Platinex Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

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PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Platinex Inc.

I have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Platinex Inc. which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015 and the consolidated statements of changes in equity, loss and comprehensive loss and cash flows for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's responsibility for the consolidated financial statements

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

Auditor's responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

I believe that the audit evidence I have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my audit opinion.

Opinion

In my opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Platinex Inc. as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying my opinion, I draw attention to note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about Platinex Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

"Mahendra CA Professional Corporation"

Mahendra CA Professional Corporation
Authorized to practise public accounting by the Chartered Professional Accountants of Ontario

Markham, Ontario
April 27, 2017

Platinex Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	As at December 31 2016	As at December 31 2015
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 267,843	$ 5,491
HST receivable		59,526	2,355
Prepaid expenses		14,500	-
Total current assets		341,869	7,846
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	5	1,896,898	1,723,083
Property and equipment	6	1,019	1,455
Total non-current assets		1,897,917	1,724,538
Total assets		$ 2,239,786	$ 1,732,384
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 123,535	$ 238,574
Due to related parties	12	168,085	230,551
Total current liabilities		291,620	469,125
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	7	6,829,380	6,122,799
Shares to be issued		-	18,500
Share warrants reserve	8a	169,749	-
Contributed surplus		891,680	732,633
Accumulated deficit		(5,942,643)	(5,610,673)
Total shareholders' equity		1,948,166	1,263,259
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 2,239,786	$ 1,732,384
Nature of operations and going concern	1		

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"James Trusler" — Director

"Tom Hussey" — Director

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Platinex Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Share Capital	Shares to be issued	Contributed Surplus	Share Warrant Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance December 31, 2014	$ 6,122,799	$ -	$ 707,133	$ 10,500	$ (5,534,230)	$ 1,306,202
Income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(76,443)	(76,443)
Share capital issued	-	18,500	-	-	-	18,500
Stock options granted	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
Warrants expired	-	-	10,500	(10,500)	-	-
Balance December 31, 2015	$ 6,122,799	$ 18,500	$ 732,633	$ -	$ (5,610,673)	1,263,259
Income (loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	(331,970)	(31,970)
Shares issued	650,241	-	-	-	-	650,241
Shares to be issued	18,500	(18,500)	-	-	-	-
Options issued	-	-	159,047	-	-	159,047
Warrants issued	-	-	-	207,589	-	207,589
Warrants exercised	37,840	-	-	(37,840)	-	-
Balance December 31, 2016	$ 6,829,380	$ -	$ 891,680	$ 169,749	$ (5,942,643)	$ 1,948,166

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Platinex Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	2016	2015
Expenses			
Audit and legal		$ 35,283	$ 36,304
Depreciation	6	436	624
General exploration and disposition of mining claims		-	455
Investor relations		6,023	-
Management salaries and fees	12	22,888	-
Office and general		22,340	5,373
Rent	12	7,062	2,832
Consulting fees		50,000	-
Stock based compensation	8	159,047	15,000
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		28,891	15,855
Total expenses		(331,970)	(76,443)
Total net and comprehensive loss for the year		$ (331,970)	$ (76,433)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted	14	$ (0.0055)	$ (0.0015)

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Platinex Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	2016	2015
Cash flows used for operating activates		
Net and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$ (331,970)	$ (76,443)
Adjustments to reconcile net and comprehensive loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation	436	624
Option payments	(63,680)	-
Stock based compensation	159,047	15,000
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:		
HST receivable	(57,171)	25,083
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(14,500)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(116,564)	20,091
Due to related parties	(60,941)	-
Total cash flows used for operating activities	(485,343)	(13,645)
Cash flows used for investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets, net of shares issued to acquire claims	(110,135)	-
Total cash flows used for investing activities	(110,135)	-
Cash flows from financing activities		
Share capital issued	706,581	-
Shares to be issued	(18,500)	18,500
Share warrants issued	169,749	-
Total cash flows from financing activities	857,830	18,500
Increase in cash during the year	262,352	4,855
Cash at beginning of year	5,491	636
Cash at end of year	$ 267,843	$ 5,491

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND GOING CONCERN

Platinex Inc., which together with its subsidiary is collectively referred to as the "Company", is a Canadian company whose business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada. Platinex Inc. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Ontario Business Corporations Act on August 12, 1998.

Until March 22, 2017, the Company was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange, having the symbol PTX-V, as a Tier 2 mining issuer. Effective March 23, 2017, the Company is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange, having the symbol PTX. The address of the Company's corporate office and principal place of business is 807-20 William Roe Blvd., Newmarket, Ontario, L3Y 5V8, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2017.

