PREFERRED DENTAL TECHNOLOGIES INC.
(Formerly Whitewater Capital Corp.)
MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

For the period ended April 30, 2018
The Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A"), prepared June 6, 2018 should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the period ended April 30, 2018 and the notes thereto of Preferred Dental Technologies Inc. ("PDTI"), which were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

This management discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements in respect of various matters including upcoming events. The results or events predicted in these forward-looking statements may differ materially from the actual results or events. The Company disclaims any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Additional information about Preferred Dental Technologies Inc. and other filings are available through the System of Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.

Achievements
(Period ending April 30, 2018)
During Quarter 3 the Company continued its efforts in development and marketing its patented dental implant products. European patents were granted for the Company's products; this sets the stage for developing important new markets. It also re-emphasizes the uniqueness of our product offerings.
The Company moved ahead with its Marketing/sales material by way of initiating the production of demonstration dental models utilizing all of our products. Sales promotion/industry influencers were identified and contacted in several regions of the US.
We are investigating the Brazilian market. A prominent Sao Paulo dentist has verified both the importance of our system to Brazil and expressed a strong desire to utilize the products when they are made available in Brazil. Our Brazilian advisor is preparing for a trip to Brazil in the 1st week of June to contact interested users and investors and investigate licensing opportunities with Brazilian companies. We are in early discussions with a digital dental software company with a growing presence in European and Asian digital markets with respect to utilizing our patented digital products, especially our 3-D printing capabilities.

(Period ending January 31, 2018)
During Quarter 2 the Company continued its efforts in development and marketing its patented dental implant products. The company selected in conjunction with its advisors suitable metal combinations for the development of non-precious metal versions of its products for sales in international markets. The Company's research and development in 3-D printing has resulted in the 3-D printing of its products using wax, plastic and metal.
During the period the Company initiated listing on the US OTC market in order to expand liquidity and exposure of its products in the US marketplace.
The president of the Company attended and presented at the GCFF Investment Conference in Shenzen China. The trade show format was designed to introduce emerging Companies technologies that could be licensed for sale in China. Meetings were facilitated with potential partners interested in distributorships, joint ventures, partnering and direct investment. The Company continues to follow up with trade show leads, via email and conference calls.

(Period ending October 31, 2017)
During Quarter 1 the Company settled accrued consulting fees with its President by the issue of 425,000 shares with a one year warrant. The Company announced that it had EAS product for sale and was commencing sales to dentists and dental labs. In addition the Company completed custom dental abutments using digital manufacturing (CAD/CAM) techniques in several different materials (plastic, wax, metal). As part of its marketing strategy company management presented at the GC financial forum Investment conference in Vancouver BC on Oct 8, 2017.

Company plans for 2018 Fiscal Year
Following the successful listing of the Company's shares on the CSE during the last quarter of the 2017 fiscal year, the Company's management has been able to focus on development and marketing of its disruptive dental implant technology.

The goals for 2018 are:

- complete development of selected EAS products,
- complete manufacturing of commercial product, labeling and fulfilment activities in readiness for launching sales of its noble metal products.
- commence sales of its noble metal products in early 2018 to dentists and dental labs.
- obtain a US listing to improve liquidity and interest in the company.
- investigate establishing alliances with dental labs and other entities in order to promote the EAS and add value to PDTI.
- explore licensing of the technology into international markets
- attend trade shows and industry events to advertise the product
- continue R&D of non-precious metal components
- continue development of 3-D digital printing of components
- advertise and promote the technology.

See Subsequent events.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company was incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia on December 8, 2010.

Previously the Company was engaged in the business of acquiring, exploring and evaluating natural resource properties as Whitewater Capital Corp. (WW). The Company focused its financial resources on conducting an exploration program on the Harmony Property. The Company determined that this property did not contain economically recoverable reserves. Consequently the Company returned all interest in the property to the vendor and wrote off the expenditures in its May 31, 2017 year end.

The exploration and evaluation assets were subject to an agreement with a third party dated November 25, 2014 (the "Effective Date") and amended agreements in October 2015 and March 2016, the Company acquired an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Harmony Property (the "Option"), comprising six mineral claims located in the Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada for cash payments of $60,000 and a commitment for exploration expenditures of $51,600 as follows:

- On the Effective Date, the sum of $1,000 (paid);
- $4,000 (paid), on receipt of a 43-101 report recommending a $51,600 work program;
- Within five days of listing on the Canadian Securities Exchange (the "CSE") the sum of $5,000 (paid);
- $51,600 work commitment to be completed by June 15, 2016 with a $15,000 non-refundable deposit date due 5 days after listing on the CSE. (completed); and
- $50,000 cash payment due on June 30, 2017.

