Relentless Resources Ltd.
Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Relentless Resources Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Relentless Resources Ltd., which comprise the statements of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Auditor's Responsibility
Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these 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 financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the 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 financial statements.

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

Opinion
In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Relentless Resources Ltd. as at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to note 2 in the financial statements which describes matters and conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Relentless Resources Ltd.'s ability to continue as a going concern.

MNP LLP

Calgary, Alberta
April 20, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

Relentless Resources Ltd.

Statements of Financial Position
As at
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets			
Current			
Accounts receivable		**$ 323,601**	$ 386,613
Prepaid expenses and deposits		**10,739**	20,315
		334,340	406,928
Property, plant and equipment	6	**10,676,943**	11,246,285
		$ 11,011,283	$ 11,653,213
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		**$ 564,739**	$ 2,070,616
Bank debt	7	**2,272,399**	2,392,030
Current portion of decommissioning obligations	8	**-**	133,109
		2,837,138	4,595,755
Decommissioning obligations	8	**4,001,215**	4,039,952
		6,838,353	8,635,707
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital	10	**14,940,681**	13,969,981
Contributed surplus	13	**1,474,236**	1,474,236
Deficit		**(12,241,987)**	(12,426,711)
		4,172,930	3,017,506
		$ 11,011,283	$ 11,653,213

Going concern *(note 2),* Subsequent events *(note 20)*

SIGNED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD

"signed" Daniel Wilson	*"signed"* Murray Frame
Director	Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Relentless Resources Ltd.

Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the years ended December 31,
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note		2017		2016
Revenue					
Oil and natural gas sales	18	**$**	**2,909,294**	$	2,030,043
Royalties			**(282,659)**		(171,064)
Net revenue			**2,626,635**		1,858,979
Other income	14		**-**		393,750
			2,626,635		2,252,729
Expenses					
Production, operating and transportation			**1,059,864**		1,011,344
Depletion and depreciation	6		**798,297**		819,719
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6		**117,835**		96,725
General and administrative			**521,186**		475,096
Finance expense	19		**182,124**		194,243
			2,679,306		2,597,127
Other Income					
Gain on disposition of property, plant and equipment	6		**237,395**		99,504
Net and comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**$**	**184,724**	$	(244,894)
Earnings (loss) per share, basic and diluted	15	**$**	**0.00**	$	(0.00)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Relentless Resources Ltd.

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
For the years ended December 31,
(in Canadian dollars)

		2017		2016	
	Note	**Number**	**Amount**	Number	Amount
Share capital					
Balance, beginning of year		70,061,595	$13,969,981	70,061,595	$13,969,981
Common shares issued	10	18,888,889	1,000,000	-	-
Share issue costs	10	-	(29,300)	-	-
Share capital, end of year		**88,950,484**	**$14,940,681**	70,061,595	$13,969,981
Warrants					
Balance, beginning of year	11	2,142,856	-	2,142,856	-
Warrants issued	11	18,888,889	-	-	-
Balance, end of year		**21,031,745**	**-**	2,142,856	-
Contributed surplus					
Balance, beginning and end of year	13	**-**	**$1,474,236**	-	$1,474,236
Deficit					
Balance, beginning of year		**-**	($12,426,711)	-	($12,181,817)
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**-**	184,724	-	(244,894)
Deficit, end of year		**-**	**($12,241,987)**	**-**	($12,426,711)
Total Shareholders' equity, end of year		**-**	**$4,172,930**	-	$3,017,506

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Relentless Resources Ltd.

Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended December 31,
(in Canadian dollars)

	Note	2017	2016
Cash from operating activities:			
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**$ 184,724**	$ (244,894)
Adjustments for:			
Depletion and depreciation	6	**798,297**	819,719
Impairment of property, plant and equipment	6	**117,835**	96,725
Accretion	8	**66,145**	54,681
Other income	14	**-**	(393,750)
Gain on disposition of property, plant and equipment	6	**(237,395)**	(99,504)
Change in non-cash working capital	17	**(1,205,469)**	840,177
Cash (used in) provided by operating activities		**(275,863)**	1,073,154
Cash from investing activities:			
Additions to property, plant and equipment	6	**(739,776)**	(1,611,522)
Proceeds from disposition of property, plant and equipment		**392,390**	-
Change in non-cash working capital	17	**(227,820)**	822,869
Cash used in investing activities		**(575,206)**	(788,653)
Cash from financing activities:			
Repayment of bank loan	7	**(119,631)**	(884,501)
Proceeds from share issuance, net of share issue costs	10	**970,700**	-
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities		**851,069**	(884,501)
Change in cash		**-**	(600,000)
Cash, beginning of year		**-**	600,000
Cash, end of year		**$ -**	$ -
Interest paid	19	**$ 100,979**	$ 126,562

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

1. Reporting entity

Relentless Resources Ltd. ("Relentless" or the "Company") is an Alberta incorporated TSX Venture Exchange listed oil and natural gas exploration and production Company whose business activities are focused in Alberta, Canada. The Company has no subsidiaries. The Company's head office address is Suite 320, 700-4th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 3J4.

