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 904 – 409 Granville Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

Note 2 **Basis of Preparation**

a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements for the Company have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on November 24, 2016.

b) Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of held-for-trading and available-for-sale financial assets.

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars ("CDN"), which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest dollar, unless otherwise indicated.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires management to make certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment of complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

Note 2 Basis of Preparation – (cont'd)

c) Going Concern of Operations

The Company has not generated revenue from operations. The Company incurred a loss of $118,556 (July 31, 2015 – $12,378) during the year July 31, 2016, and, as of that date, the Company's accumulated deficit was $6,315,092 (July 31, 2015 - $6,196,536, August 1, 2014 - $6,641,681). As at July 31, 2016, the Company had $710,009 (July 31, 2015 - $2,766, August 1, 2014 - $252) in cash, and working capital of $651,197 (July 31, 2015 – deficiency of $458,733, August 1, 2014 – deficiency of $613,286) and no long-term debt. While the Company has been successful in obtaining the necessary financing through the issuance of common shares and loans from related parties in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to raise funds in this manner in the future. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

These financial statements do not give effect to adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern and, therefore, be required to realize its assets and liquidate its liabilities and commitments in other than the normal course of operations, and at amounts different from those in the accompanying financial statements.

See note 7 for discussion of the subsequent financings.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently during the year ended July 31, 2016, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Change in accounting policies

i) Under IFRS 6 - "Exploration and Evaluation of Mineral Resources" ("IFRS 6"), the Company has historically capitalized its expenditures on exploration and evaluation ("E&E") activities. Effective August 1, 2014, the Company adopted a voluntary change in accounting policy on E&E expenditures that is also generally accepted under IFRS 6. Under the Company's new policy, expenditures will be reported in profit or loss, with the exception of acquisition costs associated with E&E assets which will be included on the statement of financial position. Reporting of these expenditures in this manner stands until an assessment of the technical feasibility and commercial viability, as defined in IFRS 6, has been completed. All subsequent expenditures on the property are then capitalized and classified as mineral properties under development, within property, plant and equipment.

In addition, this change in accounting policy is consistent with the conceptual framework for the recognition of assets, and is an accepted accounting practice in the mining industry. As such, management has determined that this voluntary change in accounting policy results in financial statements providing more reliable and more relevant information. This change in accounting policy has been applied to all of the Company's exploration activities.

Note 3 <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> – (cont'd)

a) <u>Change in accounting policies</u> – (cont'd)

In accordance with IFRS 8 – "Accounting, Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors", the change in accounting policy has been made retrospectively, however there was no impact at August 1, 2014, being the opening statement of financial position date, nor for the year ended July 31, 2015.

ii) The Company has adopted a voluntary change in policy with respect to presentation of expired, cancelled or otherwise forfeited share-based payments. Effective August 1, 2014 share-based payments will be reflected in equity reserve, at such time as these amounts are expired, cancelled or otherwise forfeited the fair value previously recognized will be transferred from equity reserve to deficit. As a result of this change equity reserve at August 1, 2014 was decreased by $469,291 and deficit decreased by $469,291.

b) <u>Cash</u>

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. There are no cash equivalents at July 31, 2016 and 2015.

c) <u>Pre-Exploration Costs</u>

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

d) <u>Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures</u>

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs related to acquisition, such as option payments, which enable the Company to explore certain properties, and claim staking costs, are recognized and capitalized on the statement of financial position.

Costs directly related to E&E are expensed by and reported in the Company's loss, until such time as an assessment of the technical feasibility and commercial viability has been completed. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying and sampling costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors, geologists, consultants, and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase.

The Company assesses E&E assets for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

Note 3 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – (cont'd)

d) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures – (cont'd)

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, E&E assets in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those E&E assets, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the Company's profit or loss. Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as "mines under construction". E&E assets are tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

As the Company currently has no operational income, any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Mineral exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets.

e) Option Payments Received

Where a third party has been granted the option to acquire an interest in a property owned by the Company, the fair value of any proceeds received in respect of that property is applied to the exploration and evaluation assets cost which is capitalized on the Company's statement of financial position. Once the amount capitalized in respect of that property has been reduced to $Nil, any further payments received are reported in the Company's profit or loss.

