

**GALILEO PETROLEUM LTD.**

**Consolidated Financial Statements**

**For the year ended June 30, 2016**

*(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)*

Galileo Petroleum Ltd.  
Head Office: Suite 915 – 700 West Pender Street  
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada V6C 2T6

Trading Symbol: GPL  
Telephone: 604-629-1929  
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## Independent Auditors' Report

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To the Shareholders of Galileo Petroleum Ltd.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Galileo Petroleum Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2016 and 2015, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity (deficiency) and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

### *Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements*

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these 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 financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

### *Auditors' Responsibility*

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance 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 auditors' 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 Galileo Petroleum Ltd. as at June 30, 2016, and 2015 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

### *Emphasis of Matter*

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 2 in the consolidated financial statements which indicates the existence of material uncertainty which may cast substantial doubt about the ability of Galileo Petroleum Ltd. to continue as a going concern.

Calgary, Alberta

October 31, 2016

*MNP LLP*

Chartered Professional Accountants

**MNP**

**GALILEO PETROLEUM LTD.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	June 30, 2016	June 30, 2015
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Cash		\$ 1,612	\$ 1,453
Accounts receivable		1,991	6,849
Prepaid expenses and deposits		33,835	33,835
		37,438	42,137
<b>Non-current</b>			
Petroleum and natural gas properties	5	5,345	12,936
		5,345	12,936
		\$ 42,783	\$ 55,073
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Current</b>			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		\$ 141,600	\$ 201,001
Shareholders' loans	10	6,000	76,700
		147,600	277,701
<b>Non-current</b>			
Decommissioning obligations	6	85,202	82,109
		85,202	82,109
<b>SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)</b>			
Share capital	7	4,644,830	4,433,423
Contributed surplus		1,300,586	1,277,793
Deficit		(6,135,435)	(6,015,953)
		(190,019)	(304,737)
		\$ 42,783	\$ 55,073

**Going concern (Note 2)**  
**Subsequent event (Note 13)**

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the board of Directors on October 31, 2016 and are signed on the Company's behalf by:

**“David Hottman”**

David Hottman, Director

**“Mark T. Brown”**

Mark T. Brown, Director

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

**GALILEO PETROLEUM LTD.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

		For the years ended June 30,	
	Note	2016	2015
<b>Revenue</b>			
Petroleum and natural gas		\$ 34,202	\$ 69,845
Royalties		(1,506)	(7,019)
		32,696	62,826
<b>Expenses</b>			
General and administrative	8	101,011	161,753
Resource operating		42,467	54,987
Depletion	5	10,960	141,678
Accretion	6	1,740	2,014
		156,178	360,432
<b>Other items</b>			
Impairment on petroleum and natural gas properties	5	-	(213,079)
Other income		4,000	16,880
Gain on extinguishment of debt	7	-	62,877
		4,000	(133,322)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year		\$ (119,482)	\$ (430,928)
Loss per share		\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted		8,671,719	5,120,729

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

**GALILEO PETROLEUM LTD.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (DEFICIENCY)**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Note	Number of shares	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Deficit	Total shareholders' equity (deficiency)
Balance at June 30, 2014		5,120,729	4,406,246	1,277,793	(5,585,025)	99,014
Shares issued for debt settlements	7	301,952	27,177	-	-	27,177
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(430,928)	(430,928)
Balance at June 30, 2015		5,422,681	4,433,423	1,277,793	(6,015,953)	(304,737)
Shares issues:						
For debt settlement	7	1,634,000	81,700	-	-	81,700
Private placements	7	3,050,000	129,707	22,793	-	152,500
Net loss and comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(119,482)	(119,482)
<b>Balance at June 30, 2016</b>		<b>10,106,681</b>	<b>\$ 4,644,830</b>	<b>\$ 1,300,586</b>	<b>\$ (6,135,435)</b>	<b>\$ (190,019)</b>