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"). The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 20, 2018.

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. As of December 31, 2017, the Company has a working capital deficiency of $2,502,798 and generated negative cash flows from operations of $275,863 for the year then ended. As such, there is a material uncertainty related to these events and conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and therefore, it may be unable to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity or other financing to continue exploring its oil and gas properties, and/or to attain sufficient profitable operations. The ability of the Company to be successful in obtaining financing cannot be predicted at the present time. These financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded asset amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

Subsequent to the year-ended December 31, 2017, the Company completed a private placement for gross proceeds of $8,250,000 (note 20).

(b) Basis of measurement:

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for share based payment transactions and certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the Company's functional currency.

(d) In future accounting periods, the Company will adopt the following IFRS policies:

(i) IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments:

IFRS 9 addresses requirements for the classification and measurement of financial instruments, impairment methodology and hedge accounting. The IASB set a mandatory effective date for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The Company has evaluated the impact of adopting IFRS 9 on the financial statements and will adopt the new standard using the modified retrospective method effective January 1, 2018. The new standard will result in a change of accounting policy for impairment of trade and other receivables using an expected credit loss model as compared to incurred loss model required by IAS 39. The Company will apply the simplified approach to providing for expected credit losses prescribed by IFRS 9, which requires the use of the lifetime expected loss provision for all trade receivables. In estimating the lifetime expected loss provision, the Company considered historical industry default rates as well as credit ratings of major customers. The effect of this change in accounting policy will not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements. Other financial instruments are not expected to have a material impact on the adoption of this standard.

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(ii) IFRS 9 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

IFRS 15 replaces the existing revenue recognition guidance with a new framework to determine the timing and measurement of revenue, providing users of the financial statements more information and relevant disclosures. IFRS 15 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and the Company will adopt the new standard using the modified retrospective method. The Company has evaluated the impact of adopting IFRS 15 on the financial statements and it will not have a material impact. The Company will be required to provide enhanced disclosures relating to the disaggregation of revenues from contracts with customers, the Company's performance obligations and any significant judgements.

(iii) IFRS 16 – Leases:

IFRS 16 issued on January 13, 2016 by the IASB replaces IAS 17 Leases. The new standard introduces a single recognition and measurement model for leases, which will require the recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases with a term exceeding twelve months. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" at or before the initial adoption date of January 1, 2018. The Company continues to assess this new standard, but does not expect it to have a significant impact

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Joint arrangements:

The Company conducts many of its oil and gas production activities through jointly controlled operations and the financial statements reflect only the Company's proportionate interest in such activities. Joint control exists for contractual arrangements governing the Company's assets whereby the Company has less than 100 per cent working interest, all of the partners have control of the arrangement collectively, and spending on the project requires unanimous consent of all parties that collectively control the arrangement and share the associated risks. The Company does not have any joint arrangements that are structured through joint venture arrangements.

(b) Revenue:

Revenue associated with the sale of crude oil, natural gas, condensate and natural gas liquids ("NGLs") owned by the Company is recognized when title is transferred from the Company to its customers. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from the sale of crude oil, natural gas, condensate and NGLs (prior to deduction of transportation costs) is recognized when all of the following conditions have been satisfied:

- the Company has transferred the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods to the buyer;
- the Company retains no continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership or effective control over the goods sold;
- the amount of revenue can be measured reliably;
- it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company; and,
- the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

(c) Property, plant and equipment ("PP&E") and exploration and evaluation ("E&E") assets:

(i) Recognition and measurement:

E&E expenditures:

E&E expenditures, including the costs of acquiring licenses, technical services and studies, and exploration drilling and testing, initially are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets according to the nature of the assets acquired. The costs are accumulated in cash generating units ("CGU's) by well, field or exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability. Costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to explore are expensed as incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource is considered to be determinable when proved or probable reserves are determined to exist. A review of each lease or field is carried out, in each reporting year, to ascertain whether proved or probable reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of proved or probable reserves, intangible exploration and evaluation assets attributable to those reserves are first tested for impairment and then reclassified from exploration and evaluation assets to PP&E.

PP&E:

All costs directly associated with the development of oil, natural gas and liquids reserves are capitalized on an area-by-area basis. Development costs include expenditures for areas where technical feasibility and commercial viability has been determined. These costs include property acquisitions, development drilling, completion, gathering and infrastructure, decommissioning obligations and transfers from exploration and evaluation assets.

