GOLDEN RIDGE RESOURCES LTD.

Management Discussion and Analysis

For the Six Months ended December 31, 2017

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MDA") has been prepared as of March 1, 2018 and should be read in conjunction with Golden Ridge Resources Ltd.'s un-audited condensed interim financial statements for the six months ended December 31, 2017 and the comparative period December 31, 2016. The condensed interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and all numbers are reported in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated.

Throughout the report we refer to Golden Ridge, the "Company", "we", "us", "our" or "its". All these terms are used in respect of Golden Ridge Resources Ltd. All amounts stated are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise stated.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

This report contains "forward-looking statements", including, the Company's expectations as to but not limited to, comments regarding the timing and content of upcoming work programs and exploration budgets, geological interpretations, receipt of property titles, and potential mineral recovery processes. Forward-looking statements express, as at the date of this report, the Company's plans, estimates, forecasts, projections, expectations, or beliefs as to future events or results. The material factors and assumptions used to develop the forward-looking statements and forward looking information contained in this MD&A include the following: our approved budgets, exploration and assay results, results of the Company's planned exploration expenditure programs, estimated drilling success rates and other prospects. Due to the nature of the mineral resource industry, budgets are regularly reviewed in light of the success of the expenditures and other opportunities that may become available to the Company. Accordingly, while the Company anticipates that it will have the ability to spend the funds available to it, there may be circumstances where, for sound business reasons, a reallocation of funds may be prudent.

Forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties, and there can be no assurance that such statements will prove to be accurate. Therefore, actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in such statements and Golden Ridge assumes no obligation to update forward-looking information in light of actual events or results.

Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to, factors associated with fluctuations in the market price of minerals, mining industry risks and hazards, environmental risks and hazards, economic and political events affecting metal supply and demand, uncertainty as to calculation of mineral reserves and resources, requirement of additional financing, and other risks. Actual results may differ materially from those currently anticipated in such statements.

Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. Events or circumstances could cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of factors, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable laws.

Overview Performance and Operations

Golden Ridge Resources Ltd. (formerly 88 Capital Corp.) (the "Company") was incorporated under the Business Corporations Act in British Columbia on January 27, 2011. On April 23, 2012, the Company completed a mineral property option transaction as its Qualifying Transaction and became a Tier 2 issuer listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") with shares trading under the symbol "EEC".

The Company's corporate office and principal place of business is located at 206 -3500 Carrington Road, West Kelowna, BC V4T 3C1. On October 18, 2017 the 88 Capital completed an RTO transaction with 0897043 BC Ltd. (formerly Golden Ridge Resources Ltd.) as described in Note 5, wherein 0897043 BC Ltd. became a wholly owned subsidiary of Golden Ridge Resources Ltd. Additionally 88 Capital Corp. changed its name to Golden Ridge Resources Ltd and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol GLDN..

The Company is primarily engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties located in Canada. To date, the Company has not earned significant revenues and is considered to be in the exploration stage. The Company's current properties include mineral properties located in the British Columbia and the Yukon.

Corporate

On July 18, 2017 the Company, 88 Capital Corp. ("88 Capital") and the shareholders of the Company entered into a share purchase agreement (the "SPS") to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding securities of the Company by means of reverse takeover in exchange for common shares of 88 Capital on a one-for-one basis (the "Transaction"). As such Golden Ridge is the continuing entity for accounting purposes. The Transaction does not meet the definition of a business combination under IFRS 3 Business Combinations, accordingly the Company accounted for the Transaction in accordance with IFRS 2 Share-based Payment. Pursuant to IFRS 2 Share-based Payment, where an estimated value of the 88 Capital common shares cannot be relied on, section B20 of IFRS 3 Business Combinations was used wherein the estimate is based on the number of Golden Ridge shares that would have been issued to 88 Capital to have had the same equity interest in Golden Ridge as combined entity.

On October 18, 2017 the parties completed the Transaction and the shareholders of the Company received 16,154,012 common shares of 88 Capital in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding shares of the Company. 88 Capital changed its name to Golden Ridge Resources Ltd. and the shares began trading on the Exchange on October 19, 2017 under the symbol "GLDN". The transaction constituted a reverse take-over of 88 Capital by the Company.