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

**GALILEO PETROLEUM LTD.**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

<b>Cash provided by (used for):</b>	<b>Note</b>	<b>For the years ended June 30,</b>	
		<u><b>2016</b></u>	<u><b>2015</b></u>
<b>Operating Activities</b>			
Net loss		\$ (119,482)	\$ (430,928)
Items not involving cash:			
Depletion	5	10,960	141,678
Accretion	6	1,740	2,014
Gain on extinguishment of debt		-	(62,877)
Impairment on petroleum and natural gas properties		-	213,079
Changes in non-cash working capital relating to operating activities		<u>(49,544)</u>	<u>60,357</u>
Cash used in operating activities		<u>(156,326)</u>	<u>(76,677)</u>
<b>Investing Activities</b>			
Additions to petroleum and natural gas properties	5	<u>(2,015)</u>	<u>(13,984)</u>
Cash used in investing activities		<u>(2,015)</u>	<u>(13,984)</u>
<b>Financing activities</b>			
Cash from issuance of shares	7	152,500	-
Cash from shareholders' loans	10	<u>6,000</u>	<u>76,700</u>
Cash provided by financing activities		<u>158,500</u>	<u>76,700</u>
<b>Net increase (decrease) in cash</b>		159	(13,961)
<b>Cash – beginning of year</b>		<u>1,453</u>	<u>15,414</u>
<b>Cash – end of year</b>		<u><u>\$ 1,612</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 1,453</u></u>

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

**1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS**

Galileo Petroleum Ltd. (the "Company" or "Galileo") was incorporated on August 14, 2000 under the Business Corporations Act of the Province of British Columbia and trades under the symbol "GPL" on the TSX Venture Exchange. Its registered office is 19<sup>th</sup> Floor, 885 West Georgia Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 3H4. On October 20, 2014, the Company completed a three for one share consolidation (see Note 7). All references to number of shares and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the consolidation.

The Company is a junior oil and gas company, engaged in the production, development and exploration of crude oil and natural gas reserves in Saskatchewan, Canada.

**2. GOING CONCERN**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") applicable to a going concern basis, which implies the Company will continue to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. The Company incurred a net loss of \$119,482 for the year ended June 30, 2016 (2015 – \$430,928) and has negative working capital of \$110,162 (2015 - \$235,564) at June 30, 2016. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and has accumulated losses of \$6,135,435. These conditions indicate the existence of material uncertainty which may cast doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The continuation of the Company as a going concern is dependent upon the ability of the Company to obtain necessary equity or other financing to continue operations, and/or to attain sufficient profitable operations.

The current market conditions and volatility increase the uncertainty of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given the need to both curtail expenditures and to raise additional funds. The Company is experiencing and has experienced, negative operating cash flows. The Company will continue to search for new or alternate sources of financing but anticipates that the current market conditions may impact the ability to source such funds. The outcome of these matters cannot be predicted at the present time. These factors raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets amounts and classification of liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. If the going concern basis was not appropriate for these consolidated financial statements, adjustments would be necessary in the carrying value of assets and liabilities, the reported expenses and the statement of financial position classifications used.

**3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION****(a) Statement of compliance with IFRS**

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance and compliance with IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC") in effect as of July 1, 2015.

These consolidated financial statements, and the policies applied herein, were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors on October 31, 2016.

**(b) Basis of measurement**

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost method except for cash and share-based transactions which are measured at fair value.

**(c) Functional and presentation currency**

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

**3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION** *(continued)***(d) Reporting entity**

The consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended June 30, 2016 and June 30, 2015 include the accounts of the Company and its inactive wholly owned subsidiary Portal Resources US Inc. All significant inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated.

**(e) Significant accounting judgments and estimates**

The timely preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Accordingly, actual amounts may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are viewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. By their nature, these estimates and assumptions are subject to measurement uncertainty and may impact the carrying value of the Company's assets in future periods. Significant estimates and judgments made by management in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are outlined below.