For divestitures of properties, a gain or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss). Exchanges of properties are measured at fair value, unless the transaction lacks commercial substance or fair value cannot be reliably measured. Where the exchange is measured at fair value, a gain or loss is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

(ii) Subsequent costs:

Costs incurred subsequent to the determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability and the costs of replacing parts of PP&E are recognized as oil and natural gas interests only when they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which they relate. All other expenditures are recognized in income or loss as incurred. Such costs generally represent amounts incurred in developing proved and/or probable reserves and bringing in or enhancing production from such reserves, and are accumulated on a field or area basis. The carrying amount of any replaced or sold component is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of property, plant and equipment are recognized in production and operating expenses as incurred.

(iii) Depletion and depreciation:

E&E expenditures are not depleted.

The net carrying value of PP&E is depleted using the unit of production method by reference to the ratio of production in the year to the related proved and probable reserves, taking into account estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Future development costs are estimated taking into account the level of development required to produce the reserves. These estimates are reviewed by independent reserve engineers at least annually.

Proved and probable reserves are estimated using independent reserve engineer reports and represent the estimated quantities of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids which geological, geophysical and engineering data demonstrate with a specified degree of certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs and which are considered commercially producible.

(d) Impairment:

(i) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is considered to be impaired if objective evidence indicates that one or more events have had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortized cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Individually significant financial assets are tested for impairment on an individual basis. The remaining financial assets are assessed collectively in groups that share similar credit risk characteristics.

All impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they are incurred.

An impairment loss is reversed if the reversal can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. For financial assets measured at amortized cost the reversal is recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

(ii) Non-financial assets:

The Company's PP&E and E&E assets are grouped into CGUs for the purpose of assessing impairment. A CGU is a grouping of assets that generate cash inflows independently of other assets held by the Company. Geological formation, product type, geography and internal management are key factors considered when grouping the Company's PP&E and E&E assets into CGUs.

CGUs are reviewed at each reporting date for indicators of potential impairment. If such indicators exist, an impairment test is performed by comparing the CGU's carrying value to its recoverable amount, defined as the greater of a CGU's fair value less cost to sell and its current value in use. Any excess of carrying value over recoverable amount is recognized in the statements of comprehensive income (loss) as an impairment charge.

These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Unless indicated otherwise, the recoverable amount used in assessing impairment charges is fair value less costs to sell. The Company generally estimates fair value less costs to sell using a discounted cash flow model which has a significant number of assumptions. The model uses expected cash flows from proved plus probable reserves. Reserve estimates and expected future cash flows from production of reserves are subject to measurement uncertainty as discussed in note 4 and subject to variability to changes in forecasted commodity prices. The discount rate applied to the cash flows is also subject to management's judgment and will affect the recoverable amount calculated.

Commodity price changes impact the expected future cash flows which may require a material adjustment to the carrying value of tangible and intangible assets. The Company monitors internal and external indicators of impairment relating to its tangible and intangible assets. These indicators include changes in commodity prices, reserve volumes and discount rates.

The future cash flows are adjusted for risks specific to the asset and discounted using an appropriate discount rate. This discount rate is derived from the post-tax weighted average cost of capital for the Company's peer group.

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the period in which they are incurred.

Impairment losses recognized in prior years are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been objective evidence of a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depletion and depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(e) Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying capital asset or project under construction are capitalized and added to the asset or project cost during construction until such time as the asset or project is substantially ready for its intended use. Where funds are specifically borrowed to finance an asset or project, the amount capitalized represents the actual amount of borrowing costs incurred. Where funds used to finance an asset or project form part of general borrowings, the amount capitalized is calculated using a weighted average of rates applicable to relevant general borrowings of the Company during the year. All other borrowing costs are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the year in which they are incurred.

(f) Share based payments:

The Company accounts for its stock options using the fair value method. The options have an exercise price equal to the fair value of the security at the date of grant. The fair value of each option is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The fair value is charged to comprehensive income (loss) over the vesting year with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The Company estimates a forfeiture rate on the grant date based on weighted average historical forfeitures and the rate is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that actually vest. The expected life of the options granted is estimated, based on the Company’s best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions and behavioural patterns.

(g) Decommissioning obligations:

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance re-mediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of site restoration and capitalized in the relevant asset category.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value, using a risk-free rate, of management's best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligations at the statement of financial position date. Subsequent to the initial measurement, the obligation is adjusted at the end of each year to reflect the passage of time and changes in the estimated future cash flows underlying the obligations. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as financing expense whereas increases/decreases due to changes in the estimated future cash flows are capitalized. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the decommissioning obligations are charged against the provision to the extent the provision was established.

(h) Financial instruments:

(i) Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments comprise cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank debt. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition non-derivative financial instruments are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss:

An instrument is classified at fair value through profit or loss if it is held for trading or is designated as such upon initial recognition. Financial instruments are designated at fair value through profit or loss if the Company manages such investments and makes purchase and sale decisions based on their fair value in accordance with the Company's risk management or investment strategy. Upon initial recognition attributable transaction costs are recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value, and changes therein are recognized in the statement of comprehensive income (loss) in the year in which they are incurred.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables and other financial liabilities:

Held-to-maturity investments, loans and receivables which are non- derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market, and other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company classifies accounts receivable as loans and receivables, and classifies accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and bank debt as other financial liabilities.

