INTERNATIONAL CORONA CAPITAL CORP.

(FORMERLY ROCKLAND MINERALS CORP.)

Financial Statements - Unaudited

September 30, 2018

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

UNAUDITED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

In accordance with National Instrument 51-102 released by the Canadian Securities Administrators, the Company discloses that its auditors have not reviewed the unaudited interim financial statements for the nine months ended September 30, 2018.

INTERNATIONAL CORONA CAPITAL CORP.
(FORMERLY ROCKLAND MINERALS CORP.)
Statements of financial position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	September 30, 2018 $	December 31, 2017 $
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	80,793	109,304
Amounts receivable	1,818	2,182
Total current assets	82,611	111,486
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 3)	2	2
Total assets	82,613	111,488
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	195,734	122,488
Total liabilities	195,734	122,488
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital	5,626,779	5,626,779
Share-based payment reserve	613,208	613,208
Deficit	(6,353,108)	(6,250,987)
Total shareholders' equity	(113,121)	(11,000)
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	82,613	111,488

Nature of operations and continuance of business (Note 1)

Approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on November 27, 2018:

/s/ "Brian Bosse"	*/s/ "Bryan Loree"*
Brian Bosse, Director	Bryan Loree, Director

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

INTERNATIONAL CORONA CAPITAL CORP.
(FORMERLY ROCKLAND MINERALS CORP.)
Statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2018 $	Three months ended September 30, 2017 $	Nine months ended September 30, 2018 $	Nine months ended September 30, 2017 $
Revenue	–	–	–	–
Operating expenses				
Consulting fees (Note 4)	–	–	60,000	750
Office and miscellaneous	(15)	(23)	305	2,521
Professional fees	13,836	511	24,250	11,413
Travel	–	–	3,061	9,137
Transfer agent and filing fees	1,291	1,071	14,505	13,598
Total operating expenses	15,112	1,559	102,121	37,419
Net loss before other income	(15,112)	(1,559)	(102,121)	(37,419)
Other income				
Quebec resource tax refund	–	–	–	–
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	(15,112)	(1,559)	(102,121)	(37,419)
Loss per share, basic and diluted	–	–	–	–
Weighted average shares outstanding	68,504,461	68,504,461	68,504,461	68,504,461

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

INTERNATIONAL CORONA CAPITAL CORP.
(FORMERLY ROCKLAND MINERALS CORP.)
Statements of changes in equity
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share capital		Share-based payment reserve	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
	Number of shares	Amount $	$	$	$
Balance, December 31, 2016	68,504,461	5,626,779	613,208	(5,659,203)	580,784
Net loss	–	–	–	(37,419)	(37,419)
Balance, September 30, 2017	68,504,461	5,626,779	613,208	(5,696,622)	543,365
Net loss	–	–	–	(554,365)	(554,365)
Balance, December 31, 2017	68,504,461	5,626,779	613,208	(6,250,987)	(11,000)
Net loss	–	–	–	(102,121)	(102,121)
Balance, September 30, 2018	68,504,461	5,626,779	613,208	(6,353,108)	(113,121)

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

ROCKLAND MINERALS CORP.
Statements of cash flows
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Three months ended September 30, 2018 $	Three months ended September 30, 2017 $	Nine months ended September 30, 2018 $	Nine months ended September 30, 2017 $
Operating activities				
Net loss for the period	(15,112)	(1,559)	(102,121)	(37,419)
Items not involving cash:				
Consulting fees	–	–	–	–
Changes in non-cash operating working capital:				
Amounts receivable	(711)	–	365	–
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,098)	(78)	13,245	(808)
Due to related party	–	(190)	60,000	(5,262)
Net cash used in operating activities	(16,921)	(1,827)	(28,511)	(43,489)
Investing activities				
Mineral property acquisition costs	–	–	–	–
Net cash used in investing activities	–	–	–	–
Financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	–	–	–	–
Net cash provided by financing activities	–	–	–	–
Increase (decrease) in cash	(16,921)	(1,827)	(28,511)	(43,489)
Cash, beginning of the period	97,714	114,286	109,304	155,948
Cash, end of period	80,793	112,459	80,793	112,459
Non-cash investing and financing activities:				
Shares issued pursuant to mineral property option agreements	–	–	–	–
Shares issued pursuant to debt settlement	–	–	–	–

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements)

1. Nature of Operations

International Corona Capital Corp (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the province of British Columbia.

