Midland Exploration Inc.

Financial Statements

For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

December 7, 2017

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of
Midland Exploration Inc.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Midland Exploration Inc., which comprise the statements of financial position as at September 30, 2017 and 2016, and the statements of comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes, which comprise 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.

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Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Midland Exploration Inc. as at September 30, 2017 and 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP[1]

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[1] CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A123642

Midland Exploration Inc.

Statements of Financial Position
As at September 30, 2017 and 2016

	As at September 30	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (note 5)	4,628,896	1,467,414
Investments (note 6)	6,503,910	8,729,000
Accounts receivable	105,995	97,433
Sales tax receivable	279,945	257,650
Tax credits and mining rights receivable	922,454	755,105
Prepaid expenses	56,671	63,110
Total current assets	12,497,871	11,369,712
Non-current assets		
Investments - non-current portion (note 6)	-	3,078,910
Tax credits and mining rights receivable – non-current portion	117,623	115,503
Advance paid for exploration work	-	344,624
Listed shares	33,000	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)		
Exploration properties	1,896,351	1,506,118
Exploration and evaluation expenses	11,932,760	8,041,811
	13,829,111	9,547,929
Total non-current assets	13,979,734	13,086,966
Total assets	**26,477,605**	**24,456,678**
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	477,838	646,494
Advance received for exploration work	341,262	15,036
Total liabilities	819,100	661,530
Equity		
Capital stock	35,142,832	32,332,811
Warrants (note 8)	1,922,031	1,997,093
Contributed surplus	2,679,002	2,224,411
Deficit	(14,085,360)	(12,759,167)
Total equity	25,658,505	23,795,148
Total liabilities and equity	**26,477,605**	**24,456,678**

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors

(s) Jean-Pierre Janson
Jean-Pierre Janson
Director

(s) Gino Roger
Gino Roger
President, Director

Midland Exploration Inc.

Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Revenues		
Project management fees	96,193	107,423
Operating Expenses		
Salaries	584,630	456,275
Stock-based compensation	285,429	96,951
Travel	64,091	77,029
Rent and insurance	55,988	50,095
Office expenses	133,918	83,856
Regulatory fees	43,404	34,282
Conferences and mining industry involvement	173,937	127,278
Press releases and investors relations	67,665	61,643
Professional fees	216,730	243,980
General exploration	6,840	18,543
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	232,075	82,174
Operating expenses	1,864,707	1,332,206
Other gains or losses		
Interest income	169,368	225,491
Change in fair value - listed shares	3,000	-
	172,368	225,491
Loss before income taxes	(1,596,146)	(999,292)
Recovery of deferred income taxes (note 11)	382,090	192,134
Loss and comprehensive loss	**(1,214,056)**	**(807,158)**
Basic and diluted loss per share (note 10)	(0.02)	(0.01)

The loss and comprehensive loss are solely attributable to Midland Exploration Inc. shareholders.

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

Midland Exploration Inc.

Statements of Changes in Equity

For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Number of shares outstanding	Capital stock	Warrants	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total equity
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance at October 1, 2016	54,674,417	32,332,811	1,997,093	2,224,411	(12,759,167)	23,795,148
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(1,214,056)	(1,214,056)
Flow-through private placement	1,898,354	2,562,776	-	-	-	2,562,776
Less: premium	-	(382,090)	-	-	-	(382,090)
	1,898,354	2,180,686	-	-	-	2,180,686
Warrants exercised	588,786	629,335	(69,988)	-	-	559,347
Warrants expired	-	-	(5,074)	5,074	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	449,517	-	449,517
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	(112,137)	(112,137)
Balance at Sept. 30, 2017	**57,161,557**	**35,142,832**	**1,922,031**	**2,679,002**	**(14,085,360)**	**25,658,505**

	Number of shares outstanding	Capital stock	Warrants	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total equity
		$	$	$	$	$
Balance at Oct. 1, 2015	**53,259,052**	**31,288,335**	**2,113,643**	**2,088,784**	**(11,894,627)**	**23,596,135**
Loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(807,158)	(807,158)
Flow-through private placement	835,365	710,060	-	-	-	710,060
Less: premium	-	(192,134)	-	-	-	(192,134)
	835,365	517,926	-	-	-	517,926
Options exercised	25,000	21,500	-	(6,500)	-	15,000
Broker warrants exercised	555,000	505,050	(116,550)	-	-	388,500
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	142,127	-	142,127
Share issue expenses	-	-	-	-	(57,382)	(57,382)
Balance at Sept. 30, 2016	**54,674,417**	**32,332,811**	**1,997,093**	**2,224,411**	**(12,759,167)**	**23,795,148**

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

Midland Exploration Inc.

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended September 30, 2017 and 2016

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	**$**
Operating activities		
Loss	(1,214,056)	(807,158)
Adjustment for:		
Stock-based compensation	285,429	96,951
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	232,075	82,174
Variation – fair value of listed shares	(3,000)	-
Recovery of deferred income taxes	(382,090)	(192,134)
	(1,081,642)	(820,167)
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Accounts receivable	(8,562)	1,624
Sales tax receivable	(22,295)	(73,708)
Tax credits and mining rights receivable	5,320	(5,320)
Prepaid expenses	6,439	(7,923)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(360,755)	(81,163)
Advance received for exploration work	326,226	(126,134)
	(53 627)	(292,624)
	(1,135,269)	**(1,112,791)**
Financing activities		
Flow-through private placement	2,562,776	710,060
Exercise of options	-	15,000
Exercise of warrants	559,347	388,500
Share issue expenses	(112,137)	(57,382)
	3,009,986	**1,056,178**
Investing activities		
Additions to investments	(3,425,000)	(5,311,910)
Disposals or maturities of investments	8,729,000	4,535,807
Additions to exploration properties	(465,274)	(340,618)
Option payments on exploration properties	50,000	-
Advance paid for exploration expenses	344,624	(344,624)
Additions to exploration and evaluation expenses	(4,830,008)	(2,941,722)
Tax credits and mining rights received	883,423	64,141
	1,286,765	**(4,338,926)**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	3,161,482	(4,395,539)
Cash and cash equivalents – beginning (note 5)	1,467,414	5,862,953
Cash and cash equivalents – ending (note 5)	**4,628,896**	**1,467,414**

Additional disclosure (see note 15)

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

1. STATUTE OF INCORPORATION AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Midland Exploration Inc. (“the Corporation”), incorporated in Canada on October 2, 1995 and operating under the Business Corporations Act (Québec), is a company in the mining exploration business. The Corporation’s operations include the acquisition and exploration of mining properties. Its head office is located at 1, Place Ville Marie, suite 4000, Montreal, Quebec, H3B 4M4. The Corporation’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) under the MD ticker.

