TRI-RIVER VENTURES INC.

Interim Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2018

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

NOTICE OF NO AUDITOR REVIEW OF

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Under National Instrument 51-102, Part 4, subsection 4.3(3)(a), if an auditor has not performed a review of the Company's interim financial statements, they must be accompanied by a notice indicating that the interim financial statements have not been reviewed by an auditor.

The accompanying unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared by and are the responsibility of the Company's management.

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

TRI-RIVER VENTURES INC.
Consolidated statements of financial position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	$ 1,097,329	$ 1,114,982
Sales tax receivable		5,378	4,937
		1,102,707	1,119,919
Non-current assets			
Advance	5	1	1
TOTAL ASSETS		**$ 1,102,708**	**$ 1,119,920**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accrued liabilities		$ 10,000	$ 10,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**10,000**	**10,000**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	6	11,385,955	11,385,955
Share-based payment reserve	6	164,339	164,339
Deficit		(10,457,586)	(10,440,374)
TOTAL EQUITY		**1,092,708**	**1,109,920**
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**$ 1,102,708**	**$ 1,119,920**

Nature of Business and Continuance of Operations (Note 1)

Subsequent event (Note 12)

TRI-RIVER VENTURES INC.
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		Three months ended March 31	
	Notes	**2018**	**2017**
Expenses			
Consulting	7	$ 3,000	$ 3,000
Management fees	7	6,000	12,000
Office and miscellaneous		7,163	5,483
Professional fees			
Salaries and wages		2,109	2,237
Travel		2,494	5,162
		20,766	27,882
Other items			
Interest income		3,554	2,474
Net and comprehensive income (loss)		**$ (17,212)**	**$ (25,408)**
Earnings per share – basic and diluted		**$ (0.00)**	**$ (0.00)**
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding – basic and diluted		**26,695,431**	**26,695,431**

TRI-RIVER VENTURES INC.
Consolidated statement of changes in equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital					
	Number of shares	Amount	Share-based payment reserve	Non-controlling interest	Deficit	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	**32,695,431**	**$ 15,710,584**	**$ 164,339**	**$ (168,195)**	**$ (13,431,216)**	**$ 2,275,512**
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	(492)	-	(492)
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(140,250)	(140,250)
Disposition of Red Sun (Note 11)	(6,000,000)	(4,324,629)	-	168,687	3,248,549	(907,393)
Balance at December 31, 2016	**26,695,431**	**11,385,955**	**164,339**	**-**	**(10,322,917)**	**1,227,377**
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(25,408)	(25,408)
Balance at March 31, 2017	**26,695,431**	**$ 11,385,955**	**$ 164,339**	**$ -**	**$ (10,348,325)**	**$ 1,201,969**
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(92,049)	(92,049)
Balance at December 31, 2017	**26,695,431**	**$ 11,385,955**	**$ 164,339**	**$ -**	**$ (10,440,374)**	**$ 1,109,920**
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	(17,212)	(17,212)
Balance at March 31, 2018	**26,695,431**	**$ 11,385,955**	**$ 164,339**	**$ -**	**$ (10,457,586)**	**$ 1,092,708**

TRI-RIVER VENTURES INC.
Consolidated statements of cash flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three Months ended March 31	
	2018	**2017**
Operating activities		
Net income (loss) for the quarter	$ (17,212)	$ (25,408)
Adjustments for:		
Deduct interest income related to investing activities	(3,554)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Sales tax receivable	(441)	(807)
Interest receivable	-	(2,474)
Accrued liabilities	-	-
Net cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(21,207)	(28,689)
Investing activities		
Expenditures on exploration and evaluation assets	-	-
Interest income	3,554	-
Net cash flows used in investing activities	-	-
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(17,653)	(28,689)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	1,114,982	1,227,815
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	**$ 1,097,329**	**$ 1,199,126**

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Tri-River Ventures Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated on March 9, 1992, under the laws of the province of Alberta, Canada, was continued under the laws of British Columbia ("BC"), Canada on July 12, 2005. The Company's principal activity is the acquisition and exploration of exploration and evaluation assets. The Company's shares are traded on the NEX board of TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") under the symbol "TVR.H".

The head office and principal address of the Company are located at Suite 2300, 1066 West Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada. The records office of the Company is located at 2110 28th Street, West Vancouver, BC. The Company's registered address is at 3993 Michener Court, North Vancouver, BC.

These interim financial statements have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, meaning it will continue in operation for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the ordinary course of operations. Different bases of measurement may be appropriate if the Company is not expected to continue operations for the foreseeable future. As at March 31, 2018 the Company is seeking investment and business opportunities. The Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to attain profitable operations and generate funds from and or raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation

The interim financial statements were authorized for issue on May 30, 2018 by the directors of the Company.