Subsequent to the completion of the Transaction Elston Johnston, CEO, and Anthony Jackson, CFO, along with Directors Konstantin Lichtenwald and Anthony Jackson, resigned in connection with the Transaction.

In conjunction with the completion of the RTO, Michael Blady has been appointed Chief Executive Officer and Director, Lawrence Nagy has been appointed Executive Chairman and Director, and Terese Gieselman has been appointed Chief Financial Officer and Director of the Company. William Lindqvist has been appointed as Director of the Company.

Michael Blady, B.Sc. Geology, President & CEO and Director

Mr. Blady holds a B.Sc. in Geology from Simon Fraser University and is the principal of Ridgeline Exploration, a grass roots exploration services company based out of Vancouver, British Columbia. He has been involved in senior management of numerous public companies since 2009 and has acted as a geological consultant and advisor to various public companies providing corporate development services.

Lawrence Nagy, B.A. Geology, Executive Chairman and Director

Mr. Nagy obtained a B.A degree in Geological Sciences from the University of Saskatchewan in 1966. Mr. Nagy provides broad international exploration experience from his past management of several successful listed junior resources companies. After graduation Mr. Nagy spent 16 years employed by Cominco Ltd., an exploration company with projects in Western Canada and Australia, he was a co-founder of Keewatin Engineering Ltd., a Vancouver based geological consulting company, responsible for managing exploration projects worldwide. As a director of Delaware Resources, he was responsible for Delaware's acquisition and development of the SNIP property, a gold project in central B.C which he originally identified for re-staking while employed by Cominco Ltd. He also served as a Director of Calpine Resources Ltd., the company which optioned the Eskay Creek gold property and subsequently discovered one of the largest and richest gold-silver deposits in North America. While serving as president and CEO of Oliver Gold Corporation, he led the team that discovered the SEGALA gold deposits in Mali, West Africa and Ipanema gold deposit in Zimbabwe. Mr. Nagy was also the president and CEO of Solomon Resources Ltd. at the time together with Channel Resources Ltd, co-discovered the Bomboré gold deposits in Burkina Faso. These deposits were sold to Ore Zone Ltd. and are currently being prepared for production. Mr. Nagy is currently the Executive Chairman and Director of Colorado Resources Ltd., an independent Director of Mindoro Resources Ltd., and also the Chairman and CEO of Damara Gold Corporation.

Terese Gieselman, CFO, Corporate Secretary and Director

Ms. Gieselman has had 31 years' experience with junior mining and exploration companies listed on the TSX, TSXV, OTCBB, NASDAQ and AMEX, in the roles of Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, and Corporate Secretary. During her tenure in the resource sector, Terese has accumulated an extensive background in corporate and financial reporting and compliance for Canada and the United States, including particularly relevant experience in financings, treasury, international corporate structures and financial reporting in Mexico, Peru, Chile, Argentina and Zimbabwe. Ms. Gieselman is currently CFO and Director of Colorado Resources Ltd. and CFO of Damara Gold Corp.

William Lindqvist, Ph.D. Geology, Director

Dr. Lindqvist has over 35 years of international mineral exploration experience and has directed and participated in several major gold deposit discoveries across a broad spectrum of geologic terrains. Dr. Lindqvist's previous discovery experience includes; the Gosowong Bonanza gold deposit in Indonesia, Chimney Creek, Mule Canyon, Ruby Hill and the Gold Hill deposits in Nevada, Mesquite gold deposit in California, Shafter silver deposit in Texas, Ortiz gold deposit in New Mexico, Extensions of Eskay Creek gold-silver deposit in BC., Jeronimo Gold Manto deposit in Chile and Arenal Deeps deposit in Uruguay. Dr. Lindqvist is presently a director of Colorado Resources Ltd and Damara Gold Corp. In the past, he served as the Vice President of Exploration for Homestake Mining Company, and as the Executive General Manager of Exploration for Newcrest Mining Limited. Dr. Lindqvist has a Ph.D in Applied Geology from the Royal School of Mines in London, and is a member of the SEG, and AIME.