The Company has interests in mineral properties located in Canada which are presently at the exploration and evaluation stage. Until it is determined that properties contain mineral reserves or resources that can be economically mined, they are classified as exploration and evaluation assets.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company had a net income loss of $331,970 (for the year ended December 31, 2015 net income of $76,443), the deficit as at December 31, 2016 amounted to $5,942,643 ($5,610,673 as at December 31, 2015) and negative cash flows from operations amounted to $485,343 ($13,645 as at December 31, 2015).

Management estimates that the funds available as at December 31, 2016 will not be sufficient to meet the Company’s obligations and budgeted expenditures through December 31, 2017. The Company will have to raise additional funds to continue operations. The Company is pursuing financing alternatives to fund its operations and to continue its activities as a going concern. Although there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in these actions, management is confident that it will be able to secure the necessary financing through the issuance of new debt and equity. 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 these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a going concern, the above-noted facts and circumstances cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

These consolidated financial statements do not reflect the adjustments to the carrying values of assets and liabilities, to the reported revenues and expenses and to the financial position classifications that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was inappropriate. These adjustments could be material.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and the IFRS Interpretations Committee. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis using the accrual basis of accounting except for available-for-sale financial assets and exploration and evaluation assets.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the group’s accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in note 4.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

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

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation (“E&E”) expenditures are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials, surveys, sampling costs, geological expenses, geophysical studies and drilling costs during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to E&E activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

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3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

a) Exploration and Evaluation Assets cont'd

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, E&E expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those E&E expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to the statement of income and comprehensive income/loss.

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

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as a 'mine under construction'. E&E assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties.

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

Mineral E&E expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

b) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment ("P&E") are recorded at cost net of any landlord leasehold allowances. Amortization is provided at one half annual rates in the year of acquisition. Depreciation is provided at the following rates:

Computer equipment	30%	declining balance method

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

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of P&E are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount, and are recognized net in other income in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

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

c) Impairment of Non - Financial Assets

Exploration and evaluation assets are subject to impairment tests whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying value of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell, the asset is written down accordingly.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, to a maximum amount equal to the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years.

An impairment loss is recognized in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss, except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

d) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and all substantial risks and rewards are transferred. Financial liabilities are derecognized when they are extinguished, discharged, cancelled or expire. At initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired. Measurement in subsequent periods depends on whether the financial instrument has been classified as held-for-trading, available-for-sale, held-to-maturity, loans and receivables or other financial liabilities.

Cash and cash equivalents are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value being recorded in net earnings (loss) at each reporting period end.

Financial Assets

Financial assets are classified into one of the following categories based on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. All transactions related to financial instruments are recorded on a trade-date-basis. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Loans and Receivables

These assets are non-derivative financial assets resulting from the delivery of cash or other assets by a lender to a borrower in return for a promise to repay on a specified date or dates, or on demand. They are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue and subsequently carried at amortized cost, less any impairment losses.

Amortized cost is calculated taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and includes fees that are an integral part of the effective interest rate and transaction costs. Gains and losses are recognized in the profit or loss when the loans and receivables are derecognized or impaired, as well as through the amortization process.

Available-For-Sale Investments

Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale and comprise principally the Company's strategic investments in entities not qualifying as subsidiaries or associates. Available-for-sale investments are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss/income. Where there is a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset (which constitutes objective evidence of impairment), the full amount of the impairment, including any amount previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income, is recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss. If there is no quoted market price in an active market and fair value cannot be readily determined, available-for-sale investments are carried at cost.

Purchases and sales of available-for-sale financial assets are recognized on a trade date basis. On sale or impairment, the cumulative amount recognized in other comprehensive loss/income is reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss/income to the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise trade payables and accrued liabilities. These liabilities are initially recognized at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Trade and other payables represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period which are unpaid. Trade payable amounts are unsecured and are paid within 30 days of recognition if the Company has sufficient cash to make such payments.