*Reserves*

Estimation of reported recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves include judgmental assumptions regarding production profile, commodity prices, exchange rates, remediation costs, timing and amount of future development costs, and production, transportation and marketing costs for future cash flows. It also requires interpretation of geological and geophysical models in order to make an assessment of the size, shape, depth and quality of reservoirs, and their anticipated recoveries. The economical, geological and technical factors used to estimate reserves may change from period to period. Changes in reported reserves can impact the carrying values of the Company's petroleum and natural gas properties, the calculation of depletion, the provision for decommissioning obligations, and the recognition of deferred tax assets due to changes in expected future cash flows. The recoverable quantities of reserves and estimated cash flows from the Company's petroleum and natural gas interests are independently evaluated by reserve engineers at least annually.

*Identification of cash-generating units*

The Company's assets are aggregated into cash-generating units, for the purpose of calculating impairment, based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows.

*Share based payments*

All equity-settled, share-based awards issued by the Company are fair valued using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. In assessing the fair value of equity based compensation, estimates have to be made regarding the expected volatility in share price, option life, dividend yield, risk-free rate and estimated forfeitures at the initial grant date.

*Decommissioning obligations*

The Company estimates future remediation costs of wells at different stages of development and construction of assets. In most instances, removal of assets occurs many years into the future. This requires judgment regarding abandonment date, future environmental and regulatory legislation, the extent of reclamation activities, the engineering methodology for estimating cost, future removal technologies in determining the removal cost and liability-specific discount rates to determine the present value of these cash flows.



**3. BASIS OF PRESENTATION** *(continued)***(e) Significant accounting judgments and estimates** *(continued)**Impairment of petroleum and natural gas assets*

For the purposes of determining whether impairment of petroleum and natural gas assets has occurred, and the extent of any impairment or its reversal, the key assumptions the Company uses in estimating future cash flows are future petroleum and natural gas prices, expected production volumes and anticipated recoverable quantities of proved and probable reserves. These assumptions are subject to change as new information becomes available. Changes in economic conditions can also affect the rate used to discount future cash flow estimates. Changes in the aforementioned assumptions could affect the carrying amounts of assets, and impairment charges and reversal will affect profit or loss.

*Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets*

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets is reviewed for impairment if there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. If any such indication is present, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine whether impairment exists.

*Taxes*

Tax provisions are based on enacted or substantively enacted laws. Changes in those laws could affect amounts recognized in profit or loss both in the period of change, which would include any impact on cumulative provisions, and in future periods.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent it is considered probable that those assets will be recoverable. This involves an assessment of when those deferred tax assets are likely to reverse and a judgment as to whether or not there will be sufficient taxable profits available to offset the tax assets when they do reverse. This requires assumptions regarding future profitability and is therefore inherently uncertain. To the extent that assumptions regarding future profitability change, there can be an increase or decrease in the amounts recognized in respect of deferred tax assets as well as the amounts recognized in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss in the period in which the change occurs.

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES****Revenue**

Revenue from the sale of oil and natural gas is recorded when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the product is transferred to the buyer which is usually when legal title passes to the external party and collection is reasonably assured. Production costs, transportation and production based royalty expenses are recognized in the same period in which the related revenue is earned and recorded.

**Joint controlled operations and assets**

Certain activities of the Company are conducted jointly with others where the participants have a direct ownership interest in, and jointly control, the related assets. Accordingly, the accounts of the Company reflect only its working interest share of revenues, expenses and capital expenditures.

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)***Exploration and evaluation**

Pre-exploration costs are recognized as an expense in the period incurred. Pre-exploration activities are expenditures incurred prior to obtaining the legal rights or licenses to explore a mineral resource.

Intangible exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized and may include costs of license acquisition, geological and geophysical evaluations, technical studies, exploration drilling and testing and other directly attributable costs. Tangible assets acquired which are consumed in developing an intangible exploration asset are recorded as part of the cost of the exploration asset. The costs are accumulated in cost centers by exploration area pending determination of technical feasibility and commercial viability.

The technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource in an exploration area is considered to be determinable when economical quantities of reserves are determined to exist. A review of each exploration project by area is carried out at each reporting date to ascertain whether reserves have been discovered. Upon determination of commercial reserves, associated exploration costs are transferred from exploration and evaluation to petroleum and natural gas properties as reported on the statement of financial position. Exploration and evaluation assets are reviewed for impairment prior to any such transfer.

