Antler Hill Mining Ltd.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Financial Statements

December 31, 2017 and 2016

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Antler Hill Mining Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Antler Hill Mining Ltd., which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, and the statements of loss and cash flows for the years then ended, and 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.

Auditors' 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 about 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 Antler Hill Mining Ltd. as at December 31, 2017, December 31, 2016 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter - Going Concern
Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 3 in the financial statements which indicates that the Company has comprehensive loss and an accumulated deficit balance as at December 31, 2017. These conditions indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cash significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

MNP LLP

Calgary, Alberta
April 30, 2018

Chartered Professional Accountants

Antler Hill Mining Ltd.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Statements of Financial Position

As at December 31,

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	2017 $	2016 $
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	**650,569**	80,091
GST receivable	**4,147**	1,510
Prepaid deposits	**8,750**	8,750
Total current assets	**663,466**	90,351
Property and equipment (note 7)	**288**	412
Total assets	**663,754**	90,763
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Trade and other payables	**14,732**	53,198
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 8)	**1,638,888**	950,356
Contributed surplus	**67,056**	51,703
Deficit	**(1,056,922)**	(964,494)
Total shareholders' equity	**649,022**	37,565
Total liabilities and Shareholders' equity	**663,754**	90,763

Going concern (note 3)

Subsequent events (note 12)

Signed "Peter Bures" | Signed "Jing Peng"

Peter Bures
CEO

Jing Peng
CFO

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Antler Hill Mining Ltd.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Statements of Comprehensive Loss

For the years ended December 31,

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	2017	2016
	$	$
General and administrative expenses		
Depreciation (note 7)	**124**	177
Filing fees and other	**27,899**	68,647
Professional fees	**66,499**	35,224
Total general and administrative expenses	**94,522**	104,048
Other revenue		
Interest income	**2,094**	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	**(92,428)**	(104,048)
Basic and diluted loss per share	**(0.01)**	(0.01)
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic and diluted	**14,492,647**	11,000,000

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Antler Hill Mining Ltd.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	Share capital $	Contributed surplus $	Deficit $	Total shareholders' equity $
Balance, December 31, 2015	950,356	51,703	(860,446)	141,613
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(104,048)	(104,048)
Balance, December 31, 2016	950,356	51,703	(964,494)	37,565
Issue of common shares, net of share issue costs	703,885	-	-	703,885
Issue of finder warrants	(15,353)	15,353	-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	(92,428)	(92,428)
Balance, December 31, 2017	**1,638,888**	**67,056**	**(1,056,922)**	**649,022**

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Antler Hill Mining Ltd.

(A Capital Pool Corporation)

Statements of Cash Flows

For the years ended December 31

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

	2017 $	2016 $
Cash provided (used in) by:		
Operating activities		
Comprehensive loss for the year	**(92,428)**	(104,048)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation (note 7)	**124**	177
Changes in working capital:		
Trade and other receivables	**(2,637)**	(1,050)
Prepaid deposits	**-**	(7,500)
Trade and other payables	**(38,466)**	44,426
Net cash used in operating activities	**(133,407)**	(67,995)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of share issue costs	**703,885**	-
Net cash used in operating activities	**703,885**	-
Change in cash during the year	**570,478**	(67,995)
Cash, beginning of year	**80,091**	148,086
Cash, end of year	**650,569**	80,091

The notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Description of business

Antler Hill Mining Ltd. (formerly Antler Hill Oil & Gas Ltd.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act of Alberta of September 11, 2009 and is classified as a Capital Pool Company as defined in Policy 2.4 of the TSX Venture Exchange (the "Exchange").

Antler Hill Oil & Gas Ltd. changed its name to Antler Hill Mining Ltd. on September 27, 2017. The Company now trades on the NEX under the symbol AHM.H. The principal business of the Company changed its focus from seeking an oil and gas asset to seeking precious metals assets in the Americas with a view of completing a qualifying transaction, as defined by the Exchange.

The Company operates from its primary office in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Its registered head office is located at, 445, 708 – 11th Avenue SW., Calgary, AB, T2R 0E4.