Private Placement

In connection with the Transaction completed on October 18, 2017 the parties completed a non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $5,245,613 by issuing 32,864,500 units (each a "Unit"), at a price of $0.125 per Unit, for proceeds of $4,108,062; and 7,583,673 "flow-through" common shares (each a "FT Share"), at a price of $0.15 per FT Share, for gross proceeds of $1,137,550 on September 7, 2017. Each Unit consisted of one common share and one-half of one common share purchase warrant ("Warrant"), with each Warrant being exercisable to acquire one common share of the Company at a price of $0.25 until August 31, 2020.

On December 22, 2017 and December 29, 2017 the Company completed a private placement in two tranches for an aggregate 7,500,000 flow-through common shares at a price of $0.20 per share for gross proceeds of $1,500,000.

The use of proceeds for the financing's net of share issue costs is for exploration expenditure on the Hank Property as detailed below and working capital expenditures.

<u>Mineral Properties</u>:

Hank Property, British Columbia

Hank Property, British Columbia

On June 25, 2014 (the "Effective Date") the Company and Lac Properties Inc. ("Lac") entered into an option agreement (the "Option") for the Company to acquire a 100% interest in the Hank property (the "Property"), located in the Liard district of British Columbia, subject to a 2% net smelter return ("NSR") to Lac. The terms of the Option include:

(a) incurring $100,000 in exploration expenditures as defined in the Option (the "Expenditures") 12 months following the Effective Date (hereafter called the "Expenditure Anniversary Date") (completed);

(b) incurring an additional $200,000 in Expenditures on or before the second Expenditure Anniversary Date (completed);

(c) incurring an additional $700,000 in Expenditures on or before the third Expenditure Anniversary Date (completed); and

(d) incurring an additional $1,000,000 in Expenditures on or before the fourth Expenditure Anniversary Date.

The Company as operator in accordance with the terms of the Option is entitled to record a 5% management fee (the "Management "Fee") on the Expenditures incurred. Pursuant to the Option, the Company may, on written notice to Lac, elect to have up to 25% of the Expenditures required to have been spent by one of the deadlines set forth above deferred to the following Expenditure Period. The Company elected to defer the balance of year two Expenditures of approximately $13,258 to the second Expenditure Anniversary Date.

On June 16, 2016, the parties amended the Option to extend the Expenditure Anniversary Date to November 25, 2016.

Lac has certain back-in rights to earn 51% of the Property by repaying the Company all of its expenditures on the Property and cancelling the 2% NSR. In the event Lac exercises the back-in right the companies will form a 51%/49% joint venture with Lac as the operator.

Exploration Activities

On November 8, 2017 the Company reported the initial results for the first 2 diamond drill holes at its Hank Property meters. Both holes were drilled at the same azimuth from pad number one on the Property's Lower Alteration Zone (LAZ), to test the continuity of mineralization at depth. The 2017 drill program was completed in early October and total meterage was 4249.52m in 14 drill holes.

On November 12, 2017 the Company received its second batch of assay results from its 2017 drill program at the Hank Property **("Hank" or the "Property")** in northwestern British Columbia, Canada. HNK-17-008 returned 2.60 g/t AuEq over 60.27 meters, HNK-17-007 returned 1.05 g/t AuEq over 78.23m within a broader intercept of 0.73 g/t AuEq over 201.48 meters and HNK-17-006 returned 1.04 g/t AuEq over 60.95 meters within a broader intercept of 0.63 g/t AuEq over 210.31 meters. Holes 4-6 represent a 150-meter step-out along strike from holes 1 and 2 noted above, while holes 7 and 8 represent a greater than 1.1 kilometer stepout.

On January 8, 2018 the Company reported the third and final batch of assay results from its 2017 drill program and the Highlights include hole HNK-17-009, which returned 7.04 g/t AuEq over 21.62 meters within a broader intercept of 3.15 g/t AuEq over 58.00 meters within the newly discovered Kaip Zone. The mineralization in HNK-17-009 is hosted within and surrounding the contact of a buried altered intrusion (Figure 2). The strongest mineralization appears to be situated within the upper parts of the intrusion and targeting the Kaip zone will be a priority for the upcoming 2018 drill program.

See Company website www.goldenridgeresources.com for details of full results, maps figures and QA/QC Procedures.