Available-for-sale financial assets:

Non-derivative financial assets may be designated as available for sale so long as they are not classified in another category above. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognized at fair value, net of directly attributable transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI"), net of tax. Transaction costs related to the purchase of available-for-sale assets are recognized in the statements of comprehensive income (loss). Amounts recognized in OCI for available-for-sale financial assets are charged to earnings when the asset is derecognized or when there is a significant or prolonged decrease in the value of the asset. The Company does not classify any assets as available for sale.

(ii) Share capital:

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

(i) Financing charges:

Financing charges comprises interest expense on bank borrowings, accretion on decommissioning obligations and accretion of deferred financing charges.

(j) Business combinations:

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. The excess of the cost of acquisition over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recorded as goodwill. If the cost of acquisition is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired, the difference is recognized immediately in income. An acquisition is recorded on the date on which the Company obtains control of the acquired subsidiary or business. Acquisition related costs associated with business combinations are expensed as incurred.

(k) Tax:

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Tax expense is recognized in income or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the financial position method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of transaction affects neither tax nor accounting income or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied when the asset is realized or liability settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously. A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(l) Earnings (loss) per share:

Basic earnings (loss) per share is calculated by dividing the income or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings (loss) per share is determined by adjusting the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of dilutive instruments such as options and warrants.

(m) Flow-through shares:

The Company may finance a portion of its exploration activities through the issuance of flow-through common shares. Under the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the resource expenditure deductions for tax purposes are renounced to investors in accordance with the appropriate income tax legislation.

The proceeds from the sale of flow-through shares are allocated between the offering of shares and the sale of tax benefits. The allocation is made based on the difference between the fair market price of the existing shares and the amount the investor pays for the flow-through shares (given no other differences between the securities). A flow-through share liability is recognized for this difference. On a pro-rata basis, the previously recorded flow-through share liability is reduced and is credited to other income on the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as qualifying expenditures are incurred.

(n) Fair value measurements:

The carrying value of cash, which is measured using level 1 inputs, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and bank debt approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of those instruments.

- Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.
- Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting year. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future years could be material. Estimates and judgments are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can materially differ from these estimates.

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, estimates, and assumptions which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements:

(a) Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable are recorded at the estimated recoverable amount.

(b) Oil and gas reserves:

Oil and gas development and production properties are depleted on a unit of production basis at a rate calculated by reference to proved and probable reserves determined in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers rules and incorporating the estimated future cost of developing and extracting those reserves. Also, oil and gas reserves are used to evaluate impairment of PP&E properties. Commercial reserves are determined using estimates of oil and natural gas in place, recovery factors, discount rates and forward future prices. Future development costs are estimated using assumptions as to the number of wells required to produce the commercial reserves, the cost of such wells and associated production facilities, and other capital costs. There are numerous uncertainties inherent in estimating oil and gas reserves. Estimating reserves is very complex, requiring many judgments based on geological, geophysical, engineering and economic data. These estimates may change, having either a positive or negative impact on the statement of comprehensive income (loss) as further information becomes available and as the economic environment changes.

(c) Depletion and depreciation:

Depletion of oil and gas properties is provided using the unit-of-production method and is based on production volumes (before royalties) in relation to total estimated gross proved and probable reserves as determined at year-end by the Company's independent engineers. Natural gas reserves and production are converted at the energy equivalent of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil. Calculations for depletion of oil and gas properties including production equipment and facilities are based on total capitalized costs plus estimated future development costs of proved and probable reserves less the estimated net realizable value of production equipment and facilities after the reserves are fully produced. Exploration and evaluation costs are excluded from depletion calculations.

The calculation of the unit-of-production rate of depletion could be impacted to the extent that actual reserve volumes are different from current forecast reserve volumes. This would generally result from significant changes in any of the factors or assumptions used in estimating reserves.

These factors could include:

- Changes in proved and probable reserves.
- Changes in estimates of future development costs.
- The effect on proved and probable reserves of differences between actual production as compared to forecasts.
- Unforeseen operational issues.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

(d) Exploration and evaluation assets:

The decision to transfer assets from E&E to property, plant and equipment is based on the estimated proved and probable reserves which are in part used to determine a project's technical feasibility and commercial viability. The determination of future economic benefits requires judgment and estimates and assumptions may change as new information becomes available.

(e) Cash Generating Unit:
The determination of CGUs requires judgment in defining the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. CGUs are determined by similar geological structure, shared infrastructure, geographical proximity, commodity type, similar exposure to market risk and materiality. As at December 31, 2017, the Company had 8 CGU's located in Alberta, at Eyermore, Hays, Niton, Gordondale, Willesden Green, Peace River Arch, Heathdale and Morinville (2016 – 8 CGU's).

