



ORESTONE MINING CORP.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Orestone Mining Corp.,

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Orestone Mining Corp. which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at January 31, 2017 and 2016 and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows and changes in equity for the years then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board, 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 file 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 Orestone Mining Corp. as at January 31, 2017 and 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes conditions and matters that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern.



CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, BC
May 30, 2017

ORESTONE MINING CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Notes	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
Cash		1,485	11,872
Marketable securities	3	144	102,000
Receivables	4, 8	33,468	42,674
		<u>35,097</u>	<u>156,546</u>
Non-current Assets			
Equipment	5	-	113
Exploration and evaluation assets	6	1,385,071	1,336,739
Reclamation bonds	6	29,000	29,000
		<u>1,414,071</u>	<u>1,365,852</u>
		1,449,168	1,522,398
LIABILITIES			
Current			
Trade and other payables	7	78,679	52,304
		<u>78,679</u>	<u>52,304</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Share capital	9	6,148,828	6,148,828
Reserves	9	1,395,934	1,395,934
Deficit		(6,174,273)	(6,074,668)
		<u>1,370,489</u>	<u>1,470,094</u>
		1,449,168	1,522,398

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

These consolidated financial statements are authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on May 30, 2017

They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

<u>"David Hottman"</u>	Director	<u>"Gary Nordin"</u>	Director
David Hottman		Gary Nordin	

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

ORESTONE MINING CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the years ended January 31,	
	Notes	2017	2016
		\$	\$
EXPENSES			
Depreciation	5	113	49
Filing fees		9,975	11,788
Investor relations		4,921	16,766
Office, rent and miscellaneous	8	34,775	47,248
Project search		420	9,188
Professional fees		25,302	9,813
Salaries and benefits		75,086	147,960
		150,592	242,812
OTHER ITEMS			
Interest and other income		(590)	(1,557)
Realized gain on marketable securities		(54,647)	(2,314)
Write off of bad debt		4,250	-
Loss on disposition of mineral rights interest	6	-	2,287,958
		(50,987)	2,284,087
NET LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		(99,605)	(2,526,899)
LOSS PER SHARE – Basic and diluted	10	(0.003)	(0.07)

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

ORESTONE MINING CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Issued and outstanding:	Notes	Number of shares	Share capital	Reserves			Deficit	Total shareholders' equity
				Warrants	Agent's warrants	Share-based payments		
Balance as at January 31, 2015		37,772,233	\$ 6,148,828	\$ 731,413	\$ 98,399	\$ 566,122	\$ (3,547,769)	\$ 3,996,993
Comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(2,526,899)	(2,526,899)
Balance as at January 31, 2016		37,772,233	\$ 6,148,828	\$ 731,413	\$ 98,399	\$ 566,122	\$ (6,074,668)	\$ 1,470,094
Comprehensive loss for the year		-	-	-	-	-	(99,605)	(99,605)
Balance as at January 31, 2017		37,772,233	\$ 6,148,828	\$ 731,413	\$ 98,399	\$ 566,122	\$ (6,174,273)	\$ 1,370,489

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

ORESTONE MINING CORP.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the years ended January 31,	
	2017	2016
	\$	\$
CASH FLOWS USED IN OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss	\$ (99,605)	\$ (2,526,899)
Non-cash operating items:		
Depreciation	113	49
Write off of bad debt	4,250	-
Gain on sale of marketable securities	(54,647)	(2,314)
Loss on sale of mineral property rights	-	2,287,958
	(149,889)	(241,206)
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Receivables	4,956	22,872
Prepays	-	30,862
Trade and other payables	16,375	(24,199)
Net cash used in operating activities	(128,558)	(211,671)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(38,332)	(1,726)
Proceeds on sale of mineral property rights	-	33,500
Proceeds on sale of marketable securities	156,503	6,000
Deposits	-	42,800
Net cash from investing activities	118,171	80,574
DECREASE IN CASH	(10,387)	(131,097)
CASH, BEGINNING	11,872	142,969
CASH, ENDING	\$ 1,485	\$ 11,872
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE WITH RESPECT TO CASH FLOWS		
	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation assets in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,099	12,099

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

ORESTONE MINING CORP.
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the years ended January 31, 2017 and 2016
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

Orestone Mining Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act (British Columbia) on April 30, 2007 and its principal business activity is the exploration of mineral properties. The address of the Company’s registered and head office is 19th floor, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 3H4. The Company’s shares are listed on the TSX-Venture Exchange and trade under the symbol “ORS”.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) applicable to a 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 for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to raise adequate financing to develop its exploration and evaluation assets, and to commence profitable operations in the future. To date the Company has not generated any significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

Management’s plan includes continuing to pursue additional sources of financing through equity offerings, seeking joint venture partners to fund exploration, monitoring exploration activity and reducing overhead costs. Should the Company be unable to realize on its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business, the net realizable value of its assets may be materially less than the amounts recorded on the consolidated statement of financial position. Further discussion of liquidity risk has been disclosed in Notes 11 and 12.

