



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Shareholders of Outrider Energy Corp.:

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Outrider Energy Corp., which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2016 and 2015, and the statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in 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 Financial Statements

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Vancouver, British Columbia
March 15, 2017



Chartered Professional Accountants

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	\$	\$
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	186,564	168,822
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	4,162	3,641
	190,726	172,463
Equipment (Note 3)	1,243	1,775
	191,969	174,238
 LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	9,801	7,901
	9,801	7,901
 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 4)	2,121,107	2,009,999
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	-	(4,773)
Deficit	(1,938,939)	(1,838,889)
	182,168	166,337
	191,969	174,238

NATURE OF OPERATIONS (Note 1)

"John G. Proust" , Director _____
"Eileen Au" , Director

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

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2016	Year ended December 31, 2015
	\$	\$
Administrative and management (Note 5)	48,000	36,000
Amortization (Note 3)	532	761
Audit and accounting	8,024	7,900
Consulting	-	20,074
Filing and regulatory	16,352	18,531
Insurance	7,151	7,349
Legal	13,827	8,417
Office and miscellaneous	974	12,640
Rent	-	500
Salary and benefits (Note 5)	-	21,051
	94,860	133,223
OTHER ITEMS		
Interest income	-	(1,037)
Loss (gain) on foreign exchange	5,190	(2,140)
	5,190	(3,177)
TOTAL LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS FOR THE YEAR	100,050	130,046
 WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING	 2,146,087	 1,472,115
 LOSS PER SHARE - BASIC AND DILUTED	 (0.05)	 (0.09)

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

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Number of Issued and Outstanding Shares	Share Capital \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss \$	Deficit \$	Total Equity \$
Balance as at December 31, 2014	1,472,115	2,009,999	(4,773)	(1,708,843)	296,383
Net loss of the year	-	-	-	(130,046)	(130,046)
Balance as at December 31, 2015	1,472,115	2,009,999	(4,773)	(1,838,889)	166,337

	Number of Issued and Outstanding Shares	Share Capital \$	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss \$	Deficit \$	Total Equity \$
Balance as at December 31, 2015	1,472,115	2,009,999	(4,773)	(1,838,889)	166,337
Common shares issued at \$0.1125	999,999	112,500	-	-	112,500
Share issuance cost	-	(1,392)	-	-	(1,392)
Net loss of the year	-	-	4,773	(100,050)	(95,277)
Balance as at December 31, 2016	2,472,114	2,121,107	-	(1,938,939)	182,168

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

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2016 \$	Year ended December 31, 2015 \$
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net loss for the year	(100,050)	(130,046)
Adjustments for:		
Non-cash portion of loss on foreign exchange	4,773	-
Amortization	532	761
Changes in working capital:		
Other receivables and prepaid expenses	(521)	10,977
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	1,900	(29,100)
	(93,366)	(147,408)
INVESTING ACTIVITY		
Redemption of short-term investment	-	250,000
	-	250,000
FINANCING ACTIVITY		
Share issuance, net of share issuance cost, (note 4)	111,108	-
	111,108	-
INCREASE IN CASH DURING THE YEAR	17,742	102,592
CASH - BEGINNING OF YEAR	168,822	66,230
CASH - END OF YEAR	186,564	168,822

SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION (Note 9)

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

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Outrider Energy Corp. (the “Company”) was incorporated under the British Columbia Business Corporations Act on December 17, 2007. The Company is a junior resource company engaged in the acquisition and exploration of unproven resource interests. The common shares of the Company are listed for trading on the Canadian Securities Exchange (“CSE”) under the symbol “MCF”.

The Company will require additional capital to fund its future property acquisitions and exploration programs as well as for administrative purposes. If management is unable to obtain additional funding, the Company may be unable to continue its operations, and amounts realized for assets may be less than amounts reflected in these financial statements.

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), on a going concern basis, which presume the realization of assets and discharge of liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. In assessing whether the going concern assumption is appropriate, management takes into account all available information about the future, which is at least, but not limited to, twelve months from the end of the reporting period.

These financial statements do not include adjustments to amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The address of the Company’s principal place of business is Suite 650, 669 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 0B4.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared using accounting policies in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), International Accounting Standards (“IAS”), and interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

The policies applied in these financial statements are based on IFRS issued and effective as at the date the Board of Directors approved these financial statements for issue.

The financial statements were authorized for issue by the Board of Directors (the “Board”) on March 15, 2017.