Impairment of Financial Assets

Financial assets other than those carried at fair value through profit or loss are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

d) Financial Instruments cont'd

Impairment of Financial Assets cont'd

indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event has a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset, in which the cash flows may be estimated reliably. Objective evidence that financial assets are impaired can include default or delinquency by a debtor, restructuring of an amount due to the Company on terms that the Company would not consider otherwise, indications that a debtor or issuer will enter bankruptcy, or the disappearance of an active market for a security.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Losses, if any, are recognized in the accompanying statements of loss and comprehensive loss and are reflected in an allowance account against receivables. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognized through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss would be reversed through the same financial statements.

e) Provisions

Rehabilitation Provision

The operations of the Company may be affected by changes in environmental regulations, including those relating to future reclamation and site restoration. The likelihood of new regulations and their overall effect upon the Company are unknown and unpredictable. The Company plans to meet and, if possible, surpass standards set by legislation, by applying technically proven and economically feasible measures.

Environmental expenditures relating to environmental and reclamation programs are charged to operations, or are capitalized and amortized, depending on their future economic benefits, over the estimated remaining life of the related business operation, net of expected recoveries. Liabilities related to environmental protection and reclamation costs are recognized when the obligation is incurred and the fair value of the related costs can be reasonably estimated. This includes future removal and site restoration costs required by environmental law or contracts.

Other Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amounts that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date.

Onerous Contracts

A provision for onerous contracts would be recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligations under the contract. The provision would be measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract. Before a provision is established, the Company would recognize any impairment loss on the assets associated with the contract.

f) Income Taxes

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

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

f) Income Taxes cont'd

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred income tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deferred income tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred income tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable income will allow the deferred income tax asset to be recovered.

g) Flow-through Shares

The Company will, from time to time, issue flow-through common shares to finance a significant portion of its exploration program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as a liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the liability and recognizes a deferred income tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium and the related deferred tax are recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for qualifying Canadian Exploration Expenditures ("CEE") within a two-year period.

The Company may also be subject to a Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financial liability until paid.

h) Earnings / Loss per Share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted earnings/loss per common share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares issued and outstanding and all additional common shares that would have been outstanding, if potentially dilutive instruments were converted.

i) Share-based Payments

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

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to the statement of comprehensive loss/income over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. The grant date fair value is recognized in comprehensive loss/income over the vesting period, described as the period during which all the vesting conditions are to be satisfied.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

i) Share-Based Payments cont'd

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in the statement of comprehensive loss/income, unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

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

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

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

j) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, and its wholly owned subsidiary PTX Nevada LLC, which has been inactive since its incorporation on November 23, 2009.

k) Equity

Common shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. Share option reserves comprise the cumulative value of stock-based compensation where the options have not been exercised. Share warrant reserves comprise the fair value of the Company's outstanding warrants. The Company's deficit comprises all current and prior period income and losses.

l) Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Net and comprehensive income (loss) comprises net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss). Other comprehensive income (loss) represents changes in shareholders' equity and includes the fair value loss on available-for-sale investments and is presented as accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The Company's earnings per share presented on the accompanying statements of operations and comprehensive loss are based upon its net and comprehensive income (loss).

m) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective

Certain pronouncements were issued by the IASB or the IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods on or after January 1, 2017 or later periods. Many are not applicable or do not have a significant impact to the Company and have been excluded. The following have not yet been adopted and are being evaluated to determine their impact on the Company.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") was issued by the IASB in November 2009 with additions in October 2010 and May 2013 and will replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"). 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. Most of the requirements in IAS 39 for classification and measurement of financial liabilities were carried forward unchanged to IFRS 9, except that an entity choosing to measure a financial liability at fair value will present the portion of any change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in other comprehensive income, rather than within profit or loss. 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. Earlier adoption is permitted.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

m) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Not Yet Effective cont'd

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements ("IFRS 10") and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures ("IAS 28") were amended in September 2014 to address a conflict between the requirements of IAS 28 and IFRS 10 and clarify that in a transaction involving an associate or joint venture, the extent of gain or loss recognition depends on whether the assets sold or contributed constitute a business. The effective date of these amendments is yet to be determined, however early adoption is permitted.

IAS 12 – Income Taxes ("IAS 12") was amended in January 2016 to clarify that, among other things, unrealized losses on debt instruments measured at fair value and measured at cost for tax purposes give rise to a deductible temporary difference regardless of whether the debt instrument's holder expects to recover the carrying amount of the debt instrument by sale or by use; the carrying amount of an asset does not limit the estimation of probable future taxable profits; and estimates for future taxable profits exclude tax deduction resulting from the reversal of deductible temporary differences. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier adoption is permitted.