Until it is determined that properties contain mineral reserves or resources that can be economically mined, they are classified as exploration properties. The recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon: the discovery of economically recoverable reserves and resources; securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties; the ability to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and the profitable sale of the assets. The Corporation will periodically have to raise additional funds to continue operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Although the Corporation has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Corporation's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of presentation

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the *International Financial Reporting Standards* (“IFRS”) as issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board* (“IASB”). Except for the early adoption of *IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments* as further described in note 3, the accounting policies, method of computation and presentation applied to these financial statements are consistent with those of the previous financial year. These financial statements were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on December 7, 2017.

2.2 Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain assets at fair value.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Corporation’s functional currency.

2.4 Jointly controlled assets and exploration activities

A jointly controlled asset involves joint control and offers joint ownership by the Corporation and other venturers of assets contributed to or acquired for the purpose of the joint venture, without the formation of a corporation, partnership or other entity.

Where the Corporation’s activities are conducted through jointly controlled assets and exploration activities, the financial statements include the Corporation’s share in the assets and the liabilities as well as in the income and the expenses from the joint operations.

2.5 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Corporation becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

a) Financial assets

Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards have been transferred. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires.

Financial assets are initially measured at fair value. If the financial asset is not subsequently accounted for at fair value through profit or loss, then the initial measurement includes transaction costs that are directly attributable to the asset's acquisition or origination. On initial recognition, the Corporation classifies its financial instruments in the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired.

Effective October 1, 2016

Fair value through profit and loss listed shares:
Listed shares at fair value through profit and loss are equity investments recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value. Gains or losses arising from changes in fair value are recorded in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. Dividend income on those investments are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

Amortized cost:
Financial assets at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments constituted solely of payments of principal and interest that are held within a "held to collect" business model. Financial assets at amortized cost are initially recognized at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the financial assets to fair value. Subsequently, financial assets at amortized cost are measured using the effective interest method less a provision for expected losses. The Corporation's cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable are classified within this category.

Effective until September 30, 2016

Loans and receivables
Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Loans and receivables are recognized initially at the amount expected to be received, less, when material, a discount to reduce the loans and receivables to fair value. After initial recognition these are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

b) Financial liabilities

Effective for all periods presented

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advance received for exploration work are initially measured at the amount required to be paid, less, when material, a discount to reduce the payables to fair value. Subsequently, financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

c) Impairment of financial assets

Effective October 1, 2016

Amortized cost:
The expected loss is the difference between the amortized cost of the financial asset and the present value of the expected future cash flows, discounted using the instrument's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced by this amount either directly or indirectly through the use of an allowance account. Provisions for expected losses are adjusted upwards or downwards in subsequent periods if the amount of the expected loss increases or decreases.

Effective until September 30, 2016

All financial assets are subject to review for impairment periodically. Financial assets are impaired only if there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Objective evidence of impairment could include:
– Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty;
– Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
– It becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

Individually significant accounts receivable are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty will default.

2.6 Cash and cash equivalents
Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances and short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less or cashable at any time without penalties.

2.7 Taxes credits and mining rights receivable
The Corporation is entitled to a refundable tax credit on qualified exploration expenditures incurred and a refundable credit on duties for losses under the Mining Tax Act. These tax credits are recognized as a reduction of the exploration and evaluation expenses incurred. As management intends to realize the carrying value of its assets and settle the carrying value of its liabilities through the sale of its exploration and evaluation assets, the related deferred tax has been calculated accordingly.

2.8 Exploration and evaluation assets
Exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets are comprised of exploration properties and E&E expenses. All costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights to undertake E&E activities on an area of interest are expensed as incurred.

E&E assets include rights in exploration properties, paid or acquired through a business combination or an acquisition of assets, and costs related to the initial search for mineral deposits with economic potential or to obtain more information about existing mineral deposits.

Mining rights are recorded at acquisition cost less accumulated impairment losses. Mining rights and options to acquire undivided interests in mining rights are depreciated only as these properties are put into commercial production.

E&E expenses for each separate area of interest are capitalized (net from E&E expenses recharged to partners) and include costs associated with prospecting, sampling, trenching, drilling and other work involved in searching for ore like topographical, geological, geochemical and geophysical studies. They also reflect costs related to establishing the technical and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource identified through exploration or acquired through a business combination or asset acquisition.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

E&E expenses include the cost of:

- establishing the volume and grade of deposits through drilling of core samples, trenching and sampling activities in an ore body;
- determining the optimal methods of extraction and metallurgical and treatment processes;
- studies related to surveying, transportation and infrastructure requirements;
- permitting activities; and
- economic evaluations to determine whether development of the mineralized material is commercially justified, including scoping, prefeasibility and final feasibility studies.

E&E expenses include overhead expenses directly attributable to the related activities.

Cash flows attributable to capitalized E&E costs are classified as investing activities in the statement of cash flows.

From time to time, the Corporation may acquire or dispose of a property pursuant to the terms of an option agreement. Due to the fact that options are exercisable entirely at the discretion of the option holder, the amounts payable or receivable are not recorded.

Option payments are recorded when they are made or received. Proceeds on the sale of exploration properties are applied by property in reduction of the exploration properties, then in reduction of the E&E expenses and any residual is recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss unless there is contractual work required in which case the residual gain is deferred and will reduce the contractual disbursements when done.

Funds received from partners on certain properties where the Corporation is the operator in order to perform exploration work as per agreements, are accounted for in the statement of financial position as advances received for upcoming exploration work. These advances are reduced gradually when the exploration work is performed. The project management fees received when the Corporation is the operator are recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss when the E&E expenses are charged back to the partner. When the partner is the operator, the management fees are recorded in the statement of financial position as E&E expenses.

2.9 Operating lease agreements

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments under an operating lease are charged to the statement of comprehensive loss or capitalized in the E&E expenses on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Related expenses, such as maintenance and insurance expenses, are charged as incurred.

2.10 Impairment of non-financial assets

E&E assets are reviewed for impairment, by area of interest, if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication is present, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine whether impairment exists. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Corporation estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount. Impairment is recognized immediately in the statement of comprehensive loss. Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount is increased to the revised estimate of recoverable amount but only to the extent that this does not exceed the carrying value that would have been determined if no impairment had previously been recognized. A reversal is recognized as a reduction in the impairment charge for the period.

2.11 Income taxes

Income tax on the profit or loss for the periods 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 period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet liability method, providing for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Temporary differences are not provided for if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. 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 financial position 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.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are presented as noncurrent and are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

2.12 Equity

Capital stock represents the amount received on the issue of shares. Warrants represent the allocation of the amount received for units issued as well as the charge recorded for the broker warrants relating to financing. Contributed surplus includes charges related to stock options until they are exercised and the warrants that are expired and not exercised. Deficit includes all current and prior period retained profits or losses and share issue expenses.

Proceeds from unit placements are allocated between shares and warrants issued on a pro-rata basis of their value within the unit using the Black-Scholes pricing model.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.13 Flow-through shares

The Corporation finances some E&E expenses through the issuance of flow-through shares. The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation. The difference between the amount recorded as common share and the amount paid by the investors for the shares (the "premium"), measured with the residual value method, is accounted for as flow-through share premium, which is reversed to income as recovery of deferred income taxes when the eligible expenses are incurred. The Corporation recognizes a deferred tax liability for flow-through shares and a deferred tax expense, at the moment the eligible expenditures are incurred.