(f) Impairment indicators:

The recoverable amounts of CGUs and individual assets have been determined based on the higher of value-in-use calculations and fair value less costs to sell. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. Oil and gas development and production properties are evaluated for impairment by reference to proved and probable reserves determined in accordance with the Society of Petroleum Engineers rules. It is possible that oil and gas price assumptions may change which may then impact the estimated life of fields and may then require a material adjustment to the carrying value of E&E assets and property, plant and equipment. The Company monitors internal and external indicators of impairment relating to its tangible and intangible assets.

(g) Business combinations:

In a business combination, management makes estimates of the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed which includes assessing the value of the oil and gas properties based upon the estimation of recoverable quantities of proven and probable reserves being acquired.

(h) Decommissioning obligations:

Decommissioning obligations will be incurred by the Company at the end of the operating life of certain facilities and properties. Decommissioning obligations are estimated based on current legal and constructive requirements, technology, price levels and expected plans for remediation and are inflated to the date of decommissioning of the asset and discounted at a risk-free rate. The ultimate decommissioning costs are uncertain and cost estimates can vary in response to many factors including changes to relevant regulatory requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques or experience at other production sites. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change, for example in response to changes in reserves or changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

(i) Share based payments:

The fair value of stock options granted is recognized using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Measurement inputs include the Company's share price on the measurement date, the exercise price of the options, the expected volatility of the Company's shares, the expected life of the options, expected dividends and the risk-free rate of return. The Company estimates volatility based on the historical share price in the publicly traded markets. The expected life of the options is based on historical experience and estimates of the holder's behavior. Dividends are not factored in as the Company does not expect to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. Management also makes an estimate of the number of options that will be forfeited and the rate is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest.

4. Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions (continued)

(j) Taxes:

Tax regulations and legislation and the interpretations thereof in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized when there are taxable temporary differences that will reverse and result in a future outflow of funds to a taxation authority. The Company records a provision for the amount that is expected to be settled, which requires the application of judgment as to the ultimate outcome. Deferred tax liabilities could be impacted by changes in the Company's estimate of the likelihood of a future outflow and the expected settlement amount. As such, there may be a significant impact on the financial statements of future periods.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the deductible temporary differences will be recoverable in future periods. The recoverability assessment involves a significant amount of estimation including an evaluation of when the temporary differences will reverse, an analysis of the amount of future taxable income, the availability of cash flow to offset the tax assets when the reversal occurs and the application of tax laws. To the extent that assumptions used in the recoverability assessment change, there may be a significant impact on the financial statements of future periods.

5. Financial instruments

Risk management

The main financial risks affecting the Company are as follows:

(a) Credit risk:

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a customer, partner or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Receivables from petroleum and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production and the Company could be at risk for up to 55 days of production from any marketer. The Company sells its production to one petroleum marketer and one natural gas marketer so that the exposure to any one entity is minimized. Oil and NGL sales make up 84% of the Company's revenue and natural gas makes up the remaining 16% of revenue. The Company historically has not experienced any collection issues with its petroleum and natural gas marketers. Joint arrangement receivables are typically collected within one month of the joint arrangement bill being issued to the partner. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint arrangement receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital expenditures prior to expenditure. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from joint arrangement partners; it may cash call a partner in advance of the work being performed. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts as determined by management based on their assessment of collection.

The maximum exposure to credit risk at the financial position date was equal to the carrying value of accounts receivable. At December 31, 2017, $nil of accounts receivables was written off (2016 - nil).

(b) Market risk:

Market risk consists of commodity price, foreign currency and interest rate risks.

(i) Commodity price risk:

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand, as well as the relationship between the Canadian and US dollar.

5. Financial instruments (continued)

The Company is exposed to the risk of declining prices for production resulting in a corresponding reduction in projected cash flow. Reduced cash flow may result in lower levels of capital being available for field activity, thus compromising the Company's capacity to grow production while at the same time replacing continuous production declines from existing properties. Bank financing available to the Company is in the form of a production loan, which is reviewed quarterly, and which is based on future cash flows and commodity price forecasts. Changes to commodity prices will have an effect on credit available to the Company under its banking agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, if production remained constant and commodity prices changed by 10%, the Company's, net income (loss) and comprehensive net income (loss) would vary by $290,929 (2016 - $203,004).

(ii) Foreign currency exchange risk:

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although substantially all of the Company's petroleum and natural gas sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, the underlying market prices in Canada for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts or foreign denominated assets or liabilities in place as at or during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

(iii) Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on its bank debt which bears a floating rate of interest. If interest rates on the maximum bank debt changed by one percent, net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) would have changed by $30,000 during the year ended December 31, 2017 (2016 - $30,000).

(c) Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation. The Company prepares capital expenditures budgets which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. As well, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. To facilitate the capital expenditure program, the Company has a demand operating facility which is reviewed annually by the lender. All financial liabilities are due within 12 months.

