RIVER WILD EXPLORATION INC.

Condensed Interim Financial Statements

(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Six Months Ended November 30, 2018 and 2017

Corporate Head Office

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River Wild Exploration Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	November 30, 2018 (Unaudited)	May 31, 2018 (Audited)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	$ 620,862	$ 7,165
GST receivable	2,068	880
	$ 622,930	$ 8,045
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 5)	$ 21,202	$ 261,541
Equity (Deficiency)		
Share capital (Note 3)	1,427,700	560,000
Reserves (Note 4)	72,300	-
Deficit	(898,272)	(813,496)
	601,728	(253,496)
	$ 622,930	$ 8,045

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)
Subsequent event (Note 8)

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE DIRECTORS:

"Norman Bonin"	Director	*"Rowland Perkins"*	Director
Norman Bonin		Rowland Perkins	

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

River Wild Exploration Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the three months ended November 30, 2018	For the three months ended November 30, 2017	For the six months Ended November 30, 2018	For the six months Ended November 30, 2017
Expenses				
Consulting fees (Note 5)	$ 15,000	$ 12,000	$ 30,000	$ 24,000
Filing fees	2,450	1,800	6,669	5,569
Office	3,977	4,708	6,607	7,123
Professional fees	25,529	2,170	27,579	4,820
Rent	3,000	2,100	6,000	4,200
Travel	1,957	-	1,957	-
Transfer agent fees	5,058	906	5,964	1,909
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (56,971)	$ (23,684)	$ (84,776)	$ (47,621)
Basic and diluted loss per share	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)	$ (0.00)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	25,390,110	23,500,000	24,445,055	23,500,000

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

River Wild Exploration Inc.
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity (Deficiency)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Number of shares	Share Capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total
Balance, May 31, 2017	**23,500,000**	**$ 560,000**	**$ -**	**$ (713,256)**	**$ (153,256)**
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(47,621)	(47,621)
Balance, November 30, 2017	**23,500,000**	**560,000**	**-**	**(760,877)**	**(200,877)**
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(52,619)	(52,619)
Balance, May 31, 2018	**23,500,000**	**560,000**	**-**	**(813,496)**	**(253,496)**
Shares issued for cash	4,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000
Share issue costs	-	(60,000)	-	-	(60,000)
Share issue costs - warrants	-	(72,300)	72,300	-	-
Net loss for the period	-	-	-	(84,776)	(84,776)
Balance, November 30, 2018	**27,500,000**	**$ 1,427,700**	**$ 72,300**	**$ (898,272)**	**$ 601,728**

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

River Wild Exploration Inc.
Condensed Interim Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited – Prepared by Management)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	For the six months ended November 30, 2018	2017
Operating activities		
Net loss for the period	$ (84,776)	$ (47,621)
Changes in non-cash items:		
GST receivable	(1,188)	(767)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(240,339)	49,046
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities	(326,303)	658
Financing activities		
Share issued for cash	1,000,000	-
Share issue costs	(60,000)	-
Cash provided by operating activities	940,000	-
Change in cash	613,697	658
Cash, beginning of the period	7,165	740
Cash, end of the period	$ 620,862	$ 1,398
Supplemental cash flow information		
Interest received	$ -	$ -
Interest paid	$ -	$ -
Income taxes paid	$ -	$ -
Non-cash financing and investing activities		
Finder's warrants issued	$ 72,300	$ -

These accompanying notes form an integral part of these condensed interim financial statements.

1. NATURE AND CONTINUANCE OF OPERATIONS

River Wild Exploration Inc. ("River Wild" or the "Company") was formed under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act ("BCBCA") on September 26, 2012 upon completion of an amalgamation pursuant to a Plan of Arrangement with RavenQuest Biomed Inc. (formerly Ravencrest Resources Inc.). Upon completion of the Arrangement and subsequent Amalgamation, the Company became a "reporting issuer" in British Columbia and Ontario. The Company's principal business activity is the exploration of mineral properties. The Company's corporate office is located at Suite 507 – 837 West Hastings St., Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 3N6.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which presume the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company's ability to continue as a going concern is dependent upon achieving profitable operations and/or obtaining additional financing.

In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future which is at least, but not limited to, 12 months from the date the condensed interim financial statements are released. Management is aware, in making its assessment, of material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, as explained in the following paragraph.