Assets classified as exploration and evaluation are not amortized. If technical feasibility and commercial viability has determined not to be achieved, the capitalized exploration costs and relevant dry hole costs are charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss as an impairment expense. The Company currently has no exploration and evaluation assets.

**Petroleum and natural gas properties***Recognition and measurement*

Petroleum and natural gas properties are measured at cost less accumulated depletion and accumulated impairment losses if any.

Petroleum and natural gas properties consists of the purchase price and costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use. Petroleum and natural gas assets include developing and producing interests such as land acquisitions, geological and geophysical costs, facility and production equipment and associated turnarounds, other directly attributable costs and the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing an asset and restoring the site on which it was located.

*Depletion*

The net carrying value of petroleum and natural gas assets, net of estimated residual value, is depleted on a geographic or geotechnical area basis using the unit of production method. This depletion calculation includes actual production in the period and total estimated proved and probable reserves attributed to the petroleum and natural gas assets being depreciated, taking into account total capitalized costs plus estimated future development costs necessary to bring those reserves into production. Relative volumes of reserves and production (before royalties) are converted at the energy equivalent conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. These estimates are reviewed by independent reserves evaluators at least annually.

*Impairment*

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there are indications of impairment of each cash generating unit ("CGU") it has identified. If indications of impairment exist, or at least annually, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount, which is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs to sell and its value-in-use.

Fair value less costs to sell represents the value for which an asset could be sold in an arm's length transaction, and is presented as a function of the future cash flows of the proved and probable reserves. Value in use is estimated as the discounted present value of the future cash flows expected to arise from the continued use of the asset or CGU. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and the impairment loss is charged to the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)***Petroleum and natural gas properties** *(continued)**Impairment (continued)*

For impairment losses recognized in prior periods, an assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. Previously recognized impairment loss reversals are limited to the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Impairment reversals are recognized as an impairment recovery in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

**Equipment**

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Equipment which includes vehicles, furniture and fixtures and field equipment, computer software and computer equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets at rates of 20 percent to 50 percent per annum.

**Provisions and decommissioning obligations**

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of a past event, if it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (where the effect of the time value of money is material).

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, restoration and site disturbance remediation activities. Costs related to abandonment activities are estimated by management in consultation with the Company's engineers based on risk-adjusted current costs which take into consideration current technology in accordance with existing legislation and industry practices.

Decommissioning obligations are measured at the present value of the best estimate of expenditures required to settle the present obligations at the reporting date. When the fair value of the liability is initially measured, the estimated cost, discounted using a risk-free discount rate, is capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related petroleum and natural gas properties. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time ("accretion") is recognized as an expense whereas increases and decreases due to revisions in the estimated future cash flows are recorded as adjustments to the carrying amount of the related petroleum and natural gas properties. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the liability are charged against the obligation to the extent that the obligation was previously established. The carrying amount capitalized in petroleum and natural gas properties is depleted in accordance with the Company's depletion policy. The Company reviews the obligation at each reporting date and revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows, discount rates and estimated costs will result in an increase or decrease to the obligations. Any difference between the actual costs incurred upon settlement of the obligation and recorded liability is recognized as a gain or loss in the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

**Share capital**

Proceeds from the issuance of common shares are classified as equity on the consolidated statement of financial position. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of shares are recognized as a deduction from equity.

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)***Foreign Currency Translation**

Foreign denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated to their Canadian dollar equivalent using foreign exchange rates at the statement of financial position dates. Non-monetary items are translated at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are translated using average rates of exchange during the year. Exchange gains or losses arising from currency translation are included in the determination of net loss.

**Share based payment transactions**

The share option plan allows the Company's employees and consultants to acquire shares of the Company. The fair value of options granted is recognized as a share-based payment expense with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. An individual is classified as an employee when the individual is an employee for legal or tax purposes (direct employee) or provides services similar to those performed by a direct employee.

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

**Financial instruments**

Non-derivative financial instruments 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 risks and rewards of ownership. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus, for instruments not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable transaction costs.