The Company's principal business is the exploration of mineral properties in Quebec, Canada. It has not yet been determined whether these properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The operations of the Company will require various licences and permits from various governmental authorities which are or may granted subject to various conditions and may be subject to renewal from time to time. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able comply with such conditions and obtain or retain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to carry out exploration, development, and mining operations at its projects. Failure to comply with these conditions may render the licences liable to forfeiture.

The Company is currently assessing the acquisition of non-resource-based business opportunities, which if completed, could result in a change of the principal business of the Company.

These financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As at September 30, 2018, the Company has no source of revenue, generates negative cash flows from operating activities, and has an accumulated deficit of $6,353,108. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The continued operations of the Company are dependent on its ability to generate future cash flows or obtain additional financing. Management is of the opinion that sufficient working capital will be obtained from external financing to meet the Company's liabilities and commitments as they become due, although there is a risk that additional financing will not be available on a timely basis or on terms acceptable to the Company. These factors may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not reflect any adjustments that may be necessary if the Company is unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Preparation

These interim financial statements, including comparatives, have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and in accordance with International Accounting Standard ('IAS") 34 Interim Financial Reporting.

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis. The financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the Company's management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

The significant areas requiring the use of estimates and judgements that could result in a material effect in the next financial year on the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities were the ability to continue as a going concern and the recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets.

Management has determined that the Company will continue as a going concern for the next year.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(b) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgments (continued)

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation asset acquisition costs requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits are likely either from future exploitation or sale or where activities have not reached a stage which permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves. The deferral policy requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions about future events or circumstances, in particular whether an economically viable extraction operation can be established. Estimates and assumptions made may change if new information becomes available. If, after the acquisition cost is capitalized, information becomes available suggesting that the recovery of expenditure is unlikely, the amount capitalized is written off in the statement of operations in the period when the new information becomes available.

(c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments with a maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance, are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value to be cash equivalents.

(d) Exploration and Evaluation Assets

The Company records its interests in mineral properties and areas of geological interest at cost. All direct and indirect costs related to the acquisition of these interests are capitalized on the basis of specific claim blocks or areas of geological interest until the properties to which they relate are placed into production, sold or management has determined there to be an impairment in value. These costs will be depleted using the unit-of-production method based on the estimated proven and probable reserves available on the related property following commencement of production.

The amounts shown for mineral properties represent costs, net of write-offs, option proceeds and recoveries, and do not necessarily reflect present or future value. Recoverability of these amounts will depend upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain financing necessary to complete development, and future profitable production. The Company reviews the carrying values of mineral properties when there are any events or change in circumstances that may indicate impairment. Where estimates of future cash flows are available, an impairment charge is recorded if the estimated undiscounted future net cash flows expected to be generated by the property is less than the carrying amount. An impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the property exceeds the fair value of the property.

(e) Mineral Exploration and Development Costs

Exploration costs are charged to operations as incurred. When it has been established that a mineral deposit is commercially mineable and a decision has been made to formulate a mining plan (which occurs upon completion of a positive economic analysis of the mineral deposit), the costs subsequently incurred to develop the mine on the property prior to the start of the mining operations are capitalized.

(f) Impairment of Non-Current Assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(f) Impairment on Non-Current Assets (continued)

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. The recoverable amount is determined as the higher of fair value less direct costs to sell and the asset's value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated recoverable reserves, estimated future commodity prices and the expected future operating and capital costs. The pre-tax discount rate applied to the estimated future cash flows reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the future cash flow estimates have not been adjusted.

If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount through an impairment charge to the statement of income.

Assets that have been impaired are tested for possible reversal of the impairment whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the impairment may have reversed. When an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of depreciation, depletion and amortization) had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or CGU in prior periods. A reversal of impairment is recognized as a gain in the statement of operations.