A portion of the Company's development activities are conducted jointly with others. These financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities. The Company does not record any exploration expenditures made by the joint venture partner on its account.

f) Equipment

Recognition and Measurement

On initial recognition, equipment is valued at cost, being the purchase price and directly attributable cost of acquisition or construction required to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the Company, including appropriate borrowing costs and the estimated present value of any future unavoidable costs of dismantling and removing items. The corresponding liability is recognized within provisions.

Equipment is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation, less any accumulated impairment losses, with the exception of land which is not depreciated.

When parts of an item of equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of equipment.

Note 3 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – (cont'd)

f) Equipment – (cont'd)

Subsequent Costs

The cost of replacing part of an item of equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its costs can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of equipment are recognized in the Company's profit or loss as incurred.

Gains and Losses

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized, net, within profit or loss.

Depreciation

Depreciation in profit or loss is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

Computer equipment	Straight line over 2.5 years
Vehicle	Straight line over 3.3 years
Furniture & equipment	Straight line over 5.0 years

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.

g) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Impairment tests on intangible assets with indefinite useful economic lives are undertaken annually at the financial year end. Other non-financial assets including E&E assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit. A cash-generating unit is defined as 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. The Company has no cash generating unit for which impairment testing was performed.

An impairment loss is charged to the Company's profit or loss, except to the extent that they reverse gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

Note 3 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – (cont'd)

h) Financial Instruments

Financial assets are classified in one of the following categories based upon the purpose for which the asset was acquired:

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss
- Available-for-sale financial assets
- Loans and receivables
- Held-to-maturity investments

All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade date basis. The Company's accounting policy on the financial assets it owns is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue, and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any impairment losses. Amortised cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

The Company's cash is accounted for as loans and receivables.

Impairment on Financial Assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of the asset and that event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and are comprised of trade and other payables and advances payable. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of any transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the instrument and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. This ensures that, any interest expense over the period to repayment is at a constant rate on the balance of the liability carried in the statement of financial position. Interest expense in this context includes initial transaction costs and premium payable on redemption, as well as any interest or coupon payable while the liability is outstanding.

Note 3 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – (cont'd)

i) Rehabilitation Provision

Trade and other payables represent goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period which are unpaid. Trade payable amounts are unsecured and are usually payable within 30 days of recognition. Advances payable represent amounts advanced to the Company with no fixed repayment terms.

The Company is subject to various government laws and regulations relating to environmental disturbances caused by E&E activities. The Company records the present value of the estimated costs of legal and constructive obligations required to restore the exploration sites in the period in which the obligation is incurred. The nature of the rehabilitation activities include: restoration, reclamation and revegetation of the affected exploration sites.

The rehabilitation provision generally arises when the environmental disturbance is subject to government laws and regulations. When the liability is recognized, the present value of the estimated costs is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related mining assets. Over time, the discounted liability is increased for the changes in present value based on the passage of time, current market discount rates and liability specific risks. Adjustments to the liability as a result of any of the charges are recognized as a corresponding change to evaluation and exploration asset.

Additional environmental disturbances or changes in rehabilitation costs will be recognized as additions to the corresponding assets and rehabilitation liability in the period in which they occur.

The Company has recorded a rehabilitation provision in these financial statements (see Note 6).

j) Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity, to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants and share options are classified as equity instruments.

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component. The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrants. If the warrants expire unexercised, the value attributed to the warrants is transferred to deficit.

Note 3 **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies** – (cont'd)

j) Share Capital – (cont'd)

Incremental costs, directly attributable to the issue of new shares, warrants or options, are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from proceeds. The residual method was used to calculate the fair value of the warrant component of the units, whereby the residual of the private placement proceeds less the fair value of the share component was assigned as the fair value of the warrant.

k) Flow-Through Shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial expense until qualifying expenditures are incurred.

l) Profit or Loss Per Share

Basic profit or loss per share is computed by dividing the Company's profit or loss applicable to common shares by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

Diluted profit or loss per share is computed by dividing the Company's profit or loss applicable to common shares, by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive instruments were converted at the beginning of the period.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

m) Share-Based Payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees or non-employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to the Company's profit or loss over the vesting period. The number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date, is taken into account so that the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modifications, is charged to the Company's profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the Company's profit or loss, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in equity reserve, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in equity reserve is credited to share capital, adjusted for any consideration paid.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and immediately recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent that the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

n) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive loss/income.

