

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended
December 31, 2016 and 2015



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and its subsidiary, which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. and its subsidiary as at December 31, 2016 and December 31, 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

"Crowe MacKay LLP"

**Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia
April 24, 2017**

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

As at December 31	2016	2015
Assets		
Current		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,215,507	\$3,367,724
Accounts receivable (Notes 4 and 10)	214,653	184,189
Prepaid expenses	27,557	18,264
Investments (Note 5)	910,246	490,684
Mineral exploration tax credits recoverable	22,974	18,487
	4,390,937	4,079,348
Investment in and advances to related company (Note 10)	20,020	20,020
Reclamation bonds (Note 11)	69,460	69,227
Property and equipment (Note 6)	1,283,838	1,321,258
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	709,893	868,745
	\$6,474,148	\$6,358,598
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 185,105	\$ 181,792
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 8)	21,896,813	21,856,813
Contributed surplus (Note 8)	4,194,430	4,187,770
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Notes 5 and 15)	391,774	(135,665)
Deficit	(20,193,974)	(19,732,112)
	6,289,043	6,176,806
	\$6,474,148	\$6,358,598

Nature and continuance of operations (Note 1)

Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)

Subsequent events (Note 17)

On behalf of the Board:

"Timothy J Termuende" Director
Mr. Timothy J. Termuende (Signed)

"Glen J Diduck" Director
Mr. Glen J. Diduck (Signed)

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

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31	2016	2015
Revenue		
Geological services	<u>\$2,119,731</u>	<u>\$ 1,930,236</u>
Cost and Expenses of Operations		
Geological expenses		
Services	1,033,223	895,754
Depreciation	69,306	90,614
Salaries and subcontractors	703,243	573,409
	<u>(1,805,772)</u>	<u>(1,559,777)</u>
Gross profit	<u>313,959</u>	<u>370,459</u>
Expenses		
Administration costs (Note 10)	737,643	822,080
Professional fees (Note 10)	83,846	83,329
Public company costs	24,966	24,866
Trade shows, travel and promotion	82,474	46,458
Total operating expenses	<u>928,929</u>	<u>976,733</u>
Bad debts	81,113	4,274
Depreciation	23,672	27,164
Share-based payments (Notes 8 and 10)	6,660	168,684
Write down of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	242,245	1,199,224
	<u>(1,282,619)</u>	<u>(2,376,079)</u>
Loss before other items	<u>(968,660)</u>	<u>(2,005,620)</u>
Other items		
Option proceeds in excess of carrying value (Note 7)	110,826	10,000
Other income	55,677	60,038
Investment income	22,173	30,036
Gain on disposal of equipment	31	-
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	338,091	(14,447)
Reclassification of impairment charges on investments (Note 5)	(20,000)	(116,370)
	<u>506,798</u>	<u>(30,743)</u>
Net loss for the year	<u>(461,862)</u>	<u>(2,036,363)</u>
Other comprehensive income (loss)		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments (Note 5)	845,530	(505,346)
Reclassification on disposition of investments	(338,091)	14,447
Reclassification of impairment charges on investments (Note 5)	20,000	116,370
	<u>527,439</u>	<u>(374,529)</u>
Comprehensive income (loss) for the year	<u>\$ 65,577</u>	<u>\$(2,410,892)</u>
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	<u>\$(0.01)</u>	<u>\$(0.02)</u>
Weighted average number of shares outstanding - basic and diluted (Note 9)	<u>84,146,592</u>	<u>83,738,669</u>

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

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

For the years ended December 31	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	\$ (461,862)	\$(2,036,363)
Adjustment for:		
Bad debts	81,113	4,274
Depreciation	92,978	117,778
Share-based payments	6,660	168,684
Gain (loss) on sale of investments	(338,091)	14,447
Gain on disposal of equipment	(31)	-
Investment income	(449)	(904)
Option proceeds in excess of carrying value	(110,826)	(10,000)
Write down of exploration and evaluation assets	242,245	1,199,224
Reclassification of impairment charges on investments	20,000	116,370
	<u>(468,263)</u>	<u>(426,490)</u>
Changes in non-cash working capital items		
Increase in accounts receivable	(111,577)	(99,533)
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses	(9,293)	5,709
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,307	(54,051)
	<u>(586,826)</u>	<u>(574,365)</u>
Cash flows from financing activity		
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	7,500	-
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of investments	515,968	93,488
Cash received from reclamation bonds refunded	17,216	4,102
Purchase of investments	-	(21,000)
Purchase of reclamation bonds	(17,000)	-
Cash received for option payments	123,500	62,000
Exploration and evaluation assets expenditures	(175,535)	(312,840)
Mineral exploration tax credits recovered	18,487	250,844
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	1,619	-
Purchase of property and equipment	(57,146)	(13,218)
	<u>427,109</u>	<u>63,376</u>
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(152,217)	(510,989)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	<u>3,367,724</u>	<u>3,878,713</u>
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 3,215,507	\$ 3,367,724
Cash and cash equivalents comprise:		
Bank deposits	\$ 455,614	\$ 493,857
Term deposits and money market accounts	2,759,893	2,873,867
	<u>\$ 3,215,507</u>	<u>\$ 3,367,724</u>

The Company made no cash payments for income taxes.
The Company received cash payments of \$21,724 (2015 - \$29,132) for interest.
The Company made cash payments of \$nil (2015 - \$3,709) for interest.
Supplemental Cash Flow Information (Note 13)

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

EAGLE PLAINS RESOURCES LTD.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share	Capital	Contributed	Accumulated		
	Shares	Amount	Surplus	Other	Deficit	Total
				Comprehensive		
				Income (loss)		
Balance, December 31, 2014	83,738,669	\$21,856,813	\$4,019,086	\$238,864	\$(17,695,749)	\$8,419,014
Share-based payments	-	-	168,684	-	-	168,684
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(2,036,363)	(2,036,363)
Other comprehensive loss for the year	-	-	-	(374,529)	-	(374,529)
Balance, December 31, 2015	83,738,669	21,856,813	4,187,770	(135,665)	(19,732,112)	6,176,806
Shares issued to acquire mineral property	500,000	32,500	-	-	-	32,500
Shares issued on exercise of options	75,000	7,500	-	-	-	7,500
Share-based payments	-	-	6,660	-	-	6,660
Loss for the year	-	-	-	-	(461,862)	(461,862)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	527,439	-	527,439
Balance, December 31, 2016	84,313,669	\$21,896,813	\$4,194,430	\$391,774	\$(20,193,974)	\$6,289,043

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

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
(An Exploration Stage Corporation)
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

December 31, 2016 and 2015

1. Nature and continuance of operations

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. (the "Company" or "Eagle Plains" or "EPL") was incorporated on March 30, 1994, pursuant to the Alberta Business Corporation Act (Alberta), and is extra provincially registered in the Yukon, British Columbia, the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan. The Company is a junior resource company holding properties located in British Columbia, Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Saskatchewan for the purpose of exploring for, and the development of mineral resources and it is considered to be in the exploration stage.

