Platinex Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and 2016
Expressed in Canadian Dollars

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Platinex Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Platinex Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017, and the consolidated statement of changes in equity, consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss and consolidated statement of cash flows for the year 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

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

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Platinex Inc. and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2017, and their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Other Matter

The consolidated financial statements of Platinex Inc. for the year ended December 31, 2016 were audited by other auditors who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on April 27, 2017.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates that Platinex Inc. had continuing losses and negative cash flows from operations during the year ended December 31, 2017, and a cumulative deficit as at December 31, 2017. These conditions along with other matters set forth in Note 1 indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Platinex Inc. to continue as a going concern.

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP

UHY McGovern Hurley LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Licensed Public Accountants

Toronto, Canada
April 29, 2018

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

	Note	As at December 31 2017	As at December 31 2016
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash		$ 510,297	$ 267,843
HST receivable		14,018	59,526
Prepaid expenses		19,592	14,500
Total current assets		543,907	341,869
Non-current assets			
Exploration and evaluation assets	5, 12	2,176,173	1,896,898
Equipment	6	1,961	1,019
Total non-current assets		2,178,134	1,897,917
Total assets		$ 2,722,041	$ 2,239,786
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 160,635	$ 123,535
Due to related parties	12	-	168,085
Total current liabilities		160,635	291,620
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	7	7,860,435	6,829,380
Share warrant reserve	8a	411,476	169,749
Contributed surplus		1,113,572	891,680
Accumulated deficit		(6,824,077)	(5,942,643)
Total shareholders' equity		2,561,406	1,948,166
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		$ 2,722,041	$ 2,239,786

Nature of operations and going concern	1
Commitments and contingencies	5, 14
Subsequent events	14

Signed on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"James Trusler"
Director

"Bruce Reilly"
Director

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

Platinex Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016

	Share Capital	Shares to be Issued	Contributed Surplus	Share Warrant Reserve	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balance December 31, 2015	$ 6,122,799	$ 18,500	$ 732,633	$ -	$ (5,610,673)	$ 1,263,259
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(331,970)	(331,970)
Share capital issued	650,241	-	-	-	-	650,241
Shares to be issued	18,500	(18,500)	-	-	-	-
Stock options granted	-	-	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
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(881,434)	(881,434)
Share capital issued	1,031,055	-	-	253,000	-	1,284,055
Stock options granted	-	-	270,000	-	-	270,000
Stock options exercised	-	-	(48,108)	-	-	(48,108)
Warrants exercised	-	-	-	(11,273)	-	(11,273)
Balance December 31, 2017	$ 7,860,435	$ -	$ 1,113,572	$ 411,476	$ (6,824,077)	$ 2,561,406

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

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Note	2017	2016
Expenses			
Audit and legal		$ 113,949	$ 35,283
Consulting fees	12	132,200	50,000
Depreciation	4	526	436
Directors fees	12	62,898	-
Insurance		15,695	-
Investors relations		87,915	6,023
Management fees	12	133,708	22,888
Office and general		27,707	22,340
Rent	12	13,062	7,062
Regulatory and transfer agent fees		11,146	28,891
Stock based compensation	8b,12	270,000	159,047
Impairment of exploration and evaluation asset	5	12,628	-
Total expenses		(881,434)	(331,970)
Net and comprehensive loss for the year		$ (881,434)	$ (331,970)
Loss per common share, basic and diluted		$ (0.01)	$ (0.01)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic and diluted		80,933,811	60,148,993

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

Platinex Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow
Expressed in Canadian Dollars
For the Years Ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016