Note 3 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (cont'd)

n) Income Taxes – (cont'd)

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized.

At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

o) New and Revised Accounting Standards

The following accounting standards have been issued or amended but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted these new and amended standards. The Company continues to evaluate the new standards but currently no material impact is expected as a result of the adoptions of these new and amended standards.

- IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments"
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from contracts with customers"
- Amendments to IAS 16 "Property Plant and Equipment" and IAS 38 "Intangible Assets"

Note 4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in the Company's profit or loss in the period of the change, if it affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both.

Note 4 Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments – (cont'd)

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below:

a) Exploration and Evaluation Expenditures

The application of the Company accounting policy for E&E expenditures requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will follow to the Company, which may be based on assumptions about future events or circumstances. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after expenditures are capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the Company's profit or loss in the period the new information becomes available.

b) Title to Mineral Property Interests

Although the Company takes steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Such properties may be subject to prior agreements or transfers and title may be affected by undetected defects.

c) Going Concern

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make judgments regarding the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern, as discussed in Note 2.

Note 5 Equipment

	Computer Equipment	Vehicles	Furniture & Equipment	Total
Cost				
Balance, July 31, 2014	$ 5,456	$ 35,464	$ 8,373	$ 49,293
Disposal of asset	-	(35,464)	-	(35,464)
Balance, July 31, 2015	5,456	-	8,373	13,829
Disposal of asset	(5,456)	-	(8,373)	(13,829)
Balance, July 31, 2016	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Depreciation				
Balance, July 31, 2014	$ 5,456	$ 35,464	$ 5,262	$ 46,182
Disposal of asset	-	(35,464)	-	(35,464)
Depreciation for the year	-	-	1,675	1,675
Balance, July 31, 2015	5,456	-	6,937	12,393
Depreciation for the year	-	-	1,436	1,436
Disposal of asset	(5,456)	-	(8,373)	(13,829)
Balance, July 31, 2016	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**
Carrying amounts				
Balance, August 1, 2014	$ -	$ -	$ 3,111	$ 3,111
Balance, July 31, 2015	$ -	$ -	$ 1,436	$ 1,436
Balance, July 31, 2016	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Note 6 Exploration and Evaluation

E&E assets	Keno Lightning	McKay Hill	Cobalt Hill	Total
Balance July 31, 2014	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Option payment	6,000	6,000	-	12,000
Property write-off	(6,000)	(6,000)	-	(12,000)
Balance July 31, 2015	-	-	-	-
Option payment	6,000	6,000	17,500	29,500
Claim staking	4,350	-	-	4,350
Balance July 31, 2016	$ 10,350	$ 6,000	$ 17,500	$ 33,850

Cumulative E&E expenditures	Keno Lightning	McKay Hill	Cobalt Hill	Total
Acquisition costs				
Option payments:				
Cash	$ 100,000	$ 110,000	$ 52,500	$ 262,500
Shares issued	310,000	120,000	20,000	450,000
Claim maintenance	18,190	5,056	-	23,246
Claim staking	4,350	13,429	-	17,779
Site restoration	20,000	-	-	20,000
Total acquisition costs incurred	$ 452,540	$ 248,485	$ 72,500	$ 773,525
Exploration expenditures				
Airborne geophysics	$ 317,274	$ -	$ -	$ 317,274
Assays and sampling	45,167	10,748	1,648	57,563
Camp construction	82,809	-	-	82,809
Drilling	1,271,319	-	-	1,271,319
Equipment rental	89,208	-	-	89,208
Geological	700,274	35,189	-	735,463
Mapping and reports	25,003	3,910	-	28,913
Salaries, field costs and site visits	771,525	16,158	-	787,683
Transportation	127,879	58,053	-	185,932
Trenching	260,325	-	-	260,325
YMIP funding	-	(51,769)	-	(51,769)
Total exploration expenditures incurred	$ 3,690,783	$ 72,289	$ 1,648	$ 3,764,720
Total E&E expenditures incurred	**$ 4,143,323**	**$ 320,774**	**$ 74,148**	**$ 4,538,245**