The Company also provides geological services on its properties optioned to others and properties owned by others through its subsidiary, TerraLogic Exploration Inc. (incorporated pursuant to the British Columbia Corporation Act). The gross margin reported on the consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) relates solely to geological services provided to third parties.

The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is Suite 200, 44-12th Avenue South, Cranbrook, British Columbia, Canada.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis that the Company is a going concern which envisions the Company will be able to realize assets and discharge liabilities in the normal course of operations. Recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, confirmation of the Company's interest in the underlying mineral claims, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and attain profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the exploration and evaluation assets in excess of the carrying amount. These consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classification of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue in business.

2. Basis of Preparation

(a) Statement of Compliance

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for the year ending December 31, 2016 are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on April 24, 2017.

(b) Basis of Measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial instruments classified as Fair Value Through Profit or Loss ("FVTPL") and available-for-sale which are stated at their fair value. These consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

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

(c) Use of Estimates and Judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Financial results as determined by actual events could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are continuously evaluated and reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that

December 31, 2016 and 2015

2. Basis of Preparation - continued

(c) Use of Estimates and Judgments - continued

period or in the period of the revision and further periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates include impairment of exploration and evaluation assets; provision of reclamation and environmental obligations, if any; impairment of property and equipment; useful lives for depreciation of property and equipment; and inputs used in accounting for share-based payments in profit or loss.

Areas of significant judgment include going concern assessment (note 1); the classification of financial instruments; recognition of deferred income taxes and contingencies reported in the notes to the consolidated financial statements; determining when the decline in fair value of investments is considered to be prolonged or significant; and the classification of exploration and evaluation expenditures, which requires judgment in determining whether it is likely that future economic benefits will flow to the Company as this would result in the properties being shown as mines under construction instead of exploration and evaluation assets.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements. The accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Company and its wholly owned subsidiary. The consolidated financial statements have, in management's opinion, been properly prepared using careful judgment with reasonable limits of materiality and within the framework of the significant accounting policies summarized below:

a) Principles of consolidation
Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, TerraLogic Exploration Inc. ("TL"). All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

b) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank balances, term deposits and investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

c) Financial instruments

Financial instruments recognized in the consolidated statements of financial position include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivables, investments, investment in and advances to related company, reclamation bonds and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Financial assets

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL")

Financial assets are classified as FVTPL when the financial asset is held for trading or it is designated as FVTPL. Financial assets classified as FVTPL are stated at fair value with any resultant gain or loss recognized in profit or loss. The Company has classified cash and cash equivalents as FVTPL.

Available-for-sale ("AFS") financial assets

Investments in marketable securities are classified as AFS financial assets. Investments are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently carried at fair value with changes recognized in other comprehensive income or loss. Fair value is based on quoted closing bid prices for publicly traded shares without recognizing the possible effects of price fluctuations, quantities traded and similar items. Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for at settlement date. Assets are designated as AFS when they are not included in the other financial instrument classifications.

Investments in entities in which the Company does not have control or significant influence are designated as available-for-sale. The fair value for investments designated as available-for-sale is recorded on the consolidated statements of financial position, with unrealized gains and losses, net of related income taxes,

December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

c) Financial instruments - continued

recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income ("AOCI"). The cost of securities sold is based on the weighted average method.

Realized gains and losses, and impairment losses, on these equity securities are removed from AOCI and recorded in profit or loss.

Shares held in escrow have been valued at fair value, discounted by the put option for the length of the escrow period; which is calculated using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Equity instruments for which there is no quoted market price in an active market are accounted for at the share price of the most recent share issuance prior to year-end.

Loans and receivables

Accounts receivable, loans and other receivables that have fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables. Such assets are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortized cost less impairment losses. The impairment loss of receivables is based on a review of all outstanding amounts at year end. Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

The Company has classified accounts receivable, reclamation bonds and investment in and advances to related company as loans and receivables.

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL and available-for-sale financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each statement of financial position date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. Objective evidence of impairment could include the following:

- Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or counterparty; or
- Default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; or
- It has become probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or financial reorganization.

For accounts receivable the Company determines an allowance for doubtful accounts on a customer specific basis.

Where impairment has occurred, the cumulative loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities classified as other-financial-liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other-financial-liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are classified as other-financial-liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized through profit or loss. The Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

The Company holds various financial instruments. Unless otherwise indicated, it is management's opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant interest, currency or credit risks arising from these financial

December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

c) Financial instruments - continued

instruments. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate their fair values, unless otherwise noted.

d) Exploration and evaluation assets

Pre-exploration costs

Pre-exploration costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

Exploration and evaluation expenditures

Once the legal right to explore a property has been acquired, costs directly related to exploration and evaluation expenditures ("E&E") are recognized and capitalized, in addition to the acquisition costs. These direct expenditures include such costs as materials used, surveying costs, drilling costs, payments made to contractors and depreciation on plant and equipment during the exploration phase. Costs not directly attributable to exploration and evaluation activities, including general administrative overhead costs, are expensed in the period in which they occur.

The Company enters into farm-out arrangements, whereby the Company will transfer part of a mineral interest, as consideration, for an agreement by the transferee to meet certain exploration and evaluation expenditures which would have otherwise been undertaken by the Company. The Company does not record any expenditures made by the farmee on its behalf. Any cash or other consideration received from the agreement is credited against the costs previously capitalized to the mineral interest given up by the Company, with any excess consideration accounted for as a gain on disposal.