2 Basis of presentation and statement of compliance

a) Statement of compliance:

These annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect at January 1, 2017.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on April 30, 2018.

b) Basis of measurement:

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for share-based payment transactions, which are measured at fair value.

c) Functional and presentation currency:

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

d) Use of estimates and judgments:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty and the effect on the financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant (see note 6).

3 Going concern

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. These financial statements do not reflect the adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption were considered to be inappropriate.

At December 31, 2017, the Company had not yet achieved profitable operations, has an accumulated deficit of $1,056,922 (2016 - $964,494) and has not yet completed its qualifying transaction. These factors indicate the existence of material uncertainties which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company's continuing operations as intended are dependent upon its ability to identify, evaluate and negotiate the acquisition of petroleum properties, assets or businesses which qualifies as a qualifying transaction. Such an acquisition will be subject to regulatory approval and may be subject to shareholder approval. Should the Company be unable to complete such a transaction, its ability to raise sufficient financing to maintain operations may be impaired and accordingly, the Company may be unable to realize on the carrying value of its net assets.

4 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and short term investments that have a period from inception less than 90 days that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and have an insignificant risk of change in value.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risk and rewards of ownership. Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statements of financial position when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Non-derivative financial instruments:

Non-derivative financial instruments include cash, trade and other receivables and trade and other payables. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value. Subsequent to the initial recognition, non-derivative financial instruments are designated into one of the following categories and measured as described below.

(i) Financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss: Financial assets and liabilities at fair value though profit or loss are either “held for trading” or have been “designated at fair value through profit of loss”. In both cases the financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. A financial asset or liability is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in the short-term.

The Company has designated its cash and cash equivalents in this category.

(ii) Loans and receivables: Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. The Company’s loans and receivables are comprised of trade and other receivables and are included in current assets due to their short-term nature. Subsequently, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method less a provision for impairment.

(iii) Other financial liabilities: Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The Company’s other financial liabilities are comprised of trade and other payables. Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within twelve months. Otherwise, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Impairment

a) Financial assets:

A financial asset is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any objective evidence that it is impaired. Significant financial difficulties of a debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that the trade receivable is impaired. The amount of the provision is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognized in the statements of comprehensive loss. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables.

b) Non-financial assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its long lived assets to determine whether there is any 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 units ("CGU") to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual CGU's, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of CGU's for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of comprehensive loss.

4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

b) Non-financial assets: *(continued)*

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses for assets with a finite useful life, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU 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 CGU in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statements of comprehensive loss.

Share-based payments

The fair value of equity-settled share-based payment transactions is estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This expense is recognized over a graded vesting period, the fair value of each tranche is recognized over its respective vesting period. When recognizing the fair value of each tranche over its respective vesting period, the Company incorporates an estimate of the number of options expected to vest and revises the estimate when subsequent information indicates that the number of options expected to vest differs from previous estimates. These fair values are recognized as share-based payments in the statements of comprehensive loss with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus over the vesting period of the grant.

As the options are exercised, the consideration paid, together with the amount previously recognized in contributed surplus, is recorded as an increase to share capital. In the event that vested options expire, previously recognized compensation expense associated with such stock options is not reversed.

Equity-settled share-based payment transactions with parties other than employees and those providing similar services are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received, except where that fair value cannot be estimated reliably, in which case they are measured at the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the entity obtains the goods or the counterparty renders the service.

Property and equipment

All assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When parts of an item of property and equipment have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of property and equipment. The Company depreciates computer equipment using 30% declining balance method.

4 Significant accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxes

Tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss except to the extend it relates to items recognized in other comprehensive loss or directly 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 end of the reporting period, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized using the liability 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. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. 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 period and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Earnings/loss per share

Basic per share amounts are calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to the owners of the Company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The number of shares is calculated by adjusting the shares issued at the beginning of the period by the number of shares bought back or issued during the period, multiplied by a time-weighting factor.