Note 6 Exploration and Evaluation – (cont'd)

a) Keno Lightning

By agreement dated August 1, 2007, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest (the "Keno Option") from the owners (the "Keno Optionors") of certain mining claims situated in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon, more commonly known as the Keno Lightning Property ("Keno").

In order to maintain the Keno Option in good standing and earn a 100% undivided interest in Keno, the Company must pay $100,000 and issue 700,000 common shares of the Company to the Keno Optionors and incur $300,000 in exploration expenditures as follows:

i) pay $10,000 upon signing the Agreement (paid);
ii) incur $300,000 in exploration expenses on Keno on or before December 31, 2009 (incurred).
iii) issue 700,000 shares by June 3, 2011 (issued);
iv) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2012 (paid);
v) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2013 (paid);
vi) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2014 (paid);
vii) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2015 (paid); and
viii) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2016 (paid).

Keno is subject to a 3% NSR to the Keno Optionors. The Company has the option to purchase up to 2% of this royalty interest for $300,000 for the first 1%, and $1,200,000 for the second 1%. Of the consideration, $30,000 in cash payments (paid) and 210,000 (issued) of the shares issued are to a director of the Company.

The Company acquired a 25% interest in the Blanche Claim in the Keno Hill area of the Yukon on August 1, 2007 pursuant to a third party property option agreement whereby the Company was granted the claims as they fell within an area of interest. By agreement dated January 17, 2010, the Company acquired another 50% interest in the Blanche Claim in consideration of 100,000 shares of the Company.

The Company has accrued $20,000 (July 31, 2015: $20,000) relating to the site restoration costs, which is included in trade and other payables on the statement of financial position.

Management believes that the properties are of merit and warrant continued development, however previously lack of activity due to market conditions over obtaining adequate financing warranted a write down at July 31, 2014 and 2015. As such, the Company recorded an impairment loss of $6,000 on the Keno property which was charged to profit or loss during the July 31, 2015 yearend.

Note 6 Exploration and Evaluation – (cont'd)

b) McKay Hill

By agreement dated September 1, 2007 and amended November 21, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in 20 mining claims situated in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon ("McKay Hill").

In order to maintain the option in good standing and to acquire a 100% undivided interest in the McKay Hill property the Company must pay $110,000, issue 300,000 common shares of the Company to the vendors and incur an aggregate of $100,000 in exploration expenditures as follows:

i) pay $20,000 upon signing the Agreement (paid);
ii) issue 300,000 common shares by June 3, 2011 (issued);
iii) incur $100,000 in exploration expenses on McKay Hill before December 31, 2011 (incurred).
iv) pay $15,000 by June 3, 2011 (paid);
v) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2012 (paid);
vi) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2013 (paid):
vii) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2014 (paid);
viii) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2015 (paid); and
ix) pay an additional $15,000 by May 19, 2016 (paid).

The property is subject to a 3% NSR to the vendors. The Company has the option to purchase up to 2% of this royalty interest for $300,000 for the first 1%, and $1,200,000 for the second 1%.

Of the consideration, $44,000 in cash payments (paid) and 190,000 (issued) of the shares issued are to a director of the Company.

In 2010, an additional 124 claims were staked by the Company at a cost of $13,429.

Management believes that the properties are of merit and warrant continued development, however previously lack of activity due to market conditions over obtaining adequate financing warranted a write down at July 31, 2014 and 2015. As such, the Company recorded an impairment loss of $6,000 on the McKay Hill property which was charged to profit or loss during the July 31, 2015 yearend.

c) Cobalt Hill

By agreement dated March 28, 2012 and amended July 26, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest (the "Cobalt Hill Option") from the owner (the "Cobalt Hill Optionor") in 20 unsurveyed mining claims situated in the Mayo Mining District, Yukon more commonly known as the Cobalt Hill Property ("Cobalt Hill").