(d) Capital management:

The Company's objective when managing capital is to maintain a capital structure which allows it to execute its growth strategy through strategic acquisitions and expenditures on exploration and development activities, while maintaining a strong balance sheet. The Company considers its capital structure to include working capital and shareholders' equity.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments by continually monitoring business conditions including: the current economic conditions; the risk characteristics of the Company's oil and natural gas assets; current and forecasted net debt levels; current and forecasted commodity prices; and other factors that influence commodity prices and funds from operations, such as quality and basis differentials, royalties, operating costs and transportation costs.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company will consider: the current level of bank credit available from the Company's lenders; the sale of assets; limiting the size of the capital expenditure program; issuance of new equity if available on favourable terms.

6. Property, plant and equipment

Cost:		**PP&E Assets**
Balance at December 31, 2015	$	18,910,831
Additions		1,611,522
Change in decommissioning obligations		53,465
Balance at December 31, 2016	$	20,575,818
Additions		739,776
Disposals		(154,995)
Change in decommissioning obligations		(237,991)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$	20,922,608
Depletion, depreciation and impairment:		
Balance at December 31, 2015	$	(8,413,089)
Impairment		(96,725)
Depletion and depreciation		(819,719)
Balance at December 31, 2016	$	(9,329,533)
Impairment		(117,835)
Depletion and depreciation		(798,297)
Balance at December 31, 2017	$	(10,245,665)
Net book value:		
Balance at December 31, 2016	$	11,246,285
Balance at December 31, 2017	$	10,676,943

Collateral:

At December 31, 2017, and 2016, all of the Company's properties are pledged as collateral for the bank debt.

Depletion:

At December 31, 2017, estimated future costs to develop the proved plus probable reserves of $7,360,000 (2016 - $7,411,000) were added to property, plant and equipment for depletion and depreciation purposes.

Disposal:

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company sold P&NG rights on undeveloped land with a carrying amount of $137,605 for gross proceeds of $375,000. The Company recognized a gain on disposition of property, plant and equipment of $237,395.

Impairments:

During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company identified certain business risks related to its Niton and Gordondale CGU's such as a decline in forward commodity prices. During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company evaluated its PP&E assets for impairment, and recorded an impairment of $117,835 on the Niton and Gordondale CGU's. The impairment was based on the difference between the net book value of the assets and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was determined based on discounted cash flows of proved plus probable reserves using forecast future prices and a discount rate of 15%. The PP&E assets were written down to their recoverable amount based on the fair value of cash flows less costs to sell.

6. Property, plant and equipment (continued)

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company identified certain business risks related to its CGU's such as a decline in forward commodity prices. The Company evaluated its PP&E assets for impairment during the year ended December 31, 2017, and determined that there was no further impairment on any of its CGU's. The recoverable amount was determined based on discounted cash flows of proved plus probable reserves using forecast future prices and a discount rate of 15%.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company identified certain business risks related to its CGU's such as a decline in forward commodity prices. The Company evaluated its PP&E assets for impairment during the year ended December 31, 2016, and recorded an impairment of $96,725 on the Niton CGU. The impairment was based on the difference between the net book value of the assets and the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was determined based on discounted cash flows of proved plus probable reserves using forecast future prices and a discount rate of 15%. The PP&E assets were written down to their recoverable amount based on the fair value of cash flows less costs to sell.

Impairment tests carried out at December 31, 2017 and were based on the following commodity price estimates:

Year	WTI Crude Oil ($US/bbl)	Edmonton Light Crude Oil (Cdn$/bbl)	Natural Gas AECO ($Cdn/MMBtu)	Exchange Rate ($US/$Cdn)
2018	59.00	69.00	2.75	0.81
2019	63.00	73.00	3.00	0.82
2020	67.00	77.00	3.25	0.83
2021	71.00	81.00	3.50	0.84
2022	75.00	85.00	3.75	0.85
Remainder	+2.0%/year	+2.0%/year	+2.0%/year	0.85

Source: Trimble, effective December 31, 2017

Changes in any of the key judgments, such as a downward revision in reserves, a decrease in forecast benchmark commodity prices, changes in foreign exchange rates, an increase in royalties or an increase in operating costs would decrease the recoverable amounts of assets and any impairment charges would affect net income (loss). A one percent increase in the assumed discount rate would not result in a significant increase of impairment expense for the year ended December 31, 2017.

7. Demand operating facility

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had a $3,000,000 (2016 - $3,000,000) demand operating loan facility, subject to the banks' annual review of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties. Interest payable on amounts drawn under the facility is at the lenders' prime rate plus 2.00 percent (2016 – prime plus 1.50 percent). The credit facility is secured by a general security agreement and a first ranking charge on all lands of the Company.