2.14 Share and warrant issue expenses

Share and warrant issue expenses are accounted for in the year in which they are incurred and are recorded as a deduction to equity in the deficit in the year in which the shares are issued.

2.15 Stock-based compensation

The Corporation operates an equity-settled share-based remuneration plan (share options plan) for its eligible directors, officers, employees and consultants. The Corporation's plan does not feature any options for a cash settlement.

An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee, including directors of the Corporation. The expense is recorded over the vesting period for employees and over the period covered by the contract for non-employees.

All goods and services received in exchange for the grant of any share-based payment are measured at their fair values, unless that fair value cannot be estimated reliably. If the Corporation cannot estimate reliably the fair value of the goods or service received, the Corporation shall measure their value indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair values of employees' services are determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is appraised at the grant date using the Black Scholes option pricing model and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions.

All equity-settled share-based payments (except warrants to brokers) are ultimately recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive loss or capitalized as E&E expenses on the statement of financial position, depending on the nature of the payment with a corresponding credit to contributed surplus, in equity. Warrants to brokers, in respect of an equity financing are recognized as share issue expense reducing the equity in the deficit with a corresponding credit to warrants.

If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest. Non-market vesting conditions are included in assumptions about the number of options that are expected to become exercisable. Estimates are subsequently revised if there is any indication that the number of share options expected to vest differs from previous estimates.

Upon exercise of share options, the proceeds received net of any directly attributable transaction costs are recorded as capital stock. The accumulated charges related to the share options recorded in contributed surplus are then also transferred to capital stock.

2.16 Loss per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year for the calculation of the dilutive effect of warrants and stock options unless they have an anti-dilutive effect.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

2.17 Revenue recognition

The project management fees received when the Corporation is the operator are recorded in the statement of comprehensive loss when the exploration work recharged to the partners are incurred.

2.18 Segment disclosures

The Corporation currently operates in a single segment – the acquisition, exploration and evaluation of exploration properties. All of the Corporation's activities are conducted in Canada.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED RECENTLY

The most relevant standards, amendments and interpretations issued up to the date of the issuance of these financial statements are listed below.

3.1 Accounting standards adopted in current fiscal year

The Corporation has adopted the following new and revised standards, along with any consequential amendments, effective October 1, 2016. These changes were made in accordance with the applicable transitional provisions.

a) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, ("IFRS 9")

The Corporation has elected to early adopt the requirements of *IFRS 9, Financial Instruments* with a date of initial application of October 1, 2016. This standard replaces *IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39")*. IFRS 9 eliminates the classification of financial instruments as "available-for-sale" and "held to maturity" and the requirement to bifurcate embedded derivatives with respect to hybrid financial assets. This standard incorporates a new hedging model, which increases the scope of hedged items eligible for hedge accounting, and aligns hedge accounting more closely with risk management. This standard also amends the impairment model by introducing a new "expected credit loss" model for calculating impairment. This new standard also increases required disclosures about an entity's risk management strategy, cash flows from hedging activities, and the impact of hedge accounting on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. Most of the requirements in the IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities and for the derecognition of financial assets were carried forward in IFRS 9.

The following table summarizes the classification and measurement changes for the Corporation's financial assets and financial liabilities as a result of the adoption of IFRS 9.

3. ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED RECENTLY (CONT'D)

	IAS 39	IFRS 9
Financial assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Investments	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Listed shares	n/a (new asset since September 2017)	Fair value through profit and loss
Financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Amortized cost
Advance received for exploration work	Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	Amortized cost

The accounting for these instruments and the line item in which they are included in the statement of financial position were unaffected by the adoption of IFRS 9.

In accordance with the transitional provision of IFRS 9, the financial assets and liabilities held on October 1, 2016 were reclassified retrospectively without prior period restatement based on the new classification requirements taking into account the business model under which they are held at October 1, 2016 and the cash flow characteristics of the financial assets at their date of initial recognition.

No measurement adjustments were required to the opening balances as at October 1, 2016.

3.2 Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

a) IFRS 16 Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16. IFRS 16 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract, which is the customer ("lessee") and the supplier ("lessor"). IFRS 16 replaces IAS 17, Leases ("IAS 17"), and related interpretations. Save for short term leases and leases of low value assets, all leases result in the lessee obtaining the right to use an asset at the start of the lease and, if lease payments are made over time, also obtaining financing. Accordingly, IFRS 16 will eliminates the classification of leases as either operating leases or finance leases as is required by IAS 17 and, instead, introduces a single lessee accounting model. Applying that model, a lessee is required to recognize:

- assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value; and
- depreciation of lease assets separately from interest on lease liabilities in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with an early adoption permitted if IFRS 15 Revenue from contracts with customers is also applied. Management has not yet evaluated the impact that this new standard will have on its financial statements.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS

When preparing the financial statements, management undertakes a number of judgments, estimates and assumptions about recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The actual results could differ from the judgments, estimates and assumptions made by management, and will seldom equal the estimated results. Information about the significant judgments that have the most significant effect on the recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses are discussed below.

JUDGMENTS

4.1 Impairment of E&E assets

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

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

When an indication of impairment loss or a reversal of an impairment loss exists, the recoverable amount of the individual asset must be estimated. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs must be determined. Identifying the cash-generating units requires considerable management judgment. In testing an individual asset or cash-generating unit for impairment and identifying a reversal of impairment losses, management estimates the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit. This requires management to make several assumptions as to future events or circumstances. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change if new information becomes available. Actual results with respect to impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses could differ in such a situation and significant adjustments to the Corporation's assets and earnings may occur during the next period.

The total impairment loss of the E&E assets recognized is $232,075 for the year ended September 30, 2017 ("Fiscal 17") ($82,174 for the year ended September 30, 2016 ("Fiscal 16")). No reversal of impairment losses has been recognized for the reporting periods.

4.2 Deferred taxes

The assessment of availability of future taxable profits involves judgment. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized. Judgment is also involved in the determination of the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of the Corporation's assets and liabilities which is expected to be through the sale of the Corporation's assets.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, JUDGMENTS AND ASSUMPTIONS (CONT'D)

4.3 Valuation of credit on duties refundable for loss and the refundable tax credit for resources.

Refundable credit on mining duties and refundable tax credit related to resources for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date. Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of tax regulations, including credit on mining duties and tax credit related to resources for which certain expenditures could be disallowed by the taxation authorities in the calculation of credits, and the amount and timing of their collection. The calculation of the Corporation's credit on mining duties and tax credit related to resources necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until notice of assessments and payments have been received from the relevant taxation authority.