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows ("IAS 7") was amended in January 2016 to clarify that disclosures shall be provided that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16") was issued in January 2016 and replaces IAS 17 – Leases as well as some lease related interpretations. With certain exceptions for leases under twelve months in length or for assets of low value, IFRS 16 states that upon lease commencement a lessee recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount of the liability plus any initial direct costs. After lease commencement, the lessee shall measure the right-of-use asset at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment. A lessee shall either apply IFRS 16 with full retrospective effect or alternatively not restate comparative information but recognize the cumulative effect of initially applying IFRS 16 as an adjustment to opening equity at the date of initial application. IFRS 16 requires that lessors classify each lease as an operating lease or a finance lease. A lease is classified as a finance lease if it transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset. Otherwise it is an operating lease. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has also been applied.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES

Judgments

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

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

a) Capitalization of Exploration and Evaluation Costs

Management has determined that exploration and evaluation costs incurred during the year have future economic benefits and are economically recoverable. In making this judgment, management has assessed various sources of information including but not limited to the geologic and metallurgic information, history of conversion of mineral deposits to proven and probable mineral reserves, scoping and feasibility studies, proximity of operating facilities, operating management expertise and existing permits. See note 5 for details of capitalized exploration and evaluation costs.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES cont'd

Judgements – cont'd

b) Impairment of Mineral Properties and Deferred Exploration Expenditures

Exploration and evaluation assets and other long lived assets are reviewed and evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable.

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 exploration and evaluation assets requires management's judgment, among others, regarding the following:

i. 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;
ii. Substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
iii. Exploration for an 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
iv. Sufficient data exists to indicate that, although a development in a specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Additional external factors which could trigger an impairment review include, but are not limited to, significant negative industry or economic trend and significant drop in ore prices.

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 or 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 Company's assets and losses may occur during the next period.

c) Title to Mineral Property Interests

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

d) Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the income tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent there are sufficient taxable temporary differences (deferred tax liabilities) relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity against which the unused tax losses can be utilized. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES cont'd

Estimates

a) Share-based Payment Transactions

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income/loss in the period of the change, if the change affects that period only, or in the period of the change and future periods, if the change affects both. The Company measures the cost of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date at which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions requires determining the most appropriate valuation model, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. This estimate also requires determining the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model including the expected life of the share options, volatility and dividend yield and making assumptions about them. The assumptions and models used for estimating fair value for share-based payment transactions are disclosed in note 8.

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Shining Tree	Nabish Lake	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 1,723,083	$ -	$ 1,723,083
Exploration costs	-	-	-
Impairment loss	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 1,723,083	$ -	$ 1,723,083
Exploration costs	161,187	12,628	173,815
Impairment loss	-	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 1,884,270	$ 12,628	$ 1,896,898

a) Shining Tree Property, Ontario

In 2011, the Company vested an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd., with respect to 139 claim units (5,680 acres or 2,299 ha), situated in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships in Ontario (the "Shining Tree property"). The Company now holds a 100% interest in the claims subject to a 3% NSR and subject to advance royalty payments of $73,000 on April 11, 2018 and $10,000 per year commencing on April 2019. Further, Platinex may after making the $73,000 payment eliminate the requirement for future advance royalty payments by making a one-time advance royalty payment of $100,000. The 139 claim units have been placed in a trust and will revert to Skead Holdings Ltd. should the Company fail to make the $73,000 advance royalty payment due in April 2018. Conversely, upon the Company making the $73,000 payment the claims will be released from trust to the Company. Two thirds of the 3% NSR may be reduced by payment of: $75,000 for each one-quarter percent for the first one-half percent; $150,000 for each one-quarter percent for the second one-half percent; $250,000 for each one-quarter percent for the third one-half per cent, and; $400,000 for each one-quarter percent for the final one-half percent ($1.75 million in aggregate). If Skead Holdings Ltd wishes to sell the residual royalty interest the Company retains a right of first refusal to purchase the NSR. On May 10, 2012, the Company acquired a lease (40 acres, 16 ha) from Gary John McBride for 200,000 shares of the Company. The lease is central to the Shining Tree property.