Under the terms of the facility, the Company is required to maintain a working capital ratio of not less than 1.0:1.0. The working capital ratio is calculated as current assets plus the undrawn balance of the loan facility divided by current liabilities less any amount drawn under the facility. The Company was in compliance with this covenant at December 31, 2017 as the working capital ratio was 1.9:1.0 (2016 – 0.5:1.0). Subsequent to the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company repaid all outstanding amounts on the loan facility using the proceeds from the private placement described in note 20.

As at December 31, 2017, the Company had drawn $2,272,399 (2016 - $2,392,030) on this loan facility.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company incurred $15,000 (2016 – $13,000) in transaction costs associated with renegotiating the annual credit facility. The amount is included in finance expense on the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

8. Decommissioning obligations

A reconciliation of the decommissioning obligations is provided below:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance, beginning of year	$4,173,061	$4,164,419
Additions – drilled	-	273,451
Dispositions	(295,071)	(167,087)
Change in estimate	57,080	(152,403)
Accretion	66,145	54,681
Balance, end of year	4,001,215	4,173,061
Less: current portion of decommissioning obligations	-	(133,109)
Long term decommissioning obligations	$4,001,215	$4,039,952

The total undiscounted amount of the estimated cash flows required to settle the decommissioning obligations is approximately $4,286,875 (2016 – $4,488,683) which will be incurred over the next 42 years (2016 – 30 years) with the majority of costs to be incurred between 2020 and 2045. An average risk-free rate of 1.63% (2016 – 1.53%) and an inflation rate of 2.00% (2016 – 2.00%) were used to calculate the net present value of the decommissioning obligations. Accretion expense is included in finance expense on the statement of comprehensive income (loss).

9. Deferred taxes

The provision for deferred taxes is different from the amount computed by applying the combined statutory Canadian federal and provincial tax rates to pre-tax income for the period.

The tax on the Company's income before tax differs from the amount that would arise using the average tax rate applicable to profits of the Company as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Net income (loss) before tax	$184,724	($244,894)
Combined federal and provincial tax rate	27.0%	27.0%
Expected tax expense (recovery)	49,875	(66,121)
Tax effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	-	-
Flow-through share renunciation, net of non-deductible indemnification costs and penalties	-	136,687
Impact of future tax rate changes and other	(274,050)	18,458
Changes in unrecognized deferred tax assets	224,175	(89,024)
Deferred tax expense (recovery)	$ -	$ -

Deferred tax asset (liability) is comprised of the following:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Property, plant and equipment	($275,264)	($213,709)
Non-capital loss carry forwards	275,264	213,709
Net deferred tax liability	$ -	$ -

9. Deferred taxes (continued)

The following provides the details of unrecognized deductible temporary differences and unused losses for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Share issue costs	48,187	89,407
Non-capital loss carry forwards	5,114,995	4,243,499

No deferred tax asset has been recognized in respect of the following losses and temporary differences as it is not considered probable that sufficient future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered:

The Company's non-capital losses expire as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
2028	$ 773,349	$ -
2029	348,535	-
2030	237,852	330,477
2031	-	237,852
2032	6	217,647
2033	217,647	489,713
2034	489,713	1,384,873
2035	1,389,873	1,577,937
2036	1,892,937	-
2037	784,578	-
	$ 6,134,490	$ 4,243,499

10. Share capital

(a) Authorized

The authorized share capital of the Company is comprised of an unlimited number of voting common shares and preferred shares.

The holders of common shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared by the Company and are entitled to one vote per share. All common shares are of the same class with equal rights and privileges.

(b) Issued

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount
Balance, beginning of year	70,061,595	$ 13,969,981	70,061,595	$ 13,969,981
Issuance of common shares	18,888,889	1,000,000	-	-
Share issuance costs	-	(29,300)	-	-
Balance, end of year	88,950,484	$ 14,940,681	70,061,595	$ 13,969,981

10. Share capital (continued)

On January 10, 2017, the Company issued 10,000,000 units at a price of $0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of $500,000. Each unit consists of one common share of the Company and one common share purchase warrant. Each warrant gives the holder the option, exercisable for a period of one year, to purchase one common share for $0.055 per common share. Directors and officers of the Company subscribed for 4,300,000 units.

Also on January 10, 2017, the Company issued 8,888,889 units at a price of $0.05625 per unit for gross proceeds of $500,000. Each warrant issued under the second private placement gives the holder the option, exercisable for a period of one year, to purchase one common share for $0.075 per common share. Directors and officers of the Company subscribed for 4,622,222 units.

11. Warrants

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Warrants	Amount	Warrants	Amount
Balance, beginning of year	2,142,856	-	2,142,856	-
Warrants issued	18,888,889	-	-	-
Balance, end of year	21,031,745	-	2,142,856	-

As at December 31, 2017, there were 21,031,745 fully vested warrants outstanding (2016 – 2,142,856).