Differences arising between the actual results following final resolution of some of these items and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate adjustments to credit on mining duties and tax credit related to resources, exploration and evaluation assets and expenses, and income tax expense in future periods. The amounts recognized in the financial statements are derived from the Corporation's best estimation and judgment as described above. However, the inherent uncertainty regarding the outcome of these items means that eventual resolution could differ from the accounting estimates and therefore impact the Corporation's financial position and its financial performance and cash flows.

5. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	As at September 30	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Cash	328,896	467,414
Guaranteed investment certificates bearing interest between 0.80% and 1.15%, maturing between December 5, 2017 and June 6, 2018	4,300,000	-
Guaranteed investment certificate bearing interest of 1.41%, maturing June 5, 2017	-	1,000,000
	4,628,896	**1,467,414**

All the exploration work imposed by the November 2015 flow-through financing was completed before September 30, 2016. Also, all the exploration work imposed by the November 2016 and March 2017 flow-through financings was completed before September 30, 2017.

6. INVESTMENTS

	As at September 30	
	2017	**2016**
	$	**$**
Current		
Guaranteed investment certificates, not cashable before the expiry date, between 1.40% and 1.95% interest payable annually, maturing between November 30, 2017 and July 23, 2018, with a maturity value of $6,605,807	6,503,910	-
Guaranteed investment certificates, not cashable before the expiry date, between 1.40% and 1.95% interest payable annually, maturing between December 8, 2016 and July 17, 2017, with a maturity value of $8,867,188	-	8,729,000
Non-current		
Guaranteed investment certificates, not cashable before the expiry date, between 1.45% and 1.95% interest payable annually, maturing between July 16, 2018 and July 23, 2018, with a maturity value of $3,130,844	-	3,078,910
	6,503,910	**11,807,910**

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

The following tables disclose the acquisition costs of exploration properties:

Acquisition costs	Undivided interest	As at Sept. 30, 2016	Net Additions	Option payments	Impairment	As at Sept. 30, 2017
	%	$	$	$	$	$
Abitibi						
Maritime-Cadillac	49	290,515	323	-	-	290,838
Laflamme	72.6	97,400	31,793	-	(6,846) 1)	122,347
Patris	100	87,072	-	-	-	87,072
Casault	50	17,538	9,457	-	-	26,995
Jouvex	50	44,998	8,141	-	(7,707) 1)	45,432
Heva	100	106,009	1,897	(50,000)	-	57,906
Valmond	100	7,259	5,328	-	(1,831) 1)	10,756
La Peltrie	100	103,593	28,008	(30,000)	-	101,601
Adam	100	11,975	4,855	-	-	16,830
Samson	100	17,406	2,760	-	-	20,166
Abitibi Or	100	149,902	(11,233)	-	-	138,669
Grenville-Appalaches						
Weedon	100	30,016	13,778	-	(7,091) 1)	36,703
Gatineau	100	8,349	27,561	-	(3,808) 1)	32,102
James Bay						
James Bay Au	100	178,881	32,014	-	(12,002) 1)	198,893
Eleonore	100	105,232	36,449	-	-	141,681
JV Eleonore	50	96,217	755	-	-	96,972
JV BJ Altius	50	-	56,095	-	-	56,095
Northern Quebec						
Pallas PGE	100	72,443	38,508	-	(5,923) 1)	105,028
Willbob	100	55,842	201,188	-	-	257,030
Quebec Labrador						
Ytterby	50.6	2,042	-	-	(2,042) 2)	-
Project Generation	100	23,429	31,048	-	(1,242) 1)	53,235
		1,506,118	**518,725**	**(80,000)**	**(48,492)**	**1,896,351**

1) Some claims were dropped and the Corporation impaired partially the property.
2) The Company wrote off the property since no exploration program is planned for the near future and/or dropped all the claims.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

Acquisition costs	Undivided interest	As at Sept. 30, 2015	Net Additions	Option payments	Impairment	As at Sept. 30, 2016
	%	$	$	$	$	$
Abitibi						
Maritime-Cadillac	49	290,440	75	-	-	290,515
Laflamme	70	82,195	22,352	-	(7,147)1)	97,400
Patris	100	87,072	-	-	-	87,072
Casault	100	17,649	(111)	-	-	17,538
Jouvex	100	44,244	754	-	-	44,998
Heva	100	100,502	5,507	-	-	106,009
Valmond	100	3,666	3,593	-	-	7,259
La Peltrie	100	69,999	33,594	-	-	103,593
Adam	100	-	11,975	-	-	11,975
Samson	100	-	17,406	-	-	17,406
Abitibi Or	100	69,230	117,892	-	(37,220)1)	149,902
Grenville-Appalaches						
Weedon	100	31,993	5,779	-	(7,756)1)	30,016
Gatineau	100	13,155	2,538	-	(7,344)1)	8,349
James Bay						
James Bay Au	100	164,821	19,673	-	(5,613)1)	178,881
Eleonore	100	102,512	12,652	-	(9,932)1)	105,232
JV Eleonore	50	-	96,217	-	-	96,217
Northern Quebec						
Pallas PGE	50	61,301	11,142	-	-	72,443
Willbob	100	34,552	21,290	-	-	55,842
Quebec Labrador						
Ytterby	50.6	7,791	1,413	-	(7,162)1)	2,042
Project Generation	100	19,462	3,967	-	-	23,429
		1,200,584	**387,708**	**-**	**(82,174)**	**1,506,118**

1) Some claims were dropped and the Corporation impaired partially the property.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

The following two tables disclose details of exploration and evaluation expenses:

E&E expenses	Undivided interest	As at Sept. 30, 2016	Net Additions	Option payments	Tax credits	Impairment	As at Sept. 30, 2017
	%	$	$	$	$	$	$
Abitibi							
Maritime-Cadillac	49	236,090	56,235	-	(54)	-	292,271
Laflamme	72.6	1,893,853	332,006	-	(23,795)	-	2,202,064
Patris	100	221,646	198	-	-	-	221,844
Casault	50	352,708	691,965	-	(80,708)	-	963,965
Jouvex	50	351,966	62,420	-	(1,553)	-	412,833
Heva	100	157,076	114,219	-	(9,310)	-	261,985
Valmond	100	120,742	3,572	-	-	-	124,314
Samson	100	78,203	6,230	-	(1,022)	-	83,411
La Peltrie	100	628,505	425,573	-	(10,473)	-	1,067,584
Adam	100	42,841	95,781	-	(7,467)	-	131,155
Abitibi Au	100	173,644	30,687	-	(861)	-	203,470
Grenville-Appalaches							
Weedon	100	523,230	105,245	-	(1,578)	-	626,897
Gatineau	100	29,024	14,981	-	-	-	44,005
James Bay							
James Bay Au	100	261,886	136,659	-	(35,950)	-	362,595
Eleonore	100	1,629,303	130,458	-	(36,242)	-	1,723,519
JV Eleonore	50	124,692	237,687	-	(71,097)	-	291,282
JV BJ Altius	50	-	219,291	-	(56,510)	-	162,781
Northern Quebec							
Pallas PGE	100	369,500	295,012	-	(125,766)	-	538,746
Willbob	100	565,271	2,151,089	-	(589,487)	-	2,126,873
Quebec Labrador							
Ytterby	50.6	183,583	-	-	-	(183,583)[1)]	-
Project Generation	100	74,069	23,436	-	(6,339)	-	91,166
		8 041,811	**5,132,744**	**-**	**(1,058,212)**	(183,583)	**11,932,760**