(g) Reclamation and Remediation Provisions

An obligation to incur restoration, rehabilitation and environmental costs arises when environmental disturbance is caused by the exploration, development or ongoing production of a mineral property interest. Provisions for site closure and reclamation are recognized in the period in which the obligation is incurred or acquired, and are measured based on expected future cash flows to settle the obligation, discounted to their present value. The discount rate used is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability including risks specific to the countries in which the related operation is located.

When an obligation is initially recognized, the corresponding cost is capitalized to the carrying amount of the related asset in mineral properties, plant and equipment. These costs are depreciated using either the unit of production or straight line method depending on the asset to which the obligation relates.

Due to uncertainties concerning environmental remediation, the ultimate cost to the Company of future site restoration could differ from the amounts provided. The estimate of the total provision for future site closure and reclamation costs is subject to change based on amendments to laws and regulations, changes in technology, price increases and changes in interest rates, and as new information concerning the Company's closure and reclamation obligations becomes available.

The Company's operations in Quebec are subject to environmental regulations. As at the date of these financial statements, the Company did not have any environmental rehabilitation obligations and had no asset retirement obligations.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial Instruments

(i) Non-derivative financial assets

The Company initially recognizes loans and receivables and deposits on the date that they are originated. All other financial assets (including assets designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade date at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Any interest in transferred financial assets that is created or retained by the Company is recognized as a separate asset or liability.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets are classified as fair value through profit or loss when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if: (i) it has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the near future; (ii) it is a part of an identified portfolio of financial instruments that the Company manages and has an actual pattern of short-term profit taking; or (iii) it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

Financial assets classified as fair value through profit or loss are stated at fair value with any gain or loss recognized in the statement of operations. The net gain or loss recognized incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset. Cash and cash equivalents are classified as fair value through profit or loss.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are recognized on a trade-date basis and are initially measured at fair value, including transaction costs. The Company does not have any assets classified as held-to-maturity investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available-for-sale and that are not classified in any of the previous categories. Subsequent to initial recognition, they are measured at fair value and changes therein, other than impairment losses and foreign currency differences on available-for-sale equity instruments, are recognized in other comprehensive income and presented within equity in the fair value reserve. When an investment is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss in other comprehensive income is transferred to the statement of operations. The Company does not have any assets classified as available-for-sale.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(i) Non-derivative financial assets (continued)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses. Loans and receivables are comprised of amounts receivable.

Impairment of financial assets

When an available-for-sale financial asset is considered to be impaired, cumulative gains or losses previously recognized in other comprehensive income or loss are reclassified to the statement of operations in the period. Financial assets are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. Financial assets are impaired when there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial assets, the estimated future cash flows of the investments have been impacted. For marketable securities classified as available-for-sale, a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of the securities below their cost is considered to be objective evidence of impairment.

For all other financial assets objective evidence of impairment could include:
- significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- it becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organization.

For certain categories of financial assets, such as amounts receivable, assets that are assessed not to be impaired individually are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. The carrying amount of financial assets is reduced by the impairment loss directly for all financial assets with the exception of amounts receivable, where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When an amount receivable is considered uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognized in the statement of operations.

With the exception of available-for-sale equity instruments, if, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the statement of operations to the extent that the carrying amount of the investment at the date the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. In respect of available-for-sale equity securities, impairment losses previously recognized through the statement of operations are not reversed through the statement of operations. Any increase in fair value subsequent to an impairment loss is recognized directly in equity.

2. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(h) Financial instruments (continued)

(ii) Non-derivative financial liabilities

The Company initially recognizes debt securities issued and subordinated liabilities on the date that they are originated. All other financial liabilities (including liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially on the trade at which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled or expire.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the statement of financial position when, and only when, the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following non-derivative financial liabilities: accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Such financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value plus any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition these financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

(iii) Share capital

Common shares are classified as equity. Transaction costs directly attributable to the issue of common shares and stock options are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional and reporting currency is the Canadian dollar. Transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the transaction date or at an average rate. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the statement of financial position date. Non-monetary items are translated using the historical rate on the date of the transaction. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included in the statement of operations.