The Option was subject to a 2% Net Smelter Return Royalty ("NSR"). The Company had the right to purchase the NSR at any time by making a cash payment of $1,000,000. In connection with the amended agreements noted above, the Company paid $2,000 to the optionor and the amount had been capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets as of February 28, 2017. During the three months ended May 31, 2017 the Company returned the Harmony Property to the vendors and wrote off the accrued Exploration Expenditures.

The Company is currently engaged in the development and marketing of dental implant accessories through its wholly owned subsidiary **Preferred Dental Implant Corp** (PDIC). During Quarter 3, 2017, the Company determined to effect a change of business and entered into an agreement whereby it would obtain all of the shares of PDIC and effectively changed its business from mineral exploration to the development and marketing of dental implant accessories. The Company concluded a definitive agreement with Preferred Dental Implants Corp. ("PDIC") on June 8, 2017 to acquire all the issued and outstanding shares of PDIC and the underlying proprietary patented custom abutment technology for the dental implant market

Under the terms of the agreement the Company agreed to issue a minimum of 46,095,001 common shares at a deemed price of $0.10 per share to the existing PDIC shareholders. The Company also agreed to issue a minimum of 2,095,000 warrants to the PDIC warrant holders. Each warrant of the Company will be exercisable for a period of two years, at an exercise price of $0.25, to acquire one additional common share of the Company.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION
($000's except loss per share)

		July 31 2017	July 31 2016	July 31 2015
Revenue	$	0	0	0
Net Loss	$	(2,859)	(366)	(87)
Basic and Diluted Loss per share	$	(0.06)	(0.00)	(86,683)
Total Assets	$	1,241	1,146	60
Total Current Liabilities	$	207	24	42
Long Term Debt	$	0	39	0
Dividends	$	0	0	0

OPERATIONS

Three month period ended April 30, 2018
During the three months ended April 30, 2017 the Company reported a net loss of $ **205,318** (2017 – $333,961) as itemized in the following table.

	2018 3 Months	2017 3 Months	2018 9 Months	2017 9 Months
Expenses				
Salaries	20,212	13,810	76,639	30,488
Advertising and promotion	32,155	1,475	78,022	1,641
Professional Fees	101,795	24,205	201,363	62,458
Transfer Agent	0	0	0	0
Exchange fees	5,147	0	29,529	0
Fee Other	0	225,000	8,182	230,209
Investor relations	9,364	5408	28,195	5,408
General and administrative	0	0	0	4,747
Bank fees	390	62	1114	264
GST/HST	0	0	0	-1,267
Amortization	16,500	0	48,670	33,000
Insurance	9614	194	17,164	581
R&D	0	3,300	371	14,055
Interest	1,467	0	3,142	0
Meals and entertainment	471	56	1037	87
Office	145	1,868	1,609	4,534
Reference Materials	0	0	0	0
Exploration	0	43,031	0	140,002
Rent	5,369	9,171	15,750	22,808

Telephone and internet	1,491	1,300	5,748	3,165
Travel	0	4,559	10,918	4,559
Director Compensation (PV share Option)	0	0	31,282	0
Total Expenses	**204,120**	**334,033**	**558,733**	**556,738**
Income	(1,197)	0	(1,197)	19,346
Currency Ex. Gain (loss)	0	(72)	(13)	(0)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	**(205,318)**	**(333,961)**	**(557,066)**	**(537,392)**
Net Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	63,275,767	45,875,001	63,275,767	45,875,001

Most of the losses incurred during this quarter are related to general operations and administration. The increase in professional fees are related to additional costs incurred in preparing infrastructure for commercial launch of product.
The decrease in losses for Q3 2018 compared to Q3 2017 are directly related to costs incurred as a result of consolidating the accounts of the public (PDT) and private (PDIC) corporations and transiting from a private to a public entity. Amortization of intangibles relates to amortization of the patents and licenses obtained from PDIC; the company obtained the rights to the underlying patents upon completion of the transaction with PDIC. The reduction in 'other fees' represents the cost of settling a contract termination with a former sales manager in 2017. The increase in salary expenses reflects mainly the increased cost of a fully operational office for Q3 2018 vs the expenses for Q1 2017 when the company was not fully operational. The decrease in research and development costs reflects the completion of most of the research work for products in 2017 and a tax refund in 2017. The addition of a full time office manager in 2017 and the transfer of management costs from a contract to a salary basis accounts for the increase in salaries. The exchange fees include activities related to filings required as a public company vs $0 costs as a private company in 2017. Travel costs decreased because no costs were incurred in manufacturing activities, investigation of other related business activities and marketing activities related to commercialization of the EAS during Q3.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS
($000's except earnings per share)

		April 30	January 31	October 31	July 31
		2018	2018	2017	2017
Revenue	$	0	0	0	0
Net Loss	$	205	274	(147)	(2,155)
Basic and Diluted Loss per share		(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.04)
Total Assets		1,623	1,670	1,685	1,241
Total Current Liabilities		752	781	609	162
Long Term Debt		97	97	45	45
Dividends		0	0	0	0
		April 30	January 31	October 31	July 31
		2017	2017	2016	2016
Revenue	$	0	0	0	0
Net Loss	$	(89)	(94)	(84)	(261)
Basic and Diluted Loss per share		(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Total Assets		1,150	1,145	1,320	1,146
Total Current Liabilities		27	25	(10)	23
Long Term Debt		45	45	45	40
Dividends		0	0	0	0

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's cash at April 30, 2018 was $(5,926) compared to $70,127 at April 30, 2017.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet arrangements.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

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. 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.