	Note	2017	2016
Cash flows (used in) from operating activities			
Net loss for the year		$ (881,434)	$ (331,970)
Adjustments to reconcile net and comprehensive loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation	6	526	436
Impairment of exploration and evaluation asset	5	12,628	-
Option payments		-	(63,680)
Stock based compensation	8	270,000	159,047
Changes in non-cash working capital balances:			
HST receivable		45,508	(57,171)
Prepaid expenses		(5,092)	(14,500)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(35,900)	(116,564)
Due to related parties		-	(60,941)
Total cash flows from operating activities		(593,764)	(485,343)
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Exploration and evaluation assets, net of shares issued to acquire claims		(70,928)	(110,135)
Equipment	6	(1,468)	-
Total cash flows used in investment activities		(72,396)	(110,135)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Share capital issued	7	850,100	706,581
Shares to be issued		-	(18,500)
Warrants issued	8	253,000	169,749
Cost of share issuance	7	(26,401)	-
Repayment of amount due to related parties		(168,085)	-
Total cash flows from financing activities		908,614	857,830
Increase in cash during the year		242,454	262,352
Cash at beginning of year		267,843	5,491
Cash at end of year		$ 510,297	$ 267,843

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 subsidiaries is collectively referred to as the "Company" or “Platinex”, is a Canadian company whose business activity is the exploration and evaluation of mineral properties in Canada. Platinex 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 5V6, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were approved and authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 29, 2018.

The Company has an interest 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.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to the properties on which it is conducting exploration and in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property title may be subject to government licensing requirements or regulations, social licensing requirements, unregistered prior agreements, unregistered claims, aboriginal claims and non-compliance with regulatory and environmental requirements. The Company’s assets may also be subject to increases in taxes and royalties, renegotiation of contracts, currency exchange fluctuations and restrictions and political uncertainty.

The Company presently has no proven reserves, and on the basis of information to date, has not yet determined whether any of its exploration and evaluation property interests contain economically recoverable ore resources. The amounts recorded as exploration and evaluation properties represent deferred exploration costs incurred to date and do not necessarily represent present or future values. The Company is dependent on raising funds through the issuance of shares and/or attracting joint venture partners in order to undertake expanded exploration and development of its exploration and evaluation properties and to ultimately realize profits through future production or sale of the exploration and evaluation properties.

For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company generated a net loss of $881,434 (for the year ended December 31, 2016 net loss of $331,970), the deficit as at December 31, 2017 amounted to $6,824,077 ($5,942,643 as at December 31, 2016) and negative cash flow from operations amounted to $593,764 ($485,343 as at December 31, 2016).

Management estimates that the funds available as at December 31, 2017 may not be sufficient to meet the Company’s obligations and budgeted expenditures through December 31, 2018. 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 material uncertainties 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 the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and the Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), effective for the Company’s reporting for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, under the historical cost basis. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting except for cash flow information.

2. BASIS OF PREPARATION cont'd

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.

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.

E&E expenditures are classified as intangible assets.

b) Equipment

Equipment ("P&E") is 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

c) Impairment of Non - Financial Assets con'd

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 loss, except to the extent it reverses gains previously recognized in other comprehensive loss/income.

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.

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.

The Company did not have any available for sale investments at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities, based on the purpose for which the liability was incurred, and comprise accounts payables and accrued liabilities, and due to related parties. 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

d) Financial Instruments cont'd

Financial Liabilities cont'd

Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities and due to related parties represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of the period which are unpaid.

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 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 statement of 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.

As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no material rehabilitation obligations.

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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

f) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Current tax and deferred income tax are recognized in net 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.

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) Loss per Share

Basic loss per share is computed by dividing the net loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period. Diluted loss per common share is computed by dividing the net 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. For the periods presented, all options and warrants were excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share because they were anti-dilutive.

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 loss 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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

i) Share-Based Payments cont'd

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 loss over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the equity instrument granted at the grant date. 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.

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 subsidiaries PTX Nevada LLC, Endurance Elements Inc., South Timmins Mining Inc., Cannabis Mall Inc. and Platinex Investment Inc.