These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in existence.

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
Deficit	\$ (6,174,273)	\$ (6,074,668)
Working capital (deficiency)	\$(43,582)	\$104,242

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”)

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and compliance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”).

Basis of presentation

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

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The Company’s management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Significant estimates and assumptions (cont'd)

Estimates and assumptions where there is significant risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include stock-based awards and payments and the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets.

Significant judgments

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

- the assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and whether there are events or conditions that may give rise to significant uncertainty; and
- the assessment as to whether any impairment exists on the Company's exploration and evaluation assets

Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company (its "subsidiaries"). Control is achieved where the Company has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

The Company's subsidiary is:

	<u>% of ownership</u>	<u>Jurisdiction</u>	<u>Principal activity</u>
Intuitive Exploration Inc.	100%	Canada	Exploration company

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date of acquisition, being the date on which the Company obtains control, and continue to be consolidated until the date that such control ceases.

Jointly controlled operations and assets

Joint control is defined as contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity, and exists only when the strategic financial and operating decisions relating to the activity require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control (the ventures). A portion of the Company's exploration activities is conducted jointly with others when the Company enters into agreements that provide for specific percentage interests in exploration properties.

A jointly controlled asset involves joint control and ownership by the Company and other venturers of assets contributed to or acquired for the purpose of the joint venture, without the formation of a corporation, partnership or other entity. The Company accounts for its share of the jointly controlled assets, any liabilities it has incurred, its share of any liabilities jointly incurred with other ventures, income from the sale or use of its share of the joint venture's output, together with its share of the expenses incurred by the joint venture, and any expenses it incurs in relation to its interest in the joint venture.

Inter-company balances and transactions

Inter-company balances and transactions, including unrealised income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, term deposits and short-term highly liquid investments with the original term to maturity of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which, in the opinion of management, are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. At January 31, 2017 the Company had \$984 cash.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Foreign currency translation

Functional currency

The functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which that entity operates. The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the presentation and the functional currency of the parent company and all of its subsidiaries.

Transactions and balances

Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalents using foreign exchange rates that prevailed at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates, except for items carried at market value, which are translated at the rate of exchange in effect at the period end exchange rate. Revenue and expenses are translated at average rates of exchange during the period. Exchange gains or losses arising on foreign currency translation are included in the determination of operating results for the year.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Depreciation is provided on the declining balance basis at the following rates per annum:

Equipment	20%
Computer equipment	55%

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

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

Exploration and evaluation assets

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

Mining exploration tax credits from the Government of British Columbia for certain exploration expenditures incurred in British Columbia are treated as a reduction of the exploration and development costs of the respective exploration property.

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

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

Restoration and environmental obligations

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Restoration and environmental obligations (cont'd)

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflect the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as other mining assets.

The Company's estimates of restoration costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision. The Company's estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company's estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the period.

The net present value of restoration costs arising from subsequent site damage that is incurred on an ongoing basis during production are charged to profit or loss in the period incurred. The costs of restoration projects that were included in the provision are recorded against the provision as incurred. The costs to prevent and control environmental impacts at specific properties are capitalized in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation assets

The Company currently has no known material rehabilitation and environmental costs. The Company however has reclamation bonds in place in the amount of \$29,000 in respect of the Captain property (Note 6).

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amount of the Company's long-lived assets (which include equipment and exploration and evaluation assets) is reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication is present, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine whether impairment exists.

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

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

Share-based payments

The Company grants share purchase options to directors, officers, employees and consultants to purchase common shares. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in equity. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Share-based payments (cont'd)

The fair value is measured at the grant date and each tranche is recognized on a graded-vesting basis over the period during which the options vest. The fair value of the options granted is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model taking into account the terms and conditions upon which the options were granted. At each financial position reporting date, the amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the actual number of share options that are expected to vest.

Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on loss per share is recognized on the use of the proceeds that could be obtained upon exercise of options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that the proceeds would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year.

Basic and diluted losses per common share are calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs, except for financial assets and financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss, which are measured initially at fair value. Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured subsequently as described below.