At initial recognition, all financial instruments are classified in one of the following categories depending on the purpose for which the instruments were acquired:

*Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") are financial assets held for trading or that are designated as such by management. Such assets are held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short-term. These assets are initially recognized, and subsequently carried, at fair value, with changes recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss. Transaction costs are expensed. Assets in this category includes cash.

*Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. Assets in this category include accounts receivable.

*Other financial liabilities*

Other financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, with interest expense recognized on an effective yield basis. Liabilities in this category include accounts payables and accrued liabilities and shareholders' loans.

*Equity instruments*

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)***Flow-through shares**

The Company may issue flow-through shares to finance a portion of its capital expenditure program. Pursuant to the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the tax deductions associated with the expenditures are renounced to the subscribers. The difference to the value ascribed to flow-through shares issued and the value that would have been received for common shares at the date of issuance of the flow-through shares is initially recognized as a liability on the consolidated statement of financial position. When the expenditures are renounced, the liability is drawn down, a deferred tax liability is recorded equal to the estimated amount of deferred tax payable by the Company as a result of the renunciation and the difference is recognized as a deferred tax expense.

**Tax expense**

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

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

Deferred tax is recognized using the 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. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

**Loss per share**

Loss per share has been calculated using the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The Company uses the treasury stock method to compute the dilutive effect of options, warrants and similar instruments. Under this method the dilutive effect on earnings per share is calculated presuming the exercise of outstanding options, warrants and similar instruments. It assumes that proceeds received from the exercise of "in-the-money" stock options and warrants would be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the year. However, the calculation of diluted loss per share excludes the effects of various conversions and exercise of options and warrants that would be anti-dilutive.

**Share Capital**

Proceeds from the exercise of stock options and warrants are recorded as share capital in the amount for which the option or warrant enabled the holder to purchase a share in the Company. The proceeds from the issue of units are allocated between common shares and contributed surplus based on the residual value method. Under this method, the proceeds are allocated to the warrants based on their fair value, which has determined through the Black-Scholes option pricing model and the residual to share capital

**4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES** *(continued)***Accounting standards issued but not yet applied**

Standards issued but not yet effective up to the date of issuance of the Company's financial statements are listed below. This listing is of standards and interpretations issued, which the Company reasonably expects to be applicable at a future date. The Company intends to adopt those standards when they become effective.

- IFRS 9, "Financial instruments" ("IFRS 9"). In November 2013, IFRS 9 was amended with significant changes to hedge accounting. In addition, an entity can now apply the "own credit requirement" in isolation without the need to change any other accounting for financial instruments. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. The full impact of the standard on the Company's consolidated financial statements will not be known until the project is complete. The IASB has undertaken a three-phase project to replace IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement" with IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments." In November 2009, the IASB issued the first phase of IFRS 9, which details the classification and measurement requirements for financial assets. Requirements for financial liabilities were added to the standard in October 2010. The new standard replaces the current multiple classification and measurement models for financial assets and liabilities with a single model that has only two classification categories: amortized cost and fair value. Management is currently assessing any potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 9.
- IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" - On September 1, 2018, the Company will be required to adopt IFRS 15, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers". IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and will replace IAS 11, "Construction Contracts," IAS 18, "Revenue Recognition," IFRIC 13, "Customer Loyalty Programmes," IFRIC 15, "Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate," IFRIC 18, "Transfers of Assets from Customers," and SIC-31, "Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services." IFRS 15 provides a single, principle-based five-step model that will apply to all contracts with customers with limited exceptions, including, but not limited to, leases within the scope of IAS 17 and financial instruments and other contractual rights or obligations within the scope of IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments," IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements" and IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements." In addition to the five-step model, the standard specifies how to account for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract. The standard's requirements will also apply to the recognition and measurement of gains and losses on the sale of some non-financial assets that are not an output of the entity's ordinary activities. Management is currently assessing any potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 15.
- IFRS 16 "Leases" - On January 13, 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, "Leases", which replaces IAS 17 "Leases". The new standard introduces a single recognition and measurement model for leases, which would require the recognition of assets and liabilities for most leases with a term of more than twelve months. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Early adoption is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" at or before the initial adoption date of January 1, 2018. Management is currently assessing any potential impact of the adoption of IFRS 16.