Subsidiaries consist of entities over which the Company is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns as well as the ability to affect those returns through the power to direct the relevant activities of the entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date control is transferred to the Company and are de-consolidated from the date control ceases. The financial statements include all the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and cash flows of the Company and its subsidiaries after eliminating inter-entity balances and transactions.

k) Equity

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

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

l) Foreign Currency Translation

The financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries are prepared using their functional currencies. Functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which an entity operates. The functional currency of the parent company and its subsidiaries is the Canadian dollar. The presentation currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are stated at fair value are translated using the historical rate on the date that the fair value was determined. All gains and losses on translation of these foreign currency transactions are charged to the consolidated statement of 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, 2018 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 as a complete standard in July 2014 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.

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.

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.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty Over Income Tax Treatments ("IFRIC 23") was issued in June 2017 and clarifies the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The interpretation committee concluded that an entity shall consider whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If an entity concludes it is probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, then the entity shall determine taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates consistently with the tax treatment used or planned to be used in its income tax filings. If an entity concludes it is not probable that the taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment, the entity shall reflect the effect of uncertainty in determining the related taxable profit (tax loss), tax bases, unused tax losses and credits or tax rates. IFRIC 23 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES cont'd

n) Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Adopted

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company adopted a number of new IFRS Standards Interpretations and improvements of existing standards including the amendments to IAS 7 and IAS 12. These new standards and changes did not have any material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

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 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.

b) Impairment of Exploration and Evaluation Assets 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:

a) 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;
b) Substantive expenditure on further exploration and evaluation of mineral resources in a specific area is neither budgeted nor planned;
c) 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
d) 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.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS AND ESTIMATES cont'd

Judgements – cont'd

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.

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.

b) Income Taxes

The Company is subject to income, value added, withholding and other taxes. Significant judgment is required in determining the Company's provisions for taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain during the ordinary course of business. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due. The determination of the Company's income, value added, withholding and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations. The Company's interpretation of taxation law as applied to transactions and activities may not coincide with the interpretation of the tax authorities. All tax related filings are subject to government audit and potential reassessment subsequent to the financial statement reporting period. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the tax related accruals and deferred income tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

c) Estimation of Decommissioning and Restoration Costs and the Timing of Expenditure

Decommissioning, restoration and similar liabilities are estimated based on the Company's interpretation of current regulatory requirements and constructive obligations and are measured at fair value. Fair value is determined based on the net present value of estimated future cash expenditures for the settlement of decommissioning, restoration or similar liabilities that may occur upon decommissioning of the mine. Such estimates are subject to change based on changes in laws and regulations and negotiations with regulatory authorities.

d) Commitments and Contingencies

Refer to notes 5 and 14.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

5. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

	Shining Tree	Nabish Lake	Total
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 1,723,083	$ -	$ 1,723,083
Exploration costs	161,187	12,628	173,815
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 1,884,270	$ 12,628	$ 1,896,898
Exploration costs	291,903	-	291,903
Impairment	-	(12,628)	(12,628)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 2,176,173	$ -	$ 2,176,173

a) Shining Tree Property, Ontario

In 2011, the Company vested an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd., with respect to 139 claim units, situated in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships in Ontario (the “Shining Tree property”). The Company 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 Company paid the amount of $73,000 in April 2018.

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 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 and five agreements in November, 2016, January, 2017, March, 2017, April, 2017 and June 2017 and staked claims in December 2017.

Platinex has entered into an option agreement with Skead Holdings Ltd. and Ashley Gold Mines Limited on August, 17, 2016, with respect to certain additional claims situated in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships, in Ontario. Platinex has the right to acquire a 100%-interest in the 54 claim units and 50% interest in a further 8 claim units, subject to a 2% NSR, by issuing 200,000 shares of Platinex (issued in 2016), and by making cash payments (or share equivalent) of $95,000 ($40,000 paid) and by incurring property expenditures of $500,000 during the ensuing four-year period to August 17, 2020.