The Company entered into two agreements in August 2016 which significantly expand the size and potential of its Shining Tree gold property. Platinex has entered into an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd. and Ashley Gold Mines Limited, with respect to certain claims situated in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships, in Ontario. Platinex has the right to acquire a 100%-interest in the 48 claim units and 50% interest in a further 8 claim units (896 ha or 2,240 acres), subject to a 2% NSR, by issuing 200,000 shares of Platinex, and by making cash payments (or share equivalent) of $95,000 and by incurring property expenditures of $500,000 during the ensuing four-year period to August 17, 2020. Platinex has also entered into an agreement with two prospectors to purchase 100% interest in four claims comprising 20 claim units (320 ha or 800 acres) in Churchill,

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS cont'd

a) Shining Tree Property, Ontario – cont'd

MacMurchy and Asquith Townships, in Ontario by issuing 400,000 shares of Platinex. The Company entered into an agreement with a prospector on November 3, 2016 to purchase 100% interest in ten claims comprising 70 claim units (1,120 ha or 2,800 acres) for 398,000 shares. Subsequently in December, 2016 the Company staked claims comprising 45 claim units (720 ha or 1,800 acres). The property acquisition has encircled the former producing Ronda Gold Mine and enhances the Shining Tree property exposure to the intersection of a major east-west gold bearing structure and a north-south fault. The combined property created by the acquisitions comprises 337 claim units (5,296 ha (13,240 acres)).

The Company SEDAR-filed its NI 43-101 technical report dated October 2, 2008, by J.G. Bryant and D. Jamieson (the "Report") which examines the Herrick gold deposit on Shining Tree property and seven other known gold prospects, some of which have been explored underground. The Report qualifies the sampling and drilling work by Unocal (1989) and Fort Knox (1990) compliant with NI 43-101 standards.

Since commencement of exploration in 2008, an airborne geophysical survey, stripping, trenching, sampling, induced polarization and magnetometer surveys, glacial till sampling and the drilling of 64 holes for a total of 8,393 m have been completed. A provincially significant anomaly comprising high counts of gold grains and nuggets has been defined covering a large portion of the property and the geological interpretation of this feature is that it has been generated by nearby sources, not necessarily but probably, underlying the Shining Tree property. Channel and composite grab sampling of 72 sections covering a length of 361 m of the Herrick deposit averages 6.98 g/t Au / 1.9 m average true width. Fifty-nine qualified drill holes along the same length to a depth of 300m returned average grades from the Central Zone of 2.16 g/t Au / 2.9 m true width. One of the deeper holes returned a 46.1 m mineralized section indicating that the zone is thickening with depth.

b) Nabish Lake, Ontario

The Nabish Lake property comprises 10 claims totalling 94 claim units, in the Kenora Mining District of Ontario. The company has not made any option payments required under the agreement since 2014, but has maintained the claims in good standing by restaking the expired claims.

6. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment	Total
Cost		
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 31,764	$ 31,764
Additions (disposals)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 31,764	$ 31,764
Additions (disposals)	-	-
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 31,764	$ 31,764
Depreciation		
Balance at December 31, 2014	$ 29,685	$ 29,685
Depreciation	624	891
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 30,309	$ 30,309
Depreciation	436	436
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 30,745	$ 30,745
Carrying amounts		
At December 31, 2015	$ 1,455	$ 1,455
At December 31, 2016	$ 1,109	$ 1,109

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares

b) Issued:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2014 and 2015	52,209,326	$ 6,122,799
Share issues (notes 7d to k)	20,018,000	817,520
Cost of share issues		(110,939)
Balance at December 31, 2016	72,227,326	$ 6,829,380

c) On August 11, 2015, Rubicon Minerals Corporation agreed to grant the Company a four-year option to purchase a one hundred percent (100%) undivided interest in 10 unpatented mining claims, subject to a 1.5% NSR, in exchange for 800,000 common shares of Platinex and $70,350 to be paid by the fourth anniversary according to a prescribed payment schedule. An initial issuance of 200,000 common shares recorded at the fair market value of $0.01 per share was made on August 19, 2015 and the first payment for $7,350 was to be made on the earlier of four months after signing or receipt of drilling permits and exploration financing; the payment is in default as at April 27, 2017. The property comprises 10 claims covering 1,504 hectares of the Nabish Lake mafic intrusive complex.

d) On June 28, 2016, the Company completed a private placement of 8,000,000 units at $0.025 per unit to raise $200,000. Each unit was composed of one common share and one warrant. The warrants were valued at $176,000. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 on or before June 28, 2017 and thereafter at an exercise price of $0.10. The warrants expire on June 28, 2021 provided that if the average closing price of the Company's common shares is over $0.15 for 20 consecutive days after the initial closing of the offering or if the average closing price is $0.20 per share for 20 consecutive trading days ending more than four months after closing of this offering, the Company may give written notice to the holders of the warrants changing the expiry date to a date which is not less than 30 days following that written notice. A finder fee of $6,300 was paid as 7% of the gross proceeds raised by registered brokers; a broker unit was also issued for 7% of the amounts raised by registered brokers exercisable into units at $0.025 per unit within 24 months of the closing date.