**5. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS PROPERTIES**

**Cost:**

Balance, June 30, 2014	\$	1,912,907
Additions		13,985
Change in estimate in decommissioning obligations		2,278
Balance, June 30, 2015	\$	1,929,170
Additions		2,015
Change in estimate in decommissioning obligations		1,354
<b>Balance, June 30, 2016</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,932,539</b>

**Accumulated depletion and depreciation and impairment**

**losses:**

Balance, June 30, 2014		(1,561,477)
Depletion expense		(141,678)
Impairment loss		(213,079)
Balance, June 30, 2015		(1,916,234)
Depletion expense		(10,960)
Impairment loss		-
<b>Balance, June 30, 2016</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>(1,927,194)</b>

**Net book value:**

June 30, 2015	\$	12,936
<b>June 30, 2016</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>5,345</b>

The depletion of petroleum and natural gas properties are recognized in depletion in the statement of net loss and comprehensive loss. Future development costs of \$10,600 (2015 - \$10,600) are included in the depletion calculation. The impairment of petroleum and natural gas properties, and any eventual reversal thereof, are recognized in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

At June 30, 2016, the Company tested its CGU's for impairment. The recoverable amount of the CGU was based on the higher of the value in use and the fair value less costs to sell. The estimate of fair value less costs to sell (2%) was determined using a discount rate of 10% and forecasted cash flows, with escalating prices and future development costs, as obtained from an independent reserves engineer for the Company's proved plus probable reserves. The forecast prices used to estimate the fair value less cost to sell are those used by the independent reserves engineer. The impairment loss during the year ended June 30, 2016 was \$Nil (2015 - \$213,079) due to the decrease in reserves and reserve value. The following represent the prices that were used in the June 30, 2016 impairment tests.

Year	Average price forecast Oil
2015	53.13
2016	58.34
2017	62.51
2018	68.85
2019	69.88
2020	71.67

**6. DECOMMISSIONING OBLIGATIONS**

Balance June 30, 2014	\$ 77,816
Accretion	2,014
Change in estimate	<u>2,278</u>
Balance June 30, 2015	82,108
Accretion	1,740
Change in estimate	<u>1,354</u>
Balance June 30, 2016	<u><u>\$ 85,202</u></u>

The decommissioning obligations are estimated based on the Company's net ownership in all wells, the estimated cost to restore and abandon the wells and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The Company estimates the undiscounted cash flows related to its decommissioning liabilities is approximately \$86,000 (2015 - \$93,000). The fair values of these obligations were calculated using risk free rates between 0.52% to 0.77% (2015 - 1.28% to 2.31%), an inflation rate of 2% (2015 - 2%) and expected abandonment dates between 2017 to 2022.

**7. SHARE CAPITAL**

**a. Authorized**

There are an unlimited number of common shares without par value.

On October 17, 2014, the TSX-V approved a common share consolidation on the basis of three pre-consolidation common shares for one post-consolidation common share of the Company. The consolidation was made effective on October 20, 2014. All references to the number of shares and per share amounts have been retroactively restated to reflect the consolidation.

**b. Details of issuance of common shares**

Fiscal 2016

On November 12, 2015, the Company issued 1,516,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$75,800, pursuant to a non-brokered private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.10 until November 12, 2017. The warrants were allocated a fair value of \$22,793 using the Black Scholes Option Pricing Model.

On November 5, 2015, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement for \$76,700. The offering consisted of 1,534,000 common shares at a price of \$0.05.

On September 14, 2015, the Company issued a total of 1,634,000 common shares at a fair value of \$81,700, based on the Company's share price on the date of issue, in settlement for certain shareholder's and other creditor's loans owed by the Company for an aggregate amount of \$81,700.

Fiscal 2015

On August 7, 2014, the Company issued a total of 301,952 common shares at a fair value of \$27,177, based on the Company's share price on the date of issue, in settlement for certain debts owed by the Company for an aggregate amount of \$45,295. The Company recorded a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$18,118 in addition to other debts settled in cash for amounts less than face value.