In order to maintain the Cobalt Hill Option in good standing and earn a 100% undivided interest in Cobalt Hill, the Company must pay $72,500, and issue 59,500 common shares of the Company to the Cobalt Hill Optionor as follows:

Note 6 Exploration and Evaluation – (cont'd)

c) Cobalt Hill – (cont'd)

i) pay $30,000 upon signing the Agreement (paid);
ii) issue 10,000 shares on April 19, 2012 (issued);
iii) pay $5,000 by April 19, 2014 (paid);
iv) pay $10,000 on or before August 31, 2016 (paid subsequently);
v) pay $17,500 on or before August 31, 2016 (paid);
vi) issue cumulative 49,500 shares by April 19, 2017; and
vii) pay an additional $10,000 on or before August 31, 2017.

The property is subject to a 3% NSR to the Cobalt Hill Optionor. The Company has the option to purchase up to 1.5% of this royalty interest for $1,500,000.

d) Drilling Advance

The Company advanced $400,000 to a shareholder for drilling and geological services on the Company's mineral properties. This transaction was measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties and was made by the Company in order to secure favourable terms and priority on drilling costs and timing. During the year ending July 31, 2015, the Company offset the remaining prepayment of $165,256 against amounts payable as part of a joint settlement agreement between the Company, the shareholder and a creditor.

e) Environmental Protection Practices

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 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 (see note 6(a)).

Note 7 Share Capital and Equity Reserve

a) Common Shares

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of no par value common shares, issuable in series.

The holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company and to receive dividends, which are declared from time-to-time. No dividends have been declared by the Company since its inception. All shares are ranked equally with regard to the Company's residual assets.

Note 7 Share Capital and Equity Reserve – (cont'd)

a) Common Shares – (cont'd)

Share Consolidation

In May 2016, the Company's Board of Directors approved a resolution consolidating the Company's share capital on the basis of one new share for up to every ten outstanding shares of the Company. The 10:1 share consolidation has been presented throughout the financial statements on a retrospective basis.

Private Placements

During the year ended July 31, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for proceeds of $238,500 pursuant to the issuance of 4,770,000 units at $0.05 per unit (the "Units"). Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at $0.10 for 36 months from the date of closing.

At July 31, 2016 the Company had received $1,022,400 in share subscriptions towards a non-brokered private placement which completed subsequent to the yearend. Subsequent to July 31, 2016, the Company completed the additional non-brokered private placement for proceeds of $1,305,000 pursuant to the issuance of 26,100,000 Units at $0.05 per Unit. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant, entitling the holder to acquire one additional common share at $0.10 for 36 months from the date of closing. The Company paid $2,500 in finders fees on this financing.

Subsequent to July 31, 2016, the Company also completed a financing raising proceeds of $1,125,000 through the issuance of 2,250,000 common shares on a flow-through basis ("Flow-Through Shares") at a price of $0.50 per Flow-Through Share. In conjunction with this financing, the Company paid a finder's fee of $37,500, paid $5,000 to cover the finder's due diligence fees related to the financing, and issued 37,500 finder warrants, exercisable to acquire one additional common share at $0.60 per share until October 31, 2018.

The statement of cash flow reported share subscriptions of $1,260,900 during the year ended July 31, 2016, this amount is equal to the $238,500 in proceeds received through the financing which completed during the year and $1,022,400 of share subscriptions towards the financing which closed subsequent to yearend.

Note 7 Share Capital and Equity Reserve – (cont'd)

b) Equity Reserve

As at July 31, 2016, 2015, and August 1, 2014 equity reserve consisted of the following:

	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015	August 1, 2014 (note 3)
Warrants	**$** -	$ -	$ -
Agent warrants	-	-	-
Share purchase options	-	-	457,523
Equity reserve	**$** -	$ -	$ 457,523

c) Share Purchase Warrants

A summary of the Company's outstanding share purchase warrants as at July 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 and the changes during the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015 is presented below:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Amount
Outstanding at July 31, 2014 and 2015	-	$ -	$ -
Issued	4,770,000	0.10	-
Outstanding at July 31, 2016	**4,770,000**	**$ 0.10**	**$ -**

At July 31, 2016, there were 4,770,000 warrants exercisable to purchase one common share for each warrant held as follows:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
4,770,000	$0.10	July 30, 2019

Subsequent to July 31, 2016, the Company issued 26,100,000 warrants exercisable to purchase one common share at $0.10 until July 30, 2019.