Key management personnel receive compensation in the form of short-term employee benefits. Key management personnel include the directors of the Company. The remuneration of key management during the periods ended April 30, 2018, and April 30, 2017 is as follows:

April 30,	**2018**	**2017**
	$	$
CEO compensation	34,790	31,500
Share-based payments (for accrued fees)	42,500[1]	0
Fees/salaries accrued during period	0	14,750
Total	77,290	46,250

[1] Accruals from previous periods

COMMITMENTS

The Company is committed to the payment of its monthly lease payments for it office space which amounts to $15,696 per year and $49,704 until the end of the lease on September 30, 2020.

APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS

There were no new or revised accounting standards scheduled for mandatory adoption on August 1, 2016 that affected the Company's financial statements.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BUT NOT YET EFFECTIVE

Certain new standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards have been issued by the IASB that are mandatory for future accounting periods. Some updates that are not applicable or are not consequential to the Corporation may have been excluded from the list below. The Company is evaluating any impact the standards noted below may have on the Company's financial statements and this assessment has not been completed.

Standards effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018:

IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* - In May 2014, the IASB issued IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("IFRS 15") which supersedes IAS 11 – Construction Contracts, IAS 18 – Revenue, 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 establishes a comprehensive five-step framework for the timing and measurement of revenue recognition. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* – In November 2009, as part of the IASB project the ASB intends to replace IAS 39 - Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement in its entirety with IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9") which is intended to reduce the complexity in the classification and measurement of financial instruments. In July 2014, the final version of IFRS 9 was issued and adds a new expected loss impairment model and amends the classification and measurement model for financial assets by adding a new fair value through other comprehensive income category for certain debt instruments and additional guidance on how to apply the business model and contractual cash flows characteristics. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment* - In November 2016, the IASB has revised IFRS 2 to incorporate amendments issued by the IASB in June 2016. The amendment provide guidance on the accounting for i) the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; ii) share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations and iii) a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted.

Standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019:

IFRS 16 *Leases* - In June 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16 - Leases. IFRS 16 establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases, with the objective of ensuring that lessees and lessors provide relevant information that faithfully represents those transactions. IFRS 16 substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements in IAS 17. Accordingly, a lessor continues to classify its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and to account for those two types of leases differently. However, lessees are no longer classifying leases as either operating leases or finance leases as it is required by IAS 17. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019

Financial instruments

Financial assets

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and classified 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 earnings. The Company's cash is classified as financial assets at FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity assets 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 and loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary which are recognized in earnings.

Transactions costs associated with financial assets at FVTPL are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and classified upon inception as financial liabilities at 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 costs using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments

through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's accounts payable 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 with changes in fair value recognized in earnings unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as

FVTPL are recognized in earnings. The Company does not have any derivative instruments and foreign exchange hedges at this time.

Provisions

Provisions are recorded when a present legal or constructive obligation exists as a result of past events where it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the statement of financial position date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Where 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. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount receivable can be measured reliably.

Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan, which is described in Note 9. The Company applies the fair value method to all share-based payments and to all grants that are direct awards of stock that call for settlement in cash or other assets. Compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting period with a corresponding increase in share option reserve. When the options are exercised, share capital is credited for the consideration received and the related share option reserve is decreased.

Where the share options are awarded to employees, the fair value is measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized on the graded vesting method 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.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received in the statement of comprehensive loss. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

Loss per share

The Company uses the treasury stock method in computing loss per share. Under this method, basic loss per share is computed by dividing losses available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted loss per share does not adjust the loss attributable to common shareholders or the weighted average number of common shares outstanding when the effect is anti-dilutive.

Deferred financing costs

Professional, consulting and regulatory fees as well as other costs directly attributable to financing transactions are reported as deferred financing costs until the transactions are completed, if the completion of the transaction is considered to be more likely than not. Share issue costs are charged to share capital when the related shares are issued. Costs relating to financing transactions that are not completed, or for which successful completion is considered unlikely, are charged to profit or loss.