**7. SHARE CAPITAL, (continued)**

**b. Details of issuance of common shares, (continued)**

	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance at June 30, 2014	5,120,729	4,406,246
Issued for settlement of debt	301,952	27,177
Balance at June 30, 2015	5,422,681	4,433,423
Issued for private placement	3,050,000	129,707
Issued for settlement of debt	1,634,000	81,700
Balance at June 30, 2016	10,106,681	\$ 4,644,830

**c. Share Purchase Option Compensation Plan**

The Company established a 10% rolling stock option plan whereby the Board of Directors may from time to time grant options to individual eligible directors, officers, employees or consultants. The maximum term of any option is five years. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the last trading day preceding the grant date, less allowable discounts in accordance with the policies of the Exchange. In connection with the foregoing, the number of common shares reserved for issuance to any individual director or officer will not exceed 5% of the issued and outstanding common shares and the number of common shares reserved for issuance to all technical consultants will not exceed 2% of the issued and outstanding common shares. Options granted under the Stock Option Plan are subject to a minimum one year vesting schedule whereby 25% of each option will vest on each of the three month anniversaries of the date of grant, up to and including the end of the first year after such grant, or such other more restrictive vesting schedule as the administrator of the Stock Option Plan may determine.

The continuity of stock options for the year ended June 30, 2016 is as follows:

Expiry date	Exercise Price (\$)	June 30, 2015	Granted	Exercised	Expired/ cancelled	June 30, 2016
September 9, 2015	2.10	6,667	-	-	(6,667)	-
Options outstanding		6,667	-	-	(6,667)	-
Options vested and exercisable		-	-	-	-	-
Weighted average exercise price (\$)		2.10	-	-	2.10	-

**8. GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

The components of general and administrative expenses are as follows:

	2016	2015
Consulting	\$ 29,032	\$ 17,412
Investor relations	1,566	7,797
Rent	-	9,439
Salaries and benefits	32,380	26,030
Professional fees	22,060	11,961
Other	15,973	89,114
	<b>\$ 101,011</b>	<b>\$ 161,753</b>

**9. TAXES**

The net tax provision differs from that expected by applying the combined federal and provincial income tax rates of 25% for the year ended June 30, 2016 (2015 – 25%).

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Loss before taxes	\$ (119,482)	\$ (430,926)
Combined federal and provincial income tax rate	<u>25%</u>	<u>25%</u>
Expected income tax recovery	(29,871)	(107,732)
Non-deductible expenses for tax		
Changes in statutory enacted rates	-	(211,062)
Expiration of non-capital loss carry forwards	-	136,247
Change in estimates and other	-	34,934
Deferred tax asset not recognized	29,871	147,613
Deferred tax recovery	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

The significant components of the Company's unrecognized deductible temporary differences are as follows:

	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)		
Non-capital loss carryforwards	\$ 8,042,021	\$ 7,931,239
Share issue costs and other	20,552	20,552
Equipment	51,629	51,629
Petroleum and natural gas properties	1,924,440	1,915,740
Unrecognized deductible temporary differences	<u>\$ 10,038,642</u>	<u>\$ 9,919,160</u>

The Company has incurred losses for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately \$8,042,021, which can be carried forward to reduce taxable income in future years. The losses expire in the following periods:

Year of Origin	Year of Expiry	Non-Capital losses
2006	2026	816,604
2007	2027	894,120
2008	2028	1,218,558
2009	2029	1,294,962
2010	2030	975,784
2011	2031	1,145,956
2012	2032	1,067,903
2013	2033	335,329
2014	2034	6,054
2015	2035	175,969
2016	2036	110,782
		<u>\$ 8,042,021</u>

**10. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**

Payments to related parties were made in the normal course of operations and were valued at fair value. Amounts due to or from related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. There are no commitments or guarantees associated with the outstanding balances.