1) The Company wrote off the property since no exploration program is planned for the near future and/or dropped all the claims.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

E&E expenses	Undivided interest	As at Sept. 30, 2015	Net Additions	Option payments	Tax credits	Impairment	As at Sept. 30, 2016
	%	$	$	$	$	$	$
Abitibi							
Maritime-Cadillac	49	232,965	5,736	-	(2,611)	-	236,090
Laflamme	70	1,507,229	493,710	-	(107,086)	-	1,893,853
Patris	100	219,143	2,503	-	-	-	221,646
Casault	100	298,888	72,100	-	(18,280)	-	352,708
Jouvex	100	348,457	3,509	-	-	-	351,966
Heva	100	35,133	171,293	-	(49,350)	-	157,076
Valmond	100	120,742	-	-	-	-	120,742
Samson	100	439	88,317	-	(10,553)	-	78,203
La Peltrie	100	118,209	632,046	-	(97,771)	-	628,505
Adam	100	-	47,264	-	(4,423)	-	42,841
Abitibi Au	100	117,841	73,787	-	(17,984)	-	173,644
Grenville-Appalaches							
Weedon	100	484,279	45,231	-	(6,280)	-	523,230
Gatineau	100	28,892	132	-	-	-	29,024
James Bay							
James Bay Au	100	248,057	17,260	-	(3,431)	-	261,886
Eleonore	100	1,527,352	154,314	-	(52,363)	-	1,629,303
JV Eleonore	50	-	218,637	-	(93,945)	-	124,692
Northern Quebec							
Pallas PGE	50	269,391	159,839	-	(59,730)	-	369,500
Willbob	100	111,951	775,697	-	(322,377)	-	565,271
Quebec Labrador							
Ytterby	50.6	172,054	11,529	-	-	-	183,583
Project Generation	100	59,390	17,831	-	(3,152)	-	74,069
		5,900,412	**2,990,735**	**-**	**(849,336)**	**-**	**8 041,811**

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

ABITIBI

7.1 Maritime-Cadillac

The Corporation holds 49% of the Maritime-Cadillac property. The property is subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty; half of the royalty can be bought back for a payment of $1,000,000. As per the agreement signed in June 2009 and amended in November 2012 and May 2013, Agnico Eagle Mines Limited ("Agnico Eagle") and the Corporation are in a joint venture and future work are shared 51% Agnico Eagle - 49% the Corporation.

7.2 Laflamme Au-Cu

On August 17, 2009, the Corporation signed an agreement with Aurbec Mines Inc. ("Aurbec"), (previously a subsidiary of North American Palladium Ltd.) that was sold to Maudore Minerals Ltd in March 2013. As of July 31, 2011, Aurbec earned its 50% interest in the Laflamme property but no longer contributes in the exploration programs since December 2012 and is therefore being diluted. The Corporation holds 70.0% of the Laflamme property. On June 17, 2016, Abcourt Mines Inc. acquired the property following the bankruptcy of Aurbec.

7.3 Patris

The Corporation holds the Patris property and some claims are subject to the following NSR royalties:

- 1%, the Corporation can buy it back for $500,000 per 0.5% tranche for a total of $1,000,000;
- 1.5%, the Corporation can buy it back for $500,000 per 0.5% tranche for a total of $1,500,000.
- 2%, the Corporation can buy it back for $1,000,000 per 1% tranche for a total of $2,000,000;
- 2%, the Corporation can buy it back for $1,000,000 per 1% tranche for a total of $2,000,000;
- 2%, the Corporation can buy it back for $500,000 the first 1% tranche and for $1,000,000 for the second 1% tranche, for a total of $1,500,000.

The Corporation signed an option agreement with Teck Resources Ltd ("Teck") on September 6, 2013 and amended it on May 20, 2014 and May 30, 2016 to accommodate the delays in permitting. Under the agreement, Teck may earn, in three options, a maximum interest of 65%, by fulfilling the following conditions:

	Payments in cash	**Work**
	$	**$**
First Option for a 50% initial interest		
On or before August 31, 2015 (firm commitment)(completed)	-	500,000
On or before August 31, 2017 (completed)	-	800,000
On or before August 31, 2018	-	1,700,000
	-	3,000,000
Second Option for a 10% additional interest		
On or before August 31, 2019, $500,000 of exploration work and $60,000 cash payment for each additional 2% interest	300,000	2,500,000
Third Option for a 5% additional interest		
On or before August 31, 2021, $1,000,000 of exploration work for each additional 1% interest	-	5,000,000
Total, for a 65% maximum interest	**300,000**	**10,500,000**

Teck will be project operator during the First Option.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

7.4 Casault et Jouvex

On October 10, 2014, the Corporation signed a letter of intent with SOQUEM INC. ("SOQUEM") to grant SOQUEM the option to acquire a 50% undivided interest in its Casault and Jouvex properties. By October 10, 2016, SOQUEM completed the $4,500,000 work commitment, acquired a 50% undivided interest in the Casault Jouvex property and is now in joint venture with the Corporation. The Corporation is the operator.

7.5 Heva

The Corporation owns the Heva property and some claims are subject to a 2% NSR royalty to the original holders, half of the royalty can be bought back for a payment of $1,000,000.

On April 27, 2017, the Corporation signed an option agreement with IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD") whereby IAMGOLD may earn, in three option, a maximum interest of 65% in the Héva property, by fulfilling the following conditions:

	Payments in cash	Work
	$	$
First Option for a 50% initial interest		
Upon signature (completed)	50,000	-
On or before April 30, 2018 ($250,000 firm commitment)	70,000	500,000
On or before April 30, 2019	80,000	700,000
On or before April 30, 2020	120,000	1,200,000
On or before October 31, 2021	180,000	1,600,000
	500,000	4,000,000
Second Option for a 10% additional interest		
Within 2 years from the date the first option is exercised, $500,000 of exploration work for each additional 1% interest	-	5,000,000
Third Option for a 5% additional interest		
Within 2 years from the date the second option is exercised, $1,000,000 of exploration work for each additional 1% interest	-	5,000,000
Total, for a 65% maximum interest	**500,000**	**14,000,000**

IAMGOLD is the operator.

7.6 Samson

On September 3, 2014, the Corporation signed an agreement with Sphinx whereby Sphinx could have acquired 50% of the Samson property subject to $275,000 payments in cash ($40,000 completed) and $3,500,000 exploration work ($555,854 completed). On December 11, 2015, Sphinx terminated the agreement on the Samson property.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

7.7 La Peltrie

The Corporation owns the La Peltrie property and some claims are subject to a 1% Gross Metal royalty.