Expenditures to date on Hank include:

	Hank Property
Balance as at June 30, 2016	$92,351
Exploration Costs	
Assaying	8,115
Fieldwork	11,808
Geological	10,800
GIS Mapping	15,756
Camp/Site Costs	31,050
43-101 Report	4,320
IP Survey	43,400
Transport & Rental Equipment	60,624
Travel/Site	5,650
Total Expenditures	191,523
Balance as at June 30, 2017	$283,874
Exploration Costs	
Assaying	**72,237**
Drilling	**565,524**
Fieldwork	**162,585**
Geological	**139,926**
GIS Mapping	**31,670**
Camp/Site Costs	**83,331**
IP Survey & Geophysics	**2,395**
Technical report	**4,200.00**
Transport & Rental Equipment	**470,535**
Travel/Site	**14,081**
Total Expenditures	**1,589,729**
Balance at December 31, 2017	**$1,873,603**

Outlook

The Company's technical team is working to complete the proposed 2018 drilling program and related activities for the upcoming field season.

Yukon Properties

NSR Agreement

On April 18, 2017 the Company entered into a NSR royalty agreement with Cobalt 27 Capital Corp. ("Cobalt 27") wherein the Company has granted a 2% NSR on certain mineral claims known as the North Canol BR Property and North Canol NS Property located in the Yukon. Consideration for the NSR is $50,000 (the "Royalty Purchase Price"). Cobalt 27 completed a public financing and satisfied the Royalty Purchase Price by the issuance from treasury to the Company, the number of common shares that are listed on the recognized stock exchange on which the common shares are posted for trading, at an issue price that is equal to the price of the common shares issued as part of the Public Financing (the "Consideration Shares"). The Consideration Shares were issued July 4, 2017.

Results of Operations

Financial Results for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016

The Company has no operating revenues and relies on external financings to generate capital for its continued operations. As a result of its activities, Golden Ridge continues to incur annual net losses.

For the three months ended December 31, 2017 the Company reported a $1,875,349 net comprehensive loss or $0.03 basic and diluted loss per share compared to a $1.644 net comprehensive loss or $0.00 loss per share for the same comparative period ended December 31, 2016. The primary component of the current period loss was general and administration costs of $508,411 (December 31, 2016 - $1,644) and share based payments of $263,136 from grant of options. Additionally in connection with the Transaction the Company recorded 1,120,173 in listing cost expenses.

Financial Results for the six months ended December 31, 2017and December 31, 2016

For the six months ended December 31, 2016 the Company reported a $2,177,384 net comprehensive loss or $0.00 basic and diluted loss per share compared to a $4,308 net comprehensive loss or $0.05 loss per share for the same comparative period ended December 31, 2016. The primary component of the current period loss was general and administration costs of $863,228 (December 31, 2015 - $4,308) and share based payments of $263,136 from grant of options. Additionally in connection with the Transaction the Company recorded 1,120,173 in listing cost expenses.

The summary of expenditures included:

	Three Months Ended December 31		Six Months Edned December 31	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Administrative and General Expenses:				
Accounting and legal	$ 340	$ -	$ **37,413**	$ 470
Consulting - Note 11	31,875	-	**81,263**	750
Conferences	16,382	-	**57,862**	-
Corporate development	71,850		**71,850**	
Office and administration fees	26,483	899	**39,700**	2,298
Investor relations, website development and marketing	337,271	-	**542,271**	-
Rent	971	745	**3,882**	-
Filing fees	5,272	-	**5,306**	45
Shareholder communcation	8,122		**8,122**	
Transfer agent fees	5,596	-	**6,273**	-
Travel	4,249	-	**9,286**	745
	$ **508,411**	$ 1,644	$ **863,228**	$ 4,308

The significant changes were a result of the completion of the RTO, engagement of marketing and advertising campaigns, and an increase in personnel and corporate development firms to bring awareness to Golden Ridge shareholders of its operations.

Summary of quarterly results

FY 2018	Q1 $	Q2 $
Revenues	—	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	(302,035)	(1,891,906)
Comprehensive income (loss) per share	(0.02)	(0.03)

The Company has not reported on any earlier quarters.

Liquidity and capital resources

Financial position:		December 31 2017		June 30 2017
Cash and cash equivalents	$	**3,369,076**	$	6,850
Exploration and evaluation asset	$	**1,873,603**	$	283,874
Total Assets	$	**5,618,001**	$	308,568
Shareholders' equity	$	**5,174,452**	$	242,884

During the period ended December 31, 2017 the Company had working capital of $3,284,398 ((June 30, 2017 - $44,047 working capital deficiency). As described hereinabove the Company completed two non-brokered private placement for gross proceeds of $6,745,613. These funds were primarily utilized for the work program at the Hank Property, as described above, and working capital.