Note 7 Share Capital and Equity Reserve – (cont'd)

d) Share-Based Payments

The Company, in accordance with the policies of the Exchange, is authorized to grant share purchase options to directors, officers, employees and service providers to acquire up to 10% of common stock outstanding (the "Plan"). Under the Plan, options may be granted at not less than the closing market price of the Company's shares on the day preceding the grant for a maximum term of 5 years. No amounts are paid or payable by the recipient on receipt and the options are not dependent on any performance-based criteria. Share purchase options will vest when granted except where granted for investor relations activities which vest and may be exercised in accordance with the vesting provisions as to ¼ of the options each 3 months.

The following is a summary of changes in options:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at July 31, 2014	163,700	$4.00
Cancelled	(163,700)	$4.00
Outstanding at July 31, 2016 and 2015	**-**	**-**
Exercisable at July 31, 2016 and 2015	**-**	**-**

During the year ended July 31, 2015, 163,700 options were cancelled by the Company with the consent of the option holders.

Subsequent to July 31, 2016, the Company granted 3,400,000 share purchase options to directors, officers, employees, and consultants. Each option grants the holder the right to acquire one common share at $0.44 per share for five years.

Note 8 Related Party Transactions

The following is a summary of charges incurred by the Company with related parties and compensation paid to key management personnel:

Year ending July 31,		**2016**		2015
Accounting fees	**$**	**12,500**	$	3,650
Exploration and evaluation assets		**10,500**		10,500
Exploration expenditures – Geological		**27,500**		-
Management activities		**20,000**		5,000
Office, rent and administration		**-**		6,500
Shareholder communications		**-**		1,250
Total	**$**	**70,500**	$	26,900

Note 8 Related Party Transactions – (cont'd)

Key management personnel include the Company's current and former directors and officers.

The Company incurred accounting fees of $12,500 (July 31, 2015 - $3,650), office, rent and administration cost of $Nil (July 31, 2015 - $6,500) and shareholder communication cost of $Nil (July 31, 2015 - $1,250) to companies controlled by former directors and former officers of the Company. Additionally, $10,500 (July 31, 2015 - $10,500) was incurred with respect to the property option agreements on the Keno Lightning and McKay Hill properties with a director, $27,500 (July 31, 2015: $Nil) was incurred with companies controlled by directors with respect to geological expenditures, of which $7,500 (July 31, 2015 - $Nil) remained in prepaid expenditures at yearend and $20,000 was incurred with a director with respect to management activities over the current year.

Included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities at July 31, 2016 is $5,250 (July 31, 2015 - $288,667) due to directors and former directors and companies controlled by former directors for various expenses, exploration and evaluation assets and geological exploration expenditures. These amounts are unsecured and do not bear interest.

Included in advances payable at July 31, 2016, is $Nil (July 31, 2015: $25,500) due to former directors and companies controlled by former directors of the Company. These amounts are unsecured, with no fixed repayment terms and bear no interest.

In addition, during the year ended July 31, 2015 accounts payable owed to a former related party were offset against a third party drilling advance of $165,256 by agreement of both parties.

These charges were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties.

Note 9 Loss Per Share

The denominator for the calculation of loss per share, being the weighted average number of common shares, is calculated as follows:

Year ending July 31,	**2016**	2015
Issued and outstanding, beginning of the year	**3,181,753**	3,181,753
Weighted average shares issued during the year	**26,066**	-
Weighted average number of common shares for the year (basic and diluted)	**3,207,819**	3,181,753

Note 10 Income Taxes

Income tax expense is recognized based on management's best estimate of the weighted average annual income tax rate for the full financial year.