On August 29, 2017, the Corporation signed an option agreement with Niobay Metals Inc. ("Niobay") whereby Niobay may earn, in two options, a maximum interest of 65% in the La Peltrie property, by fulfilling the following conditions:

	Payments in cash	Work
	$	**$**
First Option for a 50% initial interest		
Upon signature (completed, 200,000 shares of Niobay received, initially valued at $30,000)	30,000	-
On or before December 31, 2017 (firm commitment)	-	500,000
On or before August 31, 2018	30,000	-
On or before August 31, 2019	50,000	400,000
On or before August 31, 2020	70,000	600,000
On or before August 31, 2021	70,000	1,500,000
	250,000	**3,000,000**

Following the initial earn-in of its 50% interest, NioBay may earn an additional tranche of 15% interest for an undivided 65% interest in the Properties, by producing a preliminary economic study on or before August 31, 2023.

7.8 Adam

On December 12, 2014, the Corporation signed an agreement with Sphinx whereby Sphinx could have acquired 50% of the Adam property subject to $250,000 payments in cash (20,000 completed) and $3,000,000 exploration work ($174,449 completed). On December 11, 2015, Sphinx terminated the agreement on the Adam property.

GRENVILLVE-APPALACHES

7.9 Weedon

The Corporation holds the Weedon property and some claims are subject to NSR royalties of:

- 1%, the Corporation can buy it back for $500,000 per 0.5% tranche for a total of $1,000,000;
- 0.5%, the Corporation can buy it back for $500,000;
- 1.5%, on all metals except gold and silver the Corporation can buy it back for $500,000 per 0.5% tranche for a total of $1,500,000.

JAMES BAY

7.10 James Bay Gold JV (Au), operated by Osisko

On June 13, 2016, a joint-venture agreement (50%-50%) was signed with Osisko Exploration James Bay Inc. ("Osisko") whereby Osisko and the Corporation will cooperate and combine their efforts to explore the JV Eleonore property recently staked by the two corporations. The property is located 12 kilometres southeast and northwest of Goldcorp's Eleonore deposit. Osisko is the operator.

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (CONT'D)

7.11 JV JB Altius (Au), in partnership with Altius operated by Midland
On February 10, 2017, the Corporation signed a letter of intent creating a strategic alliance with Altius Minerals Corporation ("Altius"), whereby Altius and the Corporation will combine their efforts to jointly explore the gold potential of the extensive James Bay region. The Corporation is the operator.

The following projects were identified as designated projects: Elrond, Gondor, Isengard, Minas Tirith, Moria and Shire.

NORTHERN QUEBEC

7.12 Pallas PGE
On March 28, 2017, JOGMEC withdrew from the option agreement signed on January 21, 2014 and abandoned its right to exercise its option to acquire a 50% interest in the Pallas PGE property.

7.13 Willbob
The Corporation owns the Willbob property and some claims are subject to a 2% NSR royalty.

QUEBEC / LABRADOR

7.14 Ytterby
On February 23, 2010, the Corporation signed a memorandum of agreement (and on July 29, 2011 a definitive agreement) with JOGMEC whereby JOGMEC acquired a right in a 50% interest in the Ytterby property by funding $2,700,000 exploration work. As of September 30, 2015, JOGMEC has not yet given its notice to exercise its right. In spring 2015, JOGMEC indicated that it would not participate in the exploration program and its interest has now been diluted to 49.4%. On December 2, 2017, the last 31 claims of Ytterby Quebec were dropped while all the claims in Labrador were dropped during Fiscal 2017. The Corporation wrote off entirely the Labrador claims for $185,625 (some claims were dropped in Fiscal 16 therefore the Corporation impaired partially for $7,162 the exploration property cost and all the Quebec claims had been written off in previous years). Therefore, as of December 2, 2017, the February 23, 2010 memorandum of agreement signed with JOGMEC is de facto terminated and JOGMEC has lost its 49.4% interest.

8. EQUITY

Authorized
Unlimited number of common shares without par value, voting and participating.

8.1 Private placements

a) November 2015

Flow-through

On November 20, 2015, the Corporation completed a private placement by issuing 835,365 flow-through shares at $0.85 per share, for total gross proceeds of $710,060. On that date, the Corporation's share closed at $0.62 on the Exchange, therefore the residual value attributed to the benefit related to flow-through shares renunciation is $0.23 for a total value of $192,134 credited to the liability related to the premium on flow-through shares. In connection with the private placement, the Corporation paid finder's fees of $26,208. As of September 30, 2016, the Corporation had completed all the exploration work relating to these flow-through placements.

8. EQUITY (CONT'D)

b) November 2016

On November 17 and 24, 2016, the Corporation completed a private placement by issuing 1,284,354 flow-through shares at $1.35 per share, for total gross proceeds of $1,733,876. On those dates, the Corporation's share closed at $1.15 and $1.14 respectively, on the Exchange, therefore the residual value attributed to the benefit related to flow-through shares renunciation is $0.20 and $0.21 respectively, for a total value of $259,290, credited to the liability related to the premium on flow-through shares. In connection with the private placement, the Corporation paid finder's fees of $60,650. Directors and officers of the Corporation participated in these placements for a total consideration of $136,100.

c) March 2017

On March 16, 2017, the Corporation completed a private placement by issuing 614,000 flow-through shares at $1.35 per share, for total gross proceeds of $828,900. On that date, the Corporation's share closed at $1.15 on the Exchange, therefore the residual value attributed to the benefit related to flow-through shares renunciation is $0.20, for a total value of $122,800, credited to the liability related to the premium on flow-through shares.

8.2 Warrants

Changes in the Corporation's number of outstanding warrants were as follow:

	Fiscal 17		Fiscal 16	
	Number	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
		$		$
Balance – Beginning of year	21,254,213	1,997,093	21,254,213	1,997,093
Exercised	(588 786)	(69 988)	-	-
Expired	(42 858)	(5 074)	-	-
Balance – End of year	**20 622 569**	**1 922 031**	**21,254,213**	**1,997,093**

Warrants outstanding as at September 30, 2017 are as follows:

Number of warrants	**Exercise price**	**Expiry date**
	$	
20,622,569	1.15	May 3, 2018
20,622,569		

8.3 Broker warrants

Changes in the Corporation's number of outstanding broker warrants were as follow:

	Fiscal 17		Fiscal 16	
	Number	**Amount**	**Number**	**Amount**
		$		$
Balance – Beginning of year	-	-	555,000	116,550
Exercised	-	-	(555,000)	(116,550)
Balance – End of year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

8. EQUITY (CONT'D)

8.4 Policies and processes for managing capital

The capital of the Corporation consists of the items included in equity of $25,658,505 as of September 30, 2017 ($23,795,148 as of September 30, 2016). The Corporation's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard its ability to continue its operations as well as its acquisition and exploration programs. As needed, the Corporation raises funds in the capital markets. The Corporation does not use long term debts since it does not generate operating revenues. There is no dividend policy. The Corporation does not have any externally imposed capital requirements neither regulatory nor contractual requirements to which it is subject, unless the Corporation closes a flow-through private placement in which case the funds are reserved in use for exploration expenses (and the Corporation was in compliance during the year).

9. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION

9.1 Salaries

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Salaries	1,023,499	892,546
Director fees	51,000	34,875
Benefits	129,666	73,634
	1,204,165	1,001,055
Less : salaries and benefits capitalized in E&E assets	(619,535)	(544,780)
Salaries disclosed on the statement of comprehensive loss	**584,630**	**456,275**

9.2 Stock-based compensation

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Stock-based compensation	449,517	142,127
Less : stock-based compensation capitalized in the E&E assets	(164,088)	(45,176)
Stock-based compensation disclosed on the statement of comprehensive loss	**285,429**	**96,951**

The Corporation has a stock option plan (the "Plan"). The number of common shares granted is determined by the Board of Directors. On December 10, 2015, the board of directors approved an increase in the number of common shares reserved for issuance under the Corporation's fixed number stock option plan from 4,000,000 to 5,400,000. Such amendment to the plan was approved by the Exchange. The exercise price of any option granted under the plan shall be fixed by the Board of Directors at the time of grant and shall not be lower than the closing price on the day preceding the grant. The term of the option will not exceed ten years from the date of grant. The options normally vest 1/6 per 3 months from the grant date, or otherwise as determined by the Board of Directors.

9. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION (CONT'D)

On August 11, 2016, the Corporation granted to its directors, officers, employees and consultants 500,000 options exercisable at $1.10, valid for 10 years. Those options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing market value of the shares the previous day of the grant. Total stock-based compensation costs amount to $250,000 for an estimated fair value of $0.50 per option. The fair value of the options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with no expected dividend yield, 48% expected volatility, 0.87% risk-free interest rate and 6 years options expected life. This expected life was estimated by benchmarking comparable situations for companies that are similar to the Corporation. The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Corporation's share price back from the date of grant and for a period corresponding to the expected life of the options.

On November 23, 2016, the Corporation granted to an employee 50,000 options exercisable at $1.13, valid for 10 years. Those options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing market value of the shares the previous day of the grant. Total stock-based compensation costs amount to $25,500 for an estimated fair value of $0.51 per option. The fair value of the options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with no expected dividend yield, 48% expected volatility, 0.72% risk-free interest rate and 6 years options expected life. This expected life was estimated by benchmarking comparable situations for companies that are similar to the Corporation. The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Corporation's share price back from the date of grant and for a period corresponding to the expected life of the options.

On February 21, 2017, the Corporation granted to its directors, officers, employees and consultants 545,000 options exercisable at $1.14, valid for 10 years. Those options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing market value of the shares the previous day of the grant. Total stock-based compensation costs amount to $288,850 for an estimated fair value of $0.53 per option. The fair value of the options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with no expected dividend yield, 48% expected volatility, 1.33% risk-free interest rate and 6 years options expected life. This expected life was estimated by benchmarking comparable situations for companies that are similar to the Corporation. The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Corporation's share price back from the date of grant and for a period corresponding to the expected life of the options.

On May 10, 2017, the Corporation granted to a director 100,000 options exercisable at $1.04, valid for 10 years. Those options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing market value of the shares the previous day of the grant. Total stock-based compensation costs amount to $48,000 for an estimated fair value of $0.48 per option. The fair value of the options granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with no expected dividend yield, 48% expected volatility, 1.27% risk-free interest rate and 6 years options expected life. This expected life was estimated by benchmarking comparable situations for companies that are similar to the Corporation. The expected volatility was determined by calculating the historical volatility of the Corporation's share price back from the date of grant and for a period corresponding to the expected life of the options.

9. EMPLOYEE REMUNERATION (CONT'D)

A summary of changes in the Corporation's common share purchase options is presented below:

	Fiscal 17		Fiscal 16	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price**	**Number of options**	**Weighted average exercise price**
		$		$
Balance – Beginning of year	2,495,000	1.10	2,020,000	1.18
Granted	695,000	1.13	500,000	1.10
Exercised	-	-	(25,000)	0.60
Balance – End of year	**3,190,000**	1.10	**2,495,000**	1.10
Balance – End of year exercisable	2,551,668	1.10	1,836,666	1.14

The following table summarizes information about common share purchase options outstanding and exercisable as at September 30, 2017:

Number of options outstanding	Number of options exercisable	Exercise price	Expiry date
		$	
260,000	260,000	1.76	February 17, 2021
315,000	315,000	1.54	February 16, 2022
20,000	20,000	1.61	February 27, 2022
345,000	345,000	1.25	February 19, 2023
605,000	605,000	0.85	February 20, 2024
450,000	450,000	0.60	August 13, 2025
500,000	333,334	1.10	August 11, 2026
50,000	25,000	1.13	November 23, 2026
545,000	181,667	1.14	February 21, 2027
100,000	16,667	1.04	May 10, 2027
3,190,000	**2,551,668**		

10. LOSS PER SHARE

The calculation of basic loss per share is based on the loss for the year divided by the weighted average number of shares in circulation during the year. In calculating the diluted loss per share, potential common shares such as share options and warrants have not been included as they would have the effect of decreasing the loss per share. Decreasing the loss per share would be antidilutive. Details of share options and warrants issued that could potentially dilute earnings per share in the future are given in Notes 8 and 9.

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Loss	(1,214,056)	(807,158)
Weighted average number of basic and diluted outstanding shares	56,669,706	54,001,374
Basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.02)	(0.01)

11. INCOME TAXES

The income tax expense is made up of the following component:

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Recovery of deferred income taxes		
Premium on flow-through share issuance	382,090	192,134
Total recovery of deferred income taxes	**382,090**	**192,134**

The provision for income taxes presented in the financial statements is different from what would have resulted from applying the combined Canadian Statutory tax rate as a result of the following:

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	(1,596,146)	(999,292)
Combined federal and provincial income tax at 26.80% (26.90%)	(428,000)	(268,810)
Non-deductible expenses	84,500	33,247
Tax effect of renounced flow-through share expenditures		191,006
	679,100	
Amortization of flow-through share premiums	(382,090)	(192,134)
Unrecognized temporary differences	(330,900)	41,479
Other elements	4,700	3,077
Expired tax attributes	-	-
Recovery of deferred income taxes	**(382,090)**	**(192,135)**

The ability to realize the tax benefits is dependent upon a number of factors, including the sale of properties. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow the asset to be recognized. Accordingly, some deferred tax assets have not been recognized; these deferred tax assets not recognized amount to $899,500.