The Company assesses exploration and evaluation assets for impairment at the end of each reporting period when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset may exceed its recoverable amount.

When a project is deemed to no longer have commercially viable prospects to the Company, exploration and evaluation expenditures in respect of that project are deemed to be impaired. As a result, those exploration and evaluation expenditure costs, in excess of estimated recoveries, are written off to profit or loss.

Under IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, one or more of the following facts and circumstances indicate that an entity should test exploration and evaluation assets for impairment:

- i. The period for which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the period or will expire in the near future, and is not expected to be renewed.
- ii. Substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned.
- iii. Exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area.
- iv. Sufficient data exist to indicate that, although a development in the specific area is likely to proceed, the carrying amount of the exploration and evaluation asset is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource has been determined, the property is considered to be a mine under development and is classified as 'mines under construction'. Exploration and evaluation assets are also tested for impairment before the assets are transferred to development properties. Any incidental revenues earned in connection with exploration activities are applied as a reduction to capitalized exploration costs.

Exploration and evaluation assets are classified as intangible assets.

e) Mineral tax credit

The Federal and Provincial taxation authorities provide companies with tax incentives for undertaking mineral exploration programs in certain areas. The Company accrues these credits as a reduction of exploration and

December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

e) Mineral tax credit - continued

evaluation expenditures in the period that the related expenditures were incurred. These accrued credits are subject to review by the relevant authorities and adjustments, if any, resulting from such a review are recorded in the period that the tax filings are amended.

f) Option agreements

Certain of the Company's activities are conducted through joint arrangements in which two or more parties have joint control. A joint arrangement is classified as either a joint operation or a joint venture, depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the arrangement.

Joint operations arise when the Company has a direct ownership interest in jointly controlled assets and obligations for liabilities. The consolidated financial statements include the Company's interest in the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, and cash flows of this type of arrangement.

Joint ventures arise when the Company has rights to the net assets of the arrangement. For these arrangements the Company uses the equity method of accounting and recognizes initial and subsequent investments at cost, adjusting for the Company's share of the joint venture's income or loss, less dividends received thereafter. Joint ventures are tested for impairment whenever objective evidence indicates that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable under the equity method of accounting. The impairment amount is measured as the difference between the carrying amount of the investment and the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Impairment losses are reversed in subsequent periods if the amount of the loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized.

g) Property and equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

The cost of an item consists of the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and an initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Where an item of equipment comprises major components with different useful lives, the components are accounted for as separate items. The depreciation method, useful life and residual values are assessed annually.

Depreciation is determined using the declining balance method, using the rates below which approximate the estimated useful life of the asset:

Automotive	30% per annum
Building	4% per annum
Computer equipment	30%, 45%, 55% or 100% per annum
Computer software	100% per annum
Fence	10% per annum
Furniture and equipment	20% per annum

An item is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on disposal of the asset, determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss).

h) Investment property

The Company's real estate holdings, which include the head office building, do not meet the definition of an investment property under IAS 40 and are therefore included in property and equipment. Although a portion of the head office building is rented to third parties, under IAS 40, a portion of dual-use property is classified as investment property only if the portion could be sold or leased out separately under a finance lease. Otherwise,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

h) Investment property - continued

the entire property is classified as property and equipment unless only an "insignificant" portion is held for own use. Rental income is recorded as other income.

i) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. Impairment is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. The impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) for the period.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount had no impairment loss been recognized. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

j) Rehabilitation obligations

The Company recognizes the fair value of a legal or constructive liability for a rehabilitation obligation in the year in which it is incurred and when a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The carrying amount of the related long-lived asset is increased by the same amount as the liability. Changes in the liability for an asset retirement obligation due to the passage of time will be measured by applying an interest method of allocation. The amount will be recognized as an increase in the liability and an accretion expense in profit or loss. Changes resulting from revisions to the timing or the amount of the original estimate of undiscounted cash flows are recognized as an increase or a decrease to the carrying amount of the liability and the related long-lived asset. The Company does not have significant rehabilitation obligations.

k) Revenue recognition

Revenue associated with the geological services provided by the Company is recognized when services are performed under an agreement with a customer, amount is known and collection of any resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

l) Income taxes

Income tax expense comprises of current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in net income or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income (loss).

Current income taxes are recognized for the estimated income taxes payable or receivable on taxable income or loss for the current year and any adjustment to income taxes payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are determined using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year-end date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized where the carrying amount of an asset or liability differs from its tax base, except for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill and temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss.

Recognition of deferred tax assets for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences is restricted to those instances where it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deferred tax asset can be utilized. At the end of each reporting period the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. The Company recognizes a previously unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

m) Share capital

Financial instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity only to the extent that they do not meet the definition of a financial liability or financial asset. The Company's common shares, share warrants, options and flow-through shares are classified as equity instruments.

December 31, 2016 and 2015

3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

m) Share capital - continued

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

Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the more easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in the private placements was determined to be the more easily measurable component and were valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing quoted bid price on the announcement date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded to contributed surplus.

Flow-through shares

Resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory activities funded by flow-through share arrangements are renounced to investors in accordance with income tax legislation. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, these shares transfer the tax deductibility of qualifying resource expenditures to investors. On issuance, the Company bifurcates the flow-through share into i) a flow-through share premium, equal to the estimated premium, if any, investors pay for the flow-through feature, which is recognized as an other liability, and ii) share capital. Upon expenses being incurred, the Company derecognizes the other liability and recognizes a deferred tax liability for the amount of tax reduction renounced to the shareholders. The premium is recognized as other income and the related deferred tax is recognized as a tax provision.

Proceeds received from the issuance of flow-through shares are restricted to be used only for Canadian resource property exploration expenditures within a two-year period. The portion of the proceeds received but not yet expended at the end of the Company's reporting period is disclosed separately as flow-through share proceeds in Note 11, if any.