Basis of Measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention, except for financial assets classified as available for sale and fair value through profit and loss (“FVTPL”) which are measured at fair value. These financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information and are presented in Canadian dollars.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Basis of Consolidation

These financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its wholly owned and controlled, U.S. incorporated subsidiary, Outrider Energy (U.S.A.), Inc. Control exists when the Company has the power directly or indirectly, to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. All inter-company balances have been eliminated upon consolidation. The financial statements of the subsidiary are included in the financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. Outrider Energy (U.S.A), Inc. was dissolved on May 24, 2016.

Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Company and its subsidiary are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the “functional currency”). The functional and reporting currency of the Company is the Canadian dollar.

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the Company’s functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate prevailing at the end of each reporting period. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency and are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Subsidiary

The functional currency of the Company’s U.S. subsidiary is the U.S. dollar (“US\$”).

The results and financial position of subsidiary that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- Assets and liabilities are translated at the closing rate at the reporting date;
- Income and expenses for each statement of comprehensive loss are translated at average exchange rates for the period; and
- All resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income as cumulative translation adjustments.

Foreign exchange differences arising on monetary items that form part of the Company’s net investment in foreign subsidiary are initially recognized in other comprehensive income and reclassified from equity to the statement of comprehensive loss on disposal of the net investment.

Introduction

The significant accounting policies that have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements are summarized below. These accounting policies have been used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash consists of deposits held in banks. Cash equivalents include demand deposits together with other highly liquid short-term investments with maturity dates of less than 90 days at the time of issuance. The Company places its cash and cash equivalents with institutions of high-credit worthiness.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2016 AND 2015
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial Instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale, loans-and-receivables or at fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”).

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit and loss. Regular way purchases and sales of FVTPL financial assets are accounted for at trade date, as opposed to settlement date. The Company has classified cash as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans-and-receivables and held-to-maturity are measured at amortized cost. Financial assets classified as available-for-sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary. The Company’s other receivables are classified as loans and receivables.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other 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 rate method. The effective interest rate 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 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 and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss. The Company does not have any financial liabilities in this category.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the statement of financial position if and only if, there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle liabilities simultaneously.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to quoted market prices, without deduction for transaction costs. For financial instruments that are not traded in active markets, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques, such as using a recent arm’s length market transaction, discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether a financial asset is impaired.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on assets carried at amortized cost has been incurred, the amount of the loss is measured as the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The carrying amount of the asset is then reduced by the amount of the impairment. The amount of the loss is recognized in profit or loss.

If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed to the extent that the carrying value of the asset does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognized. Any subsequent reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss.

Equipment

Equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. The cost of an item of equipment 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.

The Company's equipment consists of computers. Depreciation is recorded over the estimated useful lives of the assets on the declining balance basis at a rate of 30%. An item of equipment 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.

Share Capital

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

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

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 allocated 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 common shares issued in private placements is determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value, as determined by the closing price on the effective date. The balance, if any, was allocated to the attached warrants.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Interest Income

Interest income is recorded on an accrual basis using the effective interest rate method.

Related Party Transactions

Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability, directly or indirectly, to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. Parties subject to common control are also considered to be related. Related parties may be individuals or corporate entities. A transaction is considered to be a related party transaction when there is a transfer of resources or obligations between related parties.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized for liabilities of uncertain timing or amount that have arisen as a result of past transactions, including legal or constructive obligations and it is probable that there will be a requirement to settle. The provision is measured at the best estimate of the present value of the expenditure required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate reflecting current market assessment, the time value of money and risk specific to the obligation. Future increases resulting from the passing of time will be recognized as an accretion expense.

The Company had no provisions as at December 31, 2016 or 2015.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net earnings (loss) available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. The calculation of diluted earnings per share assumes the outstanding options and warrants are exercised and proceeds are used to repurchase common share at the average market price of the shares for the period. The effect is to increase the number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share and is only recognized when the effect is dilutive.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred taxes.

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax related to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity is recognized in other comprehensive income or equity and not in profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations where applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- Where the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry-forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except:

- Where the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at the end of each reporting period and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will be available to allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Significant Accounting Estimates and Judgments

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

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Estimation Uncertainty

The following are key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities within the next financial year:

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

New Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Issued

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC that are mandatory for accounting periods beginning after January 1, 2016, or later periods. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Company may have been excluded from the list below.

The standards and interpretations that are issued, but not yet effective, up to the date of authorization of these financial statements are disclosed below. Management anticipates that all of the pronouncements will be adopted in the accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement.

The Company continues to evaluate the impact the implementation of these standards will have on the financial statements.