Platinex also entered into an agreement with two prospectors to purchase 100% interest in four claims comprising 20 claim units in Churchill, MacMurchy and Asquith Townships, in Ontario by issuing 400,000 shares of Platinex. Platinex subsequently entered into five agreements with one prospector to purchase a 100% interest in: ten claims for 398,000 shares on November 3, 2016; four claims for 71,429 shares on January 25, 2017; eight claims for 86,705 shares on March 30, 2017; 21 for 391,250 shares on April 20, 2017 and 9 claims for $5,000 and 436,190 shares on June 20, 2017. Platinex also staked claims comprising 45 claim units. Six claim units were subsequently included in the Skead Agreement.

b) Nabish Lake, Ontario

The Nabish Lake property comprises 10 claims, 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. During 2017, an impairment charge was recorded on the property due to the uncertainty regarding title to the property.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

6. EQUIPMENT

	Computer Equipment
Cost	
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 31,764
Additions	-
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 31,764
Additions	1,468
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 33,232
Depreciation	
Balance at December 31, 2015	$ 30,309
Depreciation	436
Balance at December 31, 2016	$ 30,745
Depreciation	526
Balance at December 31, 2017	$ 31,271
Carrying amounts	
At December 31, 2016	$ 1,019
At December 31, 2017	$ 1,961

7. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares

b) Issued:

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at December 31, 2015	52,209,326	$ 6,122,799
Share issues (notes 7c to 7h)	20,018,000	817,520
Cost of share issues	-	(110,939)
Balance at December 31, 2016	72,227,326	$ 6,829,380
Share issues (notes 7i to 7n)	22,377,962	1,060,456
Cost of share issues	-	(29,401)
Balance at December 31, 2017	94,605,288	$ 7,860,435

7. SHARE CAPITAL cont'd

c) 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 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's 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.

d) 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 at $0.05 per share (refer to note 5a).

e) 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 warrant is exercisable for a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05 on or before August 25, 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.

f) 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 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's fee of $19,460 was paid as 7% of the gross proceeds raised by registered brokers; a broker units were 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.

g) 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 at $0.16 per share in settlement of the purchase price payable (refer to note 5a).

h) In 2016, 1,720,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 1,720,000 common shares of the Company.

i) In 2017, 1,950,000 options having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 1,950,000 common shares of the Company.

j) In 2017, 6,585,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 6,585,000 common shares of the Company; 580,000 warrants having exercise price of $0.125 were exercised for 580,000 common shares of the Company; 38,500 warrants having exercise price of $0.10 were exercised for 38,500 common shares of the Company.

k) In 2017, the Company entered into various claim purchase agreements for certain mining claims in the Fawcett and Asquith Townships of Ontario. The Company issued 1,124,462 common shares of the Company with a total value of $147,975 based on the quoted market price of the Company's shares on the dates of the purchase.

l) On October 24, 2017, 100,000 common shares of the Company were issued to Mattagami First Nation ("MFN"), pursuant to an exploration agreement dated January 20, 2009, in consideration of assistance provided by MFN in facilitating the permitting process during exploration and the provision of a written report identifying traditional knowledge in reference to the Shining Tree property. These shares were valued at $5,500 based on the quoted market price of the Company's shares on the date of issuance.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7. SHARE CAPITAL cont'd

m) On November 15, 2017, the Company completed a private placement of 8,550,000 units at $0.05 per unit to raise $427,500. Each unit was composed of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.15 and expire on November 15, 2019. The warrants will provide that, if the average closing price of the common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange is at least $0.25 for 20 consecutive trading days and the 20th trading day is at least four months after the first closing of the offering, the Company may elect to change the expiry of the warrants to a date which is at least 30 days following notice of that change given the warrant holders.