The Company may also be subject to Part XII.6 tax on flow-through proceeds renounced under the Look-back Rule, in accordance with Government of Canada flow-through regulations. When applicable, this tax is accrued as a financing expense until qualifying expenditures are incurred.

n) Per share amounts

Basic earnings per common share are computed by dividing the net income for the year by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted per share amounts reflect the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted to common shares. The treasury stock method is used to determine the dilutive effect of stock options and other dilutive instruments. Under the treasury stock method, the weighted average number of shares outstanding used in the calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that the deemed proceeds received from the exercise of stock options, share purchase warrants and their equivalents would be used to repurchase common shares of the Company at the average market price during the year.

o) Share-based payments

Where equity-settled share options are awarded to employees, the fair value of the options at the date of grant is charged to profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) over the vesting period. Performance vesting conditions are taken into account by adjusting the number of equity instruments expected to vest at each reporting date so that, ultimately, the cumulative amount recognized over the vesting period is based on the number of options that eventually vest. Non-vesting conditions and market vesting conditions are factored into the fair value of the options granted. As long as all other vesting conditions are satisfied, a charge is made irrespective of whether these vesting conditions are satisfied. The cumulative expense is not adjusted for failure to achieve a market vesting condition or where a non-vesting condition is not satisfied.

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3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

o) Share-based payments - continued

Where the terms and conditions of options are modified before they vest, the increase in the fair value of the options, measured immediately before and after the modification, is also charged to profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) over the remaining vesting period.

Where equity instruments are granted to non-employees, they are recorded at the fair value of the goods or services received in profit or loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss), unless they are related to the issuance of shares. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

When the value of goods or services received in exchange for the share-based payment cannot be reliably estimated, the fair value is measured by use of a valuation model. The expected life used in the model is adjusted, based on management's best estimate, for the effects of non-transferability, exercise restrictions, and behavioral considerations.

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

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense.

p) New accounting pronouncements

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are mandatory for the December 31, 2016 reporting period. The adoption of the following standards effective January 1, 2016 had no impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements

These amendments clarify existing IAS 1 requirements resulting from the Disclosure Initiative. It is designed to further encourage companies to apply professional judgment in determining what information to disclose in their financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment

The amendments clarify the acceptable methods of depreciation and amortization.

Certain new accounting standards and interpretations have been published that are not mandatory for the December 31, 2016 reporting period. The Company has not yet begun the process of assessing the impact that the new and amended standards will have on its consolidated financial statements or whether to early adopt any of the new requirements. The following is a brief summary of the new standards:

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

Amendments are intended to clarify IAS 7 to improve information provided to users of financial statements about an entity's financing activities. The amendments require disclosures that will enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities. They are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017, with earlier application being permitted.

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments

IFRS 9 addresses classification and measurement of financial assets and replaces the multiple category and measurement models in IAS 39 for debt instruments with a new mixed measurement model having only two categories: amortized cost and fair value through profit and loss. IFRS 9 also replaces the models for measuring equity instruments and such instruments are either recognized at fair value through profit and

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3. Significant Accounting Policies - continued

loss or at fair value through other comprehensive income. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

Amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes

These amendments, Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealised Losses (Amendments to IAS 12), clarify how to account for deferred tax assets related to debt instruments measured at fair value.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

Amendments to IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities

These amendments clarify the scope of the standard by specifying that the disclosure requirements in the standard, except for those in paragraphs B10 - B16, apply to an entity's interests listed in paragraph 5 that are classified as held for sale, as held for distribution or as discontinued operations in accordance with IFRS 5 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017.

Amendments to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment

These amendments added guidance that introduces accounting requirements for cash-settled share-based payments that follow the same approach as used for equity-settled share-based payments. They introduced an exception into IFRS 2 so that a share-based payment where the entity settles the share-based payment arrangement net is classified as equity-settled in its entirety, provided the share-based payment would have been classified as equity-settled had it not included the net settlement feature. Finally, they clarify the accounting treatment in situations where a cash-settled share-based payment changes to an equity-settled share-based payment because of modifications of the terms and conditions.

These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from contracts with customers

IFRS 15 clarifies the principles for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 – Leases

The new standard recognizes most leases for lessees under a single model, eliminating the distinction between operating and finance leases. The application of this standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

4. Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are comprised of:

	December 31 2016	December 31 2015
Trade receivables before allowance	\$ 555,582	\$ 398,273
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	(345,417)	(234,796)
Trade receivables, net	210,165	163,477
GST	3,492	16,108
Other	996	4,604
	\$ 214,653	\$ 184,189

The Company has provided an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the non-ability of certain customers to meet their obligations. The Company does not hold any collateral as security.

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5. Investments

The Company holds investments that have been designated as available-for-sale as follows:

	<u>December 31, 2016</u>		<u>December 31, 2015</u>	
	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Market Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Current:				
Common shares in public companies	\$ 910,246	\$ 518,472	\$ 490,684	\$ 626,349

For securities traded in an active market, market value is based on the quoted closing bid prices of the securities at December 31, 2016. The fair value of these securities may differ from the quoted trading price due to the effect of market fluctuations and adjustment for quantities traded. Cost is calculated using the quoted closing bid price on the date of receipt of the securities.

Current term deposits are held for terms less than 90 days and are cashable on demand, as long as credit cards are cancelled, so they are classified as cash and cash equivalents.

The Company recorded unrealized gains (losses) of \$845,530 (2015 – \$(505,346)) in the year, resulting in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) of \$391,774 (2015 - \$(135,665)) at December 31, 2016.

IAS 39 states that a significant or prolonged decline in the fair value of an investment below its cost is objective evidence of impairment. Accordingly, the Company reclassified \$20,000 (2015 - \$116,370) of fair value adjustments on investments during the year from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (loss) to profit or loss.