The Company has sustained losses from operations and does not have sufficient cash to finance its current plans for at least 12 months from the date of this document. The Company expects that it will need to raise substantial additional capital to accomplish its business plan over the next several years. The Company expects to seek additional financing through equity financing. There can be no assurance as to the availability or terms upon which such financing might be available.

These condensed interim financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of presentation

Statement of compliance

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") applicable to the preparation of interim financial statement, including International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting". The condensed interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements for the year ended May 31, 2018, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

These condensed interim financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments at fair value, if applicable. In addition these condensed interim financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

The policies applied in the financial statements are presented below and are based on IFRS issued and outstanding as of January 25, 2019, the date the Board of Directors approved the condensed interim financial statements.

Cash

Cash includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each date of the statement of financial position, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is an indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the assets belong.

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.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit of loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a re-valued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments

The Company adopted, retrospectively without restatement, all of the requirements of IFRS 9: Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"). This standard replaces the guidance in IAS 39: Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurements ("IAS 39"). The adoption of IFRS 9 did not impact the carrying value of any of the Company's financial assets or financial liabilities on the transition date. The impact on the classification and measurement of its financial instruments is set out below.

IFRS 9 includes finalized guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured either at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. IFRS 9 largely retains the existing requirements in IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"), for the classification and measurement of financial liabilities.

A financial asset is classified at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- It is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows associated with the financial asset instead of selling the financial asset for a profit or loss; and
- Its contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

All financial assets not classified at amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL.

IFRS 9 introduced a single expected credit loss impairment model for financial assets measured at amortized cost and for debt instruments at FVOCI, which is based on changes in credit quality since initial recognition. The adoption of the expected credit loss impairment model did not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

The requirements of IAS 39 for classification and measurements of financial liabilities were carried forward in IFRS 9, so the Company's accounting policy with respect to financial liabilities is unchanged.

All financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the statement of financial position. Subsequent measurement of financial instruments is based on their classification. Financial assets and liabilities classified at FVTPL are measured at fair value with changes in those fair values recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss for the period. Financial assets classified at amortized cost and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The following table summarizes the classification and measurement changes under IFRS 9 for each financial instrument:

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments (continued)

Financial Assets and Liabilities	IAS 39 Classification (Measurement)	IFRS 9 Classification and Measurement
Cash	FVTPL	FVTPL
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Other financial liabilities (amortized cost)	Amortized cost

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income except to the extent that it relates 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 year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred 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 tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred 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 tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Share Capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company has classified its common shares as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Earnings / Loss Per Share

Basic earnings/loss per share is computed by dividing the net income or loss applicable to common shares of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the relevant period.

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

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 profit or 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.

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 profit or loss over the remaining vesting period.

When equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods and services received, unless the fair value of the goods and services received cannot be reasonably measured, in which case they are measured using the fair value of the equity instruments issued. Expenses are recorded in profit or loss. Amounts related to the cost of issuing shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital. Amounts related to the issuance of shares for exploration and evaluation assets are capitalized in exploration and evaluation assets on the statement of financial position.

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 behavioural considerations.

All equity-settled share-based payments are reflected in contributed surplus, until exercised. Upon exercise, shares are issued from treasury and the amount reflected in a 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 the 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.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make certain estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. These financial statements include estimates which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the financial statements, and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. These estimates are based on historical experience, current and future economic conditions and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting judgments

Critical accounting judgments are accounting policies that have been identified as being complex or involving subjective judgments or assessments. The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern has been identified as a critical judgment.

Newly adopted accounting policies

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces the current standard IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement, replacing the current classification and measurement criteria for financial assets and liabilities with only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. The Company adopted IFRS 9 on June 1, 2018 retrospectively and no differences of any significance have been noted in relation to the adoption of the standard.

Future accounting pronouncements

The Company has reviewed new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective. The Company has not early adopted any of these standards and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that these standards might have on its financial statements.

IFRS 16 Leases was issued in January 2016 and specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16’s approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. This standard is effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The eventual application of this standard is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s existing accounting policies or financial statement presentation.

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

Unlimited common shares without par value

Share issuances

During the period ended November 30, 2018, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 4,000,000 common shares at $0.25 per share for gross proceeds of $1,000,000.