The warrants fair value of the warrants was estimated at $180,263 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 213%; risk-free interest rate of 1.44% and an expected life of two years.

n) On November 30, 2017, the Company completed private placement of 3,450,000 units at $0.05 per unit to raise $172,500. Each unit was composed of one common share and one warrant. Each warrant is exercisable for a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.15 and expire on November 15, 2019. The warrants will provide that, if the average closing price of the common shares on the Canadian Securities Exchange is at least $0.25 for 20 consecutive trading days and the 20th trading day is at least four months after the first closing of the offering, the Company may elect to change the expiry of the warrants to a date which is at least 30 days following notice of that change given the warrant holders.

The warrants fair value of the warrants was estimated at $72,737 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 213%; risk-free interest rate of 1.44% and an expected life of two years.

The Company paid commissions of 8% based on gross proceeds financed and issued broker warrants. Upon exercise of a broker warrant, the holder can acquire a common share of the Company at an exercise price of $0.05. The broker warrants and units expire on November 15, 2019. The value of the broker warrants was estimated at $3,000 using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 168%; riskfree interest rate of 1.44%; and expected average life of one year.

A director of the Company subscribed for 200,000 shares for gross proceeds of $10,000.

8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS

a) Share Purchase Warrants

	Number of warrants	Weighted average Exercise price	Value of warrants
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
Granted, private placements	12,216,000	0.15	256,000
Exercised	(7,203,500)	(0.06)	(14,273)
Balance, December 31, 2017	21,485,700	0.15	$ 411,476

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS cont'd

Date of Expiry	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Grant Date Fair Value of Warrants
November 25, 2021	4,350,700	$ 0.20	$ 25,720
August 25, 2021	655,000	$ 0.10	$ -
June 28, 2021	4,264,000	$ 0.10	$ 129,756
November 15, 2019	12,000,000	$ 0.15	$ 253,000
November, 15 2018	216,000	$ 0.05	$ 3,000

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

	2017	2016
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	213%	184.72% to 192.36%
Risk free interest rate	1.44%	0.59% - 1.00%
Expected life	2 years	5 years

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 and each successive year at the Annual General Meeting.

On September 7, 2016, the Company granted an aggregate of 4,700,000 options with a five-year term at an exercise price of $0.05 to the directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The options vested immediately and were valued at $159,047 using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

On September 18, 2017, the Company granted an aggregate of 3,050,000 options with a five-year term at an exercise price of $0.10 to the directors, officers and consultants of the Company. The options vested immediately were valued at $270,000 using the Black Scholes option pricing model with the following assumptions: expected dividend yield of 0%; expected volatility of 218.68%; risk-free interest rate of 1.79% and an expected life of 5 years.

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

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	During the Period Granted	Exercised	Expired	Closing Balance	Vested and Exercisable	Unvested
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	-
			3,160,000	4,700,000	-	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

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8. SHARE BASED PAYMENTS cont'd

The following is a summary of changes in options from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017.

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise Price	Opening Balance	During the Period Granted	Exercised	Cancelled	Closing Balance	Vested and Exercisable	Unvested
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	-	750,000	-	750,000	750,000	-
09/07/16	09/07/21	$0.05	4,700,000	-	1,200,000	-	3,500,000	3,500,000	-
09/18/17	09/18/22	$0.10	-	3,050,000	-	-	3,050,000	3,050,000	-
			6,300,000	3,050,000	1,950,000	-	7,400,000	7,400,000	-
Weighted average exercise price			$0.09	$0.10	$0.05	$0.00	$0.07	$0.07	$0.00

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

	2017	**2016**
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	0.00%
Expected volatility	218.68%	196.27%
Risk-free interest rate	1.79%	0.59%
Expected life	5 years	5 years

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% - 2016) are as follows:

	December 31, 2017	**December 31, 2016**
Loss before income taxes	$ (881,434)	$ (331,970)
Income tax recovery at the statutory rate	$ 234,000	$ 87,972
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	(76,000)	-
Non-capital losses not utilized	-	(45,805)
Other and benefit of tax assets not recognized	(158,000)	(42,167)
Deferred income tax (recovery)	$ -	$ -

b) Deferred income tax balances

Deferred income tax assets have not been recognized in respect of the following deductible temporary differences:

	December 31, 2017	**December 31, 2016**
Deductible temporary differences		
Non - capital losses carried forward	$ 6,721,000	$ 6,096,000
Canadian development and exploration expenditures	1,222,000	1,222,000
Share issue costs	92,000	81,000
Total future tax assets	$ 8,035,000	$ 7,399,000

9. INCOME TAXES cont'd

c) Tax loss carry forwards

As at December 31, 2017, the Company has federal non-capital loss carry forwards of approximately $6,721,000 for Canadian income tax purposes and approximately $3,398,000 of various classes of exploration expenditures, which under certain circumstances can be used to reduce the taxable income of future years.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognized in respect of these items because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Company can use the benefits.

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

The Company has designated its cash as loans and receivables which are measured at amortized cost. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and due to related parties are classified as other financial liabilities, which are measured at amortized cost. As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the carrying value of the Company's financial instruments represent their fair value because of the limited terms of these instruments.

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). As at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had no financial instruments to classify in the fair value hierarchy.

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, 2017, the Company had a cash balance of $510,297 (December 31, 2016 - $267,843) to settle current liabilities of $160,635 (December 31, 2016 - $291,620). 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. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are generally due in 30 days and are subject to normal trade terms.

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.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

10. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK FACTORS cont'd

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.

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 years ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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 summarizes the Company's related party transactions and balances for the year:

	2017	2016
Rent paid	$ 12,000	$ 6,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	$ 2,069	$ 6,000
Accounts payable	$ -	$ 168,085

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 for the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
Director fees	$ 62,898	$ -
Management fees	$ 78,000	$ 22,888
Stock based compensation	$ 181,810	$ -

See also note 7n.

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. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Environmental

The Company's mining and exploration activities are subject to various laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment. These laws and regulations are continually changing and generally becoming more restrictive. The Company believes its operations are materially in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Company has made, and expects to make in the future, expenditures to comply with such laws and regulations.

Contracts with Management and Directors

The Company is party to certain contracts with management and directors. These contracts contain aggregate minimum commitments of approximately $126,000 due within one year and additional contingent payments of $606,000 upon the occurrence of a change of control. As a triggering event has not taken place, the contingent payments have not been reflected in these consolidated financial statements.

15. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

a) On January 9, 2018, the Company issued 750,000 compensation warrants, with an exercise price of $0.24 per warrant and a warrant expiration date, five years from date of issue, to arm's length parties for services rendered to the Company.

b) On January 8, 2018, 500,000 options having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 500,000 common shares of the Company.

c) On January 23, 2018, 100,000 warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 100,000 common shares of the Company.

d) On January 24, 2018, 900,000 options having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 900,000 common shares of the Company.

e) On January 29, 2018, the Company closed on the acquisition of 51% of the issued and outstanding shares of Intergalactic Foods, LLC ("IGF"). IGF is a Marijuana Infused Products ("MIPs") company. The Company gave cash considerations of $35,000.

f) On January 29, 2018, 100,000 options having an exercise price of $0.10 were exercised for 100,000 common shares of the Company.

g) On January 31, 2018, 100,000 common shares were issued as part of a royalty investment in Dave's Space Cakes LLC. The Company will receive a 5% gross revenue royalty.

h) On March 13, 2018, the Company executed a shares-for-debt settlement transaction of cumulative overdue advance royalty payments in which Platinex will issue 292,307 common shares at a price of $0.13 per share to Skead Holdings Ltd., in connection with the Shining Tree property. The advance royalty settlement comprises an aggregate amount of $73,000, which includes a $35,000 payment in cash.

i) On March 23, 2018, 500,000 options having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 500,000 common shares of the Company.

j) On March 26, 2018, 20,000 broker warrants having an exercise price of $0.05 were exercised for 28,000 common shares of the Company.