e) On August 17, 2016, the Company entered into an option and claim purchase agreement for a 100% interest in certain mining claims in exchange for 600,000 common shares of the Company @ $0.05 per share (refer to note 5a).

f) On August 25, 2016, the Company completed a second and final closing of its previously announced private placement of 4,720,000 units at $0.025 per unit to raise $118,000. Each unit was composed of one common share and one warrant. The warrants were valued at $105,279. Each whole warrant is exercisable for a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 on or before June 28, 2017 and thereafter at an exercise price of $0.10. The warrants expire on June 28, 2021 provided that if the average closing price of the Company's common shares is over $0.15 for 20 consecutive days after the initial closing of the offering or if the average closing price is $0.20 per share for 20 consecutive trading days ending more than four months after closing of this offering, the Company may give written notice to the holders of the warrants changing the expiry date to a date which is not less than 30 days following that written notice.

g) On November 25, 2016, the Company completed a private placement of 4,580,000 units at $0.10 per unit to raise $458,000. Each unit was composed of one common share and one warrant. The warrants were valued at nil (refer to note 8a). Each whole warrant is exercisable for a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.125 on or before November 25, 2017 and thereafter at an exercise price of $0.20. The warrants expire on November 25, 2021 provided that if the average closing price of the Company's common shares is over $0.20 per share for 20 consecutive trading days ending more than four months after closing of this offering and prior to the first anniversary of the closing of this offering, the Company may give written notice to the holders of the warrants changing the expiry date to a date which is not less than 30 days following that written notice. Additionally, if the average closing price of the Company's common shares is over $0.30 per share for 20 consecutive trading days ending more than twelve months after closing of this offering, the Company may give written notice to the holders of the warrants changing the expiry date to a date which is not less than 30 days following that written notice. A finder fee of $19,460 was paid as 7% of the gross proceeds raised by registered brokers; a broker unit was also issued for 7% of the amounts raised by registered brokers exercisable into units at $0.10 per unit within 24 months of the closing date.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. SHARE CAPITAL cont'd

h) On November 3, 2016, the Company entered into a claim purchase agreement for a 100% interest in certain mining claims. On December 2, 2016, the Company issued 398,000 common shares of the Company @ $0.16 per share in settlement of the purchase price payable (refer to note 5a).

i) On December 2, 2016, 1,000,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 1,000,000 common shares of the Company.

j) On December 5, 2016, 400,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 400,000 common shares of the Company.

k) On December 30, 2016, 320,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 320,000 common shares of the Company.

8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

a) Share Purchase Warrants

	Number of warrants	Weighted average Exercise price	Value of warrants
Balance, December 31, 2014	1,050,000	$ 0.08	$ 10,500
Granted, private placements	-	-	-
Exercised	-	-	-
Expired or cancelled	(1,050,000)	0.08	(10,500)
Balance, December 31, 2015	-	$ -	$ -
Granted, private placements	18,193,200	0.12	207,589
Exercised	(1,720,000)	0.09	(37,840)
Expired or cancelled	-	-	-
Balance, December 31, 2016	16,473,200	$ 0.12	$ 169,749

Date of Expiry	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Grant Date Fair Value of Warrants
25-November 21	4,969,200	$ 0.19	$ 26,045
25-August 21	4,720,000	$ 0.09	$ -
28-June 21	6,784,000	$ 0.09	$ 143,704

The warrants granted were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions, quoted at their weighted averages.

	2016	2013
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	184.72% to 192.36%	152%
Risk free interest rate	0.59% to 1.00%	1.19%
Expected life	5 years	1.5 years

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS cont'd

b) Share Purchase Options

In October 2005, the Company's Board of Directors approved a new stock option plan. Under the terms of the Company's new stock option plan, a maximum of 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares have been reserved for issuance to the Company's directors, officers, employees and eligible consultants. The new stock option plan was approved by the Company's non-participatory shareholders on May 24, 2006.

On April 30, 2014, in exchange for extending the time for payment of an advance royalty payment of $21,500 the Company agreed to grant Skead Holdings Ltd 100,000 options with a five-year term and an exercise price of $0.10 per share. On May 21, 2014, the Company revised this exercise price to $0.05 per share.

On May 21, 2014, the Company agreed to grant 1,500,000 options with a five-year term at an exercise price of $0.05 to the directors of the Company; the options were issued on November 30, 2015 after shareholder approval was obtained.