The Company paid a finder's fee of $60,000 and issued 240,000 common share purchase warrants to an arms'-length finder. Each warrant is exercisable to acquire a common share of the Company for a period of 12 months at a price of $0.50 per share.

4. SHARE-BASED PAYMENT RESERVE

Stock options

The Company did not have any outstanding options as at November 30, 2018 and May 31, 2018.

Warrants

Warrants transactions and the number of warrants outstanding are summarized as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Balance, May 31, 2017 and 2018	-	
Granted – Finders' warrants	240,000	$ 0.50
Balance, November 30, 2018	240,000	$ 0.50

At November 30, 2018, the following warrants were outstanding:

Number of Warrants	Exercise Price	Expiry Date
240,000	$0.50	October 18, 2019

During the period ended November 30, 2018, the Company granted 240,000 finders' warrants which were valued at $72,300 (2017 - $Nil), using the Black Scholes option pricing model.

The warrants issued during the period ended November 30, 2018 and the year ended May 31, 2018 that were valued using the Black Scholes option pricing model had the following assumptions:

	Period ended November 30, 2018	Year ended May 31, 2018
Risk-free interest rate	2.27%	-
Expected life of warrant	1 year	-
Expected dividend yield	0.00%	-
Expected stock price volatility	200%	-
Share price on grant date	$0.45	-

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

	For the six months ended November 30, 2018	2017
Transactions with Key Management Personnel		
Consulting fees paid to a company related to a director	$ 30,000	$ 24,000
	$ 30,000	$ 24,000

As at November 30, 2018, accounts payable and accrued liabilities include $Nil (May 31, 2018 - $182,481) owing to a director. This amount was unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no specific terms of repayment.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The fair value of cash, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates their carrying value due to their immediate or short-term nature, unless otherwise noted.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments recorded at fair value on the Statement of Financial Position are classified using a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements. The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

Level 1 – valuation based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – valuation techniques based on 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); and

Level 3 – valuation techniques using inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value. The fair value of cash is measured using a level 1 technique.

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

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. The Company's cash is exposed to credit risk. The Company reduces its credit risk on cash by placing these instruments with institutions of high credit worthiness. As at November 30, 2018, the Company believes its credit risk is minimal.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rate. The Company does not believe it is exposed to significant currency risk as funds are held in Canadian currency and there are no significant foreign exchange currency transactions.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to the risk that the value of financial instruments will change due to movement in market interest rates. The Company does not hold interest-bearing debt with long-term maturities and therefore does not believe that interest rate risk is significant. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its interest rate risk as the Company's management believes that the likely financial impact of interest rate changes does not justify using derivatives.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with the Company's financial liabilities. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash balances to enable settlement of transactions on the due date. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities are current. The Company addresses its liquidity risk through equity financing obtained through the sale of common shares and the exercise of warrants and options.

7. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders.

The Company considers the items included in shareholders' equity as capital. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new shares through private placements, sell assets to reduce debt or return capital to shareholders. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended November 30, 2018. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

Subsequent to the year ended November 30, 2018, the Company entered into a definitive share purchase agreement pursuant to which it will acquire (the "Transaction") all of the outstanding share capital of CBD Lifestyle Corp. ("CBDL"). CBDL is a privately held company involved in the development and marketing of beverages infused with hemp-derived extracts and derivatives.

In consideration for the acquisition of CBDL, the Company agreed to issue 26,000,000 common shares to the existing shareholders of CBDL. A portion of the shares may be subject to an escrow arrangement in accordance with the policies of the Canadian Securities Exchange.

8. SUBSEQUENT EVENT (continued)

In connection with completion of the Transaction, the Company intends to complete a private placement financing (the "Financing") through the offering of up to 5,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.50 per share for gross proceeds of up to $2,500,000. The Company may pay finders' fees to eligible parties who have assisted the Company in introducing subscribers to the Financing. All securities issued in connection with the Financing will be subject to a four-month and-one-day statutory hold period in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Completion of the Transaction is subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of the Financing for gross proceeds of not less than $2,000,000, the approval of the shareholders of the Company, and the approval of the Exchange. The Transaction cannot be completed until these conditions are satisfied, and there can be no assurance that the Transaction will be completed in a timely fashion, or at all. Further information concerning the Transaction will be available in the listing statement being prepared by the Company for filing with the Exchange.