Statement of compliance and International Financial Reporting Standards

The consolidated financial statements of the Company comply with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and are based on historical costs, modified where applicable. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Earnings (Loss) per share

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the loss attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding in the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is calculated by the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the calculation of diluted earnings (loss) per share assumes that the proceeds to be received on the exercise of dilutive share options and warrants are used to repurchase common shares at the average market price during the period.

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (continued)

Significant estimates and assumptions (continued)

Areas requiring a significant degree of estimation relate to the recoverability of advances, fair value measurements for financial instruments and the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Actual results may differ from those estimates and judgments.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in applying the Company's financial statements include:

- The assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty.

Share-based payments

Share-based payments to employees are measured at the fair value of the instruments issued and amortized over the vesting periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued, if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured, and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The corresponding amount is recorded to the share-based payment reserve. The fair value of options is determined using the Black–Scholes Option Pricing Model. The number of shares and options expected to vest is reviewed and adjusted at the end of each reporting period such that the amount recognized for services received as consideration for the equity instruments granted shall be based on the number of equity instruments that eventually vest.

Foreign currency translation

The functional currency of each entity is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the parent company's functional and presentation currency. The subsidiaries' functional currency is also the Canadian dollar.

<u>Transactions and balances:</u>

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are translated at the period-end exchange rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost continue to be carried at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value are reported at the exchange rate at the date when fair values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of monetary items or on settlement of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they arise, except where deferred in equity as a qualifying cash flow or net investment hedge.

Exchange differences arising on the translation of non-monetary items are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) to the extent that gains and losses arising on those non-monetary items are also recognized in other comprehensive income (loss). Where the non-monetary gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss, the exchange component is also recognized in profit or loss.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (continued)

***Foreign currency translation* (continued)**

Foreign operations:

The financial results and position of foreign operations whose functional currency is different from the Company's presentation currency are translated as follows:

- assets and liabilities are translated at period-end exchange rates prevailing at that reporting date; and
- income and expenses are translated at average exchange rates for the period.

Exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded in the Company's foreign currency translation reserve in equity. These differences are recognized in the profit or loss in the period in which the operation is disposed.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

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

Government tax credits received are recorded as a reduction to the cumulative costs incurred and capitalized on the related property.

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

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

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

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of the Company's assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss. An impairment loss is recognized whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

The recoverable amount of assets is the greater of an asset's fair value less cost 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 the current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate cash inflows largely independent of those from other assets, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (continued)

Impairment of assets (continued)

An impairment loss is only reversed if there is an indication that the impairment loss may no longer exist and there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount, however, not to an amount higher than the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized in previous years.

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment.

Financial instruments

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments, available-for-sale and financial liabilities. The classification depends on the purpose for which the financial instruments were acquired. Management determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss when they are either held for trading for the purpose of short-term profit taking, derivatives not held for hedging purposes, or when they are designated as such to avoid an accounting mismatch or to enable performance evaluation where a group of financial assets is managed by key management personnel on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy. Such assets are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in carrying value being included in profit or loss.

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets that have fixed maturities and fixed or determinable payments, and it is the Company's intention to hold these investment to maturity. They are subsequently measured at amortized costs. Held-to-maturity investments are included in non-current assets, except for those which are expected to mature within 12 months after the end of the reporting period.

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale or are not suitable to be classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss, loans and receivables or held-to-maturity investments and are subsequently measured at fair value. These are included in current assets. Unrealized gains and losses are recognized in other comprehensive income, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary financial assets.

Non-derivative financial liabilities (excluding financial guarantees) are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Regular purchases and sales of financial assets are recognized on the trade-date – the date on which the Company commits to purchase the asset.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial instrument has been impaired. In the case of available-for-sale financial instruments, a significant and prolonged decline in the value of the instrument is considered to determine whether an impairment has arisen.

The Company does not have any derivative financial assets and liabilities.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation (continued)

Income taxes

Current income tax:

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date, in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred income tax:

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset’s carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income (loss) during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognized in profit or loss.

Depreciation and amortization are calculated on a straight-line method to write off the cost of the assets to their residual values over their estimated useful lives.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. Accounting standards issued but not yet effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRS Interpretations Committee that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 or later periods.

The following new standard has not been early adopted in these financial statements, is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's future results and financial position:

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". 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 in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

4. Cash and cash equivalents

The components of cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

		March 31, 2018		**December 31, 2017**
Cash at bank	$	267	$	11,417
Guaranteed investment certificates		1,097,062		1,103,565
	$	1,097,329	$	1,114,982

5. Exploration and evaluation assets

Lianlong Property, Sichuan, China

In March 2016, the Company entered into a reversal agreement whereby the Company returned its investment in Red Sun to the original seller (Note 12). On September 16, 2016, the Company returned the Lianlong Property, which was held for sale at December 31, 2015, to the original seller.

6. Share capital

Authorized share capital

Unlimited number of common shares without par value.
Unlimited number of preferred shares without par value.