Significant components of the Corporation's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Deferred income tax assets		
Non-capital losses	2,162,000	1,848,000
Donations	25,000	22,000
Share and warrant issue expenses	145,000	199,000
Total deferred income tax assets	2,332,000	2,069,000
Deferred income tax liabilities		
E&E assets	1,432,500	868,000
Total deferred income tax liabilities	1,432,500	868,000
Deferred income tax assets not recognized	**899,500**	**1,201,000**

11. INCOME TAXES (CONT'D)

As of September 30, 2017, expiration dates of losses available to reduce future years' income tax are:

	Federal	Provincial
	$	$
2026	84,000	69,000
2027	126,000	112,000
2027	177,000	183,000
2028	540,000	514,000
2029	645,000	631,000
2030	726,000	713,000
2031	677,000	663,000
2032	748,000	736,000
2033	906,000	891,000
2034	760,000	749,000
2035	820,000	811,000
2036	1,063,000	1,048,000
2037	1,365,000	1,344,000

12. COMPENSATION TO KEY MANAGEMENT AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

12.1 Compensation to key management

The Corporation's key management personnel are members of the board of directors, as well as the president, the vice-president exploration and the chief financial officer. Key management remuneration is as follows:

	Fiscal 17	Fiscal 16
	$	$
Short-term benefits		
Salaries including bonuses and benefits	433,395	359,210
Professional fees	61,118	72,427
Professional fees recorded in share issue expenses	8,338	3,263
Salaries including bonuses and benefits capitalized in E&E expenses	134,403	129,450
Long-term benefits		
Stock-based compensation	279,618	96,969
Stock-based compensation capitalized in E&E expenses	42,370	16,162
Total compensation	**959,242**	**677,481**

On January 1, 2015, the Corporation entered into amended employment agreements with members of the senior management which, among other things, provide that in the event of a termination without cause or of a change of control, a compensation equivalent to between 12 to 18 months of salary will be paid. Also, on January 1, 2015, the Corporation entered into a consulting agreement with another member of senior management, which provides that in the event of a termination without cause or of a change of control, a compensation equivalent to 18 months of remuneration will be paid.

12. COMPENSATION TO KEY MANAGEMENT AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (CONT'D)

12.2 Related party transactions

In addition to the amounts listed above in the compensation to key management (note 12.1), following are the related party transactions:

In the normal course of operations:

- A firm in which an officer is a partner charged professional fees amounting to $76,821 ($63,568 in Fiscal 16) of which $49,469 ($51,089 in Fiscal 16) was expensed and $27,352 ($12,479 in Fiscal 16) was recorded as share issue expenses;
- A company controlled by an officer charged professional fees of $51,508 ($69,620 in Fiscal 16) for her staff; and
- As at September 30, 2017, the balance due to the related parties amounted to $7,861 ($16,300 in September 30, 2016).

Out of the normal course of operations:

- Directors and officers of the Corporation participated in the flow-through private placement of November 2016 (note 8.1 b)) for $136,100 (November 2015 (note 8.1 a)) for $96,050). The directors and officers subscribed to the units private placement and the flow-through private placement under the same terms and conditions set forth all subscribers.

13. OPERATING LEASE

The Corporation's future minimum operating lease payments are as follows (assuming that the consumer price index will be the same as the one published in September 2017 by Statistic Canada for a 12-month period which was 1.0%):

	As of September 30, 2017
	$
Within 1 year	18,795
1 to 5 years	114,993
After 5 years	-
Total	133,788

In February 2016, the Corporation extended the lease for five years, from March 2017 to February 2022. The rent is $31,432 for the first year and thereafter will be indexed annually at the highest of the increase of the consumer price index or 2.5%. The Corporation is also responsible for its proportionate share of the non-residential surtax and the water surtax.

Lease payments recognized as an expense during the reporting period amounted to $31,062 ($25,634 in Fiscal 16). This amount consists of minimum lease payments.

14. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISKS

The Corporation is exposed to various financial risks resulting from both its operations and its investment activities. The Corporation's management manages financial risks. The Corporation does not enter into financial instrument agreements including derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes. The Corporation's main financial risk exposure and its financial risk management policies are as follows:

14.1 Market Risk

Interest rate fair value risk
Since the guaranteed investment certificates are at fixed rates, the Corporation is not exposed to interest rate risk on the instruments themselves. The Corporation's other financial assets and liabilities do not comprise any interest rate risk since they do not bear interest.

Equity risk
Equity risk is the risk that the fair value of a financial instrument varies due to the changes in the Canadian mining sector and equity market. For the Corporation's listed shares at fair value through profit and loss, a variation of plus or minus 20% of the quoted market prices as at September 30, 2017 would result in an estimated effect on the net income (loss) of $6,600.

14.2 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 Corporation is subject to concentrations of credit risk through cash and cash equivalents, investments and accounts receivable. The Corporation reduces its credit risk by maintaining part of its cash and cash equivalents and its investments in financial instruments held with a Canadian chartered bank, with a broker which is a subsidiary of a Canadian chartered bank or with an independent investment dealer member of the Canadian Investor Protection Fund. In Fiscal 17, the investments are composed of guaranteed investment certificates issued by Canadian banks or guaranteed by the Canadian Investor Protection Fund. The Corporation aims at signing partnership agreements with established companies and follows closely their cash position to reduce its credit risk on accounts receivable. The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and investments represents the Corporation maximum credit exposure. Nevertheless, the management considers the credit risk to be minimal and further disclosure are not significant.

14.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Corporation will not be able to meet the obligations associated with its financial liabilities. As of September 30, 2017, the Corporation had enough funds available to meet its financial liabilities and future financial liabilities from its existing commitments. All accounts payable and accrued liabilities terms are less than 31 days.

14.4 Fair value

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, investments and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and advance received for upcoming exploration work are considered to be a reasonable approximation of their fair value because of the short-term maturity and contractual terms of these instruments.

Fair value estimates are made at the statement of financial position date, based on relevant market information and other information about financial instruments.

The fair value of the listed shares at fair value through profit and loss is established using the closing price on the most beneficial active market for this instrument that is readily available to the Corporation and as such are classified as Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy.

15. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON CASH FLOWS

	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2016
	$	$
Stock-based compensation included in E&E expenses	164,088	45,176
Additions of exploration properties and E&E expenses included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	204,721	396,820
Tax credits receivable applied against E&E expenses	1,058,212	855,716
Listed shares received for option payment	30,000	-
Exercise of options credited to capital stock	-	6,500
Exercise of warrants credited to capital stock	69,988	116,550
Interest received	213,399	239,459

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On November 22, 2017, the Corporation completed a private placement by issuing a total of 1,692,854 flow-through shares at $1.35 per share, for total gross proceeds of $2,285,354. On that day, the Corporation’s share closed at $0.94 on the Exchange, therefore the residual value attributed to the benefit related to flow-through shares renunciation is $0.41, for a total value of $694,070, credited to the liability related to the premium on flow-through shares. In connection with the private placement, the Corporation paid finder’s fees of $64,572. Directors and officers of the Corporation participated in these placements for a total consideration of $131,625 under the same terms as other investors.