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6. Property and Equipment

Cost	Land	Building	Automotive	Computer Equipment & Software	Furniture and Equipment	Fence	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$298,856	\$ 981,086	\$242,864	\$286,337	\$434,306	\$13,360	\$2,256,809
Additions	-	-	-	7,278	5,940	-	13,218
Balance at December 31, 2015	298,856	981,086	242,864	293,615	440,246	13,360	2,270,027
Additions	-	20,244	9,538	3,445	23,919	-	57,146
Disposals	-	-	-	-	(6,103)	-	(6,103)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$298,856	\$1,001,330	\$252,402	\$297,060	\$458,062	\$13,360	\$2,321,070

Accumulated Depreciation	Building	Automotive	Computer Equipment & Software	Furniture and Equipment	Fence	Total
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$158,204	\$166,721	\$258,447	\$243,512	\$4,107	\$ 830,991
Depreciation	32,915	22,843	22,342	38,753	925	117,778
Balance at December 31, 2015	191,119	189,564	280,789	282,265	5,032	948,769
Depreciation	32,003	17,421	9,343	38,753	833	92,978
Disposals	-	-	-	(4,515)	-	(4,515)
Balance at December 31, 2016	\$223,122	\$206,985	\$290,132	\$311,128	\$5,865	\$1,037,232

Carrying Value	Land	Building	Automotive	Computer Equipment & Software	Furniture and Equipment	Fence	Total
At December 31, 2015	\$298,856	\$789,967	\$53,300	\$12,826	\$157,981	\$8,328	\$1,321,258
At December 31, 2016	\$298,856	\$778,208	\$45,417	\$ 6,928	\$146,934	\$7,495	\$1,283,838

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7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company made acquisition and exploration expenditures of \$209,041 (2015 - \$376,407) and received option payments of \$213,500 (2015 - \$95,000). As a result of option payments received, the Company recorded in income, option proceeds in excess of carrying value of \$110,826 (2015 - \$10,000). The Company wrote down exploration and evaluation assets of \$242,245 (2015 - \$1,199,224) as, per IFRS 6, there were no substantive expenditures on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources planned on certain properties at this time. A BCMETC claim of \$22,974 (2015 - \$18,487) is being claimed for the year. As a result of the foregoing, exploration and evaluation assets totaled \$709,893 at December 31, 2016, down from \$868,745 at December 31, 2015. See Schedule 1 – Exploration and evaluation and Schedule 2 – Acquisition and exploration additions.

During the year the Company entered into a purchase and sale agreement with War Eagle Mining Company Inc. to acquire certain claims in Saskatchewan for \$7,500 cash and 500,000 shares of Eagle Plains. War Eagle retains a 1% Net Smelter Royalty subject to cancellation at any time upon receipt by the royalty holder of \$500,000. These claims were subsequently consolidated in with the Fisher Gold Project.

The Company has interests in a number of optioned exploration projects. As at December 31, 2016, the Company has executed option agreements with third parties on the following projects:

Option Agreements - Third party earn in British Columbia

- (a) **Coyote Creek Project:** On July 1, 2014, the Company entered into an agreement with Secure Minerals Inc. (“Secure”) (subsequently amalgamated with Secure Energy (Drilling Services) Inc.), whereby Secure will reserve the exclusive option over a five year period to purchase the Coyote Creek mineral tenures. In order to exercise the option and acquire a 100% interest in the property Secure is required to make cash payments totaling \$250,000 plus a production royalty on material extracted. The payments are due as follows:

<u>Cash Payments</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
\$ 10,000	July 1, 2014 (received)
10,000	July 1, 2015 (received)
10,000	July 1, 2016 (received)
10,000	July 1, 2017
10,000	July 1, 2018
200,000	June 30, 2019
<u>\$ 250,000</u>	

- (b) **Hall Lake Project:** On September 12, 2011, Eagle Plains entered into an agreement with Bethpage Capital Corp. (“Bethpage”), whereby Bethpage may earn an undivided 60% interest in Eagle Plains’ Hall Lake Property located west of Kimberley, British Columbia. Under amended terms of the agreement, Bethpage will complete exploration expenditures of \$3,000,000, make cash payments of \$600,000 and issue 1,100,000 common shares to EPL. On November 13, 2015 the agreement was amended to defer the due dates. In consideration, the Company received \$5,000. Payments are due as follows:

<u>Cash Payments</u>	<u>Share Payments</u>	<u>Exploration Expenditures</u>	<u>Due Date</u>
\$ -	-	\$ 100,000	December 31, 2011 (completed)
10,000	100,000	-	June 18, 2012 (received)
-	100,000	-	January 15, 2015 (received)
75,000	200,000	200,000	December 31, 2016 (outstanding)
100,000	200,000	700,000	December 31, 2017
150,000	200,000	1,000,000	December 31, 2018
265,000	300,000	1,000,000	December 31, 2019
<u>\$ 600,000</u>	<u>1,100,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,000,000</u>	

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7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets - continued

Option Agreements - Third party earn in - continued

(c) **Iron Range Project:** On April 17, 2014, the Company entered into an option agreement with Santa Fe Metals Corporation ("Santa Fe") whereby Santa Fe could earn a 60% interest in the property, located in British Columbia, by making exploration expenditures of \$10,000,000, making \$500,000 in cash payments and issuing 6,000,000 shares over a five year period. On February 11, 2016, the Company and Sante Fe Metals Corp. agreed to terminate the option agreement on the property whereby Eagle Plains regained 100% ownership in the property.

Saskatchewan

(d) **Chico Project:** On December 9, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Aben Resources Ltd. ("Aben") whereby Aben has the exclusive right to earn an undivided 80% interest in the Chico Gold Project located in Saskatchewan. Aben may earn an initial 60% interest by incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures, issuing 1,500,000 common shares and making cash payments totalling \$100,000 over 4 years. Upon earning this 60% interest, Aben may elect to exercise a second option to earn a further 20% interest by incurring an additional \$2,000,000 in exploration expenditures, issuing 1,000,000 common shares, and making \$50,000 cash payments within two years of the date of election. Payments are due as follows:

Cash Payments	Share Payments	Exploration Expenditures	Due Date
\$ 25,000	250,000	\$ -	January 6, 2017 (received)
25,000	250,000	150,000	January 6, 2018
25,000	500,000	250,000	January 6, 2019
25,000	500,000	450,000	January 6, 2020
-	-	650,000	January 6, 2021
<u>\$ 100,000</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,500,000</u>	

(e) **Fisher Gold Project:** On October 5, 2016, the Company entered into an option agreement with Silver Standard Resources Inc. ("SSO") whereby SSO could earn up to a 60% interest in the property, located in Saskatchewan. To earn a 60% interest over four years, SSO agreed to complete \$4,000,000 in exploration expenditures, make an initial cash payment to Eagle Plains of \$100,000 and make annual cash payments of \$75,000. SSO has also agreed to fund the ongoing \$400,000 2016 exploration program currently underway by Eagle Plains, which will be included in the \$4,000,000 exploration expenditures. Once the 60% earn-in has been completed, SSO has a 90-day, one-time option to earn an additional 20% interest (for a total of 80%) by making a cash payment of \$3,000,000 to Eagle Plains, at which time an 80/20 joint-venture will be formed to further advance the property. Eagle Plains will retain a Net Smelter Return ("NSR") ranging from 0.5% to 2.5% depending on the location of the claims as set out in the agreement, subject to reduction on certain claims by underlying NSR agreements. Eagle Plains' NSR may be reduced by 1% at any time upon payment of \$1,000,000 by the joint venture. In addition, Eagle Plains will receive advance royalty payments of \$100,000 annually from the joint venture until commencement of commercial production.