Diluted per share amounts are calculated by adjusting the number of shares for the effects of dilutive options and other dilutive potential units. The effects of anti-dilutive potential shares are ignored in calculating diluted per share amounts. All options are considered anti-dilutive when the Company is in a loss position.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements and changes in accounting policies

The Company has reviewed the new and revised accounting pronouncements that have been issued but are not yet effective and determined that the following may have an impact on the Company. The Company has not quantified the effect of the following:

In July 2016, the IASB completed the final elements of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments." The Standard supersedes earlier versions of IFRS 9 and completes the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement." IFRS 9, as amended, includes a principle-based approach for classification and measurement of financial assets, a single 'expected loss' impairment model and a substantially-reformed approach to hedge accounting. The Standard will come into effect for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 9 will be applied by the Company on January 1, 2018 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

In May 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," which replaces IAS 18 "Revenue," IAS 11 "Construction Contracts," and related interpretations. The standard is required to be adopted either retrospectively or using a modified transition approach for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with earlier adoption permitted. IFRS 15 will be applied by the Company on January 1, 2018 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

In January 2017, the IASB issued IFRS 16, “Leases” and amended IAS 17 “Leases”. IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting however remains largely unchanged from IAS 17 and the distinction between operating and finance leases is retained. IAS 17, as revised, now prescribes the accounting policies and disclosures applicable to leases, both for lessees and lessors. IFRS 16 will be applied by the Company on January 1, 2019 and the Company is currently evaluating the impact of the standard on its financial statements.

6 Critical judgments and accounting estimates

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 period. 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. Actual outcomes can differ from the estimates.

The key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the amounts recognized in the financial statements are:

Fair value of financial instruments

The estimated fair value of financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Stock options

Stock options issued are subject to the estimation of what the ultimate payout will be using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes model which is based on significant assumptions such as the future volatility of the market price of the Company's shares and the expected term of the issued stock option.

Taxes

Provisions for taxes are made using the best estimate of the amount expected to be paid based on a qualitative assessment of all relevant factors. The Company reviews the adequacy of these provisions at the end of the reporting period. However, it is possible that at some future date an additional liability could result from audits by taxing authorities. Where the final outcome of these tax related matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will affect the tax provisions in the period in which such determination is made.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

7 Property and equipment

	Computer equipment $
Cost, December 31, 2016 & December 31, 2017	4,291

	Total $
Accumulated depreciation, December 31, 2015	3,702
Depreciation	177
Accumulated depreciation, December 31, 2016	3,879
Depreciation	124
Accumulated depreciation, December 31, 2017	4,003

	Total $
Net book value, December 31, 2016	412
Net book value, December 31, 2017	288

8 Share capital

Authorized

Unlimited number of voting common shares

Unlimited number of preferred shares

Issued

	Number of common shares	Amount $
Balance, December 31, 2015 and 2016	11,000,000	950,356
Private placement	50,000,000	750,000
Finder warrants	-	(15,353)
Share issue costs	-	(46,115)
Balance, December 31, 2017	61,000,000	1,638,888

On September 11, 2017, the Corporation closed a non-brokered private placement of 50,000,000 common shares at a price of $0.015 per share for gross proceeds of $750,000. Finders' fee totaling $46,115 in cash was paid and issued 3,165,505 finder's warrants to acquire 3,165,505 common shares at a price of $0.05 per share for a period of 12 months.

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8 Share capital *(continued)*

Stock options

The Company has established a stock option plan (the "Plan") which provides that the board of directors of the Company may from time to time, in its discretion grant to directors, officers, employees, and consultants to the Company, non-transferable options to purchase common shares, provided that the number of common shares reserved for issuance will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Such options will be exercisable for a period of five years from the date of grant.

The following table summarizes information about the Company's stock options outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Number of options	**Weighted average exercise price $**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Stock options, beginning of year	**1,100,000**	**0.05**	1,100,000	0.05
Cancelled	**(1,100,000)**	**0.05**	-	-
Stock options outstanding, end of year	-	-	1,100,000	0.05

Warrants

The following table summarizes information about the Company's warrants outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Number of Warrants	**Weighted average exercise price $**	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price $
Warrants, beginning of year	-	-	-	-
Granted (i)	**3,165,505**	**0.05**	-	-
Warrants outstanding, end of year	**3,165,505**	**0.05**	-	-

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

8 Share capital *(continued)*

The fair value of the warrants granted is estimated as at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

(i) On September 11, 2017, the Company granted 3,165,505 finder's warrants to several arm's length finders at an exercise price of $0.05 per share with a 1 year term. These warrants expire September 11, 2018.