Off balance-sheet arrangements

There are currently no off balance sheet arrangements and no new information to report since the annual management's discussion and analysis.

Transactions with related parties

a) **Key Management Compensation**

		December 31 2017		December 31 2016
Key management personnel compensation comprised :				
Administration and labour	**$**	**12,668**	**$**	**1,275**
Consulting fees		**81,263**		**750**
	$	**93,930**	**$**	**2,025**

i) Consulting fees of $22,500 (2016 – Nil were paid or accrued to Tank Enterprises.) a company controlled by Mike Blady, the President and CEO and director of the Company. Mr. Blady was appointed on October 18, 2017.

ii) Consulting fees of $30,000 (2016 – Nil were paid or accrued to 43983 Yukon Inc. ("43983 Yukon") a company controlled by Larry Nagy, the former President and CEO and director of the Company. Mr. Nagy resigned as President and CEO on October 17, 2018.

iii) Consulting fees of $28,763 (2016 - $750) were paid or accrued to Minco for services provided by the Chief Financial Officer;

iv) Administration fees of $12,666 (2016 - $1,250) were paid or accrued to Minco in relation to providing administrative and accounting employment services.

b) **Related Party Liabilities**

Amounts due to:	Service for:	December 31 2017	June 30 2017
Minco	Consulting & Administratior	$1,890	$16,025
43983 Yukon Inc.	Consulting Fees	-	5,363
Colorado Resources Ltd.	Rent & Administration	8,861	3,348
		$10,751	$24,736

Colorado Resources Ltd. has common officers and directors of the Company and expenses are incurred for shared administrative personnel. Amounts due to/from related parties are without interest or stated terms of repayment.

c. **Related Party Receivables**

Amounts due from:	Service for:	December 31 2017	June 30 2017
Damara	Rent & Expenses	$2,020	$2,020

Damara Gold Corp. and the Company have some common officers and directors and expenses are incurred for shared office space and administrative personnel. Amounts due to/from related parties are without interest or stated terms of repayment.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company makes estimates and assumptions about the future that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the future, actual experience may differ from these estimates and assumptions.

The effect of a change in an accounting estimate is recognized prospectively by including it in comprehensive income in the year of the change, if the change affects that year only, or in the year of the change and future years, if the change affects both.

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognized in the condensed interim financial statements within the next financial year are discussed below.

Judgments

<u>Assets' Carrying Values and Impairment Charges</u>

In the determination of carrying values and impairment charges, management looks at the higher of recoverable amount or fair value less costs to sell in the case of assets and at objective evidence, significant or prolonged decline of fair value on financial assets indicating impairment. These determinations and their individual assumptions require that management make a decision based on the best available information at each reporting period.

Income Taxes

Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities and contingencies for anticipated tax audit issues based on the Company's current understanding of the tax law. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of the tax liability including the related interest and penalties in the current tax provision. Management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters; however, the final outcome may result in a materially different outcome than the amount included in the tax liabilities.

In addition, the Company only recognizes deferred tax assets relating to tax losses carried forward to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which a deductible temporary difference can be utilized. This is deemed to be the case when there are sufficient taxable temporary differences relating to the same taxation authority and the same taxable entity, which are expected to reverse in the same year as the expected reversal of the deductible temporary difference, or in years into which a tax loss arising from the deferred tax asset can be carried back or forward. However, utilization of the tax losses also depends on the ability of the taxable entity to satisfy certain tests at the time the losses are recouped.

Estimates

Share-based Payments

Management determines costs for share-based payments using market-based valuation techniques. The fair value of the market-based and performance-based share awards are determined at the date of grant using generally accepted valuation techniques. Assumptions are made and judgment used in applying valuation techniques. These assumptions and judgments include estimating the future volatility of the stock price, expected dividend yield, future employee turnover rates and future employee stock option exercise behaviors, and corporate performance. Such judgments and assumptions are inherently uncertain. Changes in these assumptions affect the fair value estimates.