Accounting standards anticipated to be effective in future periods:

- IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments. This IFRS introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets and liabilities and carries over from the requirements of IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and measurement, derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities. The required adoption date for IFRS 9 is January 1, 2018.
- IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. This IFRS establishes principles to address the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. IFRS 15 will be effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.
- IFRS 16 – Leases. This IFRS, which supersedes IAS 17 – Leases, specifies how to recognize, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring the recognition of assets and liabilities for all leases, unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. IFRS 16 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019 with early adoption permitted if IFRS 15, has also been applied.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. EQUIPMENT

	Computer \$
Cost	
Balance, December 31, 2014	3,752
Additions	-
Balance, December 31, 2015	3,752
Additions	-
Balance, December 31, 2016	3,752
Accumulated amortization	
Balance, December 31, 2014	1,216
Charge for the year	761
Balance, December 31, 2015	1,977
Charge for the year	532
Balance, December 31, 2016	2,509
Net carrying value	
Balance, December 31, 2015	1,775
Balance, December 31, 2016	1,243

4. SHARE CAPITAL

On April 29, 2016, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement of an aggregate 999,999 units at a price of \$0.1125 per Unit, for gross proceeds of \$112,500. Each Unit is comprised of one common share and one transferable share purchase warrant. Each Warrant is exercisable into one additional common share at an exercise price of \$0.15 per share for a period of five years. Share issuance cost of \$1,392 was incurred in connection with this non-brokered private placement.

On March 26, 2015, the Company consolidated its issued and outstanding common shares such that every 20 existing shares have been consolidated into one new share. The Company's warrants have also been adjusted to account for the consolidation in accordance with the terms and conditions of such warrants.

The Company has an unlimited number of common shares without par value authorized for issuance.

	Number of Issued and Outstanding Shares	Share Capital \$
As at December 31, 2015	1,472,115	2,009,999
As at December 31, 2016	2,472,114	2,121,107

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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4. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Pursuant to the terms of a Voluntary Pooling Agreement between the unit holders subscribing to the July 3, 2013 private placement (the “Unitholders”), certain shareholders holding 54,989 common shares (the “Existing Shareholders”), the pooling agent, and the Company, the shares, warrants, warrant shares and existing shares were placed on deposit on July 3, 2013. The pooled securities will be held by the pooling agent and released subject to the provisions of the agreement on the date that is three years from the closing date. The release date may be changed to an earlier date or the pooled securities may be released in tranches in such amounts and on such dates as agreed to in writing by two-thirds of the Unitholders on the closing date. Effective April 7, 2015, the terms and conditions contemplated by section 10 of the pooling agreement have now terminated. The securities issued are no longer subject to the resale and transfer restrictions originally contemplated by the pooling agreement and accordingly have been released from the pool.

Warrants

A summary of warrants granted is presented below:

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$
Outstanding as at December 31, 2015	1,000,000	2.00
Outstanding as at December 31, 2016	1,999,999	1.08

As at December 31, 2016, the Company had share purchase warrants outstanding enabling holders to acquire common shares as follows:

	Number of shares	Exercise price \$	Expiry date	Weighted average contractual life (years)
Warrants	1,000,000	2.00	July 3, 2018	1.51
Warrants	999,999	0.15	April 29, 2021	4.33

Stock Option Plan

The 2008 Share Option Plan (the “Plan”) was adopted by the Company’s board of directors on May 12, 2008. The Plan provides that, subject to the requirements of the CSE, the aggregate number of securities reserved for issuance under the Plan may not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company at the time of granting of share options (including all share options granted by the Company to date). The exercise price of each share option is based on the market price of the Company’s common share at the date of the grant.

As at December 31, 2016, there were no stock options outstanding (December 31, 2015: Nil).

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5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Key management and personnel compensation

The key management personnel include the directors and officers of the Company. Key management compensation consists of the following:

	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2015
	\$	\$
Salary paid to key management and included in salary and benefits	-	21,051
Management fees	48,000	36,000
	48,000	57,051

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company paid \$48,000 (December 31, 2015: \$36,000) for administrative and management services to a private company controlled by a director of the Company.

6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument related risks. The main types of risks are credit risks, liquidity risk and market risk. These risks arise from the normal course of operations and all transactions are undertaken as a going concern. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

Credit Risk – It is management’s opinion that the Company is not exposed to significant credit risk arising from these financial instruments. The Company’s exposure to credit risk on its cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments is limited by maintaining these assets with high-credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity Risk – Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk by ensuring that it has sufficient cash and other financial resources available to meet its obligations. The Company typically forecasts cash flows for a period of 12 months to identify financial requirements. These requirements are met through a combination of cash on hand, disposition of assets and accessing capital markets.

At December 31, 2016, the Company’s current liabilities consisted of accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$9,801. The Company’s cash balance of \$186,564 at December 31, 2016 is sufficient to pay these current liabilities and to meet projected financial requirements for a period of 12 months subsequent to the reporting date.