The difference between tax expense for the year and the expected income taxes based on the statutory rate are as follows:

	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015
Income (loss) before income taxes	**$ (118,556)**	**$ (12,378)**
Basic statutory and provincial income tax rate	**26%**	**26%**
Expected tax recovery on net loss	$ (30,000)	$ (3,000)
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	30,000	3,000
Total income tax expense (recovery)	**$ -**	**$ -**

The nature and tax effect of the temporary differences giving rise to the deferred income tax assets and liabilities at July 31, 2016 and July 31, 2015 are summarized as follows:

	July 31, 2015	**Recognized in profit or loss**	**Recognized in equity**	**July 31, 2016**
Non-capital losses carried forward	$ 544,000	$ 23,000	$ -	$ 567,000
Share issuance cost	-	-	-	-
Equipment	15,000	1,000	-	16,000
Marketable securities	2,000	-	-	2,000
Exploration & evaluation expenditures	895,000	6,000	-	901,000
	1,456,000	30,000	-	1,486,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,456,000)	(30,000)	-	(1,486,000)
Deferred income tax liability	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

Note 10 Income Taxes (cont'd)

	July 31, 2014	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	July 31, 2015
Non-capital losses carried forward	$ 528,000	$ 16,000	$ -	$ 544,000
Share issuance cost	15,000	(15,000)	-	-
Equipment	15,000	-	-	15,000
Marketable securities	2,000	-	-	2,000
Exploration & evaluation expenditures	891,000	4,000	-	895,000
	1,451,000	5,000	-	1,456,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,451,000)	(5,000)	-	(1,456,000)
Deferred income tax liability	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**	**$ -**

As at July 31, 2016, the Company had non-capital losses for Canadian tax purposes of $2,182,165. These losses may be carried forward to reduce taxable income derived in future years. A summary of these tax losses and their year of expiry are as follows:

Year of Expiry	Non-Capital Losses
2027	$ 7,500
2028	37,126
2029	80,929
2030	90,701
2031	791,667
2032	624,921
2033	116,299
2034	283,502
2035	57,744
2036	91,766
Total	$ 2,182,165

In addition the Company has cumulative exploration and development expenditures of $3,479,963 which may be carried forward indefinitely. The potential benefits of these carry-forward non-capital losses and deductible temporary differences have not been recognized in these financial statements, except for a recovery on flow through proceeds renounced, as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Note 11 **Supplemental Cash Flow and Non-Cash Activities**

The following transactions are excluded from the statement of cash flows for the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015:

a) The Company excluded $Nil (2015 - $57,010) in accounts payable relating to exploration and evaluation expenditures.
b) The Company excluded $Nil (2015 - $165,256) which was transferred from drilling advances to settle accounts payable owed to a former related party.
c) The Company excluded $Nil (2015 - $28,329) which was transferred from trade and other payables to advances payable.
d) The Company excluded $Nil (2015 - $12,602) of accounts payable reversed in the current year and were included in exploration and evaluation expenditures in the prior year.
e) There was no interest paid during the years ended July 31, 2016 and 2015.
f) There were no income taxes paid during the year ended July 31, 2016 and 2015.

Note 12 **Capital Management**

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. 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. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, sell assets to reduce debt or return capital to shareholders. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended July 31, 2016 and 2015.

Note 13 **Financial Instruments**

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount.

a) Interest Rate Risk

The Company's cash earns interest at a variable interest rate however earned no interest during the year ended July 31, 2016.

The Company has no exposure to interest rate fluctuations.

Note 13 Financial Instruments – (cont'd)

b) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation and cause the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk with respect to its cash balance, the balance of which at July 31, 2016 is $710,009. Cash is held at a chartered Canadian financial institution.

c) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from the excess of financial obligations over available financial assets due at any point in time. The Company's objective in managing liquidity risk is to maintain sufficient readily available reserves in order to meet its liquidity requirements. As at July 31, 2016, the Company had $710,009 in cash, working capital of $651,197 and no long-term debt. While the Company has been successful in obtaining the necessary financing through the issuance of common shares and loans from related parties in the past, there is no assurance it will be able to raise funds in this manner in the future and there remain material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The Company's trade and other payables are due in the short term.