Future Accounting Pronouncements

The standards listed below include only those which the Company reasonably expects may be applicable to the Company at a future date. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the standards on the financial statements.

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*

IFRS 9 will replace IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* and IFRIC 9 *Reassessment of Embedded Derivatives*. The final version of this new standard supersedes the requirements of earlier versions of IFRS 9.

The main features introduced by this new standard compared with predecessor IFRS are as follows:

- *Classification and measurement of financial assets:*

Debt instruments are classified and measured on the basis of the entity's business model for managing the asset and its contractual cash flow characteristics as either: "amortized cost", "fair value through other comprehensive income", or "fair value through profit or loss" (default). Equity instruments are classified and measured as "fair value through profit or loss" unless upon initial recognition elected to be classified as "fair value through other comprehensive income".

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (cont'd)

Recent and Future Accounting Pronouncements (cont'd)

- *Classification and measurement of financial liabilities:*

When an entity elects to measure a financial liability at fair value, gains or losses due to changes in the entity's own credit risk is recognized in other comprehensive income (as opposed to previously profit or loss). This change may be adopted early in isolation of the remainder of IFRS 9.

- *Impairment of financial assets:*

An expected credit loss impairment model replaced the incurred loss model and is applied to financial assets at "amortized cost" or "fair value through other comprehensive income", lease receivables, contract assets or loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. An entity recognizes twelve-month expected credit losses if the credit risk of a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition and lifetime expected credit losses otherwise.

- *Hedge accounting:*

Hedge accounting remains a choice, however, is now available for a broader range of hedging strategies. Voluntary termination of a hedging relationship is no longer permitted. Effectiveness testing now needs to be performed prospectively only. Entities may elect to continue to applying IAS 39 hedge accounting on adoption of IFRS 9 (until the IASB has completed its separate project on the accounting for open portfolios and macro hedging).

- *Derecognition:*

The requirements for the derecognition of financial assets and liabilities are carried forward from IAS 39.

This standard is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2018.

IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17 *Leases*.

This standard is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2018.

Applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2017.

- *Disclosure Initiative (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows)*

The amendments require entities to provide disclosures that enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities.

Financial instruments and other instruments

The Company is exposed through its operations to the following financial risks:

- Market risk
- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk

The Company is exposed to risks that arise from its use of financial instruments. This note describes the Company's objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks and the methods used to measure them. Further quantitative information in respect of these risks is presented throughout these financial statements.

There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks or the methods used to measure them from previous years unless otherwise stated.

General Objectives, Policies and Processes

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the determination of the Company's risk management objectives and policies and, whilst retaining ultimate responsibility for them, it has delegated the authority for designing and operating processes that ensure the effective implementation of the objectives and policies to the Company's management. The effectiveness of the processes put in place and the appropriateness of the objectives and policies it sets out are reviewed periodically by the Board of Directors if and when there are any changes or updates required.

The overall objective of the Board is to set policies that seek to reduce risk as far as possible without unduly affecting the Company's competitiveness and flexibility. Further details regarding these policies are set out below.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. Market prices are comprised of interest rate, commodity price risk and foreign currency risk. The Company is not exposed to significant market risk.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in guaranteed investment certificates or interest-bearing accounts of major Canadian chartered banks. The Company regularly monitors compliance with its cash management policy. The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk.

Other Price Risk

Other price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices, other than those arising from interest rate risk or foreign currency risk. The Company is exposed to other price risk with respect to its investment in securities *(See Note 19 - Events after the Reporting Date)*. The Company is not exposed to significant other price risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or a counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. Financial instruments which are potentially subject to credit risk for the Company consist primarily of cash and receivables. Cash is maintained with financial institutions of reputable credit and may be redeemed upon demand.

The carrying amount of the cash and receivables represents the maximum credit exposure. The Company is not exposed to significant credit risk.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company's policy is to ensure that it will always have sufficient cash to allow it to meet its liabilities when they become due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation. The key to success in managing liquidity is the degree of certainty in the cash flow projections. If future cash flows are fairly uncertain, the liquidity risk increases.

Typically, the Company ensures that it has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses for a period of 90 days. To achieve this objective, the Company would prepare annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary.