(f) **Orchid Project:** On September 23, 2014, the Company announced that an agreement was executed with North Arrow Minerals Inc. ("North Arrow") whereby Eagle Plains agreed to grant an option to North Arrow to earn a 70-per-cent undivided interest in the diamond rights on Eagle Plains' 100-per-cent-owned Orchid property located in east-central Saskatchewan (all non-diamond related interests remain the exclusive property of Eagle Plains). Under the terms of the Agreement, North Arrow can earn its interest by reimbursing EPL for staking costs and funding exploration and evaluation of the Property to a discovery within a three year period. These claims are subject to a 2% Royalty payable to EPL and North Arrow may at any time purchase 1% of the Royalty for \$1 million.

(g) **Tarku Project:** On January 15, 2014, the Company signed a definitive option agreement with Clear Creek Resources Ltd. (a corporation with certain directors common to Eagle Plains), subsequently acquired by Ituna Capital Corporation (later renamed Tarku Resources Ltd.), ("Tarku"), whereby Tarku may earn an undivided 60% interest in Eagle Plains' 100%-owned Tarku Property located in northern Saskatchewan. Under terms of the agreement, Tarku would complete exploration expenditures of \$5,000,000, make cash payments of \$500,000 and issue 1,200,000 common shares to EPL over a five year period. Tarku could make a one-time election to

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7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets - continued

Option Agreements - Third party earn in - continued

(g) Tarku Project - continued

earn a further 15% interest in the property (for a total of 75%) by making a \$1,000,000 cash payment to Eagle Plains and completing a bankable feasibility study.

On August 23, 2016, the Company and Tarku modified the option agreement, whereby Tarku acquired a 100% interest in the property and is not required to make further cash payments or complete work commitments. Under the terms of the revised agreement, Tarku obtained 100% interest in the property by issuing to Eagle Plains 2,000,000 voting class common shares of Tarku. Eagle Plains will maintain a 2% Net Smelter Royalty in the property, of which Tarku may purchase one-half (1%) upon payment to Eagle Plains of \$1,000,000.

8. Equity Instruments

(a) Authorized

Unlimited number of common shares without nominal or par value.

Unlimited number of first and second preference shares without nominal or par value, with the rights, privileges and conditions thereof determined by the directors of the Company at the time of issuance.

(b) Issued and outstanding

At December 31, 2016, there were 84,313,669 (2015 – 83,738,669) shares outstanding.

- On March 24, 2016, the Company issued 500,000 shares to acquire mineral claims in Saskatchewan.
- On June 14, 2016, 75,000 shares were issued for 75,000 options exercised, receiving proceeds of \$7,500. At the time of the exercise, the Company's shares were trading at \$0.16 per share.

(c) Stock Option Plan

The Company has a stock option plan for employees, directors, officers and consultants. Stock options can be issued up to a maximum number of common shares equal to 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The exercise price of options granted is not less than the market price of the common shares traded less the available discount under TSX Venture Exchange Inc. policies, and is determined by the Board of Directors. Options granted can have a term of up to 10 years.

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had the following stock option activities:

<u>Total issued and outstanding</u>	<u>Number of Options</u>	<u>Option Price per Share Range</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
Balance, December 31, 2014	7,220,000	\$0.15	\$0.15
Expired	(4,625,000)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Cancelled	(355,000)	(0.15)	(0.15)
Issued	5,470,000	0.10 - 0.15	0.13
Balance, December 31, 2015	7,710,000	0.10 - 0.15	0.13
Cancelled	(435,000)	(0.10 - 0.15)	(0.14)
Exercised	(75,000)	(0.10)	(0.10)
Balance, December 31, 2016	7,200,000	\$0.10 - 0.15	\$0.13

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8. Equity Instruments - continued

At December 31, 2016, the following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding:

Options Outstanding December 31, 2016	Exercise Price	Expiry Date	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Life
1,135,000	\$0.15	January 6, 2017*	1,135,000	0.02 years
90,000	\$0.15	May 11, 2017	90,000	0.36 years
1,055,000	\$0.15	July 12, 2018	1,055,000	1.53 years
2,400,000	\$0.15	June 5, 2020	2,400,000	3.43 years
2,520,000	\$0.10	December 29, 2020	2,520,000	4.00 years
7,200,000			7,200,000	2.76 years

*these options expired unexercised in 2017

The weighted average remaining life of the outstanding stock options at December 31, 2016 is 2.76 years (2015 – 3.79 years)

(d) Share-based payments for share options

During the year ended December 31, 2016, \$6,660 (2015 – \$168,684) was recorded as share-based payments related to options vested during the year. Compensation expense has been determined based on the estimated fair value of the options at the grant dates and amortized over the vesting period. The Company valued the options using the Black Scholes model.

The Company valued the options issued using the Black-Scholes model and the following weighted average assumptions:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Expected annual volatility	-	80.83%
Expected risk free rate	-	0.80%
Expected term	-	5 years
Expected dividends	-	-
Share price at date of grant	-	0.06
Exercise price	-	0.13

Expected volatility is estimated using the historical stock price of the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the weighted average fair value of options issued was \$nil (2015 - \$0.03).

(e) Warrants outstanding

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company had no share purchase warrants outstanding.

(f) Shareholder rights protection plan

The shareholders have approved a plan which the directors intend to implement at their discretion to provide adequate time for the shareholders and the directors to seek alternatives to, and to assess the merits of, bids for the shares of the Company. This plan attaches special rights to the issued shares of the Company. These special rights are void to a bidder who seeks to acquire more than 19.99% of the voting shares of the Company.