(j) Income Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(j) Income Taxes (continued)

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes. The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and recognized only to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred income tax assets and deferred income tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred income taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

(k) Flow-through Shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploration and development activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with Canadian tax legislation. On issuance, the premium recorded on the flow-through share, being the difference in price over a common share with no tax attributes, is recognized as a liability. As flow-through shares are renounced, the deferred income tax liability associated with the renounced tax deductions is recognized in the statement of operations with a pro-rata portion of the deferred premium.

(l) Loss Per Share

Basic loss per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. The treasury stock method is used for the calculation of diluted loss per share, whereby all "in the money" stock options and share purchase warrants are assumed to have been exercised at the beginning of the period and the proceeds from their exercise are assumed to have been used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. When a loss is incurred during the period, basic and diluted loss per share are the same as the exercise of stock options and share purchase warrants is considered to be anti-dilutive. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had 300,000 (2017 – 300,000) potential dilutive shares outstanding.

(m) Comprehensive Loss

Comprehensive income (loss) is the change in the Company's net assets that results from transactions, events and circumstances from sources other than the Company's shareholders and includes items that are not included in the statement of operations.

(n) Share-based Payments

The grant date fair value of share-based payment awards granted to employees is recognized as stock-based compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in equity, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that do meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date. For share-based payment awards with non-vesting

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

(n) Share-based Payments (continued)

conditions, the grant date fair value of the share-based payment is measured to reflect such conditions and there is no true-up for differences between expected and actual outcomes.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service.

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

(o) Accounting Standards Issued But Not Yet Effective

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the period ended June 30, 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements.

New standard IFRS 16, “Leases” (January 1, 2019)

The Company has not early adopted these revised standards and is currently assessing the impact that these standards will have on the financial statements.

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

3. Mineral Property Costs

Mineral property acquisition costs:

	Blue Lake $	Retty Lake $	Schefferville $	Total $
Balance, December 31, 2016 & September 30, 2017	–	280,856	150,000	430,856
Impairment of exploration evaluation assets	–	(280,855)	(149,999)	(430,854)
Balance, December 31, 2017 & September 30, 2018	–	1	1	2

Mineral exploration costs:

There were no mineral exploration costs incurred during the nine month period ended September 30, 2018.

Year ended December 31, 2017:

	Retty Lake $	Schefferville $	Total $
Claims maintenance fee	1,500	–	1,500

3. Mineral Property Costs (continued)

Mineral exploration tax credits received:

During the nine month period ended September 30, 2018 and the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company received Quebec mineral exploration tax credits of $nil (2016 - $228,672).

Blue Lake Property

On November 16, 2011 (as amended on November 28, 2012 and April 25, 2014), the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement to acquire a 55% undivided interest in five mining leases located in the Marymac area of the Labrador Trough in the province of Quebec. On August 25, 2016, the Company cancelled the Blue Lake option agreement and returned the claims in good standing. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company made cash payments totaling $180,000, issued a total of 5,500,000 common shares, and incurred exploration expenditures on the property totaling $1,600,000. Of these amounts, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares with a fair value of $50,000 on March 23, 2016.

Retty Lake Property

On June 30, 2008 (as amended on May 5, 2009, September 29, 2009, and January 14, 2010), the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Retty Lake Property located in Quebec, Canada.

On February 12, 2013, the Company completed its 100% earn-in on the Retty Lake mineral property. To earn this interest, the Company issued 2,000,000 common shares (recorded at a fair value of $200,000) and incurred exploration expenditures on the property totalling $1,855,000.

The optionor retains a 3% Net Smelter Royalty ("NSR") which the Company has first right to purchase for $3,000,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company wrote-down the property to $1.

Schefferville Property

On September 29, 2010, the Company entered into an option agreement to acquire an undivided 55% interest, subsequently increased to 64% based on relative mineral property expenditures, in the Schefferville Property located in Quebec, Canada. To earn this interest, the Company made cash payments totaling $60,000, issued a total of 600,000 common shares, and incurred exploration expenditures on the property totaling $1,175,973.