Income taxes

The Company utilizes the asset and liability method of accounting for deferred taxes. Under the liability method, deferred income taxes and liabilities are recognized to reflect the expected deferred tax consequences arising from temporary differences between the carrying value and the tax bases of the deferred tax assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted or substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realized or the liability settled.

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires management to make judgments and estimates and form assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in future periods affected.

Significant accounts that require estimates and judgement as the basis for determining the stated amounts include useful lives of intangible and tangible assets, valuation of share-based payments, impairment and recognition of deferred income tax assets.

Useful lives of intangible and tangible assets

Management estimates the useful lives of intangible assets and equipment based on the period during which the assets are expected to be available for use and also estimates their recoverability to assess if there has been an impairment. The amounts and timing of recorded expenses for amortization and impairments of intangible assets for any period are affected by these estimates. The estimates are reviewed at least annually and are updated if expectations change as a result of technical or commercial obsolescence, generic threats and legal or other limits to use. It is possible that

changes in these factors may cause significant changes in the estimated lives of the Company's intangible and tangible assets in the future.

Impairment

At the end of each reporting period the carrying amounts of the Company's assets are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets are impaired. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash inflows, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Where an impairment subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate and its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan, which is described in Note 9. The Company applies the fair value method to all share-based payments and to all grants that are direct awards of stock that call for settlement in cash or other assets. Compensation expense is recognized over the applicable vesting period with a corresponding increase in share option reserve. When the options are exercised, share capital is credited for the consideration received and the related share option reserve is decreased.

Where the share options are awarded to employees, the fair value is measured at grant date, and each tranche is recognized on the graded vesting method 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.

Where equity instruments are granted to parties other than employees, they are recorded by reference to the fair value of the services received in the statement of comprehensive loss. If the fair value of the services received cannot be reliably estimated, the Company measures the services received by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted, measured at the date the counterparty renders service. Amounts related to the issuance of shares are recorded as a reduction of share capital.

Compensation costs accrued for share-based payment are subject to the estimation using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model which is based on significant assumptions such as the future volatility of the market price of the Company's shares and the expected term of the issued stock options.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS

Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's financial instruments include cash and accounts payable. The risks associated with financial instruments and the policies on how to mitigate these risks are set out below. Management manages and monitors these exposures to ensure appropriate measures are implemented on a timely and effective manner.

(i) *Currency risk*

The Company's expenses are denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company's corporate office is based in Canada and current exposure to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal.

The Company does not have any significant foreign currency denominated monetary liabilities. The principal business of the Company is the identification and evaluation of assets or a business and once identified or evaluated, to negotiate an acquisition or participation in a business subject to receipt of shareholder approval and acceptance by regulatory authorities.

The Company does not have any significant foreign currency denominated monetary assets or liabilities.

(ii) *Interest rate risk*

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on the variable rate of interest earned on bank deposits. The fair value interest rate risk on bank deposits is insignificant as the deposits are short term.

The Company has not entered into any derivative instruments to manage interest rate fluctuations.

(iii) *Credit risk*

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with the counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks consist principally of cash. To minimize the credit risk the Company places these instruments with a high quality financial institution.

(iv) *Liquidity risk*

In the management of liquidity risk of the Company, the Company maintains a balance between continuity of funding and the flexibility through the use of borrowings. Management closely monitors the liquidity position and expects to have adequate sources of funding to finance the Company's projects and operations.

SHARE CAPITAL

Issued

The company has 63,526,668 shares issued and outstanding as at April 30, 2018.

Share Purchase Options

The Company has 5,900,000 stock options outstanding as at April 30, 2018.

Warrants

The Company has 6,140,000 share purchase warrants outstanding as at April 30, 2018.

Escrow Shares

The Company has 9,841,376 shares held in escrow as at April 30, 2018. 574,715 were released to Whitewater insiders on April 18, 2018.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

The Company is proceeding with its business plan as per its listing statement. It is currently ahead of schedule. It is continuing research and development of new products while advancing marketing activities to commercialize its current products.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On 9 May, 2018, the Company announced a non-brokered unit private placement of 4,000,000 units at a price of 0.05 cent per unit for gross proceeds of up to $200,000 to be used for general working capital. Each unit will consist of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant will permit the holder to acquire one additional share at a price of 0.10 cent for a period of 12 months from closing. Finder's fees may be paid. All securities purchased under the private placement will be subject to a four-month-and-one-day hold period.

On 14 May, 2018, the Company reported that the Board of Directors unanimously approved to extend the warrant expiry date on a total of 6,140,000 warrants to May 15, 2020. Each warrant is exercisable to purchase a common share of the Company at $0.25 per share.

On 23 May, 2018, the Company issued 100,000 common shares of the Company at a deemed price of $0.07 per unit to settle a contractor debt of $7,000) due to a consultant of the Company. The common shares are subject to a hold period expiring on September 24, 2018.