9. Per Share Amounts

The calculation of per share amounts have been calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2016 of 84,146,592 shares (2015 – 83,738,669). The net effect of applying the treasury-stock method to the weighted average number of shares outstanding had an anti-dilutive effect for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015.

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10. Related Party Transactions

The Company was involved in the following related party transactions during the year:

- (a) The Company is related to a Diamond Drilling Ltd. ("Apex") through ownership of 10% of the shares of Apex. At December 31, 2016 and 2015 Eagle Plains' interest in Apex was as follows:

	2016	2015
Shareholder loan, interest free, no specific terms of repayment	\$ 20,000	\$ 20,000
Shares in Apex	20	20
	\$ 20,020	\$ 20,020

During the year the Company had no transactions with the related company.

- (b) The Company is related to Omineca Mining and Metals Ltd. ("OMM") through common directors. During the year the Company had the following transactions with the related company:

	2016	2015
Administrative services provided by EPL and TL	\$ 58,048	\$ 55,124
Investor relation services provided by EPL	24,732	41,992
Geological services provided by TL	\$ 4,376	\$ 29,265

At December 31, 2016, \$121,983 (2015 - \$34,580) is included in accounts receivable. The Company recorded an impairment allowance of \$119,368 (2015 - \$34,580) in respect of the amount receivable from OMM.

- (c) Included in professional fees is \$10,313 (2015 - \$4,713) paid or accrued for legal fees to a law firm of which one of the directors, Darren Fach, is a partner.
- (d) Compensation to key management

Compensation to key management personnel in the year:

	2016	2015
Administration costs		
Management fees	\$ 120,000	\$ 104,633
Wages and benefits	65,187	58,825
Acquisition and exploration additions	-	8,480
Professional fees	34,100	42,500
Share-based payments	-	88,062
	\$ 219,287	\$ 302,500

- (e) Included in professional fees is \$34,100 (2015 - \$42,500) paid or accrued for accounting services to a director and officer of the Company.
- (f) Included in administration costs is \$120,000 (2015 - \$104,633) and included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$nil (2015 - \$3,200) paid or accrued for management services to a company owned by a director and officer of the Company.
- (g) Included in administration costs is \$65,187 (2015 - \$58,825) and included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$nil (2015 - \$5,280) paid or accrued for wages and benefits to a director and officer of the Company.
- (h) The Company issued nil (2015 - 2,800,000) options, with exercise prices of \$nil (2015 - \$0.10 and \$0.15) and expiry dates of nil (2015 - June 5, 2020 and December 29, 2020), to directors of the Company and recorded share-based payments of \$nil (2015 - \$88,062).

All related party transactions in the normal course of business have been measured at the agreed upon exchange amounts, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties. Amounts due to/from the related parties are non-interest bearing, unsecured and have no fixed terms of repayment unless otherwise specified.

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11. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has \$69,460 (2015 - \$69,227) held as project reclamation deposits in favor of regulatory authorities. The amount of the deposit is determined at the time the exploration program is planned and a notice of work is submitted to the regulatory authority. If the work is more extensive than previously planned, the amount of the deposit will be increased. When reclamation work is completed on a project to the satisfaction of the regulatory authority, the deposit is released to the Company.

The Company has agreed to indemnify directors and officers under the bylaws of the Company to the extent permitted by law. The nature of the indemnifications prevent the Company from making a reasonable estimate of the maximum potential amount it could be required to pay to beneficiary of such indemnification agreement. The Company has purchased various insurance policies to reduce the risks association with such indemnification. The Company has included in officers' management contracts a change of control clause that would entitle them to compensation of twelve (12) months' salary should such an event occur.

12. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

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

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

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

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets measured at fair value by level within the fair value hierarchy.

December 31, 2016	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,215,507	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,215,507
Investments	\$ 910,246	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 910,246
<hr/>				
December 31, 2015	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,367,724	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,367,724
Investments	\$ 490,684	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 490,684

As disclosed in Note 3(c), the Company holds various forms of financial instruments. The nature of these instruments and the Company's operations expose the Company to concentration risk, credit risk, currency risk, price risk and commodity price risk. The Company manages its exposure to these risks by operating in a manner that minimizes its exposure to the extent practical.

a) Concentration risk

At December 31, 2016 and 2015, substantially all of the Company's cash and cash equivalents were held at two recognized Canadian National financial institutions. As a result, the Company was exposed to all of the risks associated with those institutions. Concentration risk also exists in marketable securities (investments) because the Company's investments are primarily in shares of junior resource companies involved in gold exploration.

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12. Financial Instruments - continued

b) Credit risk

The Company is exposed to credit risk, which is the risk that a customer or counterparty will fail to perform an obligation or settle a liability, resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company manages exposure to credit risk by adopting credit risk guidelines that limit transactions according to counterparty credit worthiness. The maximum credit exposure associated with accounts receivable is the carrying value.

c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk to the Company's operations that arise from fluctuations of foreign exchange rates and the degree of volatility of these rates. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk. At December 31, 2016, the Company had cash of \$21,389 (2015 - \$21,692) in US\$. The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk.

d) Price risk

The Company's investments designated as available-for-sale are traded on the TSX Venture, TSE and CSE. A 1% change in the cumulative quoted share price would change the fair value of the investments by approximately \$9,100 (2015 - \$4,900). The change would be recorded in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss).

e) Commodity price risk

The value of the Company's mineral resource properties is related to the price of various commodities and the outlook for them. Commodity prices have historically fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous factors outside of the Company's control, including, but not limited to, industrial retail demand, central bank lending, forward sales by producers and speculators, level of worldwide production and short-term changes in supply and demand.

13. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Non-cash investing and financing activities:

- (a) Pursuant to certain mineral property option agreements, the Company received 2,000,000 (2015 – 1,600,000) shares with an attributed value of \$90,000 (2015 - \$33,000).
- (b) The Company issued 500,000 (2015 – nil) shares with an attributed value of \$32,500 (2015 - \$nil) to acquire a mineral property.
- (c) Included in exploration and evaluation assets is \$2,300 (2015 - \$1,294) in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.
- (d) The Company earned \$449 (2015 - \$904) of investment income resulting from reclamation bonds held.
- (e) At December 31, 2016, the Company held cashable term deposits bearing interest rates of 0.80% to 0.85% (2015 – 0.80% to 0.85%) with maturity terms of January 10, 2017 to February 22, 2017 (2015 – January 6, 2016 to March 11, 2016). All of these investments are cashable before maturity and have been treated as cash equivalents.