The Company monitors its risk of shortage of funds by monitoring the maturity dates of existing trade and other accounts payable and option payment commitments. The Company's trade and other payables are all due within 90 days after the periods ended December 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017. The Company does not have sufficient cash on hand to meet requirements. The Company is not exposed to significant liquidity risk.

Determination of Fair Value

Fair values have been determined for measurement and/or disclosure purposes based on the following methods. When applicable, further information about the assumptions made in determining fair values is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability.

The statements of financial position carrying amounts for cash, receivables, and trade and other payables approximate fair value due to their short-term nature.

Due to the use of subjective judgments and uncertainties in the determination of fair values these values should not be interpreted as being realizable in an immediate settlement of the financial instruments.

Fair Value Hierarchy

Financial instruments that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value are grouped in Levels 1 to 3 based on the degree to which the fair value is observable:

- Level 1 fair value measurements are those derived from quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 fair value measurements are those derived from inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 fair value measurements are those derived from valuation techniques that include inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Cash is measured as Level 1 financial instruments.

Capital Management

The Company considers its share capital as capital. The Company's objectives when maintaining capital are to maintain a sufficient capital base in order to meet its short-term obligations and at the same time preserve investor's confidence required to sustain future development and production of the business.

The Company is not exposed to any externally imposed capital requirements. There has been no change in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended December 31, 2017.

Outstanding Share Data

Golden Ridge's authorized capital is unlimited common shares without par value. As at the date of this report 73,356,673 common shares were issued and outstanding. The Company as at the date of this report had the following outstanding options, warrants and convertible securities as follows:

Share Purchase warrants:

Number	Price Per Share	Expiry Date
1,035,341	$0.25	November-10-18
1,000,000	$0.80	May-20-19
3,163,050	$0.25	August-17-19
16,432,250	$0.25	August-31-19
21,630,641		

Agents Warrants

Number	Price Per Share	Expiry Date
46,700	$0.80	May-20-19
126,500	$0.25	August-17-19
2,384,584	$0.25	August-17-19
225,000	$0.25	December-22-18
190,500	$0.25	December-29-18
2,973,284		

Stock Options

2,000,000 options at an exercise price of $0.15 expiring on October 18, 2022 and 10,000 options at an exercise price of $0.60 expiring on June 4, 2024.

As at the date of this report hereof there 1,989,942 common shares held in escrow in connection with the Transaction as described herein.

Risks and uncertainties

The Company is in the mineral exploration and development business and as such, is exposed to a number of risks and uncertainties that are not uncommon to other companies in the same business. The industry is capital intensive and is subject to fluctuations in market sentiment, metal prices, foreign exchange and interest rates. There is no certainty that properties which the Company has described as assets on its balance sheet will be realized at the amounts recorded. The only sources of future funds for further exploration programs or, if such exploration programs are successful for the development of economic ore bodies and commencement of commercial production thereon, which are presently available to the Company are the sale of equity capital or the offering by the Company of an interest in its properties to be earned by another party carrying out further exploration or development. Although the Company has been successful in accessing the equity market during the past years, there is no assurance that such sources of financing will be available on acceptable terms, if at all.

The Company does not have any employees. All work is carried out through independent consultants and the Company requires that all professional consultants carry their own insurance to cover any potential liabilities as a result of their work on a project. In certain cases where consultants are unable to carry their own insurance the Company includes such individuals under its coverage.

Going Concern

The Company has not yet achieved profitable operations. These condensed interim financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The Company has incurred a net loss of $2,196,723 for the six month period ended December 31, 2017 (December 31, 2016 - $4,308) and has accumulated a deficit of $3,710,764 (June 30, 2017 - $1,514,041) since inception. The Company had a working capital of $3,284,398 as at December 31, 2017 (June 30, 2015 - $44,047 deficit), which indicates the existence of material uncertainties that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon obtaining, in the short term, the necessary financing to meet the Company's operating and mineral property commitments as they come due and to finance future exploration and development of potential business acquisitions, economically recoverable reserves, securing and maintaining title and beneficial interest in the properties and upon future profitable production.

No adjustments to the carrying values of the assets and liabilities have been made in these condensed interim financial statements. Should the Company no longer be able to continue as a going concern, certain assets and liabilities may require restatement on a liquidation basis, which may differ materially from the going concern basis.