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets into one of the following categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') - This category comprises of financial assets classified as held for trading that are either derivatives or assets acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. Cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities are designated as FVTPL.

Loans and receivables - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment. Discounting is omitted when the effect of discounting is immaterial. Individually significant receivables are considered for impairment when they are past due or when other objective evidence is received that a specific counterparty may likely default. Receivables are designated as loans and receivables.

Held-to-maturity investments - These assets are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturities that the Company's management has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. These assets are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. If there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, determined by reference to external credit ratings and other relevant indicators, the financial asset is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. Any changes to the carrying amount of the investment, including impairment losses, are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Available-for-sale - Non-derivative financial assets not included in the above categories are classified as available-for-sale. They are carried at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income. Where a financial asset is disposed of or a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale financial asset constitutes objective evidence of impairment, the amount of the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity and recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Financial instruments (cont'd)

All financial assets except for those at fair value through profit or loss are subject to review for impairment at least at each reporting date. Financial assets are impaired when there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Different criteria to determine impairment are applied for each category of financial assets, which are described above. If in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease relates to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

The Company classifies its financial liabilities into one of two categories, depending on the purpose for which the asset was acquired. The Company's accounting policy for each category is as follows:

Fair value through profit or loss - This category comprises of financial liabilities classified as held for trading that are either derivatives or liabilities incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term. They are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Other financial liabilities: This category includes promissory notes, amounts due to related parties and accounts payables and accrued liabilities, all of which are recognized at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Discounting is omitted where the effect of discounting is immaterial. Trade and other payables are designated as other financial liabilities.

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

Income taxes

Current income tax:

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

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

Deferred income tax:

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

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

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

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

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION (cont'd)

Segment reporting

The Company operates in a single geographical segment, being Canada, and a single reporting segment, being the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral property interests.

New, Amended and Future IFRS Pronouncements

The Company has adopted the following revised standards, effective February 1, 2015. There was no consequential impact upon adoption.

IFRS 8 – Operating Segments – was amended to require (i) disclosure of judgements made by management in aggregating segments, and (ii) a reconciliation of segment assets to the entity's assets when segment assets are reported.

IAS 24 – Related Party Transactions – was amended to (i) revise the definition of “related party” to include an entity that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or its parent, and (ii) clarify related disclosure requirements.

The following standards have been published and are mandatory for the Company's annual accounting periods beginning on or after February 1, 2018:

IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments – Disclosures - was amended to require additional disclosures on transition from IAS 39 to IFRS 9. The Company is currently evaluating the extent of the impact of the adoption of this standard.

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments - introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. The Company is currently evaluating the extent of the impact of the adoption of this standard.

3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES

On December 15, 2015, the Company sold its Todd Creek JV interest to Millrock Resources Inc. (“Millrock”) for net proceeds of \$33,500 in cash and 453,333 shares of Millrock (see Note 6). The Company recorded the Millrock shares using a fair value of \$102,000. In the month of June 2016 the Company disposed of 453,000 of the Millrock shares for net cash proceeds of \$156,503 and recorded a realized gain on the sale of marketable securities of \$54,647. As at January 31, 2017 the Company owns 333 shares of Millrock.

4. RECEIVABLES

Receivables consist of the following:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Government taxes receivable	2,815	523
Other	2,774	7,237
Related parties receivable (Note 8)	27,881	34,914
	33,470	42,674

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(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. EQUIPMENT

	Computer equipment	Total
	\$	\$
Cost		
Balance as at February 1, 2015	320	320
Additions	-	-
Balance as at January 31, 2016	320	320
Additions	-	-
Balance as at January 31, 2017	320	320
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at February 1, 2015	158	158
Depreciation for the year	49	49
Balance as at January 31, 2016	207	207
Depreciation for the year	113	113
Balance as at January 31, 2017	320	320
Carrying amounts		
At February 1, 2015	162	162
At January 31, 2016	113	113
At January 31, 2017	-	-

6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

Captain Property

The Company owns a 100% interest in certain mineral claims comprising the Captain Property located near Fort St. James, British Columbia.

As at January 31, 2017, the Company has issued a \$29,000 (January 31, 2016 - \$29,000) reclamation bond to the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources of British Columbia to guarantee reclamation of the environment on the Captain Property.

Todd Creek Property

On April 3, 2008, the Company signed a property option agreement with Goldeye Explorations Limited ("Goldeye"), Polar Star Mining Corporation ("Polar"), and Geofine Exploration Consultants Ltd. ("Geofine") to acquire an interest in certain claims comprising the Todd Creek Property located in the Skeena Mining Division in northwestern British Columbia.