12. Share based compensation

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan (the "Plan") for its officers, directors, employees and consultants. Under the Plan, the Company may grant options for up to 10% of the outstanding common shares. The options have a five year term and vest immediately. The exercise price of each option granted equals the market price of the Company's stock immediately preceding the date of grant. The polices of the TSX Venture Exchange require "rolling" stock option plans to be approved on an annual basis by the shareholders of a listed issuer. The number and weighted average exercise prices of share options for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	2017		2016	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding, beginning of year	-	-	5,698,410	$0.22
Cancelled	-	-	(5,698,410)	$0.22
Outstanding at year end	-	-	-	-

On February 4, 2016, the Company cancelled a total of 5,698,410 incentive stock options, granted under the Company's stock option plan to certain officers, directors, employees and consultants of the Company. The cancelled options were voluntarily surrendered by the holders thereof for no consideration. The exercise prices of the cancelled options ranged from $0.14 to $0.30 per common share. Following the cancellation of the options, the Company had no options outstanding.

13. Contributed surplus

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Balance, beginning and end of year	$1,474,236	$1,474,236

14. Other income

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Settlement of flow through share liability	$ -	($393,750)

As a result of the flow-through share issuance in December, 2016 of $900,000, the Company recorded a flow-through share premium liability of $393,750 with an offsetting adjustment to share capital. In 2016, the Company incurred $900,000 on eligible flow expenditures. In 2016, the flow through share liability was reduced to $nil and other income was credited for $393,750.

15. Earnings (loss) per share

	Year ended December 31, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
Net and comprehensive income (loss) for the year	$184,724	($244,894)
Net and comprehensive income (loss) per share, basic and diluted	$0.00	($0.00)
Weighted average shares outstanding	88,432,980	70,061,595

16. Related party transactions

The following is a summary of the Company's related party transactions during the year:

Key management compensation

Key management include all officers and directors of the Company.

	Year ended December 31, 2017	Year ended December 31, 2016
Consulting fees	$240,000	$240,000

At year end, included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities is $nil (2016 - $nil).

17. Supplemental cash flow information

		December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016
Change in non-cash working capital items:				
Accounts receivable	$	63,012	$	195,070
Prepaid expenses and deposits		9,576		8,847
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		(1,505,877)		1,459,129
	$	(1,433,289)	$	1,663,046
Amount related to operating activities	$	(1,205,469)	$	840,177
Amount related to investing activities		(227,820)		822,869
	$	(1,433,289)	$	1,663,046

18. Revenue by product

		Year ended December 31, 2017		Year ended December 31, 2016
Oil and NGL revenue	$	2,429,882	$	1,588,809
Natural gas revenue		479,412		441,234
Total revenue	$	2,909,294	$	2,030,043

19. Finance expense

During the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the following items were included in the finance expense on the statements of comprehensive income (loss):

		2017		2016
Interest & finance costs	$	100,979	$	126,562
Transaction costs (note 7)		15,000		13,000
Accretion (note 8)		66,145		54,681
	$	182,124	$	194,243

20. Subsequent events

On January 10, 2018, 3,400,000 warrants were exercised at $0.055 per share for total proceeds of $187,000.

On January 11, 2018, pursuant to the terms and conditions of its stock option plan, the Company granted 8,400,000 stock options to the current directors and officers of the Company. The options expire five years from the date of grant and each option will allow the holder to purchase one common share in the capital of the Company. The options vested immediately and are exercisable at a price of $0.05 per common share.

On March 12, 2018, 2,150,000 options were exercised at a price of $0.05 per share for total proceeds of $107,500.

On March 21, 2018 the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 122,222,222 units for aggregate gross proceeds of $8,250,000. Each unit is comprised of one common share and in the case of subscriptions by the board of directors, officers, other insiders of the Company, one common share purchase warrant and, in the case of all other subscribers, one half of one warrant. Each whole warrant will entitle the holder to purchase one common share at a price of $0.10 for a period of five years. The warrants will vest and become exercisable as to one-third upon the 20-day weighted average trading price of the common shares equaling or exceeding $0.12, an additional one-third upon the market price equaling or exceeding $0.16 and a final one-third upon the market price equaling or exceeding $0.20.

On March 21, 2018, pursuant to the terms and conditions of its stock option plan, the Company granted 2,000,000 stock options to a director and officer of the Company. The options expire five years from the date of grant and each option will allow the holder to purchase one common share in the capital of the company. The options vest immediately and are exercisable at a price of $0.21 per common share.

On March 22, 2018, the Company entered into an asset purchase agreement to acquire a building and six acres of land in Crossfield, Alberta for total consideration of $4,000,000. The Company has paid two deposits of $100,000.

20. Subsequent events (continued)

On April 10, 2018, 3,100,000 options were exercised at a price of $0.05 per share for total proceeds of $155,000.

On April 11, 2018, pursuant to the terms and conditions of its stock option plan, the Company granted 9,750,000 stock options to directors and officers of the Company. The options expire five years from the date of grant and each option will allow the holder to purchase one common share in the capital of the company. The options vest immediately and are exercisable at a price of $0.1425 per common share.