		Year ended June 30, 2016		Year ended June 30, 2015	
		Total Charges	Balance Outstanding	Total Charges	Balance Outstanding
Amounts in accounts payable	Services for:				
A private company with a director in common with the Company	Accounting, finance, promissory note	\$ 13,988	\$ 19,764	\$ 43,276	\$ 43,276
A public company with directors in common with the Company	Administrative fees, advances	-	4,343	10,902	13,251
Directors	Accrued salaries, management services, reimbursements, loans	30,000	44,000	64,200	64,200
<b>Total</b>		<b>\$ 43,988</b>	<b>\$ 68,107</b>	<b>\$ 118,378</b>	<b>\$ 120,727</b>

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company received a loan from a private company with a director in common for \$25,000. The loan is unsecured, non-interest bearing and has no fixed terms of repayment. On September 15, 2015 the Company issued 500,000 common shares at a fair value price of \$0.05 per share based on the Company's share price on the date of issue, in settlement for this loan. As of June 30, 2016 the Company owes this private company \$Nil (June 30, 2015 – \$25,000) in regards to this loan.

During the year ended June 30, 2015, the Company received loans from certain directors of the Company for \$51,700. The loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have no fixed terms of repayment. On September 15, 2015 the Company issued 1,034,000 common shares at a fair value price of \$0.05 per share based on the Company's share price on the date of issue, in settlement for these loans. As of June 30, 2016 the Company owes these certain directors \$Nil (June 30, 2015 – \$51,700) in regards to these loans.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company received loans from a private company with a director in common for \$11,030. The loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have a maturity date of December 2, 2016. As of June 30, 2016 the Company owes this private company \$4,000 (June 30, 2015 - \$Nil) in regards to these loans.

During the year ended June 30, 2016, the Company received loans from certain directors of the Company for \$2,000. The loans are unsecured, non-interest bearing and have a maturity date of December 2, 2016. As of June 30, 2016 the Company owes these certain directors \$2,000 (June 30, 2015 – \$Nil) in regards to these loans.

Key management personnel compensation includes all compensation paid to executive management and members of the board of directors of the Company.

	2016	2015
Salaries	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>

**11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**

The fair value of the Company's cash and accounts receivable, accounts payables and accrued liabilities and shareholders' loan approximate their carrying values due to their current nature.

The Company's financial instruments recorded at fair value require disclosure about how the fair value was determined based on significant levels of inputs described in the following hierarchy:

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and value to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the market place.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

Cash is measured using level 1 inputs. There were no transfers between levels 1,2 and 3.

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks, including currency risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and interest risk.

(a) Currency risk

The Company's formerly owned property interests in the United States made it subject to foreign currency fluctuations and inflationary pressures which may have adversely affected the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company was affected by changes in exchange rates between the Canadian Dollar and foreign functional currencies. The Company does not invest in foreign currency contracts to mitigate the risks, and has no foreign currency exposure at the statement of financial position date.

(b) Credit risk

The Company's cash is held in a Canadian financial institution. The Company's accounts receivable consists primarily of joint venture receivables and tax due from the federal government of Canada.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company manages liquidity risk through the management of its capital structure and periodic financial support from management. Accounts payable and accrued liabilities and shareholders' loan are due within the current operating year.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company has no interest bearing debt.

(e) Commodity Price Risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices, affecting results of operations and cash generated from operating activities. Such prices may also affect the value of exploration and development properties and the level of spending for future activities. Prices received by the Company for its production are largely beyond the Company's control as oil and gas prices are impacted by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. A 1% change in price will increase/decrease net income (loss) by an immaterial amount.

The Company did not have any commodity price contracts in place as at or during the year ended June 30, 2016 and 2015.

**12. MANAGEMENT OF CAPITAL RISK**

The Company manages its shareholders' equity as capital. The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral and oil and gas properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure which optimizes the costs of capital at an acceptable risk.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, issue new debt, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and short-term investments.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions.

**13. SUBSEQUENT EVENT**

On August 22, 2016, the Company issued 2,660,000 units at a price of \$0.05 per unit for gross proceeds of \$133,000, pursuant to a non-brokered private placement. Each unit consists of one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at a price of \$0.10 until August 22, 2017. All units issued are subject to a restricted resale period that expires on December 22, 2016.