The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015

Grant	Expiry	Exercise	Opening		During the Year		Closing	Vested and	Unvested
Date	Date	Price	Balance	Granted	Exercised	Cancelled	Balance	Exercisable	
06/25/10	06/25/15	$0.20	1,020,000	-	-	1,020,000	-	-	-
04/01/11	04/01/16	$0.12	1,560,000	-	-	-	1,560,000	1,560,000	-
04/30/14	04/30/19	$0.05	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-
11/30/15	11/30/20	$0.05	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
			2,680,000	1,500,000	-	1,020,000	3,160,000	3,160,000	-
Weighted average exercise price			$0.15	$0.05	$0.00	$0.20	$0.08	$0.08	$0.00

The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

Grant	Expiry	Exercise	Opening		During the Period		Closing	Vested and	Unvested
Date	Date	Price	Balance	Granted	Exercised	Cancelled	Balance	Exercisable	
04/01/11	04/01/16	$0.12	1,560,000	-	-	1,560,000	-	-	-
04/30/14	04/30/19	$0.05	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	100,000	-
11/30/15	11/30/20	$0.05	-	1,500,000	-	-	1,500,000	1,500,000	-
09/07/16	09/07/21	$0.05	-	4,700,000	-	-	4,700,000	4,700,000	-
			1,660,000	6,200,000	-	1,560,000	6,300,000	6,300,000	-
Weighted average exercise price			$0.08	$0.05	$0.00	$0.12	$0.05	$0.05	$0.00

The options granted were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions, quoted at their weighted averages.

	2016	**2015**	**2014**	**2011**	**2010**
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	196.27%	182.88%	175.73%	96.58%	135.85%
Risk-free interest rate	0.59%	1.57%	1.67%	2.56%	2.35%
Expected life	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years	5 years

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

9. INCOME TAXES

a) Provision for income taxes

Major items causing the Company's tax rate to differ from the combined federal and provincial statutory rate of 26.50% (26.50% - 2015) are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Loss before income taxes	$ (331,970)	$ (76,443)
Income tax recovery at the statutory rate	$ 87,972	$ 20,257
Adjustments:		
Exploration expenditures capitalized	-	(120)
Non-capital losses not utilized	(45,805)	(16,268)
Other	(42,167)	(3,869)
Deferred income tax (recovery)	$ -	$ -

b) Future tax balances

The effects on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts for tax purposes are as follows:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Future income tax liability		
Renounced exploration expenditures on flow-through shares	$ -	$ -
Future income tax assets		
Non - capital losses carried forward	1,615,458	1,569,652
Canadian development and exploration expenditures	781,733	735,672
Total future tax assets	2,397,191	2,305,324
Valuation allowance for future tax assets	(2,397,191)	(2,305,324)
Future income tax assets	-	-
Net future income tax liability and assets	$ -	$ -

c) Tax loss carry forwards

As at December 31, 2016, the Company has federal non-capital loss carry forwards of approximately $6,096,068 for Canadian income tax purposes and approximately $2,949,938 of various classes of exploration expenditures, which under certain circumstances can be used to reduce the taxable income of future years.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

The Company has designated its cash as held-for-trading, measured at fair value. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. As at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the carrying value of the Company's financial instruments represent their fair value.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Fair Value Hierarchy and Liquidity Risk Disclosure

The fair value hierarchy shall have the following levels: (a) quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1); (b) inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices) (Level 2); and (c) inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs) (Level 3). The adoption of these amendments resulted in additional disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK FACTORS cont'd

Credit Risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to cash. The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk arising from operations. Cash is maintained at a major financial institution. Deposits held with banks may exceed the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. Generally, these deposits may be redeemed upon demand and are maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and therefore management believes bear minimal risk.

Liquidity Risk

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had a cash balance of $267,843 (December 31, 2015 - $5,491) to settle current liabilities of $291,620 (December 31, 2015 - $469,125). The deficiency is expected to be addressed in the near term by completing one or more equity and/or debt financings. Alternatively, if completion of additional financing in the near term is delayed, the Company may consider the sale of non-core assets to assist it in meeting its ongoing capital requirements.

Market Risk

a) interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances subject to fluctuations in the prime rate. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. The Company has no loans and consequently is not required to hedge against interest rate risk.

b) Foreign Currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar and major purchases are transacted in Canadian dollars. Management believes the foreign exchange risk derived from currency conversions is negligible and therefore does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

c) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

d) Fair values

The estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments has been determined based on the Company's assessment of available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies. However, these estimates may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize in a current market exchange. The Company's cash, funds held in trust and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are considered financial instruments. The estimated fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying amounts because of the limited terms of these instruments.

11. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages and adjusts its capital structure based on available funds in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The capital of the Company consists of share capital, warrants and options. The Board of Directors does not establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration and development stage; as such the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and development, and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed primarily through equity financing. Future financings are dependent on market conditions and there can be no assurance the company will be able to raise funds in the future. All equity financing requires the approval of the Board of Directors. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES AND KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

Related parties include the Board of Directors, close family members and enterprises that are controlled by these individuals. Related party transactions are conducted in the normal course of operations and are measured at the exchange value (the value amount established and agreed to by the related person).

The following summaries the Company's related party transactions for the year:

	2016	2015
Rent paid	$ 6,000	$ -
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 6,000	$ -
Accounts payable	$ 168,085	$ 230,551

Key management personnel is defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Company. Company's key management personnel include the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the Corporate Secretary.

Remuneration of Directors and key management of Company was as follows:

	2016	2015
Management salaries and fees	$ 22,888	$ -

13. SEGMENTED REPORTING

The Company is organized into business units based on mineral properties and has one reportable operating segment, being that of acquisition and exploration and evaluation activities.

14. BASIC AND FULLY DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE

The following table sets forth the calculation of the basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Years Ended	
	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
Basic earnings available to common shareholders	$ (331,970)	$ (76,433)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding basic	60,148,993	52,209,326
Basic earnings per share	$ (0.0055)	$ (0.0015)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	60,148,993	52,209,326
Assumed exercise of outstanding dilutive options and warrants	22,773,200	1,660,000
Shares purchased from proceeds of assumed exercise options and warrants	(37,817,048)	(38,440,000)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	45,105,145	15,429,326
Basic and diluted earnings per share	$ (0.0055)	$ (0.0015)

The effects of the stock options for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 have been excluded from the calculations of diluted earnings per share as it would be anti-dilutive.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

(a) On January 17, 2017, 100,000 options having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 100,000 common shares of the Company.

(b) On January 18, 2017, 300,000 warrants and 20,000 options each having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 320,000 common shares of the Company.

(c) On January 24, 2017, the Company entered into a claim purchase agreement for a 100% interest in certain mining claims in the Fawcett and Asquith Townships of Ontario. On February 17, 2017, the Company issued 71,429 common shares of the Company @ $0.205 per share in settlement of the purchase price payable.

(d) On January 31, 2017, 375,000 warrants and 250,000 options each having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 625,000 common shares of the Company.

(e) On February 6, 2017, 400,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 400,000 common shares of the Company.

(f) On March 21, 2017, 300,000 warrants and 900,000 options each having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 1,200,000 common shares of the Company.

(g) Effective March 23, 2017, the Company became listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange, having the symbol PTX. Refer also to note 1.

(h) On March 24, 2017, 50,000 warrants and 500,000 options each having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 550,000 common shares of the Company.

(i) On March 27, 2017, the Company entered into a claim purchase agreement for a 100% interest in certain mining claims in the Asquith, Fawcett and Churchill Townships of Ontario. On March 30, 2017, the Company issued 86,705 common shares of the Company @ $0.22 per share in settlement of the purchase price payable.

(j) On March 29, 2017, the Company announced that it has entered the Cannabis industry and is in the process of developing an online cannabis shopping mall.

(k) On March 30, 2017, 7,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.10 were exercised for 7,000 common shares of the Company.

(l) On April 4, 2017, 600,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 600,000 common shares of the Company.

(m) On April 5, 2017, 400,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 400,000 common shares of the Company.

(n) On April 12, 2017, 150,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 150,000 common shares of the Company.

(o) On April 18, 2017, 100,000 options having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 100,000 common shares of the Company.

(p) On April 20, 2017, the Company entered into a claim purchase agreement for a 100% interest in 267 mining claims in the Shining Tree area of Ontario. On April 24, 2017, the Company issued 391,250 common shares of the Company @ $0.12 per share in settlement of the purchase price payable.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS Cont'd

The following is a summary of changes in options and warrants from January 1, 2017 to April 27, 2017

	Number of warrants	Funds Raised	Number of options	Funds Raised
Balance, December 31, 2016	16,473,200		6,300,000	
Granted, private placements	-		-	
Exercised	(2,582,000)	$ 129,450	(1,870,000)	$ 93,500
Expired or cancelled	-		-	
Balance, April 27, 2017	13,891,200	$ 129,450	4,430,000	$ 93,500