The Company earned a 51% interest in the Todd Creek Property by making cash payments of \$180,000, issuing 170,000 common shares at a fair value of \$10,500 and incurring work expenditures of \$2,500,000.

On December 15, 2015 the Company sold its interest in the Todd Creek Property to Millrock for consideration as described in Note 3, and recognized a net loss of \$2,287,958.

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6. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (cont'd)

The Company has incurred the following on acquisition and deferred exploration costs:

	January 31, 2015	Additions	January 31, 2016	Additions	January 31, 2017
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Captain Property					
Acquisition costs	276,052	65	276,117	-	276,117
Deferred exploration costs					
Assays	40,818	1,000	41,818	-	41,818
Drilling	734,877	-	734,877	-	734,877
Geological	375,845	525	376,370	16,100	392,470
Geophysical	143,377	-	143,377	32,691	176,068
Surveying	40,846	-	40,846	-	40,846
Other	1,061	-	1,061	-	1,061
	1,336,824	1,525	1,338,349	48,791	1,387,140
Mining exploration tax credits	(275,006)	(2,721)	(277,727)	(459)	(278,186)
	1,337,870	(1,131)	1,336,739	48,332	1,385,071

7. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Trade and other payables consist of the following:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Trade payables	40,032	35,079
Accrued liabilities and other	38,647	17,225
Total	78,679	52,304

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

a) Key management personnel compensation

The aggregate value of transactions and outstanding balances relating to key management personnel and entities over which they have control or significant influence were as follows:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Salaries, fees, and short-term employee benefits	67,200	130,560
Total	67,200	130,560

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8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (cont'd)

b) Other related party transactions

Amounts charged/due from:	Service	Total charged as at		Balance outstanding as at	
		January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
		\$	\$		
A public company with a director in common with the Company	Rent	-	12,670	-	-
A private company controlled by a director of the Company	Rent	-	3,271	27,881	31,571
A public company with a director in common with the Company	Rent	21,000	3,271	-	3,343
Total		21,000	19,212	27,881	34,914

Amounts owing to/from related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured, and have no fixed terms of repayment. The changes during the year were measured by the exchange amount, which is the amount agreed upon by the transacting parties.

9. SHARE CAPITAL

a) Authorized

Authorized: Unlimited number of common shares without par value.

b) Details of issuance of common shares

At January 31, 2017, there were 37,772,233 (January 31, 2016 – 37,772,233) issued and fully paid common shares.

c) Share purchase option compensation plan

The Company has adopted an incentive share option plan, which provides that the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion, and in accordance with the TSX-Venture Exchange requirements, grant to directors, officers, employees and technical consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the common shares to be outstanding at closing. Such options will be exercisable for a period of up to 5 years from the date of grant. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares.

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9. SHARE CAPITAL, (cont'd)

c) Share purchase option compensation plan (cont'd)

The continuity of options is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise price	January 31, 2015	Issued	Expired/ forfeited	January 31, 2016	Issued	Expired/ forfeited	January 31, 2017
	\$							
September 8, 2016	0.42	312,500	-	-	312,500	-	(312,500)	-
September 29, 2016	0.40	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	(50,000)	-
October 26, 2017	0.15	1,855,000	-	-	1,855,000	-	-	1,855,000
June 28, 2018	0.10	625,000	-	-	625,000	-	-	625,000
October 7, 2018	0.10	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	150,000
		2,992,500	-	-	2,992,500	-	(362,500)	2,630,000
Weighted average exercise price (\$)		0.17	-	-	0.17	-	0.42	0.14
Options vested and exercisable		2,992,500	-	-	2,992,500	-	362,500	2,630,000
Weighted average exercise price (\$)		0.17	-	-	0.17	-	0.42	0.14

At January 31, 2017 the weighted average remaining life of the outstanding and exercisable options is 0.95 years (January 31, 2016 – 1.78 years).

The assumptions used in the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model to estimate the fair value of options were:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
Risk-free interest rate	n/a	n/a
Annualized volatility	n/a	n/a
Expected dividend yield	n/a	n/a
Expected option life	n/a	n/a

Option pricing models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected price volatility. Changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, and therefore the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable measure of the fair value of the Company's share purchase options.

f) Reserves

The reserves account records items recognized as share-based compensation expense and other share-based payments. When stock options are exercised, the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital. Amounts recorded for forfeited or expired unexercised options remain in the reserves account. Amounts recorded for unexercised, cancelled or expired warrants remain in the reserves account.