14. Income Taxes

As of December 31, 2016 and 2015, the effective tax rate of income varies from the statutory rate as follows:

	2016	2015
Loss before income taxes	\$ (461,862)	\$ (2,036,363)
Statutory tax rates	26.0%	26.0%
Tax recovery at statutory rate	(120,084)	(529,454)
Non-deductible (non-taxable) items	63,530	33,098
Tax benefits unrecognized	183,614	496,356
Deferred income tax recovery	\$ -	\$ -

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14. Income Taxes - continued

The components of the Company's deferred income tax asset (liability) are a result of the origination and reversal of temporary differences and are comprised of the following:

Nature of deferred income tax asset	2016	2015
Property and equipment	\$ 13,000	\$ 15,000
Exploration and evaluation assets	876,000	820,000
Investments	382,000	497,000
Cumulative eligible capital	2,000	2,000
Non-capital tax losses	567,000	398,000
Capital tax losses	96,000	91,000
Deferred income tax assets	1,936,000	1,823,000
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	(1,936,000)	(1,823,000)
Deferred income tax liability	\$ -	\$ -

As of December 31, 2016, subject to confirmation by income tax authorities, the Company has approximately the following available tax pools, deductible from future taxable income at rates prescribed by the Canadian Income Tax Act:

	2016	2015
Undepreciated capital cost	\$ 1,033,598	\$ 1,376,294
Cumulative eligible capital	7,021	7,549
Non-capital tax losses	2,178,967	1,533,000
Capital tax losses	737,520	703,168
Cumulative Canadian exploration and development expenses	4,157,143	4,086,020
	<u>\$ 8,114,249</u>	<u>\$ 7,706,031</u>

At December 31, 2016 the non-capital tax losses of \$2,179,000 (2015 - \$1,533,000) available for carry-forward to reduce future years' taxable income, expiring:

\$652,000	expires 2033
523,000	expires 2034
525,000	expires 2035
479,000	expires 2036
<u>\$2,179,000</u>	

15. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

No deferred income tax asset has been recorded as a result of the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The balance of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) is entirely comprised of unrealized gains and losses on available for sale investments.

16. Capital Management

The Company includes cash and cash equivalents and shareholders' equity, comprising of issued common shares, accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), contributed surplus and deficit, in the definition of capital. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, based on the funds available to the Company, in order to support the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. The Board of Directors does not

December 31, 2016 and 2015

16. Capital Management - continued

establish quantitative return on capital criteria for management, but rather relies on the expertise of the Company's management to sustain future development of the business.

The properties in which the Company currently has an interest are in the exploration stage; as such the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry out planned exploration and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. The Company will continue to assess new properties and seek to acquire an interest in additional properties if it feels there is sufficient geologic or economic potential and if it has adequate financial resources to do so.

Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the year ended December 31, 2016 and 2015. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

17. Subsequent Events

On January 5, 2017, the Company received TSX acceptance of the option agreement with Aben Resources Ltd. on the Chico Gold project and the Company received the option payments due on acceptance of \$25,000 cash and 250,000 shares of Aben. Aben may earn an initial 60% interest by incurring \$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures, issuing 1,500,000 common shares and making cash payments totalling \$100,000 over 4 years.

On March 13, 2017, the Company issued 1,650,000 options to directors, employees and key consultants of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.30 per share, expiring March 13, 2022.

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Schedule 1 - Exploration and evaluation

	December 31 2015	Acquisition and Exploration	Grants, Option Payments & Mineral Tax Credits	Option proceeds in excess of carrying value	Write down of mineral properties	December 31 2016
British Columbia	\$424,111	\$85,459	\$ (37,974)	\$10,000	\$ (26,511)	\$455,085
NW Territories	8	-	-	-	-	8
Saskatchewan	444,338	122,968	(198,500)	100,826	(215,547)	254,085
Yukon Territory	288	614	-	-	(187)	715
	\$868,745	\$209,041	\$(236,474)	\$110,826	\$(242,245)	\$709,893

	December 31 2014	Acquisition and Exploration	Grants, Option Payments & Mineral Tax Credits	Option Proceeds in Excess of Carrying Value	Write down of Exploration and Evaluation Assets	December 31 2015
British Columbia	\$1,251,582	\$152,314	\$ (33,987)	\$ 10,000	\$ (955,798)	\$ 424,111
NW Territories	485	42,949	-	-	(43,426)	8
Saskatchewan	543,408	180,430	(79,500)	-	(200,000)	444,338
Yukon Territory	(426)	714	-	-	-	288
	\$1,795,049	\$376,407	\$(113,487)	\$ 10,000	\$(1,199,224)	\$ 868,745

Eagle Plains Resources Ltd.
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Exploration and Evaluation Assets
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December 31, 2016 and 2015

Schedule 2 – Acquisition and exploration additions

2016	British				Total
	Columbia	Saskatchewan	NWT	Yukon	
Analytical	\$ 12,310	\$ 13,448	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25,758
Drilling	-	819	-	-	819
Equipment rental	(388)	569	-	-	181
Geological and Geochemical	448	480	-	614	1,542
Geophysical	1,161	6,067	-	-	7,228
Labour costs	46,023	43,399	-	-	89,422
Transportation	1,886	12,322	-	-	14,208
Travel	3,764	3,832	-	-	7,596
Tenure and Acquisitions	20,255	42,032	-	-	62,287
	<u>\$ 85,459</u>	<u>\$122,968</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 614</u>	<u>\$209,041</u>

2015	British				Total
	Columbia	Saskatchewan	NWT	Yukon	
Analytical	\$ 12,234	\$ 30,157	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42,391
Equipment rental	2,332	-	351	-	2,683
Geological and Geochemical	62,782	5,316	(477)	477	68,098
Labour costs	47,001	69,053	4,764	-	120,818
Transportation	5,100	19,942	31,577	-	56,619
Travel	2,886	10,587	6,734	-	20,207
Tenure and Acquisitions	19,979	45,375	-	237	65,591
	<u>\$152,314</u>	<u>\$180,430</u>	<u>\$42,949</u>	<u>\$ 714</u>	<u>\$376,407</u>