Market Risks – The only significant market risks to which the Company is exposed are those of interest rate and foreign currency risk.

Interest Rate Risk – Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of the Company will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Based on the Company’s cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2016, and assuming that all other variables remain constant, a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would result in no decrease or increase to the Company’s net loss (on an annualized basis).

Foreign Currency Risk – The Company previously operated in the United States and was exposed to foreign currency risk relating to United States dollars, from purchases and loans that are denominated in currencies other than the respective functional currencies of the Company’s subsidiary. The Company’s subsidiary had a United States dollar functional currency, with net assets that are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. The Company’s subsidiary was dissolved during fiscal 2016 and the Company’s foreign exchange risk is now minimal.

OUTRIDER ENERGY CORP.
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6. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT (continued)

Fair Value

The Company classifies its fair value measurements within a fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements as defined in IFRS 13, Financial Instruments: Fair Value Measurement (“IFRS 13”).

Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Observable inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data.

Level 3 – Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity. As required by IFRS 13, assets and liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Categories of Financial Instruments

The Company’s financial instruments include cash, other receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. There has been no changes between Levels during the year.

The significance of the inputs used in determining fair value measurements of the Company’s financial instruments is provided below:

Category	Carrying Value \$	December 31, 2016			
		Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	
Cash	FVTPL	186,564	186,564	-	-

Category	Carrying Value \$	December 31, 2015			
		Level 1 \$	Level 2 \$	Level 3 \$	
Cash	FVTPL	168,822	168,822	-	-

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7. INCOME TAXES

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and their corresponding tax values as well as for the benefit of losses available to be carried forward to future years for tax purposes that are likely to be realized. Deferred tax assets have not been recognized for the temporary differences noted below as the Company does not presently have sufficient evidence to establish that it is probable it will generate future taxable income against which to utilize the temporary differences. The Company did not recognize deferred income tax assets for the following deductible temporary differences:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
<u>Temporary differences</u>		
Exploration and evaluation asset	124,000	124,000
Equipment	2,000	2,000
Share issuance costs and others	4,000	6,000
Cumulative eligible capital	192,000	-
Start-up costs	-	403,000
Income tax losses carried forward	1,532,000	1,511,000
	1,854,000	2,046,000

The provision for income taxes recorded in the financial statements differs from the amount which would be obtained by applying the Canadian income tax rates of 26% (2015 – 26%) to the net loss as follows:

	2016	2015
	\$	\$
Loss for the year before taxes	100,050	130,046
Expected income tax (recovery) based on statutory rate	(26,013)	(33,812)
Non-deductible items	49,928	-
Changes in estimates	647	-
Functional currency adjustment	13,081	(26,328)
Foreign tax rate difference	32,228	-
Expiration of losses	18,610	-
Change in deferred tax asset not recognized	(88,481)	60,140
Income tax recovery	-	-

The Company has non-capital losses carried forward for Canadian income tax purposes of approximately \$1,532,000 (2015 - \$1,511,000), expiring in various years to 2037.

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8. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company manages its cash, share capital and share purchase warrants as capital. It is management's objective to safeguard its capital in order that it will be able to continue as a going concern in the best interests of all stakeholders.

The Company's investment policy is to hold cash with institutions of high credit worthiness, in interest bearing bank accounts and highly liquid short-term interest bearing investments with maturities of one year or less which can be liquidated at any time without penalties.

The Company currently has no source of revenues. As such, the Company is dependent upon external financings to fund activities. In order to carry future projects and pay for administrative costs, the Company will spend its existing working capital and raise additional funds as needed. Management reviews its capital management approach on an ongoing basis and believes that this approach, given the relative size of the Company, is reasonable. The Company has no externally imposed capital requirements.

9. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:

	2016	2015
Other Items:	\$	\$
<u>Interest received</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,037</u>

10. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On March 1, 2017, the Company announced that it has entered into a binding letter agreement dated February 28, 2017 with 0970831 B.C. Ltd. ("Pinedale") and the shareholders of Pinedale that sets out the terms of a proposed share exchange between Outrider and the shareholders of Pinedale (the "Share Exchange"). Pursuant to the Share Exchange, Outrider will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of Pinedale and Pinedale will become a wholly-owned subsidiary of Outrider. The Share Exchange and related transactions (collectively, the "Transaction") will constitute a reverse takeover of Outrider by Pinedale. Upon completion of the Transaction, Outrider will change its name to "Pinedale Energy Limited".

Pinedale's wholly-owned subsidiary, Pinedale Energy Inc., owns working interests in certain producing and undeveloped oil and gas leases in the Pinedale Field, Sublette County, Wyoming.