10. LOSS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted loss per share

The calculation of basic and diluted loss per share for the year ended January 31, 2017 was based on the loss attributable to common shareholders of \$99,605 (January 31, 2016 – \$2,526,899) and a weighted average number of common shares outstanding of 37,772,233 (January 31, 2016 – 37,772,233).

Diluted loss per share did not include the effect of 2,630,000 stock options (January 31, 2016 – 2,992,500 stock options) because they are anti-dilutive to loss per share.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, trade payables and due to related parties. The carrying value of these financial instruments approximates their fair value. The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest risk.

Management of Financial Risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, which include credit risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will fail to fulfill an obligation causing the other party to incur a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risks arising from its cash holdings, mineral tax credit recoverable and other receivables. The Company manages credit risk by placing cash and cash equivalents with major Canadian financial institutions. Receivables and mineral tax credit recoverable are due from the Government of Canada. Management believes that credit risk related to these amounts is low.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that an investment's value will change due to a change in the level of interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk is minimal and relates to its ability to maintain the current rate of interest on its short-term investment.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not have sufficient funds to meet its financial obligations when they are due. To manage liquidity risk, the Company reviews additional sources of capital to continue its operations and discharge its commitments as they become due.

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

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. The Company is not subject to currency risk as the functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company does not use any form of derivative or hedging instruments to reduce its foreign currency risk. The Company is not affected by price risk or interest rate risk.

11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (cont'd)

Management of Industry Risk

The Company is engaged primarily in the mineral exploration field and manages related industry risk issues directly. The Company is potentially at risk for environmental reclamation and fluctuations in commodity based market prices associated with resource property interests. Management is of the opinion that the Company addresses environmental risk and compliance in accordance with industry standards and specific project environmental requirements.

12. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company considers its capital structure to be shareholders' equity represented by net assets over liabilities. The Company manages its capital structure based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support acquisition, maintenance, exploration, and development of exploration and evaluation assets.

The Board of Directors has not established any quantitative return on capital criteria for management, instead relying on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has interests are in the exploration stage so the Company is dependent on external financing to fund its activities. In order to carry out activities and administration, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional amounts as needed.

The Company is not subject to externally-imposed capital restrictions.

13. INCOME TAXES

No provision has been made for current income taxes as the Company has no taxable income. A reconciliation of the expected income tax recovery to the actual income tax recovery is as follows:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Loss for the year	(99,605)	(2,526,899)
Statutory tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Expected income tax recovery	(25,897)	(656,994)
Permanent differences and non-deductible amounts	103	595,476
Change in valuation allowance	25,794	61,518
Income tax recovery	-	-

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13. INCOME TAXES (cont'd)

The components of the Company's deferred income tax assets and liabilities are estimated as follows:

	January 31, 2017	January 31, 2016
	\$	\$
Exploration and evaluation assets	2,351,000	2,349,000
Loss carry-forwards	4,239,000	4,089,000
Equipment and other	-	-
Share issuance costs	1000	50,000
Valuation allowance	(6,591,000)	(6,488,000)
Net deferred income tax assets	-	-

The tax pools relating to these deductible temporary differences expire as follows:

	Exploration and evaluation assets	Loss carry- forwards	Share issuance costs
2018	-	-	599
2028	-	82,258	-
2029	-	589,427	-
2030	-	565,162	-
2031	-	458,077	-
2032	-	550,304	-
2033	-	649,026	-
2034	-	547,818	-
2035	-	350,349	-
2036	-	299,812	-
2037	-	149,330	-
	-	4,241,563	599

Provision for current tax

Flow-through common shares require the Company to spend an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the issued flow-through common shares on Canadian qualifying exploration expenditures. The Company may be required to indemnify the holders of such shares for any tax and other costs payable by them in the event the Company has not made the required exploration expenditures.

For the year ended January 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no issuances of flow-through shares.

Under the IFRS framework, the increase to share capital when flow-through shares are issued is measured based on the current market price of common shares. The incremental proceeds, or "premium," are recorded as a deferred charge. As expenditures are renounced, the charge is reversed. The net amount is recognized as flow-through share liability reversal. To January 31, 2017, the Company had no required expenditures under flow-through.

Provision for deferred tax

As future taxable profits of the Company are uncertain, no deferred tax asset has been recognized. As at January 31, 2017, the Company has approximately \$4.2 million in non-capital losses that can be offset against the taxable income of future years, and which begin expiring at various dates commencing in 2028. The potential future tax benefit of these losses has not been recorded as a future tax asset, beyond offsetting known future tax liabilities, due to the uncertainty regarding the utilization of these losses.