Issued share capital

At March 31, 2018 there were 26,695,431 issued and fully paid common shares (2017 –26,695,431).

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company cancelled 6,000,000 share in relation to disposition of Red Sun (Note 11).

Stock options

The Company has adopted an incentive stock option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the TSX-V requirements, grant to

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

6. Share Capital (continued)

Stock options (continued)

directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable stock options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the Company's issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any one optionee will not exceed ten percent of the issued and outstanding common shares. Options granted typically vested immediately unless the Board of Directors determines otherwise.

As at March 31, 2018, there were no stock options outstanding.

Share purchase warrants

At March31, 2018 and 2017, there were no share purchase warrants outstanding.

Share-based payment reserve

The share-based payment reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense until such time that the stock options are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

7. Related party transactions

The Company incurred the following transactions with related parties:

	Period ended	
	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2017**
Management fees	$ 6,000	$ 12,000
Directors' fees	3,000	3,000
	$ 9,000	$ 15,000

Key management personnel compensation

	Period ended	
	March 31, 2018	**March 31, 2017**
Short-term employee benefits – management fees	$ 6,000	$ 12,000
Short-term employee benefits – consulting fees	3,000	3,000
	$ 9,000	$ 15,000

8. Financial risk and capital management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counter party limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

8. Financial risk and capital management (continued)

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's primary exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents held in bank accounts. The majority of cash and cash equivalents is deposited in bank accounts held with a major bank in Canada. As most of the Company's cash and cash equivalents held by a bank there is a concentration of credit risk. This risk is managed by using a major bank that is high credit quality financial institutions as determined by rating agencies. Credit risk is assessed as low.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair values of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because they are denominated in currencies that differ from the respective functional currency. As at March 31, 2018, the Company does not hold or conduct transactions in currencies other than its functional currency. Foreign exchange risk is assessed as low.

Interest risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its cash equivalents as these instruments have original maturities of three months or less and are therefore exposed to interest rate fluctuations on renewal. Interest rate risk is assessed as low.

Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of share capital and working capital. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly;
Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents are classified as level 1.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

8. Financial risk and capital management (continued)

Classification of financial instruments

Financial assets included in the statement of financial position are as follows:

	March 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,097,329	$ 1,114,982
Advance	1	1
	$ 1,097,330	$ 1,114,983

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates their carrying amount.

9. Segmented information

Operating segments

The Company operates in a single reportable operating segment – the acquisition, exploration and development of exploration and evaluation assets.

10. Non-controlling interest

The non-controlling interest represents a 5% interest held by minority shareholders during the year ended December 31, 2016. The non-controlling interest for 2016 included 5% of the net loss from Longbao up to September 16, 2016, the date the Company disposed of Red Sun and Longbao (Note 11).

The following is the summarized statement of comprehensive loss of Longbao, from January 1 to September 16, 2016:

	December 31, 2016
Expenses	$ 9,843
Net and comprehensive loss	$ 9,843

11. Disposition of Red Sun

In January 2, 2008, the Company entered into a definitive agreement to acquire Red Sun and Red Sun's 95% owned subsidiary Longbao and an earn-in of up to a 98% equity interest in the Lianlong property for 6,000,000 shares of the Company's common stock.

In March 2016, the Company and the original sellers entered into a reversal agreement to reverse the transaction by returning Red Sun to its original seller. In return, the Company cancelled the 6,000,000 shares issued to the original sellers. The reversal transaction was completed on September 16, 2016. The share cancellation was treated as reacquiring the Company's own stocks; as a result, the investment in Red Sun, in the amount of $4,318,248, along with transaction costs of $6,381 were recorded as a reduction to share capital.

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

11. Disposition of Red Sun (continued)

The Company consolidated net loss of $9,843 from Red Sun from January 1, 2016 to September 16, 2016.

The following net assets were de-consolidated as a result of the reversal transaction:

Assets:	
Cash	$ 3,997
Equipment	2,725
Exploration and evaluation assets	912,692
Liabilities	
Accounts payable	(15,880)
Due to related party	(2,522)
Shareholders' equity	
Share capital, exclusive of legal fees of $6,381	(4,318,248)
Non-controlling interest	168,687
	(3,248,549)

12. Subsequent event

On February 26, 2017, the Company entered into an arm's length letter of intent ("LOI") with Gold Torrent Inc. ("GTOR), an OTC QB listed company. GTOR owns 70% interest in and is manager of Alaska Gold Torrent, LLC which holds gold claims in Alaska. This transaction will result in a reverse takeover of the Company by GTOR. Upon completion of the transaction, shareholders of GTOR will hold approximately 27,768,602 shares of the Company and the current shareholders of the Company will hold approximately 2,363,740 shares. A closing condition is that GTRO has to complete a US$5,000,000 equity financing and secure a US$11,250,000 project stream financing to fund construction of a new gold recovery plant. As at May 30, 2018, no definitive agreement has been entered by the Company and GTOR.