The total warrants outstanding at December 31, 2017 are as follows:

Exercise prices ($)	Warrants outstanding	Weighted average remaining term (years)	Weighted average exercise price ($)	Warrants exercisable
0.05	3,165,505	0.70	0.05	3,165,505

The fair value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes model with the following assumptions:

Risk-free interest rate	1.54%
Expected life	1 year
Expected volatility	80.3%
Forfeiture rate	-%
Fair value	$0.005

Warrant value recognized during the year ended December 31, 2017 was $15,353 (December 31, 2016 - $nil), all of which has been recorded as share issue costs with an offsetting credit to contributed surplus.

9 Taxes

Income tax expense varies from the amount that would be computed by applying the expected basic federal and provincial tax rates for Canada at December 31, 2017 at 27% (2016 – 27%) to income before income taxes.

A reconciliation of the difference is as follows:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	$	$
Expected income tax recovery	**(24,956)**	(28,094)
Permanent differences	**-**	-
Change in enacted tax rates	**-**	-
Deferred tax benefits not recognized	**24,956**	28,094
	-	-

Expressed in Canadian Dollars

9 Taxes *(continued)*

The components of the gross timing differences not recognized are comprised of:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
	$	$
Non-capital losses	**1,201,855**	1,100,322
Capital losses	**6,250**	6,250
Share issuance costs	**36,892**	-
Total	**1,244,997**	1,106,572

A summary of non-capital losses that will expire are as follows:

Expiry	**Non-capital losses**
2030	528,445
2031	55,603
2032	207,265
2033	70,030
2034	84,247
2035	42,661
2036	112,071
2037	101,527
	1,192,626

10 Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base for the objectives of maintaining financial flexibility, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company actively manages its capital structure which includes shareholders' equity. In order to maintain or adjust its capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue shares and adjust its spending.

The Company is subject to the capital requirements of the TSX Venture Exchange, Policy 2.4(8) wherein a maximum of 30% of the gross proceeds from the sale of securities to a maximum of $210,000 may be used for purposes other than agent fees and evaluating businesses or assets in contemplation of a qualifying transaction ("Permitted Expenditures"). As at December 31, 2017, the Company has expended more than $210,000 and is therefore not in compliance with the rules of the Exchange.

11 Financial instruments

Set out below is a comparison, by category, of the carrying amounts and fair values of all of the Company's financial instruments that are carried in the financial statements and how the fair value of financial instruments is measured.

Fair value represents the price at which a financial instrument could be exchanged for in an orderly market, in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties who are under no compulsion to act. The Company classifies the fair value of the financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amounts of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in the active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash is measured using level 1 inputs. The carrying value of trade and other receivables and trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to their short term nature. There were no transfers from levels 1, 2 and 3 during the year.

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of risks such as financial risks; liquidity risks; credit risks; and market risks:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss to the other party by failing to discharge an obligation. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the Company's cash balance.

The Company minimized credit risk associated with its cash balance substantially by dealing with a major financial institution.

Other than cash, there are no other significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not have sufficient liquid assets to meet its commitments associated with financial liabilities. The Company retains sufficient cash to maintain liquidity. The Company has $650,565 in cash to settle $14,732 of liabilities.

11 Financial instruments *(continued)*

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in foreign exchange rates, commodity prices; stock market prices/equity prices and interest rates will affect the Company's comprehensive loss or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns. The Company does not believe that any such material risks exists due to the limited activity in the Company.

12 Subsequent Events

On March 13, 2018 the Company completed a share consolidation of 1 post consolidated common share for every 3.3333 pre-consolidation share. Subsequent to consolidation the Company will have 18,765,000 commons shares issued and outstanding.

On March 13,2018 the Company announced the granting of 1,876,500 stock options at an exercise price of $0.15 to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of Antler Hill. These options have an expiry date of March 13, 2023.