The optionor retains a minimum 2% NSR on the property of which 1% can be purchased for $1,000,000 by the Company at any time. The Company's participating interest may be adjusted if either the optionor or the Company elects to contribute less to the exploration of the property.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company wrote-down the property to $1.

4. Related Party Transactions

(a) During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2018, the amounts of $nil and $30,000 were accrued (2017 – $nil and $nil) in consulting fees to the CEO and President of the Company.

(b) During the three-month and nine-month periods ended September 30, 2018, the amounts of $nil and $30,000 were accrued (2017 – $nil and $nil) in consulting fees to the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

4. Related Party Transactions (continued)

The following related party balances existed as of September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	As at September 30, 2018	As at December 31, 2017
Accounts payable balance due to officers of the Company	$ 180,000	$ 120,000

5. Share Capital

Authorized: Unlimited common shares without par value
Unlimited preferred shares without par value

As of September 30, 2018, there were 68,504,461common shares and Nil preferred shares outstanding (December 31, 2017: 68,504,461common shares and Nil preferred shares).

There were no share issuances for the year ended December 31, 2017 or the period ended September 30, 2018.

6. Share Purchase Warrants

As at September 30, 2017 and 2018, there were no share purchase warrants outstanding.

7. Stock Options

Pursuant to the Company's stock option plan dated October 1, 2009 (amended on December 23, 2009), the Company may grant stock options to directors, officers, employees and consultants. The maximum aggregate number of common shares which may be reserved for issuance, set aside and made available for issuance under the plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company at the time of granting the stock options. Stock options granted to any person engaged in investor relations activities will vest in stages over one year with no more 25% of the stock options vesting in any three month period. The exercise price of any stock options granted under the plan shall be determined by the Board, but may not be less than the market price of the common shares on the Exchange on the date of grant (less any discount permissible under Exchange rules). The term of any stock options granted under the plan shall be determined by the Board at the time of grant but may not exceed ten years.

The following table summarizes the continuity of the Company's stock options:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	2,275,000	0.13
Expired	(1,975,000)	0.14
Outstanding, September 30, 2017, December 31, 2017 & September 30, 2018	300,000	0.06

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

7. Stock Options (continued)

Additional information regarding stock options outstanding as at September 30, 2018 is as follows:

	Outstanding and exercisable		
Range of exercise prices $	Number of shares	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Weighted average exercise price $
0.06	300,000	0.8	0.06

There were no stock options granted during the periods ended September 30, 2018 and 2017.

8. Financial Instruments and Risks

(a) Fair Values

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis were presented on the Company's statement of financial position as at September 30, 2018 as follows:

	Fair Value Measurements Using			
	Quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments (Level 1) $	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2) $	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) $	Balance, September 30, 2018 $
Cash and cash equivalents	80,793	–	–	80,793

(a) Fair Values (continued)

The fair values of other financial instruments, which include amounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, approximate their carrying values due to the relatively short-term maturity of these instruments.

(b) Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to a concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss by placing its cash and cash equivalents with high credit quality financial institutions. Amounts receivable consists of GST/HST/QST receivables which are due from the Government of Canada and the province of Quebec. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

(c) Foreign Exchange Rate and Interest Rate Risk

The Company is not exposed to any significant foreign exchange rate or interest rate risk.

(d) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company currently settles its financial obligations out of cash. The ability to do this relies on the Company raising equity financing in a timely manner and by maintaining sufficient cash in excess of anticipated needs.

8. Financial Instruments and Risks (continued)

(e) Price Risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity prices. The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration and development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of commodities.

9. Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to maintain its ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns to shareholders and benefits to other stakeholders. The capital structure of the Company consists of cash and cash equivalents and equity comprised of issued share capital and share-based payment reserve.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of economic conditions. The Company, upon approval from its Board of Directors, will balance its overall capital structure through new share issues or by undertaking other activities as deemed appropriate under the specific circumstances.

The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements and the Company's overall strategy with respect to capital risk management remains unchanged from the year ended December 31, 2017.

10. Segmented Information

The Company operates in one industry and geographic segment, the mineral resource industry with all current exploration activities conducted in Canada.